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DRAFT

MEETING, FEBRUARY 4, 2011

A meeting of the South Coast Air Quality Management District Board will be held at 9:00 a.m., in the Auditorium at AQMD Headquarters, 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, California.

The agenda and documents in the agenda packet will be made available upon request in appropriate alternative formats to assist persons with a disability. Disability-related accommodations will also be made available to allow participation in the Board meeting. Any accommodations must be requested as soon as practicable. Requests will be accommodated to the extent feasible. Please telephone the Clerk of the Boards Office at (909) 396-2500 from 7:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Tuesday through Friday.

All documents (i) constituting non-exempt public records, (ii) relating to an item on the agenda, and (iii) having been distributed to at least a majority of the Governing Board after the agenda is posted, are available prior to the meeting for public review at the South Coast Air Quality Management District Clerk of the Boards Office, 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765.

Please note: This is a draft agenda and is subject to change.

CALL TO ORDER

- Pledge of Allegiance

- Swearing In of Reappointed Board Members Josie Gonzales and Ronald O. Loveridge and Newly Appointed Board Member Shawn Nelson **Burke**

- Opening Comments: William A. Burke, Ed.D., Chair
Other Board Members
Barry R. Wallerstein, D. Env., Executive Officer

- Update on Distribution of 'State of the Air' Video to Local Cable and Public Access TV Stations in South Coast Air Basin **Atwood/3687**
(No Written Material)

Staff/Phone (909) 396-

CONSENT CALENDAR (Items 1 through 18)

Note: Consent Calendar items held for discussion will be moved to Item No. 19.

1. Approve Minutes of January 7, 2011 Board Meeting **McDaniel/2821**

2. Set Public Hearing March 4, 2011 to Consider Amendments and/or Adoption to AQMD Rules and Regulations **Wallerstein/3131**

Amend Regulation IX - Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources

Periodic amendments to Regulation IX incorporate new or amended federal standards by reference. The standard for Portland Cement Manufacturing enacted by U.S. EPA in 2010, for NSPS, is proposed for incorporation into Regulation IX. (Reviewed: Stationary Source Committee, January 21, 2011)

Budget/Fiscal Impact

3. Amend Contract for Policy Consultation Regarding Local, State and Federal Transportation Issues **Ganguli/3185**

On January 8, 2010 the Board approved a contract for policy consultation regarding local, state and federal transportation issues with the Lee Andrews Group, which expires in February 2011. The contractor has provided valuable services on transportation issues and staff wishes to retain them for further consultation in the transportation arena, to further advance AQMD's clean air agenda this year. The current contract has options for two one-year extensions. This action is to approve the first one-year extension of the existing contract. Total contract amount shall not exceed \$100,000 for a one-year period starting February 2011, which is the existing contract amount. (Reviewed: Administrative Committee, January 14, 2011; Recommended for Approval)

4. Execute Sole Source Contracts, Amend Contract, and Recognize Revenues for CNG Vehicles and Education and Training in Support of U.S. DOE Clean Cities Programs **Hogo/3184**

In December 2009, the Board awarded two sole source contracts for the purchase of CNG taxicabs and shuttle vans. This action is to deobligate funds for the award for CNG shuttle vans and award to three companies providing shuttle services at LAX. The three companies will operate 20 CNG shuttle vans and 15 CNG shuttle buses at a cost not to exceed \$561,100 from the Clean Fuels Program. Southern California Gas Company has expressed interest in partnering with AQMD on conducting natural gas-powered vehicle safety training, and partner with AQMD on a CNG Fuel System Inspector Certification program. This action is also to recognize revenues from the Gas Company and augment funding of an existing contract with Advanced Transportation Technology and Energy Network of the California Community Colleges to expand the CNG vehicle training/safety and fuel cylinder inspection program at a total cost not to exceed \$160,000. (Reviewed: Technology Committee, January 21, 2011; Recommended for Approval)

5. Execute Contract to Develop and Demonstrate Hydraulic Hybrid Heavy-Duty Vehicles **Miyasato/3249**

Heavy-duty fleet vehicles represent a targeted category for emission reductions within the South Coast Air Basin. Parker Hannifin proposes to work in partnership with the AQMD, Freightliner and Coca-Cola to develop and demonstrate up to four heavy-duty hydraulic hybrid delivery vehicles. These delivery vehicles will be deployed in Coca-Cola's normal fleet to evaluate their performance, operating cost and emissions benefit. This action is to execute a contract with Parker Hannifin for an amount not to exceed \$250,000 from the Clean Fuels Fund. The total cost of this proposed project is \$2,000,000. (Reviewed: Technology Committee, January 21, 2011; Recommended for Approval)

6. **Execute Contract to Develop and Demonstrate Plug-In Hybrid Electric Drive System for Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles** **Miyasato/3249**

Medium- and heavy-duty fleet vehicles represent a large emissions category within the South Coast Air Basin. Odyne Systems, LLC (Odyne) proposes to work in partnership with the AQMD, U.S. Department of Energy, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power and Los Angeles County to develop and demonstrate up to two medium- and heavy-duty plug-in hybrid electric vehicles. These vehicles will be deployed in normal fleet service to evaluate their utility, emissions reduction and fossil fuel consumption reduction potential. This action is to execute a contract with Odyne in an amount not to exceed \$494,000 from the Clean Fuels Fund. The total cost for this proposed project is \$2,599,000. (Reviewed: Technology Committee, January 21, 2011; Recommended for Approval)

7. **Transfer Funds from Clean Fuels Fund to DOE Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle Fund** **Miyasato/3249**

The AQMD received a \$5 million award from the California Energy Commission (CEC) to cofund the DOE medium-duty Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV) demonstration program. A condition of the award requires the AQMD to incur cost before corresponding payments can be made by the CEC. To comply with the conditions of the CEC award, it is requested that up to \$5 million be transferred as a loan from the Clean Fuels Fund to the DOE PHEV Fund. The transferred funds will be used to pay contractual obligations toward work completed on the medium-duty PHEV program. The AQMD will be reimbursed by the CEC for these payments made to subcontractors and will subsequently reimburse the Clean Fuels Fund. (Reviewed: Technology Committee, January 21, 2011; Recommended for Approval)

8. **Execute Contract for Janitorial Services at Diamond Bar Headquarters** **Johnson/3018**

The current contract for Diamond Bar headquarters janitorial services was due to expire on October 31, 2010. On September 10, 2010, the Board extended the contract for up to six months, pending a determination whether to contract out or hire employees to perform these services. Upon considering both options, the Board approved the release of an RFP to solicit proposals from firms interested in providing these services. This action is to execute a new two-year contract with Diamond Contract Services, for a total amount not to exceed \$825,896. Funding has been included in the FY 2010-11 Budget and will be requested in successive fiscal years. (Reviewed: Administrative Committee, January 14, 2011; Recommended for Approval)

9. Amend Contract to Provide Technical Support for AQMD PAMS Upper Air Meteorological Monitoring Network **Tisopulos/3123**

On February 5, 2010, the Board awarded a new contract with Sonoma Technology, Inc. (STI) to provide technical support for the AQMD PAMS Upper Air Monitoring Network, with options for three annual contract renewals. This action is to amend the STI contract for the next year of field support and data management for the upper air measurement program at a cost not to exceed \$100,000. This exercises the first of three renewal options based on STI's responsiveness and satisfactory performance, bringing the contract total to \$190,000. Funding for this contract amendment is allocated in the U.S. EPA 19th Year Section 105 Grant for the PAMS program. (Reviewed: Administrative Committee, January 14, 2011; Recommended for Approval)

10. Issue Solicitations for Off-Road Diesel Exhaust After-treatment Demonstration and Major Event Center Transportation Programs under MSRC's FY 2010-11 AB 2766 Discretionary Fund Work Program **Winterbottom**

The MSRC approved release of an RFQ to solicit manufacturers' applications for after-treatment devices to be demonstrated on off-road vehicles and a Program Announcement to solicit applications for vehicles to be retrofitted with such devices. The MSRC also approved release of a Program Announcement for a major event center transportation service program to assist congested venues not currently served by sufficient transportation service. The MSRC seeks Board approval to release the solicitations at this time as part of the FY 2010-11 AB 2766 Discretionary Fund Work Program. (Reviewed: Mobile Source Air Pollution Reduction Review Committee, January 20, 2011; Recommended for Approval)

Items 12 through 18 -- Information Only/Receive and File

11. Legislative & Public Affairs Report **Abarca/3242**

This report highlights the December 2010 outreach activities of Legislative & Public Affairs, which include Environmental Justice Update, Community Events/Public Meetings, Business Assistance, and Outreach to Business and Federal, State and Local Government. (No Committee Review)

12. Hearing Board Report **Camarena/2500**

This reports the action taken by the Hearing Board during the period of December 1 through December 31, 2010. (No Committee Review)

13. **Civil Filings and Civil Penalties Report** **Wiese/3460**

This reports the monthly penalties from November 1 through December 31, 2010, and legal actions filed by the District Prosecutor during December 1 through December 31, 2010. An Index of District Rules is attached with the penalty report. (No Committee Review)
14. **Lead Agency Projects and Environmental Documents Received by AQMD** **Chang/3186**

This report provides, for the Board's consideration, a listing of CEQA documents received by the AQMD between December 1, 2010 and December 31, 2010, and those projects for which the AQMD is acting as lead agency pursuant to CEQA. (Reviewed: Mobile Source Committee, January 21, 2011)
15. **Rule and Control Measure Forecast** **Chang/3186**

This report highlights AQMD rulemaking activity and public workshops potentially scheduled for the year 2011. (No Committee Review)
16. **Report of RFPs and RFQs Scheduled for Release in February** **O'Kelly/2828**

This report summarizes the RFPs and RFQs for budgeted services over \$75,000 scheduled to be released for advertisement for the month of February. (Reviewed: Administrative Committee, January 14, 2011; Recommended for Approval)
17. **Summary of Changes to FY 2010-11 Approved Budget** **O'Kelly/2828**

This is the mid-year report of budget changes for FY 2010-11. (No Committee Review)
18. **Status Report on Major Projects for Information Management Scheduled to Start During Last Six Months of FY 2010-11** **Marlia/3148**

Information Management is responsible for data systems management services in support of all AQMD operations. This action is to provide the monthly status report on major automation contracts and projects to be initiated by Information Management during the last six months of FY 2010-11. (No Committee Review)
19. **Items Deferred from Consent Calendar**

BOARD CALENDAR

Note: There was no CARB meeting held in January; the next meeting is scheduled for February 24, 2011.

20. Administrative Committee (Receive & File) **Chair: Burke** **Wallerstein/3131**

21. Legislative Committee **Chair: Carney** **Abarca/3242**

Receive and file; and adopt the following action as recommended:

Agenda Item	Recommended Action
Pension Reform Principles	Approve with amendment

22. Mobile Source Committee (Receive & File) **Chair: Loveridge** **Chang/3186**

23. Stationary Source Committee (Receive & File) **Chair: Yates** **Nazemi/2662**

24. Technology Committee (Receive & File) **Chair: Gonzales** **Liu/2105**

25. Mobile Source Air Pollution Reduction Review Committee (Receive & File) **Board Liaison: Antonovich** **Hogo/3184**

PUBLIC HEARINGS

26. Adopt Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System **(Continued from January 7, 2011 Board Meeting for Board Deliberation Only)** **Nazemi/2662**

Proposed Rule 1315 was developed to maintain AQMD's ability to issue permits to major sources that require offsets, but obtain offset credits from the AQMD's Priority Reserve under Rule 1309.1 and/or that are exempt from offsets under AQMD Rule 1304 through December 31, 2030. The rule will also memorialize in rule form the procedures to be followed to both establish the equivalency of AQMD's NSR program with federal NSR offset requirements for such major sources and demonstrate that sufficient emission reductions, including previously-untracked emission reductions, exist beyond regulatory requirements under federal law to be used as offset credits to establish that AQMD's NSR program is equivalent with federal NSR offset requirements for those major sources. The rule includes provisions designed to ensure equivalency with federal offset requirements is achieved and additional backstop provisions to ensure the actual impacts of implementing the proposed rule do not exceed the impacts analyzed in the CEQA process. This action is to adopt the resolution: 1) Certifying the CEQA Program Environmental Assessment for Proposed Rule 1315; and 2) Adopting Rule 1315. (Reviewed: Stationary Source Committee, November 19, 2010)

27. Receive Public Input on Executive Officer's Proposed Program Goals/Objectives for FY 2011-12 **Wallerstein/3131**

A set of priority goals for the FY 2011-12 Budget has been developed. The Executive Officer wishes to receive public and Board Member input on these priority goals as they serve as the foundation of AQMD's Work Program. (Reviewed: Administrative Committee, January 14, 2011)

28. Amend Rule 1150.1 - Control of Gaseous Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills **Tisopoulos/3123**

The proposed amendments will incorporate provisions to make the rule consistent with a CARB statewide rule for landfills, add NESHAP requirements which are already in effect, make minor corrections for clarity and amendments to reduce recordkeeping and reporting requirements to multiple agencies. This action is to adopt the resolution: 1) Certifying the Notice of Exemption for the proposed amendments to Rule 1150.1; and 2) Amending Rule 1150.1. (Reviewed: Stationary Source Committee, July 23, 2010 and January 21, 2011)

29. Amend Rule 317 – Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fees

Tisopulos/3123

Sections 182 and 185 of the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990, require major stationary sources of NOx and VOC located in air basins that do not attain the federal one-hour ozone standard by the statutory deadline pay mitigation fees based upon a prescribed formula each year until attainment is demonstrated. The proposed amended rule provides for compliance with the Clean Air Act by utilizing a fee equivalent approach as provided in Section 172(e) of the Act. The fee equivalent approach recognizes funding from programs that are surplus to the SIP and provide for air quality improvement projects in the SCAQMD. Proposed Amended Rule 317 replaces 2007 AQMP Control Measure MCS-08, 1997 AQMP FSS-04 (same as in 2003 AQMP), and 1994 AQMP CTY-10. This action is to Adopt the resolution: 1) Certifying the Final Subsequent Environmental Assessment for Proposed Amended Rule 317 – Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fees, and 2) Amending Rule 317 – Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fees, to replace Control Measure MCS-08 of the 2007 AQMP and its predecessor control measures. (Reviewed: Stationary Source Committee, January 21, 2011)

OTHER BUSINESS

30. Make Findings Regarding Board Member Assistant/Consultant

Wallerstein/3131

This action is for the Board to act in the place of the Administrative Committee to review a Board Member's Proposal for SCAQMD Board Member Assistant/Consultant and make the findings required by Board policy.

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD – (Public Comment on Non-Agenda Items, Pursuant to Government Code Section 54954.3)

BOARD MEMBER TRAVEL – (No Written Material)

Board member travel reports have been filed with the Clerk of the Boards, and copies are available upon request.

CLOSED SESSION - (No Written Material)

Wiese/3460

It is necessary for the Board to recess to closed session pursuant to Government Code section 54956.9(a) to confer with its counsel regarding pending litigation which has been initiated formally and to which the District is a party. The actions are:

- NRDC, et al. v. SCAQMD, et al., U.S. District Court Case No. CV08-05403 GW (PLAx) and United States Court of Appeals, 9th Circuit, Case No. 09-57064;

- CCAT, et al. v. State of California; SCAQMD, et al., Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. BS124264 and California Court of Appeal, Second District, Case No. B226692;
- Petition Before the Administrator of the U.S. Environment Protection Agency In the Matter of Alleged Failure of California to Comply with Mandatory Procedures to Amend SIP Regarding Internal Bank Offset Credits Held by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (filed December 10, 2009);
- NPCA v. SCAQMD, Court of Appeal, 4th Appellate District, Division Three, Case No. G040122 and Supreme Court of California Case No. S177823;
- W.M. Barr & Company, Inc. v. SCAQMD, Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. BS127359;
- Southern California Gas Company v. SCAQMD, Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. BS122004;
- Communities for a Better Environment v. South Coast Air Quality Management District, et al., Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. BS091275, and Carlos Valdez, et al. v. South Coast Air Quality Management District, et al., Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. BS091276, Court of Appeal of the State of California Case No. B193500, and Supreme Court of California Case No. S161190;
- Natural Resources Defense Council, et al. v. EPA, United States Court of Appeals, 9th Circuit, Case No. 08-72288;
- Pacific Merchant Shipping Association v. Goldstene, United States District Court, Eastern, Case No. 09-01151, U.S. Court of Appeals, 9th Circuit, Case No. 09-17765; and
- Neenah Enterprises, Inc., et al, United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware, Case No. 10-10360 (MFW) [Neenah Enterprises is the parent of Gregg Industries].

It is also necessary for the Board to recess to closed session under Government Code section 54956.9(c) to consider initiation of litigation (one case).

In addition, it is also necessary for the Board to recess to closed session pursuant to Government Code sections 54956.8 to confer regarding real property negotiations regarding:

Property: 21825 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, California 91765

Agency Negotiator: Barry Wallerstein

Negotiating Party: City of Diamond Bar

Under Negotiation: Price and terms of lease.

ADJOURNMENT

*****PUBLIC COMMENTS*****

Members of the public are afforded an opportunity to speak on any listed item before or during consideration of that item. Please notify the Clerk of the Board, (909) 396-2500, if you wish to do so. All agendas are posted at AQMD Headquarters, 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, California, at least 72 hours in advance of the meeting. At the end of the agenda, an opportunity is also provided for the public to speak on any subject within the AQMD's authority. Speakers may be limited to three (3) minutes each.

Note that on items listed on the Consent Calendar and the balance of the agenda any motion, including action, can be taken (consideration is not limited to listed recommended actions). Additional matters can be added and action taken by two-thirds vote, or in the case of an emergency, by a majority vote. Matters raised under Public Comments may not be acted upon at that meeting other than as provided above.

Written comments will be accepted by the Board and made part of the record, provided 25 copies are presented to the Clerk of the Board. Electronic submittals to cob@aqmd.gov of 10 pages or less including attachment, in MS WORD, plain or HTML format will also be accepted by the Board and made part of the record if received no later than 5:00 p.m., on the Tuesday prior to the Board meeting.

ACRONYMS

AQIP = Air Quality Investment Program	MSRC = Mobile Source (Air Pollution Reduction) Review Committee
AVR = Average Vehicle Ridership	NESHAPS = National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
BACT = Best Available Control Technology	NGV = Natural Gas Vehicle
Cal/EPA = California Environmental Protection Agency	NO _x = Oxides of Nitrogen
CARB = California Air Resources Board	NSPS = New Source Performance Standards
CEMS = Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems	NSR = New Source Review
CEQA = California Environmental Quality Act	PAMS = Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations
CE-CERT =College of Engineering-Center for Environmental Research and Technology	PAR = Proposed Amended Rule
CNG = Compressed Natural Gas	PM ₁₀ = Particulate Matter ≤ 10 microns
CO = Carbon Monoxide	PM _{2.5} = Particulate Matter ≤ 2.5 microns
CPI = Consumer Price Index	PR = Proposed Rule
CTG = Control Techniques Guideline	RFP = Request for Proposals
DERA = Diesel Emissions Reduction Act	RFQ = Request for Quotations
DOE = Department of Energy	SCAG = Southern California Association of Governments
EV = Electric Vehicle	SIP = State Implementation Plan
FY = Fiscal Year	SO _x = Oxides of Sulfur
GHG = Greenhouse Gas	SULEV = Super Ultra Low Emission Vehicle
HRA = Health Risk Assessment	TCM = Transportation Control Measure
IAIC = Interagency AQMP Implementation Committee	ULEV = Ultra Low Emission Vehicle
IGA = Intergovernmental Affairs	U.S. EPA = United States Environmental Protection Agency
LEV = Low Emission Vehicle	VMT = Vehicle Miles Traveled
LNG = Liquefied Natural Gas	VOC = Volatile Organic Compound
MATES = Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study	ZEV = Zero Emission Vehicle
MOU = Memorandum of Understanding	
MSERCs = Mobile Source Emission Reduction Credits	

BOARD MEETING DATE: February 4, 2011

AGENDA NO. 1

MINUTES: Governing Board Monthly Meeting

SYNOPSIS: Attached are the Minutes of the January 7, 2011 meeting.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Approve Minutes of the January 7, 2011 Board Meeting.

Sandra McDaniel,
Clerk of the Boards

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 2011

Notice having been duly given, the regular meeting of the South Coast Air Quality Management District Board was held at District Headquarters, 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, California. Members present:

William A. Burke, Ed.D., Chairman
Speaker of the Assembly Appointee

Mayor Dennis R. Yates, Vice Chairman
Cities of San Bernardino County

Supervisor Michael D. Antonovich
County of Los Angeles

Supervisor John J. Benoit
County of Riverside

Councilmember Michael A. Cacciotti
Cities of Los Angeles County – Eastern Region

Supervisor Bill Campbell
County of Orange

Ms. Jane W. Carney
Senate Rules Committee Appointee

Supervisor Josie Gonzales
County of San Bernardino

Dr. Joseph K. Lyou
Governor's Appointee

Councilmember Judith Mitchell
Cities of Los Angeles County – Western Region

Councilmember Jan Perry
City of Los Angeles

Mayor Miguel A. Pulido (left at 10:50 a.m.)
Cities of Orange County

Members Absent:

Mayor Ronald O. Loveridge
Cities of Riverside County

CALL TO ORDER: Chairman Burke called the meeting to order at 9:10 a.m.

- Pledge of Allegiance: Led by Mayor Yates.
- Swearing In of Reappointed Board Member Michael D. Antonovich

Chairman Burke administered the oath of office to Supervisor Antonovich, who was reappointed to the Board by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, for a term ending January 15, 2015.

- Video Presentation: "State of the Air 2011"

Dr. Burke extended thanks to the staff that prepared the video and asked for the status of distributing the video via e-mail.

Ms. Carney requested that staff provide the Board with more detail regarding the 100 day challenge that the video introduced and expressed optimism for the potential to encourage more participation from residents of the Basin.

Dr. Wallerstein confirmed that staff will provide a report regarding the new effort at the February 4, 2011 Board meeting. In regards to the status of e-mailing the video to a large distribution list, he explained that staff is working with the contractor who is creating the database to ensure that distribution occurs in a timely manner.

Sam Atwood, Media Manager, provided an overview of the planned distribution for the video, indicating that in addition to the video being placed on the AQMD website, it would be provided to fifty or more local cable television access stations and local governments so that it can be played during city council meetings. In addition, copies will be distributed to the public library systems in all four counties, various health organizations, as well as provided to over 400 teachers who attended the A World We Can Change Conference.

- Opening Comments

Councilwoman Mitchell. Announced that she attended an event sponsored by the South Bay Cities Council of Governments in partnership with the AQMD on December 9, 2010, called EV101, in an effort to inform local government officials of the challenges ahead as electric vehicles are more widely available to the general population. She also explained a pilot program that is in effect in the

South Bay that utilizes local use vehicles or LUVs, which are small vehicles that can be used on low-speed, city streets. She added that the vehicles have been well received by those individuals who are using them for local driving trips and she expressed optimism for their potential expanded use as another step to improve air quality.

Supervisor Antonovich noted that air-powered vehicle technology is advancing and demonstration vehicles will soon be available.

CONSENT CALENDAR

1. Approve Minutes of December 3, 2010 Board Meeting and Minutes of December 7, 2010 Special Board Meeting
2. Set Public Hearings February 4, 2011:
 - (A). Receive Public Input on Executive Officer's Priority Goals for FY 2011-12
 - (B). Amend Rule 1150.1 - Control of Gaseous Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills
 - (C). Amend Rule 317 – Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fees

Budget/Fiscal Impact

3. Adopt Resolution and Recognize Funds from California Department of Transportation
4. Execute Contract to Install and Maintain Air Filtration Systems in Wilmington Area Schools
5. Recognize Funds and Approve Issuance of Program Announcement for FY 2008-09 "Year 2" Proposition 1B-Goods Movement Program
6. Appropriate Funds for Purchase of One Gas Chromatograph/Mass Spectrometer/Flame Ionization Detector and Authorize Purchase of Gas Chromatograph/Mass Spectrometer/Flame Ionization Detector System

7. Revise Procurement Policy and Procedure
8. Amend Administrative Code to Include Policy for Distribution of Tickets to Officials and Employees

Items 9 through 15 -- Information Only/Receive and File

9. Legislative & Public Affairs Report
10. Hearing Board Report
11. Civil Filings and Civil Penalties Report
12. Rule and Control Measure Forecast
13. Lead Agency Projects and Environmental Documents Received by AQMD
14. Report of RFPs and RFQs Scheduled for Release in January
15. Report on Major Projects for Information Management Scheduled to Start During Last Six Months of FY 2010-11

BOARD CALENDAR

17. Administrative Committee
18. California Air Resources Board Monthly Report
19. Response to U.S. EPA's Proposed Partial Approval and Partial Disapproval of 2007 Air Quality Management Plan PM2.5 Plan

Supervisor Gonzales and Councilwoman Mitchell announced their abstentions on Item No. 1 because they were not in attendance at the December 3, 2010 Board Meeting. Dr. Lyou announced his abstention on Item No. 1 because he was not in attendance at the December 7, 2010 Special Meeting. Ms. Carney announced her abstention on Item No. 2C due to Loma Linda University Medical Center being a source of income to her.

Agenda item 4 was withheld for comment.

MOVED BY GONZALES, SECONDED BY CAMPBELL, AGENDA ITEMS 1 THROUGH 3, 5 THROUGH 15, AND 17 THROUGH 19 APPROVED AS RECOMMENDED, ADOPTING RESOLUTION NO. 11-1 RECOGNIZING \$1,799,612 IN GRANT FUNDS FROM THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION IN THE PROP 1B FUNDING-GOODS MOVEMENT SPECIAL REVENUE FUND TO REPLACE EXISTING HEAVY-DUTY DIESEL TRUCKS WITH NEW HEAVY-DUTY NATURAL GAS TRUCKS, AND IDENTIFYING THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER OR DESIGNEE AS THE OFFICIAL AUTHORIZED TO EXECUTE THE SUBJECT GRANT AGREEMENT BETWEEN AQMD AND CALTRANS; ADOPTING RESOLUTION NO. 11-2 AMENDING THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE TO INCLUDE SECTION 45 WHICH SETS FORTH A POLICY FOR DISTRIBUTION OF TICKETS TO OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES; AND RECEIVING AND FILING THE BOARD COMMITTEE AND CARB REPORTS, BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE:

AYES: Antonovich, Benoit, Burke, Cacciotti, Campbell, Carney (*except Item #2C*), Gonzales (*except Item #1*), Lyou (*except Item #1*), Mitchell (*except Item #1*), Perry, Pulido and Yates.

NOES: None.

ABSTAIN: Gonzales, Lyou and Mitchell (*Item #1 only*); and Carney (*Item #2C only*).

ABSENT: Loveridge.

16. Items Deferred from Consent Calendar

4. Execute Contract to Install and Maintain Air Filtration Systems in Wilmington Area Schools

After announcing his abstention on Agenda Item 4 because Coalition for Clean Air is a source of income to him, Dr. Lyou left the room.

DREW WOOD, Kids IAQ, NPO

Expressed concern with the testing process and the efficiency of the filters that are scheduled for installation and indicated that the Los Angeles Unified School District was not satisfied with the current plan.

Dr. Wallerstein suggested that Mr. Wood meet with a staff person in the back of the room to provide more information regarding his statements, because staff was not aware of any problems with the test program.

GLORY DOLPHIN, IQ Air North America

Assured the Board that their products come out on top relative to performance, as further validated by the testing completed by CE-CERT prior to them being recommended for award of the contract. She has been involved in meetings with the LAUSD and has not heard of any concerns or problems that would impede the installation of the filters in the schools.

Chairman Burke trailed Item No. 4 until clarification could be obtained from Mr. Wood regarding any objections made by the LAUSD.

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Chairman Burke noted the Board would go back to Item No. 19 in order to hear comments from a member of the public whose request to speak card had been inadvertently overlooked.

BOARD CALENDAR (continued)

19. Response to U.S. EPA's Proposed Partial Approval and Partial Disapproval of 2007 Air Quality Management Plan PM_{2.5} Plan

Jim Stewart, Los Angeles Chapter of the Sierra Club, urged the Board to take this opportunity to put pressure on CARB to act on the on- and off-road vehicle components that so greatly affect the PM_{2.5} levels.

Dr. Wallerstein responded that staff believes that the response does request that CARB contribute its fair share of emission reductions and take on more of the burden due to mobile sources being highest.

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PUBLIC HEARINGS

20. Adopt Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System

Mohsen Nazemi, DEO/Engineering & Compliance, gave the staff presentation.

The public hearing was opened, and the following individuals addressed the Board on Agenda Item 20.

MAYA GOLDEN-KRASNER, Communities for a Better Environment

SHABAKA HERU, Society for Positive Action

JIM STEWART, Los Angeles Chapter of the Sierra Club

*ADRIAN MARTINEZ, Natural Resources Defense Council

ROBINA SUWOL, California Safe Schools

* (Submitted Written Comments)

Expressed opposition to the credit-generating mechanisms in Rule 1315 which would have extremely detrimental impacts to air quality and public health, particularly children and Southern Californians afflicted with respiratory diseases; and noted that should the Board go forward, they must select Alternative D to comply with CEQA.

CYNTHIA BABICH, Del Amo Action Committee

Expressed discontent that Rule 1315 would create more pollution credits from businesses that have already closed, which would negate the benefit of cleaner air that the Basin has benefited from. She added that the community members are doing their best to speak out against a rule that will have significant impacts, but that their attempts to meet with Board Members prior to the meeting were refused.

Dr. Burke noted that he was not contacted by the speaker and asked other Board Members if they were contacted, as he did not believe Ms. Babich's claims were justified.

JASMINE CORTEZ, PATRICIA ESTRADA, JONATHAN IARIA RIOS,
DARRYL MOLINA and JENNIFER GANATA, Communities for a Better
Environment

Expressed concern for the health of their loved ones and community members that are subject to poor air quality; and expressed their opposition to Rule 1315 and the potential harm that will arise if the rule is adopted, including death and increased hospitalizations as a result of increased illness, cancer and asthma risks.

ANGELA JOHNSON MESZAROS, Clean Air Matters

Addressed the Board in response to previous testimony regarding attempts to contact Board Members prior to the hearing to discuss concerns about the impacts of Rule 1315. She indicated it was their belief that they were not allowed to reach out to larger than a quorum of the Board.

Dr. Burke responded that that assumption is incorrect and does not apply to the Board, and clarified that of the few members that were contacted, that communication was made so recently, that meeting with the organizations with such little notice was not feasible.

Councilwoman Mitchell commented that her assistant was contacted by counsel for NRDC, but as an attorney herself, she felt it inappropriate to meet with that individual because the AQMD is involved in litigation with NRDC on a number of matters. She also pointed out that she was only contacted within the week of the Board meeting which left little time to meet with the requestor.

Mayor Yates commented that he was contacted by Adrian Martinez two days prior to the meeting, but the lack of notice made it impractical for Mayor Yates to meet with him. He did receive a letter from Mr. Martinez in lieu of meeting with him, pursuant to Mr. Martinez' request.

Ms. Johnson Meszaros continued her testimony, noting that she submitted comments that further detailed the basis for her opposition to this rule; however, she felt it necessary to testify in order to emphasize that a major flaw of the rule is that it will generate far more credits than are necessary for the District to meet its obligations to a limited number of facilities; and highlighted staff's report which shows that there are solutions that can be initiated to meet the objectives of the project but that will also protect the health of those in the Basin.

SOFIA CARRILLO, JESSE MARQUEZ and RICARDO PULIDO, Coalition for a Safe Environment

Explained that the many members of their organization strongly oppose the proposal because 1) it includes the creation of offset credits; 2) it will lead to an increase in air pollution; and 3) it will allow continued and increased health impacts, including premature death. They expressed concern that the EIR showed a majority of significant impacts, as well as staff's own data which shows that emissions in every category will increase every year for the next twenty years; and urged the Board to delay a decision on the matter so that further discussions could occur.

Mayor Yates noted that no representatives from any of the community groups that testified thus far had participated in the most recent Stationary Source Committee meeting where the item was on the agenda. He urged organizations and individuals to attend the committee meetings so that their

concerns can be shared and the committee can possibly direct staff to address the concerns prior to the item coming before the Board.

(Mayor Pulido left the meeting at 10:50 a.m.)

GENE SNITKER, Wright Business Graphics

Explained that his company has operated a printing business in Southern California since 1958 and they currently employ 78 people, with 38 of those jobs being added in the last year thanks to the successful permitting of three new presses; and he expressed appreciation for the role the Board plays in balancing the needs of the public with those of the business sector.

JANE WILLIAMS, California Communities Against Toxics

Questioned why the Board would want to reemit pollution into the air that has already been reduced by reissuing ERCs; and also asked why the AQMD does not establish a buyback program where businesses planning to close could receive monetary incentive in exchange for turning over the ERCs they have earned.

JUDY YORK, York Engineering
HENRY NUÑEZ, San Gabriel Valley Economic Partnership
CURTIS COLEMAN, Southern California Air Quality Alliance
PAUL CHOE, Drycleaners Association of Southern California
LINDA HOLCOMB, California Auto Body Association
BILL QUINN, California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance
MIKE CARROLL, Latham & Watkins
BILL LAMARR, California Small Business Alliance
CLAYTON MILLER, Construction Industry Air Quality Coalition

Commented on the hardships that their various industries and small businesses faced when the permit moratorium was in place; and urged the Board to adopt the proposed rule in order to allow for facility modernization, through permitting and the use of ERCs, which will increase efficiency and reduce air pollution without causing disruptions that could have unintended consequences to the economy and to public health, which might occur if an alternative is selected.

STEPHEN ATCHLEY, Councilmember for the City of Pomona

Expressed appreciation for the incredible improvement in his quality of life as a result of AQMD's presence in the South Coast; and urged the Board to adopt Rule 1315 as proposed in order to make accommodations for the inevitable population growth in the region.

JESSICA DUBOFF, Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce
KATE KLIMOW, Orange County Business Council
DAN HOFFMAN, Wilmington Chamber of Commerce

Spoke in support of proposed Rule 1315, on behalf of their organizations and the businesses they represent, and the resulting ability for the District to continue to issue permits to qualifying facilities, including essential public resources such as schools, hospitals and public transit, as well as economic drivers, such as small businesses and innovative technology and research operations which will greatly assist in the economic recovery in the region while maintaining an environmental and public health balance.

DAVID TIEU, Orange County Waste and Recycling
FELIPE GREGORIO, Eastern Municipal Water District
LEE WALLACE, Southern California Gas Company/San Diego Gas & Electric
GREG ADAMS, Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts
JOHN PASTORE, Southern CA Alliance of Publicly Owned Treatment Works
VLAD KOGAN, Orange County Sanitation District

Urged the Board to adopt Rule 1315 so that their various agencies can continue to provide essential public services such as wastewater treatment, operating landfills and providing energy; spoke about the difficulties that afflicted their agencies during the permit moratorium; and added that the priority reserve is essential for maintaining their current level of service as well as providing for necessary expansion projects.

MICHAEL PETRACCA, Kroger, Inc. – La Habra bakery

Explained that in his role as plant engineer for Kroger's La Habra Bakery, which employs 250 people and provides products for 400 stores, he has seen firsthand the effects of businesses shutting down or moving out of California; and expressed hope that the adoption of Rule 1315 will provide for continued expansion projects at his facility that will further reduce their emissions as they increase production and hopefully provide more jobs in the area.

There being no further public testimony on this item, the public hearing was closed.

Due to the amount of testimony received and given the history on this rule, the Board 1) closed the public hearing; and 2) asked staff to review the information received and report back to the Board for their deliberation at the February Board Meeting.

MOVED BY YATES, SECONDED BY GONZALES, AND UNANIMOUSLY CARRIED (Absent: Loveridge and Pulido), AGENDA ITEM 20 WAS CONTINUED TO THE FEBRUARY 4, 2011 BOARD MEETING, FOR BOARD DELIBERATION ONLY.

OTHER BUSINESS

21. Notification of Executive Officer Enforcement Discretion Regarding Rule 1147

Dr. Wallerstein explained that stakeholders that are affected by Rule 1147 came to staff with concerns they had regarding a requirement to have certain technology in place as of January 1, 2011. Staff determined that rule amendments are appropriate; but, due to the lead time required for notice of a proposed rule amendment, Dr. Wallerstein explained that he would be utilizing enforcement discretion until such time that a proposal for modification of select elements of the rule can be brought to the Board.

Randy Wyatt, Wyatt's Paint and Body, commented on the difficulties that his business faces as a result of recent rule adoptions and amendments, including the switch to waterborne paint and restrictions on cleaning solvents; and urged the Board to consider the drawbacks to changing these products, including increased energy usage and the subsequent cost of the increased usage which is required to dry the new paint products.

Dr. Wallerstein suggested that Mr. Wyatt meet with staff at the conclusion of the meeting to discuss his specific concerns and allow staff to ascertain what specific cleaning agents he has tried. He clarified that before a rule is amended or adopted, an EIR analyzes the possibility for resulting increased electricity or natural gas usage.

Pursuant to a request by Dr. Lyou and Chairman Burke, Dr. Wallerstein confirmed that the Board will be kept apprised of any further developments in this matter. He reminded the Board that this item is simply a notification that he will be utilizing enforcement discretion to loosen current requirements of the rule, including the requirement of a fuel flow meter, and the rule will come before the Board for modification at a future meeting.

RECEIVED AND FILED; NO ACTION NECESSARY.

CONSENT CALENDAR (continued)

4. Execute Contract to Install and Maintain Air Filtration Systems in Wilmington Area Schools

Dr. Lyou left the room because of his previously announced abstention on Agenda Item 4.

Dr. Chung Liu, DEO/Science & Technology Advancement, notified the Board that he spoke with the Deputy Director of Maintenance and Operations for LAUSD and he confirmed that the School District does want to move forward on this item and they look forward to working with the AQMD on the project.

MOVED BY CAMPBELL, SECONDED BY CACCIOTTI, AGENDA ITEM 4 APPROVED AS RECOMMENDED, BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE:

AYES: Antonovich, Benoit, Burke, Cacciotti, Campbell, Carney, Gonzales, Mitchell, Perry and Yates.

NOES: None.

ABSTAIN: Lyou.

ABSENT: Loveridge and Pulido.

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD – (Public Comment on Non-Agenda Items, Pursuant to Government Code Section 54954.3)

Ling Ling Chang, City of Diamond Bar Mayor Pro Tem, introduced herself to the Board as the newest member of the Diamond Bar City Council; expressed her appreciation for the great partnership that has been in effect with the AQMD; and commended the Board for the exemplary State of the Air video.

CLOSED SESSION

The Board recessed to closed session at 12:05 p.m., pursuant to Government Code section 54956.9(a) to confer with its counsel regarding pending litigation which has been initiated formally and to which the District is a party, as follows:

- NRDC, et al. v. SCAQMD, et al., U.S. District Court Case No. CV08-05403 GW (PLAx) and United States Court of Appeals, 9th Circuit, Case No. 09-57064;
- CCAT, et al. v. State of California; SCAQMD, et al., Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. BS124264 and California Court of Appeal, Second District, Case No. B226692;
- Petition Before the Administrator of the U.S. Environment Protection Agency In the Matter of Alleged Failure of California to Comply with Mandatory Procedures to Amend SIP Regarding Internal Bank Offset Credits Held by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (filed December 10, 2009); and
- Communities for a Better Environment v. South Coast Air Quality Management District, et al., Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. BS091275, and Carlos Valdez, et al. v. South Coast Air Quality Management District, et al., Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. BS091276, Court of Appeal of the State of California Case No. B193500, and Supreme Court of California Case No. S161190.

In addition, it was also necessary for the Board to recess to closed session pursuant to Government Code sections 54956.8 to confer regarding real property negotiations regarding:

Property: 21825 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, California 91765

Agency Negotiator: Barry Wallerstein

Negotiating Party: City of Diamond Bar

Under Negotiation: Price and terms of lease.

Following closed session, General Counsel Kurt Wiese announced that a report of any reportable actions taken in closed session will be filed with the Clerk of the Board and made available upon request.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned by General Counsel Kurt Wiese at 12:35 p.m.

The foregoing is a true statement of the proceedings held by the South Coast Air Quality Management District Board on January 7, 2011.

Respectfully Submitted,

Denise Pupo
Senior Deputy Clerk

Date Minutes Approved: _____

Dr. William A. Burke, Chairman

ACRONYMS

AQMP = Air Quality Management Plan
BACT = Best Available Control Technologies
CARB = California Air Resources Board
CEQA = California Environmental Quality Act
CE-CERT = College of Engineering-Center for Environmental
Research and Technology
EIR = Environmental Impact Report
ERC = Emission Reduction Credit
FY = Fiscal Year
GHG = Greenhouse Gas
NSR = New Source Review
PEA = Final Program Environmental Assessment
PM_{2.5} = Particulate Matter ≤ 2.5 microns RECLAIM = Regional Clean Air Incentives Market
RFP = Request for Proposals
RFQ = Request for Quotations
SIP = State Implementation Plan
U.S. EPA = United States Environmental Protection Agency

BOARD MEETING DATE: February 4, 2011

AGENDA NO. 2

PROPOSAL: Set Public Hearing March 4, 2011 to Consider Amendments and/or Adoption to AQMD Rules and Regulations:

Amend Regulation IX - Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources. Periodic amendments to Regulation IX incorporate new or amended federal standards by reference. The standard for Portland Cement Manufacturing enacted by U.S. EPA in 2010, for NSPS, is proposed for incorporation into Regulation IX. (Reviewed: Stationary Source Committee, January 21, 2011)

The complete text of the proposed amendment, staff report, and other supporting documents will be available from the District's Public Information Center, (909) 396-2550, and on the Internet (www.aqmd.gov) on February 1, 2011.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Set Public Hearing March 4, 2011 to amend Regulation IX.

Barry R. Wallerstein, D.Env.
Executive Officer

BOARD MEETING DATE: February 4, 2011

AGENDA NO. 2A

PROPOSAL: Set Public Hearing March 4, 2011 to Amend Regulation IX – Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources

SYNOPSIS: Periodic amendments to Regulation IX incorporate new or amended federal standards by reference. The standard for Portland Cement Manufacturing enacted by U.S. EPA in 2010, for NSPS, is proposed for incorporation into Regulation IX.

COMMITTEE: Stationary Source, January 21, 2011, Reviewed

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Set Public Hearing March 4, 2011 to Amend Regulation IX – Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources.

Barry R. Wallerstein, D.Env.
Executive Officer

EC:JW:TG:PP

Background

U.S. EPA periodically promulgates NSPSs and NESHAPs. NSPSs govern the operation of all new, modified, or reconstructed sources of air pollution identified in Part 60 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). NESHAPs govern the operation of new and existing sources specifically identified in Part 61 of the CFR that emit substances that have been designated as hazardous air pollutants pursuant to Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) Amendments. In order to administer and enforce NSPSs and NESHAPs at the local level, the AQMD Board initially adopted the NSPS federal standards by reference as Regulation IX, and the NESHAP federal standards as Regulation X, on December 3, 1976. The Board has since amended these regulations to incorporate new or amended standards as necessary. In 1997, U.S. EPA delegated and redelegated its authority for specific

Sections of 40 CFR Parts 60 and 61, respectively, as listed in the April 23, 1997 Federal Register, Volume 62, No. 78, 19679 – 19682. Regulation IX was last amended March 5, 2010. Regulation X was last amended April 4, 2008. There were no amendments to Part 61 in 2010 and thus no proposed amendments for Regulation X are necessary.

The 1990 Amendments to the federal CAA called for U.S. EPA to establish maximum achievable control technology (MACT) standards for new and existing major sources of hazardous air pollutants, starting within two years of enactment and finishing within ten years. The MACT standards are published in the CFR as Part 63. U.S. EPA delegated authority for the implementation and enforcement of Part 63 to the AQMD on February 27, 1997. However, the AQMD has not established a separate regulation to encompass those standards but directly implements them for covered sources through delegation of the Part 70 program (Title V).

All new sources of air pollution and all modified or reconstructed sources of air pollution are required to comply with the more stringent of the applicable federal, state, and local standards, criteria, and requirements set forth in Regulation IX or other AQMD rules. These standards are in effect and enforceable by AQMD pursuant to §301, in conjunction with §§110 and 111(c)(1) of the federal CAA, regardless of whether AQMD incorporates them by reference into Regulation IX. Nonetheless, adoption of NSPS by reference into Regulation IX helps sources by providing a single point of reference for determining which federal and local requirements apply to their specific operations.

This Board letter and its attachments serve as the staff report for proposed amendments to Regulation IX.

Regulation IX Proposal

Updates to reflect federal actions for 2010 are included in this Board package. One NSPS action, for which the AQMD has delegation of authority, was promulgated by U.S. EPA during 2010 and is proposed for incorporation by reference into Regulation IX. The nature of this action includes addition or revision of emission limits for Portland cement plants for PM, opacity, nitrogen oxides (NO_x), and sulfur dioxide (SO₂) for facilities commencing construction, modification, or reconstruction after June 16, 2008; and additional testing and monitoring requirements.

Table 1 lists NSPSs currently proposed for incorporation by reference into AQMD Regulation IX.¹ For a description of the actions, please see Attachment A.

Table 1. NSPS Proposed for Incorporation into Regulation IX

40 CFR Part 60	Title	U.S. EPA Action (date)	Reference
Subparts A and F	General Provisions and Standards of Performance for Portland Cement Plants	Final Rule, Amendment (September 9, 2010)	75 FR54970, Vol. 75, No. 174

Public Workshops

U.S. EPA held public workshops with public comment periods as part of its rule development process. No public workshops were held by AQMD staff since the proposed amendments incorporate by reference existing federal requirements and do not significantly affect air quality or emissions limitations.

CEQA and Socioeconomic Impacts

The SCAQMD has reviewed the proposed project, the amendments to Regulation IX, pursuant to the CEQA Guidelines §15002 (k)(1) - three-step process and CEQA Guidelines §15061 – review for exemption, and has determined that the proposed amendments are exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15268 – Ministerial Projects. The SCAQMD proposes to incorporate by reference federal NSPS requirements into Regulation IX. Because the SCAQMD exercises no discretion with regard to the proposed project, it is considered to be ministerially exempt. Furthermore, the proposed amendments are categorically exempt because they are considered actions to protect or enhance the environment pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15308 – Class 8 Categorical Exemption. A Notice of Exemption will be prepared pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15062 – Notice of Exemption and if approved, the Notice of Exemption will be filed with the county clerks of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino counties immediately following Board action on the proposed project.

The proposed amendments do not impose new requirements in addition to the federal regulations and do not significantly affect air quality or emissions limitations. As such, there will be no socioeconomic impacts beyond what was

¹ Due to the bulk of these materials, the complete text of Federal Register Notice announcing final action on NSPS proposed for incorporation by reference into Regulation IX have been distributed to Board members only. Anyone wishing to view this material may do so by contacting AQMD’s Public Information Center at (909) 396-3600.

identified for the federal NSPS requirements, an no socioeconomic assessment was performed by SCAQMD.

AQMP and Legal Mandates

These federal requirements are not included in the AQMP. The federal Clean Air Act §301, in conjunction with §§110 and 111(c)(1), authorize U.S. EPA to delegate authority to implement and enforce standards and related compliance periods for new, modified, or reconstructed sources of air pollution set forth in 40 CFR Part 60, to local air districts. Adoption of new and amended NSPSs into AQMD Regulation IX, by reference, formally recognizes AQMD's authority to assist in the implementation and enforcement of these federal regulations at the local level.

Implementation Plan

The proposed amendments do not materially affect the structure or function of existing programs associated with the implementation of Regulation IX - Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources, or any other AQMD rules. Staff is available to assist facilities covered by the proposed amendments.

Resource Impacts

Current AQMD resources are sufficient to implement and enforce proposed Regulation IX amendments.

Attachments

- A. Summary of Proposed Amendments to Regulation IX
- B. Draft Rule Language

**ATTACHMENT A
SUMMARY OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
TO REGULATION IX**

Subparts A and F– General Provisions, and New Source Performance Standards for Portland Cement Plants

(Amend) (U.S. EPA effective date: November 8, 2010)

Reference: 75 FR54970, Vol. 75, No. 174, September 9, 2010

This action promulgates additional or revised emission limits for PM, opacity, nitrogen oxides (NO_x), and sulfur dioxide (SO₂) for facilities that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction after June 16, 2008. The action also includes additional testing and monitoring requirements for affected sources.

(Adopted December 3, 1976)(Amended June 7, 1985)(Amended November 1, 1985)
 (Amended October 3, 1986)(Amended April 3, 1987)(Amended May 5, 1989)
 (Amended September 7, 1990)(Amended October 4, 1991)(Amended April 3, 1992)
 (Amended April 9, 1993)(Amended April 8, 1994)(Amended January 9, 1998)
 (Amended August 13, 1999)(Amended April 21, 2000)
 (Amended May 11, 2001)(Amended April 5, 2002)(Amended May 7, 2004)
 (Amended December 2, 2005)(Amended September 8, 2006)
 (Amended April 6, 2007)(Amended April 4, 2008)(Amended April 3, 2009)
 (Amended March 5, 2010)
 (PAReg IX March 4, 2011)

REGULATION IX

STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES

The provisions of Part 60, Chapter I, Title 40, of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), in effect July 1, 1984, applicable to the subparts listed in this Regulation were adopted by the South Coast Air Quality Management District on the date shown and were made part of the Rules and Regulations of the South Coast Air Quality Management District.

All new sources of air pollution and all modified or reconstructed sources of air pollution shall comply with the more stringent of the standards, criteria, and requirements set forth herein or in applicable District rules. For the purpose of this Regulation, the word “Administrator” as used in Part 60, Chapter I, Title 40, of the CFR shall mean the Executive Officer of the South Coast Air Quality Management District, except that the Executive Officer shall not be empowered to approve alternate test methods or alternate opacity limits. Other deviations from these federal standards, as presented in the CFR and which were ordered by the South Coast Air Quality Management District Board to suit the needs of the South Coast Air Quality Management District, are noted in the affected subpart.

SUBPART A GENERAL PROVISIONS

(40FR53346, Nov. 17, 1975)	(Adopted Dec. 3, 1976) (Amended Oct. 5, 1984)
(52FR17555, May 11, 1987)	(Amended May 5, 1989)
(55FR26912, June 29, 1990)	(Amended Oct. 4, 1991)
(55FR26931, June 29, 1990)	(Amended Oct. 4, 1991)
(55FR37674, Sept. 12, 1990)	(Amended Oct. 4, 1991)
(55FR40171, Oct. 2, 1990)	(Amended Oct. 4, 1991)
(55FR51378, Dec. 13, 1990)	(Amended Oct. 4, 1991)
(57FR32314, July 21, 1992)	(Amended April 9, 1993)
(59FR12408, March 16, 1994)	(Amended August 13, 1999)
(60FR65387, Dec. 19, 1995)	(Amended August 13, 1999)

(62FR8314, Feb. 24, 1997)	(Amended August 13, 1999)
(62FR52384, Oct. 7, 1997)	(Amended August 13, 1999)
(63FR24436, May 4, 1998)	(Amended August 13, 1999)
(65FR48914, August 10, 2000)	(Amended May 11, 2001)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000)	(Amended May 11, 2001)
(65FR76378, Dec. 6, 2000)	(Amended May 11, 2001)
(66FR44978, August 27, 2001)	(Amended April 5, 2002)
(67FR43550, June 28, 2002)	(Amended May 7, 2004)
(69FR41346, July 8, 2004)	(Amended Dec. 2, 2005)
(70FR74870, Dec. 16, 2005)	(Amended April 6, 2007)
(71FR38482, July 6, 2006)	(Amended April 6, 2007)
(71FR39154, July 11, 2006)	(Amended April 6, 2007)
(72FR27437, May 16, 2007)	(Amended April 4, 2008)
(72FR32710, June 13, 2007)	(Amended April 4, 2008)
(73FR3568, January 18, 2008)	(Amended April 3, 2009)
(73FR35838, June 24, 2008)	(Amended April 3, 2009)
(74FR5072, January 28, 2009)	(Amended March 5, 2010)
(74FR51950, October 8, 2009)	(Amended March 5, 2010)
<u>(75FR54970, Sept. 9, 2010)</u>	<u>(Amended Date of Adoption)</u>

SUBPART D STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR FOSSIL-FUEL-FIRED STEAM GENERATORS FOR WHICH CONSTRUCTION IS COMMENCED AFTER AUGUST 17, 1971

(39FR20792, June 14, 1974)	(Adopted Dec. 3, 1976)
(51FR42839, Nov. 26, 1986)	(Amended April 3, 1987)
(52FR28946, Aug. 4, 1987)	(Amended May 5, 1989)
(55FR5211, Feb. 14, 1990)	(Amended Oct. 4, 1991)
(55FR51378, Dec. 13, 1990)	(Amended Oct. 4, 1991)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000)	(Amended May 11, 2001)
(72FR32710, June 13, 2007)	(Amended April 4, 2008)
(74FR5072, January 28, 2009)	(Amended March 5, 2010)

SUBPART Da STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR ELECTRIC UTILITY STEAM GENERATING UNITS FOR WHICH CONSTRUCTION IS COMMENCED AFTER SEPT. 18, 1978

(44FR33613, June 11, 1979)	(Adopted Oct. 5, 1984)
(51FR42839, Nov. 26, 1986)	(Amended April 3, 1987)
(55FR5211, Feb. 14, 1990)	(Amended Oct. 4, 1991)
(63FR49442, Sept. 16, 1998)	(Amended August 13, 1999)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000)	(Amended May 11, 2001)
(66FR18546, April 10, 2001)	(Amended April 5, 2002)
(66FR31177, June 11, 2001)	(Amended April 5, 2002)
(66FR42608, August 14, 2001)	(Amended April 5, 2002)
(70FR28606, May 18, 2005)	(Amended Sept. 8, 2006)
(70FR51266, August 30, 2005)	(Amended Sept. 8, 2006)
(71FR9866, February 27, 2006)	(Amended April 6, 2007)
(71FR33388, June 9, 2006)	(Amended April 6, 2007)

(72FR32710, June 13, 2007) (Amended April 4, 2008)
(74FR5072, January 28, 2009) (Amended March 5, 2010)

Note: The 30-day emissions averaging periods specified in the federal standard are deleted and replaced with 24-hour maximum emissions averaging periods for affected facilities in the SCAQMD.

SUBPART Db STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR INDUSTRIAL-COMMERCIAL-INSTITUTIONAL STEAM GENERATING UNITS

(51FR42768, Nov. 25, 1986) (Adopted April 3, 1987)
(51FR42839, Nov. 26, 1986)
(52FR47826, Dec. 16, 1987) (Amended May 5, 1989)
(54FR51820, Dec. 18, 1989) (Amended, Sept. 7, 1990)
(63FR4992, Sept. 16, 1998) (Amended August 13, 1999)
(65FR13242, March 13, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)
(66FR18546, April 10, 2001) (Amended April 5, 2002)
(66FR31177, June 11, 2001) (Amended April 5, 2002)
(66FR42608, August 14, 2001) (Amended April 5, 2002)
(66FR49830, October 1, 2001) (Amended April 5, 2002)
(71FR9866, February 27, 2006) (Amended April 6, 2007)
(71FR33388, June 9, 2006) (Amended April 6, 2007)
(72FR32710, June 13, 2007) (Amended April 4, 2008)
(74FR5072, January 28, 2009) (Amended March 5, 2010)

SUBPART Dc STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR SMALL INDUSTRIAL COMMERCIAL-INSTITUTIONAL STEAM GENERATING UNITS

(55FR37674, Sept. 12, 1990) (Adopted Oct. 4, 1991)
(61FR20734, May 8, 1996) (Amended August 13, 1999)
(64FR24049, May 5, 1999) (Amended April 21, 2000)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)
(70FR74679, Dec. 16, 2005) (Amended Sept. 8, 2006)
(71FR9866, February 27, 2006) (Amended April 6, 2007)
(72FR32710, June 13, 2007) (Amended April 4, 2008)
(74FR5072, January 28, 2009) (Amended March 5, 2010)

SUBPART E STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR INCINERATORS

(36FR24877, Dec. 23, 1971) (Adopted Dec. 3, 1976)
(55FR5211, Feb. 14, 1990) (Amended Oct. 4, 1991)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)
(71FR27324, May 10, 2006) (Amended April 6, 2007)

SUBPART Ea STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR MUNICIPAL WASTE COMBUSTORS

(56FR5488, Feb. 11, 1991) (Adopted April 3, 1992)
(60FR65381, Dec. 19, 1995) (Adopted Dec. 12, 1997)
(65FR61743, Oct. 17, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)

SUBPART Eb STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE AND EMISSION GUIDELINES FOR MUNICIPAL WASTE COMBUSTORS

(60FR65387, Dec. 19, 1995) (Adopted Dec. 12, 1997)
(62FR45116, Aug. 25, 1997) (Amended Dec. 12, 1997)
(62FR45124, Aug. 25, 1997) (Amended Dec. 12, 1997)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)
(66FR36473, July 12, 2001) (Amended April 5, 2002)
(66FR57824, Nov. 16, 2001) (Amended April 5, 2002)
(71FR27324, May 10, 2006) (Amended April 6, 2007)

SUBPART Ec STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR HOSPITAL/MEDICAL INFECTIOUS WASTE INCINERATORS

(62FR48348, Sept. 15, 1997) (Adopted Dec. 12, 1997)
(65FR61743, Oct. 17, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)
(68FR61759, Oct. 30, 2003) (Amended May 7, 2004)

SUBPART F STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR PORTLAND CEMENT PLANTS

(36FR24877, Dec. 23, 1971) (Adopted Dec. 3, 1976)
(53FR50354 Dec. 14, 1988) (Amended May 5, 1989)
(61FR14637, April 3, 1996) (Amended August 13, 1999)
(65FR61743, Oct. 17, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)
(75FR54970, Sept. 9, 2010) (Amended Date of Adoption)

SUBPART G STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NITRIC ACID PLANTS

(39FR20794, June 14, 1974) (Adopted Dec. 3, 1976)

SUBPART H STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR SULFURIC ACID PLANTS

(39FR20794, June 14, 1974) (Adopted Dec. 3, 1976)
(65FR61743, Oct. 17, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)

SUBPART I	STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR ASPHALTIC CONCRETE PLANTS	
	(39FR9314, March 8, 1974)	(Adopted Dec. 3, 1976)
	(51FR12324, April 10, 1986)	(Amended April 3, 1987)
SUBPART J	STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR PETROLEUM REFINERIES	
	(39FR9315, March 8, 1974)	(Adopted Dec. 3, 1976)
	(51FR42839, Nov. 26, 1986)	(Amended Feb. 13, 1981)
		(Amended April 3, 1987)
	(54FR34008, Aug. 17, 1989)	(Amended Sept. 7, 1990)
	(55FR40171, Oct. 2, 1990)	(Amended Oct. 4, 1991)
	(65FR61743, Oct. 17, 2000)	(Amended May 11, 2001)
	(73FR35838, June 24, 2008)	(Amended April 3, 2009)
SUBPART Ja	STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR PETROLEUM REFINERIES FOR WHICH CONSTRUCTION, RECONSTRUCTION, OR MODIFICATION COMMENCED AFTER May 14, 2007	
	(73FR35838, June 24, 2008)	(Adopted April 3, 2009)
	(73FR55751, Sept. 26, 2008)	(Amended April 3, 2009)
	(73FR78546, Dec. 22, 2008)	(Amended April 3, 2009)
	(73FR78549, Dec. 22, 2008)	(Amended April 3, 2009)
SUBPART K	STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR STORAGE VESSELS FOR PETROLEUM LIQUIDS CONSTRUCTED AFTER JUNE 11, 1973, AND PRIOR TO MAY 19, 1978	
	(39FR9317, March 8, 1974)	(Adopted Dec. 3, 1976)
		(Amended Feb. 13, 1981)
	(52FR11420, April 8, 1987)	
	and	
	(52FR22779, June 16, 1987)	(Amended May 5, 1989)
SUBPART Ka	STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR STORAGE VESSELS FOR PETROLEUM LIQUIDS CONSTRUCTED AFTER MAY 18, 1978	
	(45FR23379, Apr. 4, 1980)	(Adopted Dec. 3, 1976)
		(Amended Feb. 13, 1981)
	(52FR11420, April 18, 1987) and	
	(52FR22779, June 16, 1987)	(Amended May 5, 1989)
	(65FR2336, January 14, 2000)	(Amended May 11, 2001)
	(65FR61743, October 17, 2000)	(Amended May 11, 2001)

**SUBPART Kb STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR STORAGE
VESSELS FOR PETROLEUM LIQUIDS FOR WHICH
CONSTRUCTION, RECONSTRUCTION, OR
MODIFICATION COMMENCED AFTER JULY 23, 1983**

(52FR11420, April 8, 1987) and (Adopted May 5, 1989)
(52FR22779, June 16, 1987) (Amended Sept. 7, 1990)
(54FR32972, August 11, 1989) (Amended May 11, 2001)
(65FR2336, January 14, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)

**SUBPART L STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR SECONDARY
LEAD SMELTERS**

(39FR9317, March 8, 1974) (Adopted Dec. 3, 1976)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)

**SUBPART M STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR SECONDARY
BRASS AND BRONZE PRODUCTION PLANTS**

(39FR9318, March 8, 1974) (Adopted Dec. 3, 1976)
(49FR21864, Mar. 23, 1984) (Amended Oct. 5, 1984)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)

**SUBPART N STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR IRON AND
STEEL PLANTS**

(39FR9318, March 8, 1974) (Adopted Dec. 3, 1976)
(51FR150, Jan. 2, 1986) (Amended June 5, 1981)
(Amended April 3, 1987)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)

**SUBPART Na STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR BASIC OXYGEN
PROCESS FURNACES**

(51FR150, Jan. 2, 1986) (Adopted April 3, 1987)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)

**SUBPART O STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR SEWAGE
TREATMENT PLANTS**

(39FR9319, March 8, 1974) (Adopted Dec. 3, 1976)
(51FR13432, April 18, 1986) (Amended Oct. 3, 1986)
(54FR27015, June 27, 1989) (Amended Sept. 7, 1990)
(59FR5107, February 3, 1994) (Amended Dec. 12, 1997)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)

SUBPART P	STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR PRIMARY COPPER SMELTERS (41FR2338, Jan. 15, 1976) (65FR61743, October 17, 2000)	(Adopted Nov. 1, 1985) (Amended May 11, 2001)
SUBPART Q	STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR PRIMARY ZINC SMELTERS (41FR2340, Jan. 15, 1976)	(Adopted Nov. 1, 1985)
SUBPART R	STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR PRIMARY LEAD SMELTERS (41FR2340, Jan. 15, 1976)	(Adopted Nov. 1, 1985)
SUBPART S	STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR PRIMARY ALUMINUM REDUCTION PLANTS (45FR44207, June 30, 1980) (65FR61743, October 17, 2000)	(Adopted Nov. 1, 1985) (Amended May 11, 2001)
SUBPART T	STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR THE PHOSPHATE FERTILIZER INDUSTRY: WET-PROCESS PHOSPHORIC ACID PLANTS (40FR33154, August 6, 1975) (65FR61743, October 17, 2000)	(Adopted Dec. 3, 1976) (Amended August 5, 1983) (Amended May 11, 2001)
SUBPART U	STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR THE PHOSPHATE FERTILIZER INDUSTRY: SUPERPHOSPHORIC ACID PLANTS (40FR33155, August 6, 1975) (65FR61743, October 17, 2000)	(Adopted Dec. 3, 1976) (Amended Aug. 5, 1983) (Amended May 11, 2001)
SUBPART V	STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR THE PHOSPHATE FERTILIZER INDUSTRY: DIAMMONIUM PHOSPHATE PLANTS (40FR33155, August 6, 1975) (65FR61743, October 17, 2000)	(Adopted Dec. 3, 1976) (Amended Aug. 5, 1983) (Amended May 11, 2001)

**SUBPART AAa STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR STEEL PLANTS:
ELECTRIC ARC FURNACES AND ARGON-OXYGEN
DECARBURIZATION VESSELS CONSTRUCTED AFTER
AUGUST 17, 1983**

(49FR43838, Oct. 3, 1984)	(Adopted June 7, 1985)
(64FR10105, March 2, 1999)	(Amended April 21, 2000)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000)	(Amended May 11, 2001)
(70FR8523, February 22, 2005)	(Amended Sept. 8, 2006)

**SUBPART BB STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR KRAFT PULP
MILLS**

(43FR7572, Feb. 23, 1978)	(Adopted Nov. 1, 1985)
(51FR18538, May 20, 1986)	(Amended Oct. 3, 1986)
(55FR5211, Feb. 14, 1990)	(Amended Oct. 4, 1991)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000)	(Amended May 11, 2001)

**SUBPART CC STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR GLASS
MANUFACTURING PLANTS**

(45FR66751, Oct. 7, 1980)	(Adopted June 7, 1985)
(49FR41030, Oct. 19, 1984)	
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000)	(Amended May 11, 2001)

**SUBPART DD STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR GRAIN
ELEVATORS**

(43FR34347, Aug. 3, 1978)	(Adopted March 6, 1981)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000)	(Amended May 11, 2001)

**SUBPART EE STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR SURFACE
COATING OF METAL FURNITURE**

(47FR49287, Oct. 29, 1982)	(Adopted Oct. 5, 1984)
(49FR40542, Oct. 16, 1984)	(Amended Nov. 1, 1985)
(55FR51378, Dec.13, 1990)	(Amended Oct. 4, 1991)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000)	(Amended May 11, 2001)

Note: The 30-day emissions averaging periods specified in the federal standard are deleted and replaced with 24-hour maximum emissions averaging periods for affected facilities in the SCAQMD.

**SUBPART GG STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR STATIONARY
GAS TURBINES**

(44FR52798, Sept. 10, 1979)	(Adopted March 6, 1981)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000)	(Amended May 11, 2001)
(69FR41346, July 8, 2004)	(Amended Dec. 2, 2005)
(71FR9453, February 24, 2006)	(Amended April 6, 2007)

**SUBPART HH STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR LIME
MANUFACTURING PLANTS**

(43FR9453, March 7, 1978)	(Adopted April 3, 1981)
(49FR18076, Apr. 26, 1984)	(Amended Oct. 5, 1984)
(52FR4773, Feb. 17, 1987)	(Amended May 5, 1989)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000)	(Amended May 11, 2001)

**SUBPART KK STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR LEAD-ACID
BATTERY MANUFACTURING PLANTS**

(47FR16573, Apr. 16, 1982)	(Adopted August 5, 1983)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000)	(Amended May 11, 2001)

**SUBPART LL STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR METALLIC
MINERAL PROCESSING PLANTS**

(49FR6464, Feb. 21, 1984)	(Adopted Nov. 1, 1985)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000)	(Amended May 11, 2001)

**SUBPART
MM STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR AUTOMOBILE
AND LIGHT-DUTY TRUCK SURFACE COATING
OPERATIONS**

(45FR85415, Dec. 24, 1980)	(Adopted Oct. 5, 1984)
(55FR51378, Dec. 13, 1990)	(Amended Oct. 4, 1991)
(59FR51383, Oct. 11, 1994)	(Amended Aug. 13, 1999)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000)	(Amended May 11, 2001)

Note: The 30-day emissions averaging periods specified in the federal standard are deleted and replaced with 24-hour maximum emissions averaging periods for affected facilities in the SCAQMD.

**SUBPART NN STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR PHOSPHATE
ROCK PLANTS**

(47FR16589, April 16, 1982)	(Adopted Nov. 1, 1985)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000)	(Amended May 11, 2001)

**SUBPART PP STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR AMMONIUM
SULFATE MANUFACTURE**

(45FR74850, Nov. 12, 1980) (Adopted Feb. 13, 1981)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)

**SUBPART QQ STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR THE GRAPHIC
ARTS INDUSTRY: PUBLICATION ROTOGRAVURE
PRINTING**

(47FR50649, Nov. 8, 1982) (Adopted July 6, 1984)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)

Note: The 30-day emissions averaging periods specified in the federal standard are deleted and replaced with 24-hour maximum emissions averaging periods for affected facilities in the SCAQMD.

**SUBPART RR STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR PRESSURE
SENSITIVE TAPE AND LABEL SURFACE COATING
OPERATIONS**

(48FR48368, Oct. 18, 1983) (Adopted May 4, 1984)
(55FR51378, Dec 13, 1990) (Amended Oct. 4, 1991)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)

Note: The 30-day emissions averaging periods specified in the federal standard are deleted and replaced with 24-hour maximum emissions averaging periods for affected facilities in the SCAQMD.

**SUBPART SS STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR INDUSTRIAL
SURFACE COATING: LARGE APPLIANCES**

(47FR47785, Oct. 27, 1982) (Adopted Oct. 5, 1984)
(55FR51378, Dec 13, 1990) (Amended Oct. 4, 1991)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)

Note: The 30-day emission averaging periods specified in the federal standard are deleted and replaced with 24-hour maximum emissions averaging periods for affected facilities in the SCAQMD.

**SUBPART TT STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR METAL COIL
SURFACE COATING**

(47FR49612, Nov. 1, 1982) (Adopted Oct. 5, 1984)
(51FR22938, June 24, 1986) (Amended Oct. 3, 1986)
(55FR51378, Dec 13, 1990) (Amended Oct. 4, 1991)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)

Note: The 30-day emissions averaging periods specified in the federal standard are deleted and replaced with 24-hour maximum emissions averaging periods for affected facilities in the SCAQMD.

**SUBPART UU STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR ASPHALT
PROCESSING AND ASPHALT ROOFING
MANUFACTURE**

(45FR34143, Aug. 6, 1982) (Adopted Aug. 5, 1983)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)

**SUBPART VV STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR EQUIPMENT
LEAKS OF VOC IN THE SYNTHETIC ORGANIC
CHEMICALS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY**

(48FR48355, Oct. 18, 1983) (Adopted Oct. 5, 1984)
(51FR2699, Jan. 21, 1986) (Amended April 3, 1987)
(61FR29875, June 12, 1996) (Amended Aug. 13, 1999)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)
(72FR64860, Nov. 16, 2007) (Amended April 4, 2008)
(73FR31372, June 2, 2008) (Amended April 3, 2009)
(73FR31376, June 2, 2008) (Amended April 3, 2009)

**SUBPART VVa STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR EQUIPMENT
LEAKS OF VOC IN THE SYNTHETIC ORGANIC
CHEMICALS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY FOR
WHICH CONSTRUCTION, RECONSTRUCTION, OR
MODIFICATION COMMENCED AFTER NOVEMBER 7,
2006**

72FR64860, Nov. 16, 2007 (Adopted April 4, 2008)
(73FR31372, June 2, 2008) (Amended April 3, 2009)
(73FR31376, June 2, 2008) (Amended April 3, 2009)

**SUBPART STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR THE BEVERAGE
WW CAN SURFACE COATING INDUSTRY**

(48FR38737, Aug. 25, 1983) (Adopted Oct. 5, 1984)
(55FR51378, Dec 13, 1990) (Amended Oct. 4, 1991)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)

Note: The 30-day emissions averaging periods specified in the federal standard are deleted and replaced with 24-hour maximum emissions averaging periods for affected facilities in the SCAQMD.

**SUBPART
AAA**

**STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW
RESIDENTIAL WOOD HEATERS**

(52FR5860, Feb. 26, 1988) and
(53FR12009, April 12, 1988) (Adopted May 5, 1989)
(63FR64869, Nov. 24, 1998) (Amended Aug. 13, 1999)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)

**SUBPART
BBB**

**STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR THE RUBBER
TIRE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY**

(52FR34868, Sept. 15, 1987) and
(52FR37874, Oct. 9, 1987) (Adopted May 5, 1989)
(54FR38634, Sept. 19, 1989) (Amended Sept. 7, 1990)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)

**SUBPART
DDD**

**STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR VOLATILE
ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC) EMISSIONS FROM THE
POLYMER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY**

(55FR51010, Dec. 11, 1990) (Adopted Oct. 4, 1991)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)

SUBPART FFF

**STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR FLEXIBLE
VINYL AND URETHANE COATING AND PRINTING**

(49FR26892, June 29, 1984) (Adopted June 7, 1985)

Note: The 30-day emissions averaging periods specified in the federal standard are deleted and replaced with 24-hour maximum emissions averaging periods for affected facilities in the SCAQMD

**SUBPART
GGG**

**STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR EQUIPMENT
LEAKS OF VOC IN PETROLEUM REFINERIES FOR
WHICH CONSTRUCTION, RECONSTRUCTION, OR
MODIFICATION COMMENCED AFTER JANUARY 4, 1983,
AND ON OR BEFORE NOVEMBER 7, 2006**

(49FR22606, May 30, 1984) (Adopted June 7, 1985)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)
(72FR64860, Nov. 16, 2007) (Amended April 4, 2008)
(73FR31372, June 2, 2008) (Amended April 3, 2009)
(73FR31376, June 2, 2008) (Amended April 3, 2009)

**SUBPART
GGGa** **STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR EQUIPMENT
LEAKS OF VOC IN PETROLEUM REFINERIES FOR
WHICH CONSTRUCTION, RECONSTRUCTION, OR
MODIFICATION COMMENCED AFTER NOVEMBER 7,
2006**

(72FR64896, Nov. 16, 2007) (Adopted April 3, 2009)
73FR31372, June 2, 2008 (Amended April 3, 2009)
73FR31376, June 2, 2008 (Amended April 3, 2009)

**SUBPART
HHH** **STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR SYNTHETIC
FIBER PRODUCTION FACILITIES**

(49FR13651, April 5, 1984) (Adopted Nov. 1, 1985)
(55FR51378, Dec 13, 1990) (Amended Oct. 4, 1991)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)

SUBPART III **STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR VOLATILE
ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC) EMISSIONS FROM THE
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRY (SOCMI) AIR OXIDATION UNIT
PROCESSES**

(55FR26912, June 29, 1990) (Amended Oct. 4, 1991)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)

SUBPART JJJ **STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR PETROLEUM
DRY CLEANERS**

(49FR37332, Sept. 21, 1984) (Adopted June 7, 1985)
(50FR49026, Nov. 27, 1985) (Amended Oct. 3, 1986)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)

**SUBPART
KKK** **STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR EQUIPMENT
LEAKS OF VOC FROM ONSHORE NATURAL GAS
PROCESSING PLANTS**

(50FR26122, June 24, 1985) (Adopted Nov. 1, 1985)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)

**SUBPART
LLL** **STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR ONSHORE
NATURAL GAS PROCESSING: SO₂ EMISSIONS**

(50FR40518, Oct. 1, 1985) (Adopted Oct. 3, 1986)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)

**SUBPART
NNN** **STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR VOLATILE
ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC) EMISSIONS FROM
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRY (SOCMI) AIR OXIDATION UNIT
PROCESSES**

(55FR26931, June 29, 1990) (Adopted Oct. 4, 1991)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)

**SUBPART
OOO** **STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NONMETALLIC
MINERAL PROCESSING PLANTS**

(50FR31328, Aug. 1, 1985) (Adopted Nov. 1, 1985)
(62FR31351, June 9, 1997) (Amended Dec. 12, 1997)
(62FR62953, Nov. 26, 1997) (Amended August 13, 1999)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)

SUBPART PPP **STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR WOOL
FIBERGLASS INSULATION MANUFACTURING
PLANTS**

(50FR7694, Feb. 25, 1985) (Adopted Nov. 1, 1985)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)

**SUBPART
QQQ** **STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR VOC
EMISSIONS FROM PETROLEUM REFINERY
WASTEWATER SYSTEMS**

(53FR47616, Nov. 23, 1988) (Adopted May 5, 1989)
(60FR43244, Aug. 18, 1995) (Amended August 13, 1999)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)

**SUBPART
RRR** **STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR VOLATILE
ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC) EMISSIONS FROM
THE SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICAL
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY (SOCMI) REACTOR
PROCESSES**

(58FR45948, Aug. 31, 1993) (Adopted April 8, 1994)
(65FR61743, October 17, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)

SUBPART SSS **STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR THE
MAGNETIC TAPE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY**

(53FR38892, Oct. 3, 1988) and
(53FR47955, Nov. 29, 1988) (Adopted May 5, 1989)

SUBPART TTT	STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR INDUSTRIAL SURFACE COATING PLASTIC PARTS FOR BUSINESS MACHINES
	(53FR2672, Jan. 29, 1988) and (53FR19300, May 27, 1988) (Adopted May 5, 1989) (54FR25458, June 15, 1989) (Amended Sept. 7, 1990) (65FR61743, October 17, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)
SUBPART UUU	STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR CALCINERS AND DRYERS IN MINERAL INDUSTRIES
	(57FR44496, Sept. 28, 1992) (Adopted April 9, 1993) (58FR40591, July 29, 1993) (Amended April 8, 1994)
SUBPART VVV	STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR POLYMERIC COATING OF SUPPORTING SUBSTRATES
	(54FR37534, Sept. 11, 1989) (Adopted Sept. 7, 1990) (65FR61743, October 17, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)
SUBPART WWW	STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS
	(61FR9905, March 12, 1996) (Adopted Dec. 12, 1997) (63FR32743, June 16, 1998) (Amended Aug. 13, 1999) (64FR9258, February 24, 1999) (Amended April 21, 2000) (65FR18906, April 10, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001) (65FR61743, October 17, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)
SUBPART AAAA	STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW SMALL MUNICIPAL WASTE COMBUSTION UNITS
	(65FR76350, December 6, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001)
SUBPART CCCC	STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SOLID WASTE INCINERATION UNITS
	(65FR75338, December 1, 2000) (Amended May 11, 2001) (66FR16605, March 27, 2001) (Amended April 5, 2002) (70FR55568, Sept. 22, 2005) (Amended Sept. 8, 2006)
SUBPART EEEE	STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR OTHER SOLID WASTE INCINERATION UNITS
	(70FR74870, December 16, 2005) (Amended April 6, 2007) (71FR67802, Nov. 24, 2006) (Amended April 6, 2007)

**SUBPART III STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR STATIONARY
COMPRESSION IGNITION INTERNAL
COMBUSTION ENGINES**

(71FR39154, July, 11, 2006) (Amended April 6, 2007)

**SUBPART STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR STAIONARY
JJJJ SPARK IGNITION INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES**

(73FR3568, January 18, 2008) (Amended April 3, 2009)

**SUBPART STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR STATIONARY
KKKK COMBUSTION TURBINES**

(71FR38482, July 6, 2006) (Amended April 6, 2007)
(74FR11858, March 20, 2009) (Amended March 5, 2010)

BOARD MEETING DATE: February 4, 2011

AGENDA NO. 3

PROPOSAL: Amend Contract for Policy Consultation Regarding Local, State and Federal Transportation Issues

SYNOPSIS: On January 8, 2010 the Board approved a contract for Policy Consultation Regarding Local, State and Federal Transportation issues with the Lee Andrews Group, which expires in February 2011. The contractor has provided valuable services on transportation issues and staff wishes to retain them for further consultation in the Transportation arena, to further advance AQMD's clean air agenda this year. The current contract has options for two one-year extensions. This action is to approve the first one-year extension of the existing contract. Total contract amount shall not exceed \$ 100,000 for a one-year period starting February 2011, which is the existing contract amount.

COMMITTEE: Administrative, January 14, 2011, Recommended for approval.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

1. Authorize the Chairman to approve the first one-year extension of the contract with Lee Andrews Group in an amount not to exceed \$100,000 for a one-year period.
2. Appropriate \$100,000 from the District's Undesignated Fund Balance to Legislative & Public Affairs FY 2010-11 Budget, Services & Supplies Major Object, Professional & Special Services Account.

Barry R. Wallerstein, D.Env.
Executive Officer

OA:AG:WS:PC:MC

Background

Because mobile sources, including on-road vehicles, create the vast majority of air pollution in the South Coast Air Basin, the Board in 2008 directed staff to participate in the development of the next federal surface transportation reauthorization legislation in order to maximize emissions reductions from the transportation sector. Throughout the

ensuing period, in fulfillment of the Board's directive, staff has actively participated in a wide array of strategic development discussions with fellow stakeholders and key policymaking officials at local, state and federal levels.

It is expected that a great deal of attention will be focused on the federal surface transportation reauthorization bill in 2011, as it will dictate the federal transportation policies and priorities through at least 2016. This bill will establish not only funding formulas and priorities, but will authorize funding for specific projects and could significantly change the process for funding allocation in the transportation sector for years to come.

Recognizing the importance of reducing emissions from the transportation sector, the Board in January 2010 authorized the services of a consultant selected through an RFP process to assist staff in outreach efforts related to this important transportation legislation. The contractor has worked with staff in reaching out to key stakeholders and decision-makers throughout the country, prepared materials and briefings, conducted research, and initiated the formation of a national coalition to support our environmental issues in Washington, D.C. In addition, the contractor has proposed a conference which would provide a forum to stakeholders and decision-makers to discuss key air quality and public health policy priorities related to reducing mobile source emissions. It may be noted that AQMD's efforts have been directed at transportation spending that realizes multiple benefits, so that air quality considerations are strengthened and incorporated at the policy level for reducing mobile source emissions in polluted areas. Additional efforts will be focused on securing increased state and federal actions needed to reduce mobile source emissions from transportation and goods-movement related activities, and the contractor's efforts will augment other staff efforts.

This multi-year effort should be continued so as not to lose momentum. While staff is knowledgeable about the transportation funding process and has access to federal advocates, it is necessary to continue to engage with individuals, organizations, and coalitions at the local, state and federal levels across the nation who will play significant roles in the formulation of the next surface transportation reauthorization bill and also help to address other transportation and goods-movement related mobile source emissions.

Private-Public Partnerships (P3)

There is a need to develop Private-Public Partnerships (P3) on big-ticket clean transportation projects, such as dedicated truck lanes for clean fuel vehicles or electrified goods movement systems, with key private and public stakeholders. This effort should also be directed to seek the support of state and federal decision-makers on innovative financing efforts to make these infrastructure projects happen. The development of an innovative P3 coalition with P3 financing, as well as possible federal

financing, would create an attractive package option for needed clean transportation funding. This option is recommended for the Board's consideration to leverage other regulatory and incentive efforts for greater emission reductions from these sectors.

The contractor's services will be needed to help determine the best approach for developing such a P3 coalition on big ticket proposals and to build a coalition of partners in support of these projects. The contractor would also be asked to set up meetings with potential partners, develop collaterals for use in meetings, prepare presentations, and once a coalition is developed, help get support for policy concepts from key stakeholders and decision-makers, to enhance efforts to advocate for these projects at the state and federal levels.

National Conferences

In 2011, the contractor can play a key and needed role in implementing a couple of national conferences to focus attention on P3 as a means to address air pollution and health issues in the transportation and goods movement sector throughout the country. It is expected that participation by local, state, and federal public officials and key private stakeholders at these events will help craft policy solutions that can be further implemented at state and federal levels. It is proposed that one conference take place in Southern California involving policy education and advocacy planning, while the second conference be held in Washington, D.C. in conjunction with a coalition advocacy trip, during which coalition members will have productive meetings with key stakeholders and decision makers. Both conferences will provide educational and policy information and discuss ways and means to reduce mobile source emissions from transportation and goods-movement related activities, particularly in polluted areas.

To put on successful conferences, it will be necessary for the consultant to achieve other tasks in 2011 such as expanding the base of relationships/partnerships with individual and organizational partners nationwide. It will also be critical to educate and engage these key stakeholders so that they are inclined to want to learn more, engage in air quality issues, and attend the conferences being proposed. Accordingly, the consultant will be tasked with educating key stakeholders on AQMD's federal legislative priorities, health issues, and the need for the state and federal government to better address mobile source emissions.

Meetings & Events

Lastly, the consultant will also create opportunities for AQMD Board members and staff to participate in and speak on health and air quality issues at public and private events and meetings sponsored by various stakeholders and decision-makers on transportation and goods movement topics.

Proposal

There is a window of opportunity in 2011-12 for AQMD to seek to influence the next surface transportation bill for greater mobile sources emission reductions, including emission reductions in transportation and goods movement sectors, and the consultant's services will enhance such efforts. The creation and activation of a P3 coalition in support of big-ticket clean transportation projects with innovative alternative funding package proposals is also recommended, with the contractor's assistance. Policy consultation regarding transportation issues will continue along the lines initiated in 2010, with further emphasis on building and utilizing a national P3 coalition and implementing two national conferences – one in Southern California and one in Washington, D.C., which will include an advocacy trip, for educating key stakeholders and decision makers and further raising air quality awareness at the policy level. These actions are needed to highlight AQMD's policy priorities and the need to better address air pollution from mobile sources and further advance the Board's legislative and policy priorities, as discussed before.

Staff recommends amending the existing contract with Lee Andrews Group, to extend the contract by one year, at a cost not to exceed \$100,000. The contract approved by the Board in January 2010 contained options for two one-year renewals, and this constitutes the first renewal.

Resource Impacts

The Legislative & Public Affairs budget for FY 2010-11 contains insufficient funds for this purpose and additional funding is necessary in an amount of \$100,000 to cover the cost of this contract renewal. Therefore it is recommended that \$100,000 be appropriated from Undesignated Fund Balance to the Legislative & Public Affairs FY 2010-2011 Budget, Services & Supplies Major Object, Professional & Special Services Account.

BOARD MEETING DATE: February 4, 2011

AGENDA NO. 4

PROPOSAL: Execute Sole Source Contracts, Amend Contract, and Recognize Revenues for CNG Vehicles and Education and Training in Support of U.S. DOE Clean Cities Programs

SYNOPSIS: In December 2009, the Board awarded two sole source contracts for the purchase of CNG taxicabs and shuttle vans. This action is to deobligate funds for the award for CNG shuttle vans and award to three companies providing shuttle services at LAX. The three companies will operate 20 CNG shuttle vans and 15 CNG shuttle buses at a cost not to exceed \$561,100 from the Clean Fuels Program. Southern California Gas Company has expressed interest in partnering with AQMD on conducting natural gas-powered vehicle safety training, and partner with AQMD on a CNG Fuel System Inspector Certification program. This action is also to recognize revenues from the Gas Company and augment funding of an existing contract with Advanced Transportation Technology and Energy Network of the California Community Colleges to expand the CNG vehicle training/safety and fuel cylinder inspection program at a total cost not to exceed \$160,000.

COMMITTEE: Technology, January 21, 2011, Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:

1. Terminate commitment with Prime Time Shuttle for CNG shuttle van buydown contract and revert \$561,000 allocated to this award to the Clean Fuels Program (Fund 31).
2. Authorize the Chairman to execute a sole source contract with SuperShuttle to purchase 20 CNG shuttle vans at a cost not to exceed \$320,600 from the Clean Fuels Program (Fund 31).
3. Authorize the Chairman to execute a sole source contract with Central Parking System to purchase nine (9) CNG cutaway buses at a cost not to exceed \$144,300 from the Clean Fuels Program (Fund 31).

4. Authorize the Chairman to execute a sole source contract with Ace Parking Management to purchase six (6) CNG cutaway buses at a cost not to exceed \$96,200 from the Clean Fuels Program (Fund 31).
5. Recognize \$67,100 in funding from the Southern California Gas Company into the Clean Fuels Program (Fund 31).
6. Authorize the Chairman to augment the funding of the contract with Advanced Transportation Technology and Energy for natural gas-powered vehicle training and safety and fuel cylinder inspection program by an amount not to exceed \$130,000 from the Clean Fuels Program (Fund 31).
7. Authorize the Chairman to execute a sole source contract with CSA America to provide up to three CNG Fuel System Inspector Certification courses at a cost not to exceed \$28,200 from the Clean Fuels Program (Fund 31).

Barry R. Wallerstein, D.Env.
Executive Officer

CSL:HH:DS:DC:PMB

Background

Buydown for CNG Airport Ground Transportation

On December 4, 2009, the Board recognized a \$500,000 funding award from the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Clean Cities FY 09 Petroleum Reduction Technologies Projects for the Transportation Sector, and also approved \$750,000 in AQMD funds to the project. Both funds were placed into the Clean Fuels Program (Fund 31). The project awarded by the U.S. DOE continues implementation of the AQMD's natural gas taxicab buydown program which provides funding to owners and operators of vehicles which serve the airport ground transportation sector in the AQMD jurisdictional area. U.S. DOE cofunding will assist in covering the incremental cost of dedicated CNG-powered vehicles and will help to reduce VOC and NOx, air toxic contaminants, and greenhouse gases in the region.

The Board's action in December 2009 approved award of two sole source contracts to Yellow Cab of Greater Orange County for an amount not to exceed \$675,000, and Prime Time Shuttle for an amount not to exceed \$561,000. The contract with Yellow Cab of Greater Orange County has resulted in the deployment of 45 dedicated CNG-powered Ford Crown Victorias which are currently providing ground transportation service at major commercial airports in the AQMD. Conversely, a contract with Prime Time Shuttle was not executed as Prime Time Shuttle elected to not participate in the project. However, three airport ground transportation companies (SuperShuttle International,

Central Parking Systems, and Ace Parking Management) have expressed interest and provided letters of commitment to participate in this project.

U.S. DOE funds require a minimum recipient cost share of 50 percent towards the cost of converting gasoline-powered vehicles to dedicated CNG-powered vehicles. The incremental cost for converting a Ford E-350 van is \$16,500; the incremental cost for converting a Ford E-450 cutaway shuttle bus is \$25,000.

Natural Gas Vehicle Outreach and Safety Training

The AQMD received a grant from the U.S. DOE through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) to provide education and outreach on natural gas vehicles. To implement this program, the Board awarded a contract to Advanced Transportation Technology and Energy Network of the California Community Colleges (ATTE) to develop education materials and curriculum and conducting training and safety programs for natural gas-powered vehicles. In October 2010, ATTE presented a proposal to the AQMD to expand the scope of the natural gas vehicle outreach and safety training program to include CNG school bus drivers/operators, technicians, and fleet managers operating in the AQMD. The proposed program includes natural gas safety overview, natural gas cylinder inspection training, natural gas technician training, and on-going technical assistance. The Southern California Gas Company has expressed interest in cost sharing in this program in an amount not exceeding 50 percent of the total cost.

Proposal

Buydown for CNG Airport Ground Transportation

A total of \$561,000 of Clean Fuels Funds remains uncommitted as a result of non-participation by Prime Time Shuttle to implement a CNG-powered shuttle project. These remaining funds result from the original \$1,250,000 total project award which apportioned \$675,000 for the purchase of 45 CNG-powered taxicabs by Yellow Cab of Greater Orange County and \$561,000 for the purchase of 34 CNG-powered shuttle vans by Prime Time Shuttle, and \$14,000 for AQMD administrative costs to implement this project. As a result, staff recommends terminating the award with Prime Time Shuttle and reallocating these funds to three airport ground transportation companies which have provided letters of interest and commitment to participate in the buydown program to convert gasoline-powered shuttle vans to dedicated CNG-powered shuttle vans. Staff recommends that the Board award three sole source contracts each to: (1) SuperShuttle International for the purchase and conversion of twenty (20) new dedicated CNG shuttle vans, in an amount not to exceed \$320,000; (2) Central Parking Systems for the purchase and conversion of nine new dedicated CNG cutaway shuttle buses, in an amount not to exceed \$144,000; and (3) Ace Parking Management for the purchase and conversion of six new dedicated CNG cutaway shuttle buses, in an amount not to exceed \$96,000, with turnback funds from the Board's previous award to Prime Time Shuttle.

The three contracts will specify that these vehicles be used to provide airport ground transportation services to commercial airports within the AQMD jurisdictional area.

SuperShuttle is a wholly owned subsidiary of Veolia Transportation, a global leader in the transportation industry. Veolia Transportation has over 125 years of experience operating bus, rail, shuttle, and taxi systems in 27 countries worldwide. Veolia operates in 120 locations in the U.S. and Canada. Since 1983, SuperShuttle has been the recognized leader in the shared-ride airport ground transportation industry. SuperShuttle currently operates more than 1,200 vans serving 25 airports in 19 cities all across the country. Each day, nearly 20,000 customers use SuperShuttle to get to and from our nation's airports and for charter van services.

SuperShuttle currently operates shuttle vans at all of the major commercial airports in Southern California. SuperShuttle has expressed its intent to purchase 20 new CNG Ford E-350 vans certified by CARB to meet SULEV standards. The 20 shuttle vans will be used by SuperShuttle to provide door-to-door shuttle services for passengers to all major airports within the Los Angeles Basin. SuperShuttle's financial contribution to this project includes each vehicle's base cost, sales tax, and vehicle registration fees and \$470 of the CNG conversion cost; estimated contribution is \$31,700 per vehicle, and estimated total project contribution is \$634,000.

Central Parking System is a leader in professional parking management. With offices in all major metropolitan areas in the United States, the company operates more than 2,500 parking facilities containing 1.2 million spaces. The company's clients include some of the nation's largest owners and operators of mixed-use projects, office buildings, hotels, stadiums, and arenas as well as airports, hospitals, and municipalities. Their airport division provides a wide range of services such as self-parking management, valet parking, taxi-starter and commercial vehicle control, shuttle operation, and parking consulting to assist in the ever-changing needs of airports of all sizes.

Central Parking Systems has expressed its intent to purchase nine new CNG Ford E-450 cutaway shuttle buses certified by CARB to meet SULEV standards. The nine cutaway shuttle buses will provide airport ground transportation service at Los Angeles International Airport. Central Parking Systems' financial contribution to this project includes each vehicle's base cost, sales tax, vehicle registration fees, and \$9,000 of the CNG conversion cost; estimated contribution is \$89,000 per vehicle, and estimated total project contribution is \$801,000.

Ace Parking Management, started in 1950 with one parking lot, has steadily grown to manage 450 parking applications across the western and southern United States, employing more than 3,600 individuals. Ace Parking Management has expressed its intent to purchase six new CNG Ford E-450 cutaway shuttle buses certified by CARB to

meet SULEV standards. The six cutaway shuttle buses will provide airport ground transportation service at Los Angeles International airport. Ace Parking Management’s financial contribution to this project includes each vehicle’s base cost, sales tax, vehicle registration fees, and \$9,000 of the CNG conversion costs; estimated contribution is \$84,125 per vehicle, and estimated total project contribution is \$505,000.

Natural Gas Vehicle Outreach and Safety Training, and CNG Fuel System Inspector Certification

Staff is requesting to amend the existing contract with ATTE (Contract No. 11144). This contract is funded under a grant from the U.S. DOE through ARRA. Staff proposes to augment the funding of this contract with cost share from the Southern California Gas Company and AQMD, and extend outreach in education and safety training for natural vehicle operators, technicians, and fleet managers operating in the AQMD. The training and curriculum element of the contract with ATTE would be amended to include additional training courses in natural gas vehicle safety, CNG fueling cylinder inspection, and natural gas vehicle diagnostics. The programs will focus primarily on heavy-duty vehicles. Table 1 below provides the proposed amendments, costs and cost share.

Table 1 – ATTE Natural Gas Vehicle Training Courses, Costs, and Cost Shares

Product Description	Courses	Amount	Gas Co.	AQMD
Natural Gas Safety Overview	4	\$ 8,000	\$4,000	\$4,000
Natural Gas Cylinder Inspection	3	\$30,800	\$15,400	\$15,400
Natural Gas Technician Training	6	\$67,200	\$33,600	\$33,600
On-Going Technical Assistance	6 months	\$24,000	\$0	\$24,000
Total		\$130,000	\$53,000	\$77,000

In a related program, Southern California Gas Company has proposed to cost share with the AQMD to provide up to three courses on CNG Fuel System Inspector Certification. Students completing the ATTE training programs will be eligible to participate in the Certification Exam.

The Certification Exam is conducted by Canadian Standards Association (CSA) America. CSA is a leading standards developer for gas-fired products and alternative energy standards and has over 80 years’ experience in the development of standards and is accredited by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) under the Committee, Canvass and Organizational Methods of standards development.

Staff proposes to implement the Certification Exam program under a contract with CSA America. Table 2 below provides the description and costs of the CSA Certification Exam program.

Table 2 – CNG Fuel System Inspector Certification and Cost Share

Product Description	Courses	Amount	Gas Co.	AQMD
CSA Application/Exam (25/course)	3	\$28,200	\$14,100	\$14,100

Benefits to the AQMD

The primary objective of the proposed projects is to increase the use of alternative-fueled vehicles through the deployment of natural gas fueled vehicles in the Southern California region.

Ground transportation services at major commercial airports in the AQMD jurisdictional area use significant amounts of gasoline due to the high annual miles accrued on these vehicles. In addition, the emissions from these vehicles contribute to the air quality problem in the region; and contribute to greenhouse gas emissions. Shuttle van fleets and passenger shuttle vehicles serving commercial airports within the AQMD jurisdictional area are one of the highest accumulated mileage fleets operating in the region, totaling hundreds of thousand miles on its vehicles. It is estimated that, on average, an individual vehicle providing airport ground transportation service may accrue as much as 80,000 miles per year. Considering the high annual mileage, these vehicles contribute significantly to the ozone air quality problem in the South Coast Air Basin. A buydown program for airport ground transportation vehicles serving commercial airports in the South Coast Air Basin will ensure that the pollution contribution from these fleets will be kept to a minimum while concurrently displacing petroleum use.

Outreach efforts to expand the education and understanding of alternative fuels are an on-going element of the AQMD’s Clean Fuels Program. The proposed project will augment the funding of the heavy-duty drayage trucks contract and expand the training and curriculum component of this project to include courses for operators, technicians and fleet managers of medium- and heavy-duty natural vehicles including local school districts. Additional outreach efforts will allow individuals to obtain certification as CNG fuel system inspectors.

Sole Source Justification

Section VIII.B.2 of the Procurement Policy and Procedure identifies four major provisions under which a sole source award may be justified. This request for a sole source award for airport ground transportation services to commercial airports is made under provision B.2.d.: Other circumstances exist which in the determination of the Executive Officer require such waiver in the best interest of the AQMD. Specifically, these circumstances are: B.2.d.(1) Projects involving cost sharing by multiple sponsors.

The AQMD proposes to contract with: (1) SuperShuttle International (2) Central Parking Systems, and (3) Ace Parking Management. All three companies have agreed to cost share in the project from the purchase of new base vehicles for conversion from gasoline to dedicated CNG-powered vehicles.

The request for a sole source award to CSA America is made under the provision B.2.c.(1): Other circumstances exist which in the determination of the Executive Officer require such waiver in the best interest of the AQMD. Specifically, these circumstances are: B.2.c.(1) The unique experience and capabilities of the proposed contractor or contractor team.

The Southern California Gas Company, as a cost share partner, has a service agreement with CSA America in conducting certification exams for purposes of CNG Fuel System Inspector Certifications. This service relationship with Southern California Gas Company has proven successful, and they have requested such services.

Resource Impacts

The U.S. DOE has awarded the AQMD with \$500,000 towards a buydown program for CNG taxicabs and shuttle vans servicing commercial airports in the AQMD. The U.S. DOE funds are conditioned with a minimum recipient cost share of 50% towards the incremental cost of converting a gasoline-powered vehicle to a CNG-powered vehicle. The AQMD is providing \$750,000 in matching funds towards this project to meet and exceed the U.S. DOE requirement.

The proposed actions to convert an additional 35 airport ground transportation vehicles to dedicated CNG will total \$561,100 which is derived from the termination of the Prime Time Shuttle award. Table 3 lists the total cost shares on each of the programs under the U.S. DOE project including the project under the original Board action with Yellow Cab of Greater Orange County and reflects the total project costs and cost shares. Table 3 reflects the amounts DOE will be invoiced for each project.

Table 3 – Cost Shares for U.S. DOE Clean Cities Project for CNG Airport Taxis and Shuttle Vans

Contributor	Vehicles	U.S. DOE	AQMD	Totals
Yellow Cab	45	\$337,500	\$337,500	\$675,000
SuperShuttle International	20	84,850	235,750	\$320,600
Central Parking Systems	9	38,150	106,150	\$144,300
Ace Parking Management	6	25,500	70,700	\$96,200
Total	80	\$486,000*	\$750,100	\$1,236,100

* \$14,000 of U.S. DOE funds applied to program administration

The source of AQMD funds proposed for this program have been previously approved by the Board to assist in the purchase of dedicated CNG-powered passenger vehicles for use at commercial airports. Funds for the previously approved purchase assistance program are from the Clean Fuels Program (Fund 31).

Natural Gas Vehicle Outreach and Safety Training, and CNG Fuel System Inspector Certification

The costs and cost shares for expanding the Natural Gas Vehicle Outreach and Safety Training program is provided in Table 1 above. The costs and cost shares for conducting certification testing for CNG Fuel System Inspectors are provided in Table 2 above. The source of AQMD funds proposed for both programs is requested from the Clean Fuels Program (Fund 31).

The Clean Fuels Program (Fund 31) is a special revenue fund resulting from the state-mandated Clean Fuels Program. The Clean Fuels Program, under Health and Safety Code Sections 40448.5 and 40512 and Vehicle Code Section 9250.11, establishes mechanisms to collect revenues from mobile sources to support projects to increase the utilization of clean fuels, including the development of the necessary advanced enabling technologies. Funds collected from motor vehicles are restricted, by statute, to be used for projects and program activities related to mobile sources that support the objectives of the Clean Fuels Program.

BOARD MEETING DATE: February 4, 2011

AGENDA NO. 5

PROPOSAL: Execute Contract to Develop and Demonstrate Hydraulic Hybrid Heavy-Duty Vehicles

SYNOPSIS: Heavy-duty fleet vehicles represent a targeted category for emission reductions within the South Coast Air Basin. Parker Hannifin proposes to work in partnership with the AQMD, Freightliner and Coca-Cola to develop and demonstrate up to four heavy-duty hydraulic hybrid delivery vehicles. These delivery vehicles will be deployed in Coca-Cola's normal fleet to evaluate their performance, operating cost and emissions benefit. This action is to execute a contract with Parker Hannifin for an amount not to exceed \$250,000 from the Clean Fuels Fund. The total cost of this proposed project is \$2,000,000.

COMMITTEE: Technology, January 21, 2011, Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Authorize the Chairman to execute a contract with Parker Hannifin in an amount not to exceed \$250,000 from the Clean Fuels Fund (31) for the development and demonstration of up to four heavy-duty hydraulic hybrid vehicles.

Barry R. Wallerstein, D.Env.
Executive Officer

CSL:MMM:DS:JGC

Background

Parker Hannifin (Parker) is the world's leading diversified manufacturer of motion and control technologies, providing systematic, precision-engineered solutions for a wide variety of commercial, mobile, industrial and aerospace markets. With extensive engineering expertise in motion and control, market leading breadth of product, and global distribution, Parker provides components and complete systems to customers worldwide while partnering with customers to improve productivity and profitability. Parker products are vital to virtually everything that moves or requires control,

including all forms of transport from goods movement to logistics to delivery systems and collection vehicles, the manufacture and processing of raw materials, durable goods, and other such industries.

Parker began developing the hydraulic hybrid systems in the early 1990's and successfully implemented a series of small-scale demonstration projects with heavy-duty vehicles, such as refuse, bus, and delivery fleets. This technology has since secured early commitments from prominent nationwide fleets such as United Parcel Service (UPS), Hialeah, Miami-Dade County, and the City of Miami refuse collection business.

According to the EMFAC 2007 model, heavy-duty vehicles represent a relatively small percentage of the vehicle population, but they are responsible for creating a significant amount of emissions in the South Coast Air Basin. This vehicle segment provides an opportunity to significantly reduce NOx and particulate matter emissions through the introduction of a relatively small number of cleaner transportation technologies. The hybridization of vehicles in this segment provides one such opportunity to reduce emissions.

The successful deployment of hybridized vehicles in this segment requires that a specific technology is matched to a vocation with a driving behavior that is complementary to the technology. Hydraulic hybrids are power dense, which allows them to absorb and release energy at high rates. However, these systems are not energy dense, so they cannot store significant amounts of energy onboard the vehicle. These are ideal attributes for intensive stop-and-go driving behavior and would be well matched to meet the needs of the refuse, logistics, delivery and goods movement applications.

Proposal

Parker Hannifin proposes to partner with Coca-Cola, Daimler Trucks North America, Inc., Freightliner Truck Division, Cummins, Inc., and FEV Group to design, integrate, rollout and field test up to four hybrid hydraulic beverage delivery tractors used by Coca-Cola Enterprises on urban delivery routes within the South Coast Air Basin.

The driving behavior associated with Coca-Cola's urban delivery routes should be well matched to the characteristics of Parker's hydraulic hybrid system. The stop-and-go driving associated with urban delivery routes will allow a hydraulic hybrid-equipped vehicle to capture a significant amount of braking energy that would otherwise have been wasted as heat through the vehicle's friction brakes. The Parker Hannifin hydraulic hybrid drive system is designed to recover brake energy and store it for later use using hydraulic accumulators instead of chemical energy storage systems used in hybrid electric systems today. Upon braking, the hydraulic hybrid system allows vehicle inertia to be converted and stored as high-pressure energy within hydraulic accumulators. Accumulated energy is then made available for use when the vehicle is

next accelerated, to supplement or displace the power that would otherwise be supplied by the diesel engine.

The vehicles that are developed and deployed within Coca-Cola’s fleet shall be used to quantify the performance, operating cost and emissions benefit of the hydraulic hybrid system in a heavy-duty urban delivery vehicle application.

Benefits to AQMD

The expansion of hybrid vehicle technologies is included in the *Technology Advancement Office Clean Fuels Program 2010 Plan Update* under the category of “Electric and Hybrid Technologies.” The hybridization of transportation technologies has the potential to lower criteria pollutant emissions and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This can provide substantial air quality benefits to communities, neighborhoods, and schools where these vehicles operate.

Sole Source Justification

Section VIII.B.2 of the Procurement Policy and Procedure identifies four major provisions under which a sole source award may be justified. This request for a sole source award is made under provision B.2.d.: Other circumstances exist which in the determination of the Executive Officer require such waiver in the best interest of the AQMD. Specifically, these circumstances are: B.2.d.(1) Project involving cost sharing by multiple sponsors. The multiple sponsors contributing financially to this project include Parker Hannifin, Coca-Cola, Freightliner and the California Energy Commission.

Resource Impacts

The total cost for the project is \$2,000,000 with the proposed AQMD cost not to exceed \$250,000 from the Clean Fuels Fund. The project funding sources are identified in the table below.

	Funding Amount	Percentage (%)
CEC	\$750,000	37.5
Parker Hannifin	\$354,000	17.7
Coca-Cola	\$515,000	25.8
Freightliner	\$131,000	6.6
AQMD proposed	\$250,000	12.5
Total	\$2,000,000	100

Sufficient funds are available in the Clean Fuels Fund for this proposed project. The Clean Fuels Fund is established as a special revenue fund resulting from the state-mandated Clean Fuels Program. The Clean Fuels Program, under Health and Safety Code Sections 40448.5 and 40512 and Vehicle Code Section 9250.11, establishes

mechanisms to collect revenues from mobile sources to support projects to increase the utilization of clean fuels, including the development of the necessary advanced enabling technologies. Funds collected from motor vehicles are restricted, by statute, to be used for projects and program activities related to mobile sources that support the objectives of the Clean Fuels Program.

BOARD MEETING DATE: February 4, 2011

AGENDA NO. 6

PROPOSAL: Execute Contract to Develop and Demonstrate Plug-In Hybrid Electric Drive System for Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles

SYNOPSIS: Medium- and heavy-duty fleet vehicles represent a large emissions category within the South Coast Air Basin. Odyne Systems, LLC (Odyne) proposes to work in partnership with the AQMD, U.S. Department of Energy, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power and Los Angeles County to develop and demonstrate up to two medium- and heavy-duty plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEVs). These vehicles will be deployed in normal fleet service to evaluate their utility, emissions reduction and fossil fuel consumption reduction potential. This action is to execute a contract with Odyne in an amount not to exceed \$494,000 from the Clean Fuels Fund. The total cost for this proposed project is \$2,599,000.

COMMITTEE: Technology, January 21, 2011, Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Authorize the Chairman to execute a contract with Odyne in an amount not to exceed \$494,000 from the Clean Fuels Fund (31) for the development and demonstration of up to two medium- and heavy-duty plug-in hybrid electric vehicles.

Barry R. Wallerstein, D.Env.
Executive Officer

CSL:MMM:DS:JGC

Background

Odyne is a clean technology company that develops and manufactures propulsion systems for medium- and heavy-duty PHEVs. Odyne has developed proprietary and patented hybrid technology combining electric power conversion, power control and energy storage technology with standard electric motors, storage batteries, and other components. Odyne's plug-in hybrid technology has been applied to commercial truck applications including bucket trucks, digger derricks and compressor trucks. These

development efforts have also benefited from \$1.9M in Congressionally Directed Funds that were administered through the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). This funding being administered through the DOE would also be partially used as cost share for this proposed project.

The work truck segment targeted by Odyne is almost exclusively made up of medium- and heavy-duty vehicles. This vehicle weight group is responsible for creating a disproportionate amount of emissions in the South Coast Air Basin, since they represent a relatively small percentage of the vehicle population, but are responsible for the majority of the NOx and particulate matter emissions. This fact provides opportunities to significantly reduce NOx and particulate matter emissions through the introduction of a relatively small number of cleaner transportation technologies. The hybridization and electrification of vehicles in this segment is one such opportunity to reduce emissions.

The incorporation of plug-in hybrid technology will add functionality that includes idle reduction, launch assist, regenerative braking, in-cab climate controls, and exportable power. These features will improve vehicle efficiency while driving and electrify their operation while working at a jobsite. Electrification of the vehicle's jobsite operation will eliminate emissions at the point of use, reduce emissions on a full-cycle basis, and provide the co-benefit of reducing fossil fuel consumption.

The Odyne PHEV system uses an architecture which allows it to interface with the vehicle without modifying the OEM powertrain. This design attribute would allow the PHEV system to be retrofitted to existing and new vehicles.

Proposal

Odyne proposes to partner with the AQMD, the U.S. Department of Energy, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) and Los Angeles County to design, integrate and field test up to two medium- and heavy-duty work trucks. The work trucks are proposed to be placed with LADWP and Los Angeles County for normal fleet service. The vehicles will be used to quantify the performance, operating cost and emissions benefit of Odyne's PHEV system in medium- and heavy-duty applications.

The AQMD funds will cover a portion of the costs for the engineering design, prototype development, deployment, testing and service of the new PHEV system. The testing will be inclusive of emissions tests with the goal of obtaining CARB verification or certification of these plug-in hybrid vehicles.

Benefits to AQMD

The expansion of the hybrid vehicle technologies is included in the *Technology Advancement Office Clean Fuels Program 2010 Plan Update* under the category of "Electric and Hybrid Technologies." The hybridization of transportation technologies has the potential to lower criteria pollutant emissions and reduce greenhouse gas

emissions. This can provide substantial air quality benefits to communities, neighborhoods, and schools where these vehicles operate.

Sole Source Justification

Section VIII.B.2 of the Procurement Policy and Procedure identifies four major provisions under which a sole source award may be justified. This request for a sole source award is made under provision B.2.d.: Other circumstances exist which in the determination of the Executive Officer require such waiver in the best interest of the AQMD. Specifically, these circumstances are: B.2.d.(1) Project involving cost sharing by multiple sponsors. The multiple sponsors contributing financially to this project include Odyne, U.S. Department of Energy, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power and Los Angeles County.

Resource Impacts

The total cost for the project is \$2,599,000, with the proposed AQMD cost not to exceed \$494,000 from the Clean Fuels Fund. The project funding sources are identified in the table below.

	Funding Amount	Percentage (%)
Odyne	\$1,011,000	39
U.S. DOE	\$809,000	31
LADWP	\$200,000	8
LA County	\$85,000	3
AQMD proposed	\$494,000	19
Total	\$2,599,000	100

Sufficient funds are available in the Clean Fuels Fund for this proposed project. The Clean Fuels Fund is established as a special revenue fund resulting from the state-mandated Clean Fuels Program. The Clean Fuels Program, under Health and Safety Code Sections 40448.5 and 40512 and Vehicle Code Section 9250.11, establishes mechanisms to collect revenues from mobile sources to support projects to increase the utilization of clean fuels, including the development of the necessary advanced enabling technologies. Funds collected from motor vehicles are restricted, by statute, to be used for projects and program activities related to mobile sources that support the objectives of the Clean Fuels Program.

BOARD MEETING DATE: February 4, 2011

AGENDA NO. 7

PROPOSAL: Transfer Funds from Clean Fuels Fund to DOE Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle Fund

SYNOPSIS: The AQMD received a \$5 million award from the California Energy Commission (CEC) to cofund the DOE medium-duty plug-in hybrid electric vehicle (PHEV) demonstration program. A condition of the award requires the AQMD to incur cost before corresponding payments can be made by the CEC. To comply with the conditions of the CEC award, it is requested that up to \$5 million be transferred as a loan from the Clean Fuels Fund to the DOE PHEV Fund. The transferred funds will be used to pay contractual obligations toward work completed on the medium-duty PHEV program. The AQMD will be reimbursed by the CEC for these payments made to subcontractors and will subsequently reimburse the Clean Fuels Fund.

COMMITTEE: Technology, January 21, 2011, Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:

1. Transfer up to \$5,000,000 from the Clean Fuels Fund (31) to the DOE PHEV Fund (50); and
2. Return funds from the DOE PHEV Fund (50) to the Clean Fuels Fund (31) as payments are received from the California Energy Commission.

Barry R. Wallerstein, D.Env.
Executive Officer

CSL:MMM:DS:JGC

Background

In April 2010, AQMD was awarded \$5 million from the CEC to be used as cost share for a larger \$45.4 million award from the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) to conduct a medium-duty PHEV demonstration program. A condition of the award from the CEC requires that cost is incurred before the AQMD can draw-down on the CEC award.

This condition from the CEC will require the AQMD to make payments to subcontractors prior to the receipt of funding from the CEC.

Proposal

Transfer as a loan up to \$5 million from Clean Fuels Fund (31) to the DOE PHEV Fund (50). The fund transfer will allow the AQMD to make payments to subcontractors that are working on the medium-duty PHEV demonstration program. The payments made to the subcontractors will be reimbursed by the CEC according to the terms of that award. Upon the receipt of funds from the CEC, the expended monies will be returned to the Clean Fuels Fund.

Benefits to AQMD

The transfer of funds from the Clean Fuels Fund will allow the AQMD to conduct a medium-duty plug-in hybrid electric vehicle program that is being cofunded by the DOE. The expansion of plug-in hybrid technologies is included in the *Technology Advancement Office Clean Fuels Program 2010 Plan Update* under the category of “Electric and Hybrid Technologies.” The electrification and hybridization of transportation technologies has the potential for lower criteria pollutant emissions and reduced greenhouse gas emissions. This can provide substantial air quality benefits to communities, neighborhoods, and schools where these vehicles operate.

Resource Impacts

The requested action will not have an impact on the AQMD’s financial resources. All funding that is expended from the Clean Fuels Fund will be reimbursed by the CEC and returned to the Clean Fuels Fund.

Sufficient funds are available in the Clean Fuels Fund for the requested loan. The Clean Fuels Fund is established as a special revenue fund resulting from the state-mandated Clean Fuels Program. The Clean Fuels Program, under Health and Safety Code Sections 40448.5 and 40512 and Vehicle Code Section 9250.11, establishes mechanisms to collect revenues from mobile sources to support projects to increase the utilization of clean fuels, including the development of the necessary advanced enabling technologies. Funds collected from motor vehicles are restricted, by statute, to be used for projects and program activities related to mobile sources that support the objectives of the Clean Fuels Program.

BOARD MEETING DATE: February 4, 2011

AGENDA NO. 8

TITLE: Execute Contract for Janitorial Services at Diamond Bar Headquarters

SYNOPSIS: The current contract for Diamond Bar headquarters janitorial services was due to expire on October 31, 2010. On September 10, 2010, the Board extended the contract for up to six months, pending a determination whether to contract out or hire employees to perform these services. Upon considering both options, the Board approved the release of an RFP to solicit proposals from firms interested in providing these services. This action is to execute a new two-year contract with Diamond Contract Services, for a total amount not to exceed \$825,896. Funding has been included in the FY 2010-11 Budget and will be requested in successive fiscal years.

COMMITTEE Administrative, January 14, 2011, Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Authorize the Chairman to execute a two-year contract with Diamond Contract Services for janitorial services, for the period of March 1, 2011 through February 28, 2013, for a total amount not to exceed \$825,896.

Barry R. Wallerstein, D.Env.
Executive Officer

WJ:SO

Background

AQMD contracts with a firm to provide routine janitorial services and supplies at the Diamond Bar headquarters. The contract with the current contractor, Diamond Contract Services, Inc., was scheduled to expire October 31, 2010. On September 10, 2010, the Board extended the current janitorial contract for up to six months pending a determination whether to contract out or hire employees to perform janitorial services at Diamond Bar headquarters. The Board determined that contracting for janitorial services would continue and released RFP #2011-02, with revisions that included changing the term of the contract from three years to two years.

The revision also included adding ten (10) points for potential health benefits to the cumulative fifteen (15) additional points for small business, local business, DVBE, use of small business or DVBE subcontractors and/or low emission vehicle business, for a possible total of 25 additional points.

Outreach

In accordance with AQMD's Procurement Policy and Procedure, a public notice advertising the RFP and inviting bids was published in the Los Angeles Times, the Orange County Register, the San Bernardino Sun, and Riverside County Press Enterprise newspapers to leverage the most cost-effective method of outreach to the entire South Coast Basin.

Additionally, potential bidders may have been notified utilizing AQMD's own electronic listing of certified minority vendors. Notice of the RFP has been mailed to the Black and Latino Legislative Caucuses and various minority chambers of commerce and business associations, and placed on the Internet at AQMD's Web site (<http://www.aqmd.gov/>). Information was also available on AQMD's bidder's 24-hour telephone message line (909) 396-2724.

Proposal Evaluation

One hundred and sixty-three (163) copies of the RFP were mailed out and 43 vendors attended the mandatory bidders' conference held on September 29, 2010. Eighteen proposals were received when final bidding closed at 2:00 p.m., October 13, 2010. Eight of the proposals received were deemed complete and met RFP requirements.

The panel evaluating proposals included four AQMD employees — a Business Services Manager, Facilities Services Technician, a Program Supervisor, and an Air Quality Specialist. Of these four panel members, two are Caucasian and two are Hispanic; two are female and two are male.

The panel evaluated the eight qualified and responsive proposals based on criteria specified in the RFP, which included completeness of response, cost, understanding of the requirements, contractor qualifications, and references regarding past experience.

Attachment A summarizes scores of the qualified bids. Diamond Contract Services was the firm that submitted the highest-rated qualified bid, which included excellent references for comparable public-sector janitorial services as well as qualifying for 15 additional points for being a local business and subcontracting with a certified small business. Diamond Contract Services submitted their proposal with the health benefits that meet the criteria as outlined in the RFP for the additional ten (10) health benefit points. Diamond Contract Services' proposal reflects a wage increase for the day porter and supervisor positions for both year one and year two of the contract, and for the janitor positions in the second year.

One other bidder besides Diamond Contract Services qualified for the additional health benefits points. However, the bidder did not qualify for any other additional points and reflected an increase in wages only for the day porter position during the first year, and a lower hourly rate for the janitor and supervisor positions than what the current contractors' employees are paid though the existing contract. Additionally, there were no increases proposed for any of the positions in the second year of the contract.

There were three other bidders that offered health plans in their proposals, but they did not meet the criteria for the additional health benefits points and scored lower in the other technical areas.

Staff recommends the contract be awarded to Diamond Contract Services. This option provides the best alternative to AQMD while providing comparable or better wages and health benefits to the janitorial staff working at AQMD's Diamond Bar facility.

Resource Impacts

Sufficient funds in the amount of \$135,825 are available in the approved FY 2010-11 Budget for the remainder of this fiscal year. Since this will be a two-year contract, continuing funding will need to be included in the budgets for each of the remaining fiscal years of the contract. Annual costs are \$411,123 for FY 2011-12, and \$278,948 for the eight months of the contract that fall within FY 2012-13.

Attachment

Attachment A - Janitorial Services Bid Evaluation Summary

ATTACHMENT A

**RFP #2011-02
JANITORIAL SERVICES
BID EVALUATION SUMMARY**

COMPANY NAME	BID AMOUNT	COST POINTS	TECHNICAL POINTS	ADDITIONAL POINTS	HEALTH BENEFIT INCENTIVE	TOTAL
DIAMOND CONTRACT SERVICES	\$825,895.35	34.1	47.75	15	10	106.9
PRIORITY BUILDING SERVICES	\$626,754.24	50.0	42.55	5		97.6
KIM'S CLEANING SERVICE	\$695,520.00	44.5	41.60	10		96.1
LINCOLN TRAINING CENTER	\$635,544.00	49.3	39.50	5		93.8
ABM (With Health Benefits)	\$754,224.00	39.8	42.05		10	91.9
MERCHANTS BUILDING MAINTENANCE	\$694,143.84	44.6	41.60	5		91.2
ABM (Without Heath Benefits)	\$654,384.00	47.8	42.05			89.9
DMS FACILITY SERVICES	\$779,330.16	37.8	45.35	5		88.2
ROGAN BUILDING SERVICES	\$895,801.08	28.5	44.05	5		77.6

BOARD MEETING DATE: February 4, 2011

AGENDA NO. 9

PROPOSAL: Amend Contract to Provide Technical Support for AQMD PAMS Upper Air Meteorological Monitoring Network

SYNOPSIS: On February 5, 2010, the Board awarded a new contract with Sonoma Technology, Inc. (STI) to provide technical support for the AQMD PAMS Upper Air Monitoring Network, with options for three annual contract renewals. This action is to amend the STI contract for the next year of field support and data management for the upper air measurement program at a cost not to exceed \$100,000. This exercises the first of three renewal options based on STI's responsiveness and satisfactory performance, bringing the contract total to \$190,000. Funding for this contract amendment is allocated in the U.S. EPA 19th Year Section 105 Grant for the PAMS program.

COMMITTEE: Administrative, January 14, 2011, Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Authorize the Executive Officer to amend the existing contract with Sonoma Technology, Inc. in an amount not to exceed \$100,000 to exercise the first of three one-year renewal options to provide continued technical support for the AQMD PAMS Upper Air Meteorological Monitoring Network.

Barry R. Wallerstein, D.Env.
Executive Officer

Background

As part of the U.S. EPA PAMS Program, comprehensive measurements of meteorological parameters have been collected in the South Coast Air Basin since 1994, using a network of radar wind and temperature profilers, acoustic wind profilers and tower-mounted meteorological sensors. Data from the upper air measurement stations is routinely used for air quality forecasting and event analyses and has been invaluable for regional modeling efforts. Since 2003, AQMD has utilized consultants to provide operational support, due to the limited availability of staff resources to maintain this valuable network. In addition to the routine site operations and data support, the proposed contract effort is also expected to enhance the utility of the upper air data for regional modeling and its accessibility to the public and other agencies.

On November 6, 2009, RFP #P2010-09 was released to solicit consultants capable of providing technical support for the operation of the AQMD PAMS upper air meteorological monitoring network, under a contract with multi-year renewal options to provide for greater continuity of the measurements. On February 5, 2010, the Board awarded a contract in the amount of \$90,000 to Sonoma Technology, Inc. (STI) for the initial year of this effort, with future-year renewals of up to \$100,000 per year, based upon availability of funds and satisfactory contractor performance.

STI has provided excellent service under this contract, which has included troubleshooting and repairs of component failures and the relocation of the Moreno Valley station, as well as the continuing maintenance of all five stations, data archives and web access. Data recovery percentages have been high and the data collected has been proven to be an important component of analyses and modeling efforts. Due to the addition of new instrumentation and analyses, staff requests that the award amount be the full \$100,000 for the next year of this project.

Proposal

Based on STI's responsiveness and satisfactory performance, staff recommends exercising the first of three renewal options in STI's contract for an amount not to exceed \$100,000.

Resource Impacts

Funds for this contract have been earmarked from the U.S. EPA Section 105 Grant for the 19th Year PAMS program. These funds were recognized and appropriated by the Board at the November 5, 2010 meeting. Since this contract uses PAMS pass-through funds, it will not impact AQMD staff or fiscal resources.



BOARD MEETING DATE: February 4, 2011

AGENDA NO. 10

PROPOSAL: Issue Solicitations for Off-Road Diesel Exhaust After-treatment Demonstration and Major Event Center Transportation Programs under MSRC's FY 2010-11 AB 2766 Discretionary Fund Work Program

SYNOPSIS: The MSRC approved release of an RFQ to solicit manufacturers' applications for after-treatment devices to be demonstrated on off-road vehicles and a Program Announcement to solicit applications for vehicles to be retrofitted with such devices. The MSRC also approved release of a Program Announcement for a major event center transportation service program to assist congested venues not currently served by sufficient transportation service. The MSRC seeks Board approval to release the solicitations at this time as part of the FY 2010-11 AB 2766 Discretionary Fund Work Program.

COMMITTEE: Mobile Source Air Pollution Reduction Review, January 20, 2011, Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:

1. Issue RFQ for the "Showcase II" Off-Road Diesel Exhaust After-treatment Manufacturer Program, as described in this letter; and
2. Issue Program Announcement for the "Showcase II" Off-Road Diesel Exhaust After-treatment Demonstration Program, with a targeted funding level of \$2,250,000, as described in this letter; and
3. Issue Program Announcement for Major Event Center Transportation Programs, with a targeted funding level of \$1,500,000, as described in this letter.

Ron Roberts
Acting Chair, MSRC



Background

In September 1990 Assembly Bill 2766 was signed into law (Health & Safety Code Sections 44220-44247) authorizing the imposition of an annual \$4 motor vehicle registration fee to fund the implementation of programs exclusively to reduce air pollution from motor vehicles. AB 2766 provides that 30 percent of the annual \$4 vehicle registration fee subvended to the AQMD be placed into an account to be allocated pursuant to a work program developed and adopted by the MSRC and approved by the Board.

Showcase II Program

As an element of the FY 2006-07 Work Program, the MSRC allocated funding for a program, known as the Showcase Program, to facilitate the verification of multiple after-treatment devices for off-road vehicles. During the tenure of this program, a number of devices have obtained verified status. There remains a need to demonstrate the viability and effectiveness of diesel emission control systems on those segments of the off-road heavy-duty diesel vehicle inventory which are not yet fully served with such systems. This includes needs for demonstration of installation designs which meet Cal/OSHA visibility requirements on certain vehicle types and for additional demonstrations of devices on exhaust gas recirculation engines. In recognition of the need for additional demonstrations, in October 2010 the MSRC allocated \$2.25 million for a follow-up, Showcase II Program as an element of the FY 2010-11 Work Program. The MSRC directed the development of an RFQ to solicit the participation of manufacturers of after-treatment devices and a Program Announcement to seek applications for vehicles to be retrofitted. At its January 20, 2011 meeting, the MSRC considered the proposed RFQ and Program Announcement; details are provided in the Proposals section.

Major Event Center Transportation Program

In February 2010, the MSRC helped fund a clean fuel transportation service to Dodger Stadium for the 2010 baseball season. The ensuing project was very successful in achieving emission reductions by eliminating automobile vehicle miles traveled and automobile trips. Building on this success, as part of the FY 2010-11 Work Program, the MSRC allocated \$1.5 million to provide funding for the implementation of new or expanded transportation programs at major event venues not currently served by sufficient transportation service. The MSRC directed staff to prepare a solicitation document to seek projects throughout the region. On January 20, 2011, the MSRC considered the proposed Program Announcement; details are provided in the Proposals section.

Outreach

In accordance with AQMD's Procurement Policy and Procedure, public notices advertising the Showcase II and Major Event Center Transportation solicitations and inviting bids will be published in the Los Angeles Times, the Orange County Register, the San Bernardino Sun, and Riverside County Press Enterprise newspapers to leverage the most cost-effective method of outreach to the entire South Coast Basin.

Additionally, potential bidders may be notified utilizing AQMD's own electronic listing of certified minority vendors. Notice of the solicitations will be mailed to the Black and Latino Legislative Caucuses and various minority chambers of commerce and business associations, and placed on the Internet at AQMD's Web site (<http://www.aqmd.gov>) where it can be viewed by making menu selections "Inside AQMD"/"Employment and Business Opportunities"/"Business Opportunities" or by going directly to <http://www.aqmd.gov/rfp/index.html>). Information is also available on AQMD's bidder's 24-hour telephone message line (909) 396-2724. Further, the solicitations will be posted on the MSRC's website at <http://www.cleantransportationfunding.org> and electronic notifications will be sent to those subscribing to this website's notification service.

Proposal Evaluation and Panel Composition

Proposals received in response to the solicitations (further outlined under the Proposals section) will be evaluated by members of the MSRC's Technical Advisory Committee (MSRC-TAC), a diverse group of individuals appointed by participating members as prescribed in the Health & Safety Code.

Proposals

At its January 20, 2011 meeting, the MSRC considered recommendations from its MSRC-TAC and unanimously approved the following:

"Showcase II" Program

The MSRC unanimously approved release of RFQ2011-07 and PA2011-07 under the FY 2010-11 AB 2766 Discretionary Fund Work Program. The RFQ solicits applications from manufacturers interested in having their after-treatment devices demonstrated on off-road vehicles. Candidate devices will be evaluated and pre-qualified before they can be matched with vehicles under the Program Announcement. Devices may be designed to reduce PM₁₀, NO_x, or both. The Program Announcement, with a targeted funding level of \$2,250,000, seeks applications for vehicles to be retrofitted with, and demonstrate, devices pre-qualified under the RFQ. A vehicle may be submitted as a part of a complete "package" to be retrofitted with a specified device, or the applicant can request that their vehicle be matched with an appropriate device by the MSRC. \$1,250,000 of the total funding is initially reserved for demonstrations which fit specified priority profiles, including compliance with Cal/OSHA visibility requirements, engines with exhaust gas recirculation, and vehicles based at ports or landfills. If the MSRC has

not fully awarded the priority allocation by July 21, 2011, the residual funds will become available to any qualifying project. Both the RFQ and the Program Announcement have application preparation and submission periods commencing February 4, 2011 and closing October 7, 2011. Recommended vehicle/device matches will be brought to the MSRC for consideration of awards throughout and immediately following this period.

Major Event Center Transportation Program

The MSRC unanimously approved release of PA2011-08 under the FY 2010-11 AB 2766 Discretionary Fund Work Program. The Program Announcement solicits applications from qualifying major event centers and/or transportation providers to provide transportation service for venues not currently served by sufficient transportation service. To qualify, an event center must have an occupancy capacity of at least 5,000, and an average event attendance of at least 2,000. The applicant must demonstrate that the center is impacted by traffic to the extent that the design capacity of the surrounding streets is exceeded. Applications may be submitted at any time from February 4, 2011 to August 5, 2011, and projects may be brought to the MSRC for consideration of awards throughout and immediately following this period. The maximum total funding award to any entity shall not exceed \$750,000, and the maximum amount which can be applied to transportation programs at any one event center is \$450,000. The MSRC can waive these maximum funding restrictions in the event the MSRC does not receive sufficient meritorious proposals from other bidders to utilize the remaining funds, or if the MSRC allocates additional funds to the Program.

At this time the MSRC requests approval to release the solicitations described in this letter under the FY 2010-11 Work Program.

Resource Impacts

The AQMD acts as fiscal administrator for the AB 2766 Discretionary Fund Program (Health & Safety Code Section 44243). Money received for this program is recorded in a special revenue fund (Fund 23) and any contracts awarded in response to the solicitations will be drawn from this fund. These contracts will have no fiscal impact on the AQMD's operational budget.

Attachments

- Showcase II Off-Road Diesel Exhaust After-treatment Manufacturer RFQ #Q2011-07
- Showcase II Off-Road Diesel Exhaust After-treatment Demonstration Program Announcement #PA2011-07
- Major Event Center Transportation Program Announcement #PA2011-08



Announcing the MSRC's

Showcase II Manufacturer Program

**An Opportunity for Manufacturers of Off-Road
Diesel Emission Control Systems**

**Request for Manufacturer Qualifications &
Participation Application**

RFQ2011-07

February 4, 2011

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SECTION I.A: PROGRAM INTRODUCTION

The Mobile Source Air Pollution Reduction Review Committee (MSRC) is pleased to announce an opportunity for manufacturers of diesel emission control system technologies to demonstrate the viability and effectiveness of their products in heavy-duty off-road diesel equipment under various operating conditions and duty cycles. The Off-Road Diesel Retrofit “Showcase II” Program is designed to encourage manufacturers of qualifying retrofit devices to participate with off-road vehicle fleet owners in retrofitting their equipment with diesel emission control devices that reduce diesel particulate matter (PM), diesel PM plus oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), or NO_x only.

While the Showcase Program will result in significant immediate reductions in harmful diesel emissions, the principal goal is to successfully demonstrate the viability and effectiveness of diesel emission control systems on those segments of the off-road heavy-duty diesel equipment inventory which are not yet fully served with such systems. If they have not already obtained verification, manufacturers participating in this Program must commit to seek CARB verified status following successful demonstration of their retrofit device.

All diesel emission control devices must be qualified pursuant to this RFQ before they can be approved for the retrofit of specific vehicles. The qualification of a device for participation in the Showcase II Program will be based upon evaluation of the Qualifications & Participation Application submitted by the interested retrofit device manufacturer. Applications will be evaluated by the technical staff of the MSRC, CARB, and South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD).

While the MSRC strives to be inclusive with its **Clean Transportation Funding™** programs, it is important to state up front that the Showcase II Demonstration Program is unique. While each manufacturer seeking participation in the Program will be given thorough and thoughtful consideration, some manufacturer applications may not be deemed qualified. Once qualified, there is no guarantee that a particular device will be matched with any vehicles.

I.B. PROGRAM SCHEDULE

The Showcase II demonstration program will be conducted in accordance with the timeline shown below. Manufacturer Participation Applications will be accepted as of February 4, 2011. Participation Applications will be accepted for an eight-month period, closing on October 7, 2011. Applications may be submitted at any time during this period. The MSRC may elect to extend the period during which applications may be submitted.

Table 1.B.1: Key Program Dates

Showcase II Event	Date
Program Announcement & Application Release	February 4, 2011
Earliest Date for Application Submission	February 4, 2011
Manufacturer Workshop	February 24, 2011
Last Date that Applications will be Accepted	October 7, 2011
Qualification of Devices	Continuously throughout application period and months immediately following
Matching of Devices with Equipment	

MSRC and CARB staff members are available to answer questions and provide technical guidance anytime during the application acceptance period. Please refer Section I.G. of this document for a list of staff contacts.

I.C. MANUFACTURER WORKSHOP

A joint MSRC/CARB Manufacturer Workshop will be held on Wednesday, February 24, 2011. ***Please note that attendance at the Manufacturer Workshop is voluntary.*** The purpose of the Manufacturer Workshop is to provide new or updated solicitation information, provide clarification regarding this Request for Qualifications, and answer general questions regarding application preparation. In addition, the Manufacturer Workshop will provide a forum to address individual application preparation issues and provide one-on-one guidance to potential applicants. The location and time for the Manufacturer Workshop is as follows:

Date: February 24, 2011
 Time: 1:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.
 Location: South Coast AQMD Headquarters
 Conference Room CC-6
 Address: 21865 Copley Drive
 Diamond Bar, California 91765

Please note that the Applicant Workshop for the Showcase II Vehicle Program Announcement PA2011-07 will be convened immediately following the Manufacturer Workshop. Manufacturers are welcome to attend both workshops. Please contact the MSRC staff if you need more information regarding either Workshop or directions to the South Coast AQMD Headquarters. Contact information is provided in Section I.G.

I.D. PARTICIPATION GUIDELINES, REQUIREMENTS, & PROCEDURES

The Showcase II Program is a voluntary demonstration program that will pair manufacturers of diesel emission control retrofit devices with off-road vehicle operators located in the South

Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD)¹. To ensure that the Showcase II Program conforms to all applicable AQMD legal requirements and MSRC policies, the following requirements and conditions have been established and apply to all manufacturer applicants:

1. **Eligible Participants** – Any manufacturer of off-road diesel emission control systems may apply. The applicant must manufacture the proposed device. Authorized distributors or vendors are not eligible to submit applications to this RFQ, although they can respond to its companion Program Announcement PA2011-07 – Showcase II Vehicle Program, as described therein. Devices brought forward by manufacturers who demonstrate experience with the verification process, by virtue of having earned a prior on-road or off-road verification from the United States Environmental Protection Agency’s (U.S. EPA) **Voluntary Retrofit Program**, CARB’s **Verification Procedure**, or the **Verminderung der Emissionen von Realmaschinen im Tunnelbau** (VERT) program for one or more of their company’s products, are more likely to be deemed qualified.
2. **Authorized Individual(s)** – Only those individuals designated as authorized representatives by the manufacturer of the diesel emission control system may sign the application form as agreement to participate in the Showcase II Program, and as such, will be held responsible for the accuracy of any and all information provided.
3. **Diesel Emission Control Strategy Requirement** – Devices which reduce NO_x only are eligible for demonstration. Otherwise, devices must reduce particulate matter emissions by at least 85% (Level 3 verification) except in cases where installation of a Level 3 device poses insurmountable visibility challenges as discussed below in Section I.E. - Priority Retrofit Profiles. However, all Showcase II Program diesel emission control system devices which control particulate matter must achieve a reduction in particulate matter emissions of at least 50% (Level 2 verification).
4. **Verification Requirement** – As previously stated, one of the primary goals of the Showcase II Program is to obtain new verified diesel emission control systems for those segments of the off-road heavy-duty diesel equipment inventory which are not yet fully served with such systems. Therefore, if they have not already obtained verification, **manufacturers participating in Showcase II must intend to pursue verification of their product through CARB in the near future**. In all cases, applicants must agree to comply with all requirements and conditions as detailed in the CARB Verification Procedure. Complete information may be found in the *Verification Procedure, Warranty and In-Use Compliance Requirements for In-Use Strategies to Control Emissions from Diesel Engines* on the CARB website at: www.arb.ca.gov/diesel/verdev/verdev.htm
5. **Experimental Permit Requirement** - Manufacturers are required to obtain an experimental permit(s) before installing a non-ARB verified device or system on an engine for use in the Showcase project. Section 43014 of the California Health and Safety Code allows the Air Resources Board to issue this permit for the testing of experimental motor vehicle pollution control device installed in used motor vehicles. To obtain a permit, the manufacturer must submit a letter of request to:

¹ The geographical jurisdiction of the South Coast AQMD includes the urban, non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties in Southern California.

Air Resources Board
Aftermarket Parts Section
9480 Telstar Avenue
El Monte, CA 91731
Attn: Ms. Rose Castro

These experimental permits are valid for one year from the date of signature and are not transferable. If the demonstration testing for the Showcase project continues beyond this time period, the manufacturer must apply for an extension of the permit(s).

Questions regarding this requirement should be addressed to:

Ms. Rose Castro, Manager, Aftermarket Parts Section, at (626) 575-6848.

6. **Modification of Device** – Once proposed in response to this RFQ, a manufacturer's product *cannot* be modified without first notifying the MSRC. This includes, but is not limited to, modifications following device installation. In most cases, modifications to installed devices will restart the accumulation of durability hours.
7. **Conditional Verification** – Applicants may be eligible to receive conditional verification of their product by completing one-third of the required minimum durability period or through the use of preexisting data. Conditional verification is equivalent to full verification for the purposes of satisfying the requirements of in-use emission control regulations as set forth by CARB.
8. **Application Screening** – Applications received in response to this RFQ will be screened to ensure they comply with all program requirements and policies of the MSRC and CARB. Applications deemed noncompliant with the requirements included herein will be returned to the applicant and will not undergo further evaluation. The MSRC retains sole authority for determining whether or not an application meets the minimum qualifications requirements.
9. **Selection Criteria** – Rating of manufacturer's applications will include the selection criteria as outlined in Section I.F. Those applications which are judged both to fulfill mandatory requirements and to provide a high probability of successful demonstration will be deemed Pre-Qualified. A device must be Pre-Qualified before it can be matched with a vehicle. However, achieving Pre-Qualified status is no guarantee that the device will be matched with any vehicles.
10. **Device/Vehicle Matching** – Vehicles will be proposed for retrofit in response to the Showcase II Vehicle Program Announcement PA2011-07. Retrofit devices will be matched with proposed off-road vehicles based on applicability and compatibility of technologies. In those cases where a vehicle owner proposes a vehicle to be retrofit without proposing a specific device, one or more pre-qualified manufacturers deemed compatible with the proposed vehicle, engine and duty-cycle will be asked to provide a quote to retrofit that vehicle. Final match decisions will be made by MSRC and CARB based upon factors including, but not limited to, device purchase and maintenance costs, and the vehicle/device pairing's ability to address Program priorities. Both the manufacturer and the vehicle owner will be asked to approve the proposed match. If a manufacturer and/or vehicle owner declines a proposed match, MSRC and CARB may, at their discretion, propose an alternative match for that vehicle.

11. **Multimedia Assessment** – Manufacturers whose diesel emission control strategies rely on Alternative Diesel Fuel or a fuel additive must complete a multimedia assessment to ensure that their product does not have any adverse effect on the environment. The multimedia requirement represents a significant cost of verification and applicants should thoroughly understand the process before deciding to undertake this testing. Information on the multimedia requirement may be found in the *Verification Procedure, Warranty and In-Use Compliance Requirements for In-Use Strategies to Control Emissions from Diesel Engines*, Section 2710, available on CARB's website at: www.arb.ca.gov/diesel/verdev/verdev.htm. Applicants intending to utilize alternative diesel fuel or fuel additives are encouraged to contact Ms. Shawn Daley (see Contact Information Section I.G.) to discuss multimedia requirements.
12. **Initial Vehicle Evaluation** – Once a vehicle/device match is approved and a contract executed, the manufacturer will be required to complete initial data logging in accordance with MSRC and CARB guidance to confirm the feasibility of the particular device's operation. Reasonable data logging costs will be reimbursed. The manufacturer is also required to evaluate the vehicle's engine to assure readiness for retrofit, i.e. that it is well maintained, and to provide the results of the evaluation to MSRC. MSRC and CARB staff may agree to allow these evaluations to be performed in a single visit, but retain the discretion to require a satisfactory engine evaluation prior to the performance of data logging.
13. **Additional Installation Requirements** – A proposed installation design drawing showing the location of major components must be submitted and approved for each vehicle prior to installation. The design must demonstrate compliance with the CalOSHA visibility requirements. Additionally, notwithstanding any data-logging capabilities incorporated in the after-treatment device, the manufacturer will be required to purchase and install an independent data-logging device on each retrofitted vehicle to monitor the after-treatment device. It shall be and function as a stand-alone system, complete with the hardware and software needed to interface with the vehicle. Required specifications will be provided in the contract, but are expected to resemble the specifications in the original Showcase Program. Reasonable installation design and data logger costs will be reimbursed to the Project Participant following completion of the installation in accordance with the approved installation design.
14. **Optional Particulate Matter Sensors** – In the recent past, engine mechanics relied on visual cues such as smoke to determine whether an engine was in need of attention. With the use of diesel particulate filters these cues are absent. Manufacturers *may* propose the installation of particulate matter sensors as a tool to indicate if the state of the engine has changed and to predict the soot loading rate to the filter. By notifying the vehicle owner and/or device manufacturer of changes in engine condition, the frequency of device regeneration might be reduced. Requests to include such sensors as part of a Showcase II demonstration will be considered as part of the vehicle/device matching process. If the use of such sensors is approved for a particular retrofit, their purchase and installation will be an allowable expense.
15. **Available Funding** – The amount of MSRC funding currently allocated to the Showcase II Program is \$2,250,000.
16. **Participation with Multiple Off-Road Construction Equipment Fleets** – Manufacturers may participate with more than one off-road vehicle owner, if applicable.

17. **Payment** –The contractor under PA2011-07 – Showcase II Vehicle Program will be able to request reimbursement from the MSRC for initial vehicle data logging upon completion. All other reimbursements are contingent upon completion of retrofit device installation, submission of all required reports and invoices, and completion of a post-inspection to confirm installation in accordance with approved installation design. Payment will also be contingent upon proof of warranty with coverage for full repair or replacement cost of returning engine components to the condition they were in prior to the failure, for damage to the engine proximately caused by the after-treatment device. Vehicle owners will have the *option* to, but are not required to, request that payments be made directly to the manufacturer or vendor. Each Manufacturer should negotiate payment provisions with the vehicle owner as part of their agreement.
18. **Agreement with Vehicle Owner** – Manufacturers will be required to enter into a contract and/or legally enforceable agreement with the off-road vehicle owner for the purchase and installation of the agreed-upon retrofit device(s). All after-treatment devices must be purchased and installed within twelve (12) months of execution of this Agreement. All devices are to become the property of the vehicle owner.
19. **Priority Retrofit Profiles** – \$1,250,000 of the available funding under PA2011-07 is initially set aside for priority retrofits. Profiles of priority vehicle and retrofit demonstrations sought for participation in the Showcase II are provided in Section I.E. for your information. These profiles are primarily based upon identified “holes” in the universe of available off-road retrofits. For example, a certain vehicle may have verified devices but needs demonstration of a Cal/OSHA compliant installation design. *These profiles have no bearing on a proposed device achieving Pre-Qualified status.* Devices with the potential to fulfill one of the designated priorities may be more likely to be matched with vehicles, as a portion of the funding under the Vehicle Program Announcement is initially reserved for these categories.
20. **Technical Support and Issue Resolution** – Manufacturers will be required to provide at least four hours of training to fleet personnel, as well as on-site technical support for the duration of the demonstration project, which will include 1000 hours of operation. This may include, but is not limited to: troubleshooting device installation issues; malfunction of backpressure monitors; training of equipment operators in device operation and regeneration; any other issue that may arise while the demonstration is in progress. Manufacturers will be expected to respond to a complaint or issue reported by a fleet or by MSRC within 24 hours. On-site response by the manufacturer or its local service representative must be made in a time frame acceptable to the fleet. Failure to promptly respond to complaints or issues will be considered in future applications by the manufacturer. .

I.E. PRIORITY RETROFIT PROFILES

Priorities for retrofit span a number of characteristics, so that some vehicles and/or retrofits may fall into more than one Priority category, but any of the following will qualify as Priority:

1. **Vehicles Difficult to Retrofit Without Impacting Driver Visibility** – Some vehicle designs are more challenging to retrofit in compliance with Cal/OSHA visibility requirements. The MSRC believes that, in many of these cases, a motivated manufacturer or installer could develop a solution using a verified Level 3 device, and higher than average installation design costs would be allowable. For this category only, Level 2 devices could be

demonstrated in the interests of achieving substantial emission benefits when it is not feasible to install a Level 3 device. Representative vehicles in this category include, but are not limited to, the following vehicle types:

- Deere 624J wheel loader
- Caterpillar RC60 forklift
- Deere 200CLC excavator
- Deere 225C excavator
- Rollers (including Ingersoll Rand, Dynapac, Cat, and Hyster)
- Cat 613C scraper
- Cat 623B scraper
- Deere 772D grader
- Dresser 850 grader

2. **Engine Size** – Vehicles equipped with 500 horsepower or greater engines
3. **Engine Technology** – Vehicles equipped with engines which utilize exhaust gas recirculation (EGR) to reduce NO_x emissions
4. **Vehicle Operating Location** – Vehicles which are, or will be, operating at ports or landfills
5. **NO_x Reduction Technology** - Retrofit devices which utilize non-urea-based technologies for NO_x control

I.F. DEVICE EVALUATION & SELECTION CRITERIA

Each diesel emission control system or device proposed by a manufacturer for demonstration in the Showcase II Program will undergo evaluation by a Committee comprised of representatives of the MSRC, South Coast AQMD and CARB staff. The criteria set forth below will be considered in the evaluation process to determine whether a device is deemed Pre-Qualified:

1. **Mandatory** – Failure in either of these elements will automatically disqualify the product:
 - a. If product is not already verified, applicant must attest their intention to complete the verification process for the product in the near future.
 - b. Applicant must also agree to provide technical support throughout the demonstration project period.
2. **Other Criteria** – these criteria will also be considered in determining Pre-Qualification status:
 - a. Demonstrated manufacturer experience
 - b. Anticipated/verified PM reduction level (Level 2 devices can only be used on vehicles with insurmountable visibility issues)
 - c. Potential increase in pollutants other than NO_x or PM
 - d. Feasibility of control device operation and installation
 - e. Readiness for commercial availability
 - f. Cost of device, installation, and maintenance
 - g. Manufacturer's methods for evaluating vehicles for retrofit

I.G. IF YOU NEED HELP... CONTACT INFORMATION

This Request for Qualifications and Participation Application can be obtained by accessing the MSRC web site at www.cleantransportationfunding.org or the Air Resources Board Showcase website at www.arb.ca.gov/diesel/showcase/showcase.htm. MSRC and CARB staff members are available to answer questions during the application acceptance period. In order to help expedite assistance, please direct your inquiries to the applicable staff person, as follows:

- For **General & Administrative Assistance**, please contact:

Ms. Cynthia Ravenstein
MSRC Contracts Administrator
Phone: 909-396-3269
Fax: 909-396-3682
E-mail: cravenstein@aqmd.gov

- For **Testing and Installation**, please contact:

Mr. John Karim
CARB In-Use Retrofit Section
Phone: 626-459-4303
Fax: 626-575-6699
E-mail: jkarim@arb.ca.gov

- For **Verification Program**, please contact:

Ms. Shawn Daley
Manager, CARB Retrofit Assessment Section
Phone: 626-575-6972
Fax: 626-575-6699
E-mail: sdaley@arb.ca.gov

- For **Experimental Permits**, please contact:

Ms. Rose Castro
Manager, Aftermarket Parts Section
Phone: 626-575-6848
Fax: 626-575-6699
E-mail: rcastro@arb.ca.gov

SECTION II: APPLICATION PROCESS

II.A. APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

A Participation Application must be completed and submitted prior to receiving approval to participate in the Showcase II Program. A separate application must be submitted for each device proposed for Qualification. The application forms are included in Section II.B. of this document. Applications must be submitted in accordance with the instructions outlined below and all requested information must be supplied.

1. **Application Elements** - All applications must contain the following:

- a) **Cover letter** - Transmittal of the application must be accompanied by a cover letter signed by the person(s) authorized to contractually bind the proposing entity. In the cover letter, applicants must agree to provide technical support during the demonstration project period. And if the proposed product is not already verified, applicant must attest their intention to complete the verification process for the product in the near future.
 - b) **Application Forms** - Applications must include completed Forms, including all required attachments and supporting documentation as requested.
2. **Application Submittal Instructions** - All applicants must submit four (4) complete copies in a sealed envelope, marked in the upper left-hand corner with the name and address of the applicant and the words "RFQ2011-07 Showcase II Manufacturer Program". The earliest date for application submittal is February 4, 2011. Please note that Showcase applications must be received no later than 5:00 p.m. October 7, 2011 to be considered. All applications should be directed to:

Procurement Unit
South Coast Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765

In addition to the paper application, applicants must also submit an electronic copy of their application in either PDF or Microsoft Word format. This should be provided via CD-ROM in care of the Procurement Unit at the street address listed above.

*Please note that the application is only deemed "received" when the four (4) complete paper copies are submitted in accordance with the above instructions - submittal of an electronic application only does not constitute receipt by the AQMD. In addition, please note that faxed applications will not be accepted. All applications will be time and date stamped upon receipt by the South Coast Air Quality Management District. **PLEASE NOTE THAT ANY PROPOSAL TIME STAMPED 5:01 P.M. OR LATER ON OCTOBER 7, 2011 WILL NOT BE REVIEWED AND WILL NOT BE DEEMED PRE-QUALIFIED; AND THEREFORE WILL NOT BE ELIGIBLE TO PARTICIPATE.** No exceptions will be granted regardless of reason or circumstances.*

3. **Addenda** – The MSRC may modify the RFQ and/or issue supplementary information or guidelines relating to the RFQ during the application preparation period of February 4, 2011 through October 7, 2011. Any solicitation amendments will be posted on the MSRC Website at www.CleanTransportationFunding.org.
4. **Application Modifications** - Once submitted, applications cannot be altered without the prior written consent of the MSRC.
5. **Application Screening** - Applications received in response to this Showcase II RFQ will be screened upon receipt to insure they comply with all program legal requirements of the AQMD and policies of the MSRC and CARB. Applications that do not comply with the stipulated requirements will be returned to the applicant for revision and resubmission. Only applications received that comply with all minimum submission requirements will be deemed acceptable and undergo further evaluation.

6. **Application Evaluation & Approval Process** - Applications deemed compliant by MSRC staff will be forwarded to a Committee of representatives from MSRC, South Coast AQMD and CARB staff. This committee will evaluate applications using criteria previously described in Section I.F.

Following Application evaluation, the MSRC will notify all manufacturer applicants as to the results of the evaluation. Manufacturers whose devices are deemed Pre-Qualified will receive written confirmation from the MSRC. Manufacturers who are not recommended for participation in the Showcase Demonstration Program will receive a written explanation of the evaluation results and Committee member findings and will be offered a formal application debriefing if desired. The MSRC retains sole authority to determine which devices, if any, are deemed Pre-Qualified to participate in the Showcase II Program.

The MSRC and CARB will match Pre-Qualified devices with participating off-road equipment. ***While every effort will be made to match each manufacturer's qualified retrofit device with a participating fleet, the unique attributes of the Showcase Demonstration may result in some devices not being demonstrated. Thus, the MSRC cannot guarantee that every Pre-Qualified device will ultimately participate in the Showcase II Program.***

Manufacturers of Diesel Emission Control Systems Application for Participation in the Showcase Program

MANUFACTURER INFORMATION

A. Identification Information						
Name of Company:						
Name of Primary Contact Person:						
Phone Number:				E-Mail Address:		
Company Mailing Address:						
City:				State:		Zip:
Do you currently have a control strategy verified by any of the following agencies?			ARB <input type="checkbox"/> EPA <input type="checkbox"/> VERT <input type="checkbox"/> Check all that apply			
Is the control strategy for which you are applying verified by any of the following agencies?			ARB <input type="checkbox"/> EPA <input type="checkbox"/> VERT <input type="checkbox"/> Check all that apply			
If verified by CARB, list the Executive Order Number or Control Strategy Family Name						
If verified, describe the engines and applications for which it has been verified						

B. Product Availability

Is the control strategy currently commercially available in California?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Name of distributor:			
Company Location:			
Primary Contact Person:			
Phone Number:			
E-Mail Address:			

C. Technology Type (check all applicable boxes)

DPF <input type="checkbox"/> Active <input type="checkbox"/> Passive <input type="checkbox"/> NOx Reduction <input type="checkbox"/>	
If DPF uses catalyst, specify catalyst formulation:	
Filter regenerated on-line?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Filter regenerated off-line?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Number of hours of operation before regeneration required:	
Time required for regeneration:	
Is regeneration dependent on size of unit? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
Source of regeneration energy:	
Electricity	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fuel	<input type="checkbox"/>
NOx Control	<input type="checkbox"/> Describe:
FBC	<input type="checkbox"/> Describe:
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Describe:

D. Previous Experience and Pre-Existing Data

Is your device currently used in any off-road conditions?	If yes, please describe
Do you have any previous data-logging data on off-road applications? If yes, please provide with application.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Do you have existing test data and/or engineering analysis to support anticipated emission reduction/increase claim(s)? If yes, please provide with application.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

E. Verification

The intent is to have project participants complete the verification process. Do you intend to pursue CARB verification?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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F. Identification of Emission Control Group	
For what category of engines do you intend to verify/are you verified? Unregulated <input type="checkbox"/> Tier 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Tier 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tier 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Tier 4i <input type="checkbox"/>	
What horse-power ranges are included in the above categories?	
Identify parameters used in selection of engines	
• Application	
• Engine type	
• Minimum exhaust temperature for proper operation	
• Maximum consecutive minutes operating below minimum exhaust temperature	
• Number of Hours of Operation Before Cleaning of Filter Required	
• Fuel Type	
• Verification Level Sought	
What is the maximum backpressure allowed when the control strategy is in operation?	

G. Commercial Availability

Is control strategy commercially available?
Please provide information on any demonstrated retrofits.

H. Emissions Reduction

What is the anticipated percent reduction from control strategy (from baseline emissions)?					
PM		A. %	NOx (if applicable)		%
What is the potential increase in other pollutant levels from control strategy (percent increase from baseline emissions)?					
NO ₂		%			
NO _x		%			
CO		%			
CO ₂		%			
HC		%			

I. Material and Installation Costs (include sales tax where applicable; note that these are standard costs/ranges, and specific quotes will be sought if a match is contemplated)

Retrofit device	\$
Design cost for installation	\$
Installation cost	\$
Data-logging cost	\$
Fuel cost	\$
Fuel infrastructure cost (if applicable)	\$
Maintenance cost	\$
Will your company be willing to pay for a portion of the material and/or installation cost?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
If so, please specify amount:	

J. Vehicle Evaluation

Describe the methods your company uses to evaluate whether a particular vehicle and engine is suitable to be equipped with your device:

K. Technical Support

Your company will be required to provide technical support should problems arise during demonstration/installation. Please list the contact information for the person providing technical support during the test program:	
Name:	
Office Phone:	Mobile:

Devices Participating in Original Showcase Program Application for Participation in the Showcase II Program

For devices qualified under the original Showcase Program which are proposed to be included in Showcase II without modification, manufacturers can complete and submit the following condensed application

MANUFACTURER INFORMATION

A. Identification Information					
Name of Company:					
Name of Primary Contact Person:					
Phone Number:		E-Mail Address:			
Company Mailing Address:					
City:		State:		Zip:	
Device name:					

B. Material and Installation Costs (include sales tax where applicable; note that these are standard costs/ranges, and specific quotes will be sought if a match is contemplated)

Retrofit device	\$
Design cost for installation	\$
Installation cost	\$
Data-logging cost	\$
Fuel cost	\$
Fuel infrastructure cost (if applicable)	\$
Maintenance cost	\$
Will your company be willing to pay for a portion of the material and/or installation cost?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
If so, please specify amount:	

C. Technical Support

Your company will be required to provide technical support should problems arise during demonstration/installation. Please list the contact information for the person providing technical support during the test program:

Name:

Office Phone:

Mobile:

D. No Modification

Applicant attests that the specified device was deemed qualified under the original MSRC Showcase Program, and that the device is proposed for participation in Showcase II without modification to the device design or component materials

Signature of Authorized Official

Name:

Title:

Date: _____



Announcing the MSRC's

Showcase II Vehicle Program
Announcement

**A Funding Opportunity for Owners of Off-Road
Diesel Vehicles and Manufacturers and Vendors
of Retrofit Devices**

**Program Announcement & Participation
Application**

PA2011-07
February 4, 2011

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SECTION I.A: PROGRAM INTRODUCTION

The Mobile Source Air Pollution Reduction Review Committee (MSRC) is pleased to announce a **Clean Transportation Funding™** opportunity for owners of off-road vehicles (henceforth referred to as “fleets”) located in the South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD). Recently-adopted changes to California’s regulation for off-road vehicles have allowed fleets additional time and options for compliance, thereby increasing the prospects for early compliance and double credit. The Off-Road Diesel Retrofit “Showcase II Program” offers to fund 100% of the cost of purchasing and installing a qualifying diesel emission control retrofit device. The MSRC can realize surplus emission reduction benefits, and fleets can take advantage of full **Clean Transportation Funding** for actions that count towards future requirements.

Participation in the Showcase II Program is open to most fleets, including private companies and public agencies. Profiles of priority vehicle and retrofit demonstrations sought for participation in the Showcase II are provided in Section I.E. for your information. However, a vehicle does not need to fall within the priority profile to qualify for funding, so anyone interested in installing a retrofit is encouraged to apply.

Please note that selection to participate will ultimately be based upon the specific attributes of each vehicle, with vehicles and engines evaluated for compatibility with the diesel emission control devices deemed qualified under the Showcase II Manufacturer Program. While the MSRC strives to be inclusive with its **Clean Transportation Funding™** programs, there is no guarantee that a particular vehicle will be selected to participate.

I.B. PROGRAM SCHEDULE

The Showcase II Program will be conducted in accordance with the timeline shown below. Applications will be accepted as of February 4, 2011 for an eight-month period, closing on October 7, 2011. Applications may be submitted at any time during this period. The MSRC may elect to extend the period during which applications may be submitted.

Table 1.B.1: Key Program Dates

Showcase II Event	Date
Program Announcement & Application Release	February 4, 2011
Earliest Date for Application Submission	February 4, 2011
Applicant Workshop	February 24, 2011
Last Date that Applications will be Accepted	October 7, 2011
Matching of Devices with Vehicles	Continuously throughout application period and months immediately following

MSRC and CARB staff members are available to answer questions and provide technical guidance anytime during the application acceptance period. Please refer Section I.F. of this document for a list of staff contacts.

I.C. APPLICANT WORKSHOP

An Applicant Workshop will be held on Thursday, February 24, 2011. Attendance is voluntary. The purpose is to provide new or updated solicitation information, provide clarification, and answer general questions regarding application preparation. In addition, the Applicant Workshop will provide a forum to address individual application preparation issues and provide one-on-one guidance to potential applicants. The location and time for the Workshop is as follows:

Date:	February 24, 2011
Time:	2:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.
Location:	South Coast AQMD Headquarters Conference Room CC-6
Address:	21865 Copley Drive Diamond Bar, California 91765

Please note that the Showcase II Manufacturer Workshop will be held prior to the Applicant Workshop at 1:00 pm in the same location. Fleets are welcome to attend both Workshops. Please contact the MSRC staff if you need directions or more information regarding either Workshop. Contact information is provided in Section I.F.

I.D. PARTICIPATION GUIDELINES, REQUIREMENTS, & PROCEDURES

The Showcase II Program is a voluntary demonstration program that will pair manufacturers or authorized vendors of diesel emission control retrofit devices with fleets. The following requirements and conditions have been established and apply to all participants:

- 1. Eligible Participants** – Any fleet may apply. Manufacturers or authorized vendors of retrofit devices may also apply, but only when proposing a complete vehicle/device “package”—each application must identify the specific vehicle(s) to be retrofitted. For purposes of this Program Announcement, locomotives and marine vessels are not considered off-road vehicles. If an award is made, the applicant will be required to enter into a contract with AQMD to effectuate the award. If not the applicant, a participating fleet may be required to sign a Participant Agreement affirming that they will comply with Program requirements.
- 2. Funding Availability** - The amount of MSRC Clean Transportation Funding™ allocated for the Showcase II Program is \$2,250,000. \$1,250,000 of the available funding is initially reserved for retrofits which fall within the Priority Retrofit Profiles set forth in Section I.E. In the event that this Priority allocation is not fully awarded to projects by July 21, 2011, the

residual funds will become available to any qualifying project. Additional funding may be applied to this program at the discretion of the MSRC. Based on limited funding, not all applicants may receive funding.

3. **Showcase II Funding Level** – The MSRC will pay 100% of the cost of purchase and installation for Qualified devices. This includes:
 - Full purchase cost of device, including sales tax and shipping costs (if any). Device installation cost, and any additives needed for the 1000-hour demonstration period, should also be built into price.
 - Data logger and its installation
 - Reasonable funding for initial data logging and installation design. The MSRC reserves the right to reduce award for costs deemed excessive.
 - \$500 per vehicle to cover a portion of fleet’s program management costs through the installation phase (only available if fleet is the applicant)
 - Device manufacturers may propose the installation of particulate matter sensors. If the use of such sensors is authorized, the full purchase and installation cost will be included.
4. **Maximum Funding per Entity** – The maximum total funding award to any single fleet shall not exceed \$500,000. This maximum funding restriction can be waived in the event the MSRC allocates additional funding to this Program or does not receive qualifying applications from other fleets that meet or exceed \$2,250,000.
5. **Payment Terms** – Fleets will have the option to, but are not required to, request that payments be made directly to the manufacturer or vendor. The contractor can request reimbursement from the MSRC upon completion of initial vehicle data logging. All other reimbursements are contingent upon completion of retrofit device installation, submission of all required reports and invoices, and completion of a post-inspection to confirm installation in accordance with approved installation design. Manufacturers should negotiate payment provisions with the fleet as part of their agreements.

Please note that the source of MSRC **Clean Transportation Funding™** is motor vehicle registration fees collected by the California Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) in accordance with the California Health and Safety Code. Thus, the availability of MSRC **Clean Transportation Funding™** is contingent upon the timely receipt of funds from the DMV. Neither the MSRC nor AQMD can guarantee the collection or remittance of registration fees by the DMV.

6. **Equipment Operating Location** – Off-road vehicles selected to participate must operate at least 85% of their total annual hours within the geographical jurisdiction of the AQMD.
7. **Emission Reductions must be “Above and Beyond” Mandated Requirements** - Applicants must certify that the proposed deployment of diesel retrofit devices is not required by, or in fulfillment of, any local, state or federal law, rule, or regulation.

8. **Device/Vehicle Matching** – Specific vehicle/device matches proposed will be evaluated and recommended for approval or denial. All devices, even those proposed as part of a package, must be deemed Qualified via the MSRC’s RFQ2011-07 – Request for Manufacturer Qualifications and Participation Application, before an award can be approved. Retrofit devices designed primarily for control of particulate matter must utilize technologies expected to achieve an 85% or greater reduction in particulate matter in off-road equipment applications (Level 3 verification), with two exceptions. In cases where installation of a Level 3 device poses insurmountable visibility challenges as discussed below in Section I.E. - Priority Retrofit Profiles, a device which achieves a reduction in particulate matter emissions of at least 50% (Level 2 verification) may be used. Devices which reduce NO_x only are also eligible for demonstration.

If not already proposing a “package”, vehicle owners will be matched with pre-qualified retrofit devices deemed compatible with the proposed vehicle, engine, and duty-cycle. One or more manufacturers will be asked to provide quotes to retrofit the specific vehicle(s). Final match decisions will be made by MSRC and CARB based upon factors including, but not limited to, device purchase and maintenance costs, and the vehicle/device pairing’s ability to address Program priorities. Applicants will be asked to approve the proposed match. If an applicant declines a proposed match, MSRC and CARB may, at their discretion, propose an alternative match for that vehicle. Only approved retrofit devices will be eligible to receive an MSRC funding reimbursement.

All retrofit devices will be required to comply with warranty provisions to protect the participating vehicle owner.

9. **Retrofit Device Installation Deadline** – All vehicle retrofits should be completed within twelve months of the date of contract execution between the MSRC and the applicant.
10. **Access to Equipment** – On a periodic basis, CARB, AQMD or MSRC and the device manufacturer may request access to the equipment retrofitted with a diesel emission control device for the purpose of monitoring, data retrieval, and/or onsite emissions testing. Participating fleets will be required to grant limited access for these purposes.
11. **Reporting Requirements** – The reporting requirements are intended to ensure adequate monitoring of the use of public funds, while avoiding the imposition of excessive reporting burdens on the participants. The following are the minimum reporting requirements:
- An Interim Report, to be submitted along with the retrofit device purchase/installation invoice for each vehicle retrofitted. This report must contain a brief summary of the installation process, initial vehicle performance, and any relevant issues experienced. Fleets may be asked to maintain records of vehicle oil consumption. MSRC will provide an interim report template.

- A concise Final Report, to be submitted approximately six months from the date of the last retrofit device installation. This report must contain a brief summary of each vehicle's performance using the emission control device, driver comments regarding vehicle performance, and any mechanical or operational issues experienced. MSRC will provide a final report template. Failure to submit a Final Report will be considered in future funding requests from the applicant.

12. Additional Conditions for Participation:

- Once a vehicle/device match is approved, the device manufacturer will perform a vehicle evaluation to confirm the vehicle's readiness for retrofit including a period of datalogging, a smoke opacity test, and physical inspection;
- Fleets will be expected to keep funded devices installed for the duration of the demonstration. If the vehicle owner believes that an after-treatment device is interfering with proper operation of the vehicle, they will have to notify **both** the manufacturer and MSRC staff prior to modifying, removing, or disconnecting the after-treatment device;
- Fleets will be expected to maintain their vehicles and engines in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, and respond without delay to any retrofit device warning lights and messages, for the duration of the demonstration;
- Vehicles funded under the Showcase II Program are not eligible to receive additional diesel emission control system incentive funds from any other state or local agency;
- Device regeneration equipment, maintenance, etc. are not allowable costs for reimbursement;
- In accordance with state law, all projects funded with MSRC Discretionary Funds are subject to audit.

I.E. PRIORITY RETROFIT PROFILES

As noted above, \$1,250,000 of the available funding is initially reserved for retrofits which fall within the Priority Retrofit Profiles. Priorities for retrofit span a number of characteristics, so that some vehicles and/or retrofits may fall into more than one Priority category, but any of the following will qualify as Priority:

1. **Vehicles Difficult to Retrofit Without Impacting Driver Visibility** – Some vehicle designs are more challenging to retrofit in compliance with Cal/OSHA visibility requirements. The MSRC believes that, in many of these cases, a motivated manufacturer or installer could develop a solution using a verified Level 3 device. Higher than average installation design costs would be allowable in such instances. Also, for this category *only*, Level 2 devices could be demonstrated in the interests of achieving substantial emission benefits when it is

not feasible to install a Level 3 device. Representative vehicles in this category include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Deere 624J wheel loader
 - Caterpillar RC60 forklift
 - Deere 200CLC excavator
 - Deere 225C excavator
 - Rollers (including Ingersoll Rand, Dynapac, Cat, and Hyster)
 - Cat 613C scraper
 - Cat 623B scraper
 - Deere 772D grader
 - Dresser 850 grader
2. **≥ 500 Hp Engines** – Due to a need for additional demonstrations in this size category, vehicles equipped with 500 horsepower or greater engines
 3. **Engines with EGR** – Due to the increased complexity of retrofit, vehicles equipped with engines which utilize exhaust gas recirculation (EGR) to reduce NO_x emissions
 4. **Vehicle Operating Location** – Vehicles which are, or will be, operating at ports or landfills
 5. **NO_x Reduction Technology** - Retrofit devices which utilize non-urea-based - technologies for NO_x control

I.F. IF YOU NEED HELP... CONTACT INFORMATION

This Program Announcement can be obtained by accessing the MSRC web site at www.cleantransportationfunding.org or the CARB Showcase website at www.arb.ca.gov/diesel/showcase/showcase.htm. MSRC and CARB staff members are available to answer questions during the application acceptance period. In order to help expedite assistance, please direct your inquiries to the applicable staff person, as follows:

- For **General & Administrative Assistance**, please contact:
Cynthia Ravenstein
MSRC Contracts Administrator
Phone: 909-396-3269
Fax: 909-396-3682
E-mail: cynthia@cleantransportationfunding.org
- For **Technical Assistance**, please contact:
Ray Gorski
MSRC Technical Advisor
Phone: 909-396-2479
Fax: 909-396-3682
E-mail: rgorski@aqmd.gov

- For **Testing and Installation**, please contact:

John Karim
CARB, Testing and Field Support Section
Phone: 626-459-4303
Fax: 626-575-6699
E-mail: jkarim@arb.ca.gov

SECTION II: APPLICATION PROCESS

II.A. APPLICATION SUBMITTAL INSTRUCTIONS

A Participation Application must be completed and submitted prior to receiving approval to participate in the Showcase II program. Applications must be submitted in accordance with the instructions outlined below.

1. **Application Elements** - All applications must contain the following:
 - a) **Cover letter** - Transmittal of the application must be accompanied by a cover letter signed by the person(s) authorized to contractually bind the proposing entity.
 - b) **Support letter** – If applicant is not the vehicle owner, a support letter from the vehicle owner must be included. This letter needs to indicate their intention to retrofit the vehicle(s) and approval of the proposed vehicle/device match(es).
 - c) **Application Attachments** - In an effort to reduce the paperwork burden on applicants, a template based application format has been provided. The template forms, included in Section II.B. below, are designed to be self-explanatory and should prove straightforward to complete.
 - d) **Certifications** – All applicants must complete and submit the following forms as an element of their Application:
 - Internal Revenue Service Form W-9 – Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification. If you are selected for an award, you cannot be established as a vendor without this information.
 - Campaign Contributions Disclosure. This information must be provided at the time of application in accordance with California law. You may be asked for an update when awards are considered.
 - Disadvantaged Business Certification. The AQMD needs this information for their vendor database. IT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED IN THE DETERMINATION OF YOUR MSRC AWARD.
2. **Application Submittal Instructions** - All applicants must submit one original application and five copies in a sealed envelope, marked in the upper left-hand corner with the name and address of the applicant and the words “PA2011-07” Showcase II Vehicle Program”.

Please note that Showcase II applications must be received no later than 5:00 p.m., October 7, 2011, to be considered for funding. All applications should be directed to:

Procurement Unit
South Coast Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765

Please note that faxed or e-mailed applications will not be accepted.

3. **Addenda** – The MSRC may modify this Program Announcement and/or issue supplementary information or guidelines during the application preparation period of February 4, 2011 through October 7, 2011. Any solicitation amendments will be posted on the MSRC Website at www.CleanTransportationFunding.org.
4. **Application Modifications** - Once submitted, applications cannot be altered without the prior written consent of the MSRC.
5. **Application Screening** - Applications received in response to this Program Announcement will be screened to insure they comply with all stated program requirements and policies of the MSRC and AQMD.
6. **Application Evaluation & Approval Process** - Applications deemed compliant by MSRC staff will be forwarded to a Committee of representatives from MSRC, AQMD and CARB staff. In some cases, additional clarifying information may be requested from a vehicle owner. As discussed in Section I.D.7. above, the Committee will match qualifying off-road vehicles with compatible diesel emission control systems. While every effort will be made to match qualifying vehicles with a retrofit device, funding availability and the technical and programmatic goals of Showcase may result in some vehicles not being recommended to participate.
 - Please note that substitutions of off-road diesel vehicles will constitute a new application. This new application will be evaluated when received and cannot directly replace an application that had been previously received;
 - The recommendations of the Evaluation Committee will be provided to each applicant. An applicant will have the ability to review the Evaluation Committee recommendation as it pertains to matching retrofit device(s). The applicant reserves the right to opt out of the Showcase II Program in the event the recommended retrofit device(s) is not acceptable to the applicant;
 - Once the applicant has concurred, the recommendations of the Evaluation Committee will be forwarded to the MSRC Technical Advisory Committee for review and approval;

- The recommendations of the MSRC Technical Advisory Committee will be forwarded to the MSRC for consideration. Upon approval by the MSRC, the funding recommendations will be brought to the AQMD Governing Board for approval;
- Applicants selected for participation will be required to enter into a binding contract with the AQMD on behalf of the MSRC. This contractual instrument is required to allow funding reimbursement for devices purchased under this Program;
- The selected applicants will be authorized to purchase and install qualifying retrofit devices only upon receipt of Authorization to Proceed from the MSRC/AQMD. Authorization to Proceed will be given at the time the contract is fully executed;
- The purchase of a qualified retrofit device by an applicant selected to participate in the Showcase Program, prior to receipt of a fully executed contract, is not allowable. **Any purchase of qualifying devices prior to receipt of a fully executed contract is done solely at the equipment owners' risk and there is no guarantee qualifying devices purchased in advance of contract execution will receive reimbursement;**

The forms included in the following templates should be completed by the applicant and submitted in accordance with the instructions provided in Section II.A., "Application Submittal Instructions".

FORM 1: APPLICATION SUMMARY INFORMATION

A. Please provide the following applicant information in the space provided:

Business Name			
Division of:			
Subsidiary of:			
Website Address			
Type of Business			
Address			
City/Town			
State/Province		Zip	
Phone	() - Ext	Fax	() -
Contact		Title	
E-mail Address			
Payment Name if Different			

If Fleet is different from Applicant, please complete the following:

Fleet Name	
Fleet Address	
Fleet Phone	
Fleet Contact Name	
Fleet E-mail Address	

B. Funding Request Summary:

MSRC **Clean Transportation Funding™** Requested: \$ _____
 Other Co-Funding Applied to Project (optional) \$ _____
Total Project Cost: \$ _____

FORM 2: VEHICLE INFORMATION

Please provide the following information for each Off-Road Vehicle proposed. ***Please Use a Separate Sheet for each vehicle. Attach all completed sheets to your Application.***

Vehicle Type and ID (i.e., CAT D9N Dozer, Equipment ID 00123)	
Vehicle Model Year	
Engine Manufacturer	
Engine Model	
Engine Model Year	
Total Engine Hours Since New (Estimated)	
Engine Hours Since Last Rebuild	
Engine Serial Number	
Engine Rated Horsepower	
Annual Hours of Operation (Estimate)	
Address of Vehicle Storage Yard	Street Address:
	City:
Anticipated Vehicle Operating Location During Demonstration	Street Address (if known):
	City:
	Job Site Name:
Expected Duration at Above Location (months)	
Expected Number of Engine Hours to be Accrued at Proposed Operating Location	

1. CARB and the MSRC are seeking vehicles that will be able to accrue approximately **1000 hours of engine operation** within the jurisdiction of the South Coast AQMD. ***Do you anticipate that the proposed piece of equipment will be able to accrue approximately 1000 hours within the South Coast AQMD¹ jurisdiction within a 12 month period?*** (check appropriate box; a “no” answer will not automatically disqualify you)

YES

NO

¹ The geographical jurisdiction of the South Coast AQMD includes the urban, non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties in Southern California. Includes the Coachella Valley.

FORM 3 – CERTIFICATIONS

Form **W-9**
(Rev. January 2005)
Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

**Request for Taxpayer
Identification Number and Certification**

Give form to the
requester. Do not
send to the IRS.

Print or type
See Specific Instructions on page 2.

Name (as shown on your income tax return)	
Business name, if different from above	
Check appropriate box: <input type="checkbox"/> Individual/ Sole proprietor <input type="checkbox"/> Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Other ▶	<input type="checkbox"/> Exempt from backup withholding
Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.)	Requester's name and address (optional)
City, state, and ZIP code	
List account number(s) here (optional)	

Part I Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. The TIN provided must match the name given on Line 1 to avoid backup withholding. For individuals, this is your social security number (SSN). However, for a resident alien, sole proprietor, or disregarded entity, see the Part I instructions on page 3. For other entities, it is your employer identification number (EIN). If you do not have a number, see *How to get a TIN* on page 3.

Social security number								
or								
Employer identification number								

Note. If the account is in more than one name, see the chart on page 4 for guidelines on whose number to enter.

Part II Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

- The number shown on this form is my correct taxpayer identification number (or I am waiting for a number to be issued to me), and
- I am not subject to backup withholding because: (a) I am exempt from backup withholding, or (b) I have not been notified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) that I am subject to backup withholding as a result of a failure to report all interest or dividends, or (c) the IRS has notified me that I am no longer subject to backup withholding, and
- I am a U.S. person (including a U.S. resident alien).

Certification instructions. You must cross out item 2 above if you have been notified by the IRS that you are currently subject to backup withholding because you have failed to report all interest and dividends on your tax return. For real estate transactions, item 2 does not apply. For mortgage interest paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, contributions to an individual retirement arrangement (IRA), and generally, payments other than interest and dividends, you are not required to sign the Certification, but you must provide your correct TIN. (See the instructions on page 4.)

Sign Here	Signature of U.S. person ▶	Date ▶

Purpose of Form

A person who is required to file an information return with the IRS, must obtain your correct taxpayer identification number (TIN) to report, for example, income paid to you, real estate transactions, mortgage interest you paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, or contributions you made to an IRA.

U.S. person. Use Form W-9 only if you are a U.S. person (including a resident alien), to provide your correct TIN to the person requesting it (the requester) and, when applicable, to:

- Certify that the TIN you are giving is correct (or you are waiting for a number to be issued),
- Certify that you are not subject to backup withholding, or
- Claim exemption from backup withholding if you are a U.S. exempt payee.

Note. If a requester gives you a form other than Form W-9 to request your TIN, you must use the requester's form if it is substantially similar to this Form W-9.

For federal tax purposes you are considered a person if you are:

- An individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States,
- A partnership, corporation, company, or association created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States, or

- Any estate (other than a foreign estate) or trust. See Regulations sections 301.7701-6(a) and 7(a) for additional information.

Foreign person. If you are a foreign person, do not use Form W-9. Instead, use the appropriate Form W-8 (see Publication 515, Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities).

Nonresident alien who becomes a resident alien. Generally, only a nonresident alien individual may use the terms of a tax treaty to reduce or eliminate U.S. tax on certain types of income. However, most tax treaties contain a provision known as a "saving clause." Exceptions specified in the saving clause may permit an exemption from tax to continue for certain types of income even after the recipient has otherwise become a U.S. resident alien for tax purposes.

If you are a U.S. resident alien who is relying on an exception contained in the saving clause of a tax treaty to claim an exemption from U.S. tax on certain types of income, you must attach a statement to Form W-9 that specifies the following five items:

- The treaty country. Generally, this must be the same treaty under which you claimed exemption from tax as a nonresident alien.
- The treaty article addressing the income.
- The article number (or location) in the tax treaty that contains the saving clause and its exceptions.

4. The type and amount of income that qualifies for the exemption from tax.

5. Sufficient facts to justify the exemption from tax under the terms of the treaty article.

Example. Article 20 of the U.S.-China income tax treaty allows an exemption from tax for scholarship income received by a Chinese student temporarily present in the United States. Under U.S. law, this student will become a resident alien for tax purposes if his or her stay in the United States exceeds 5 calendar years. However, paragraph 2 of the first Protocol to the U.S.-China treaty (dated April 30, 1984) allows the provisions of Article 20 to continue to apply even after the Chinese student becomes a resident alien of the United States. A Chinese student who qualifies for this exception (under paragraph 2 of the first protocol) and is relying on this exception to claim an exemption from tax on his or her scholarship or fellowship income would attach to Form W-9 a statement that includes the information described above to support that exemption.

If you are a nonresident alien or a foreign entity not subject to backup withholding, give the requester the appropriate completed Form W-8.

What is backup withholding? Persons making certain payments to you must under certain conditions withhold and pay to the IRS 28% of such payments (after December 31, 2002). This is called "backup withholding." Payments that may be subject to backup withholding include interest, dividends, broker and barter exchange transactions, rents, royalties, nonemployee pay, and certain payments from fishing boat operators. Real estate transactions are not subject to backup withholding.

You will not be subject to backup withholding on payments you receive if you give the requester your correct TIN, make the proper certifications, and report all your taxable interest and dividends on your tax return.

Payments you receive will be subject to backup withholding if:

1. You do not furnish your TIN to the requester, or
2. You do not certify your TIN when required (see the Part II instructions on page 4 for details), or
3. The IRS tells the requester that you furnished an incorrect TIN, or
4. The IRS tells you that you are subject to backup withholding because you did not report all your interest and dividends on your tax return (for reportable interest and dividends only), or
5. You do not certify to the requester that you are not subject to backup withholding under 4 above (for reportable interest and dividend accounts opened after 1983 only).

Certain payees and payments are exempt from backup withholding. See the instructions below and the separate Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9.

Penalties

Failure to furnish TIN. If you fail to furnish your correct TIN to a requester, you are subject to a penalty of \$50 for each such failure unless your failure is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect.

Civil penalty for false information with respect to withholding. If you make a false statement with no reasonable basis that results in no backup withholding, you are subject to a \$500 penalty.

Criminal penalty for falsifying information. Willfully falsifying certifications or affirmations may subject you to criminal penalties including fines and/or imprisonment.

Misuse of TINs. If the requester discloses or uses TINs in violation of federal law, the requester may be subject to civil and criminal penalties.

Specific Instructions

Name

If you are an individual, you must generally enter the name shown on your social security card. However, if you have changed your last name, for instance, due to marriage without informing the Social Security Administration of the name change, enter your first name, the last name shown on your social security card, and your new last name.

If the account is in joint names, list first, and then circle, the name of the person or entity whose number you entered in Part I of the form.

Sole proprietor. Enter your individual name as shown on your social security card on the "Name" line. You may enter your business, trade, or "doing business as (DBA)" name on the "Business name" line.

Limited liability company (LLC). If you are a single-member LLC (including a foreign LLC with a domestic owner) that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner under Treasury regulations section 301.7701-3, enter the owner's name on the "Name" line. Enter the LLC's name on the "Business name" line. Check the appropriate box for your filing status (sole proprietor, corporation, etc.), then check the box for "Other" and enter "LLC" in the space provided.

Other entities. Enter your business name as shown on required Federal tax documents on the "Name" line. This name should match the name shown on the charter or other legal document creating the entity. You may enter any business, trade, or DBA name on the "Business name" line.

Note. You are requested to check the appropriate box for your status (individual/sole proprietor, corporation, etc.).

Exempt From Backup Withholding

If you are exempt, enter your name as described above and check the appropriate box for your status, then check the "Exempt from backup withholding" box in the line following the business name, sign and date the form.

Generally, individuals (including sole proprietors) are not exempt from backup withholding. Corporations are exempt from backup withholding for certain payments, such as interest and dividends.

Note. If you are exempt from backup withholding, you should still complete this form to avoid possible erroneous backup withholding.

Exempt payees. Backup withholding is not required on any payments made to the following payees:

1. An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a), any IRA, or a custodial account under section 403(b)(7) if the account satisfies the requirements of section 401(f)(2),
2. The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities,
3. A state, the District of Columbia, a possession of the United States, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities,
4. A foreign government or any of its political subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities, or
5. An international organization or any of its agencies or instrumentalities.

Other payees that may be exempt from backup withholding include:

6. A corporation,

7. A foreign central bank of issue,
8. A dealer in securities or commodities required to register in the United States, the District of Columbia, or a possession of the United States,
9. A futures commission merchant registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission,
10. A real estate investment trust,
11. An entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940,
12. A common trust fund operated by a bank under section 584(a),
13. A financial institution,
14. A middleman known in the investment community as a nominee or custodian, or
15. A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947.

The chart below shows types of payments that may be exempt from backup withholding. The chart applies to the exempt recipients listed above, 1 through 15.

IF the payment is for . . .	THEN the payment is exempt for . . .
Interest and dividend payments	All exempt recipients except for 9
Broker transactions	Exempt recipients 1 through 13. Also, a person registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 who regularly acts as a broker
Barter exchange transactions and patronage dividends	Exempt recipients 1 through 5
Payments over \$600 required to be reported and direct sales over \$5,000 ¹	Generally, exempt recipients 1 through 7 ²

¹See Form 1099-MISC, Miscellaneous Income, and its instructions.

²However, the following payments made to a corporation (including gross proceeds paid to an attorney under section 6045(f), even if the attorney is a corporation) and reportable on Form 1099-MISC are not exempt from backup withholding: medical and health care payments, attorneys' fees; and payments for services paid by a Federal executive agency.

Part I. Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. If you are a resident alien and you do not have and are not eligible to get an SSN, your TIN is your IRS individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN). Enter it in the social security number box. If you do not have an ITIN, see *How to get a TIN* below.

If you are a sole proprietor and you have an EIN, you may enter either your SSN or EIN. However, the IRS prefers that you use your SSN.

If you are a single-owner LLC that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner (see *Limited liability company (LLC)* on page 2), enter your SSN (or EIN, if you have one). If the LLC is a corporation, partnership, etc., enter the entity's EIN.

Note. See the chart on page 4 for further clarification of name and TIN combinations.

How to get a TIN. If you do not have a TIN, apply for one immediately. To apply for an SSN, get Form SS-5, Application for a Social Security Card, from your local Social Security Administration office or get this form online at www.socialsecurity.gov/online/ss-5.pdf. You may also get this form by calling 1-800-772-1213. Use Form W-7, Application for IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number, to apply for an ITIN, or Form SS-4, Application for Employer Identification Number, to apply for an EIN. You can apply for an EIN online by accessing the IRS website at www.irs.gov/businesses/ and clicking on Employer ID Numbers under Related Topics. You can get Forms W-7 and SS-4 from the IRS by visiting www.irs.gov or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM (1-800-829-3676).

If you are asked to complete Form W-9 but do not have a TIN, write "Applied For" in the space for the TIN, sign and date the form, and give it to the requester. For interest and dividend payments, and certain payments made with respect to readily tradable instruments, generally you will have 60 days to get a TIN and give it to the requester before you are subject to backup withholding on payments. The 60-day rule does not apply to other types of payments. You will be subject to backup withholding on all such payments until you provide your TIN to the requester.

Note. Writing "Applied For" means that you have already applied for a TIN or that you intend to apply for one soon.

Caution: A disregarded domestic entity that has a foreign owner must use the appropriate Form W-8.

Part II. Certification

To establish to the withholding agent that you are a U.S. person, or resident alien, sign Form W-9. You may be requested to sign by the withholding agent even if items 1, 4, and 5 below indicate otherwise.

For a joint account, only the person whose TIN is shown in Part I should sign (when required). Exempt recipients, see *Exempt From Backup Withholding* on page 2.

Signature requirements. Complete the certification as indicated in 1 through 5 below.

1. Interest, dividend, and barter exchange accounts opened before 1984 and broker accounts considered active during 1983. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

2. Interest, dividend, broker, and barter exchange accounts opened after 1983 and broker accounts considered inactive during 1983. You must sign the certification or backup withholding will apply. If you are subject to backup withholding and you are merely providing your correct TIN to the requester, you must cross out item 2 in the certification before signing the form.

3. Real estate transactions. You must sign the certification. You may cross out item 2 of the certification.

4. Other payments. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification unless you have been notified that you have previously given an incorrect TIN. "Other payments" include payments made in the course of the requester's trade or business for rents, royalties, goods (other than bills for merchandise), medical and health care services (including payments to corporations), payments to a nonemployee for services, payments to certain fishing boat crew members and fishermen, and gross proceeds paid to attorneys (including payments to corporations).

5. Mortgage interest paid by you, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, qualified tuition program payments (under section 529), IRA, Coverdell ESA, Archer MSA or HSA contributions or distributions, and pension distributions. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

What Name and Number To Give the Requester

For this type of account:	Give name and SSN of:
1. Individual	The individual
2. Two or more individuals (joint account)	The actual owner of the account or, if combined funds, the first individual on the account ¹
3. Custodian account of a minor (Uniform Gift to Minors Act)	The minor ²
4. a. The usual revocable savings trust (grantor is also trustee)	The grantor-trustee ¹
b. So-called trust account that is not a legal or valid trust under state law	The actual owner ¹
5. Sole proprietorship or single-owner LLC	The owner ³
For this type of account:	Give name and EIN of:
6. Sole proprietorship or single-owner LLC	The owner ³
7. A valid trust, estate, or pension trust	Legal entity ⁴
8. Corporate or LLC electing corporate status on Form 8832	The corporation
9. Association, club, religious, charitable, educational, or other tax-exempt organization	The organization
10. Partnership or multi-member LLC	The partnership
11. A broker or registered nominee	The broker or nominee
12. Account with the Department of Agriculture in the name of a public entity (such as a state or local government, school district, or prison) that receives agricultural program payments	The public entity

¹List first and circle the name of the person whose number you furnish. If only one person on a joint account has an SSN, that person's number must be furnished.

²Circle the minor's name and furnish the minor's SSN.

³You must show your individual name and you may also enter your business or "DBA" name on the second name line. You may use either your SSN or EIN (if you have one). If you are a sole proprietor, IRS encourages you to use your SSN.

⁴List first and circle the name of the legal trust, estate, or pension trust. (Do not furnish the TIN of the personal representative or trustee unless the legal entity itself is not designated in the account title.)

Note. If no name is circled when more than one name is listed, the number will be considered to be that of the first name listed.

Privacy Act Notice

Section 6109 of the Internal Revenue Code requires you to provide your correct TIN to persons who must file information returns with the IRS to report interest, dividends, and certain other income paid to you, mortgage interest you paid, the acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, or contributions you made to an IRA, or Archer MSA or HSA. The IRS uses the numbers for identification purposes and to help verify the accuracy of your tax return. The IRS may also provide this information to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal litigation, and to cities, states, and the District of Columbia to carry out their tax laws. We may also disclose this information to other countries under a tax treaty, to federal and state agencies to enforce federal nontax criminal laws, or to federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies to combat terrorism.

You must provide your TIN whether or not you are required to file a tax return. Payers must generally withhold 28% of taxable interest, dividend, and certain other payments to a payee who does not give a TIN to a payer. Certain penalties may also apply.



CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS DISCLOSURE

California law prohibits a party, or an agent, from making campaign contributions to AQMD Governing Board Members or members/alternates of the Mobile Source Air Pollution Reduction Review Committee (MSRC) of \$250 or more while their contract or permit is pending before the AQMD; and further prohibits a campaign contribution from being made for three (3) months following the date of the final decision by the Governing Board or the MSRC on a donor’s contract or permit. Gov’t Code §84308(d). For purposes of reaching the \$250 limit, the campaign contributions of the bidder or contractor plus contributions by its parents, affiliates, and related companies of the contractor or bidder are added together. 2 C.C.R. §18438.5.

In addition, Board Members or members/alternates of the MSRC must abstain from voting on a contract or permit if they have received a campaign contribution from a party or participant to the proceeding, or agent, totaling \$250 or more in the 12-month period prior to the consideration of the item by the Governing Board or the MSRC. Gov’t Code §84308(c). When abstaining, the Board Member or members/alternates of the MSRC must announce the source of the campaign contribution on the record. *Id.* The requirement to abstain is triggered by campaign contributions of \$250 or more in total contributions of the bidder or contractor, *plus* any of its parent, subsidiary, or affiliated companies. 2 C.C.R. §18438.5.

In accordance with California law, bidders and contracting parties are required to disclose, at the time the application is filed, information relating to any campaign contributions made to Board Members or members/alternates of the MSRC, including: the name of the party making the contribution (which includes any parent, subsidiary or otherwise related business entity, as defined below), the amount of the contribution, and the date the contribution was made. 2 C.C.R. §18438.8(b).

The list of current AQMD Governing Board Members can be found at the AQMD website (www.aqmd.gov). The list of current MSRC members/alternates can be found at the MSRC website (<http://www.cleantransportationfunding.org>).

SECTION I. Please complete Section I.

Contractor: _____ **RFP #:** PA2011-07

List any parent, subsidiaries, or otherwise affiliated business entities of Contractor: (*See definition below*).

SECTION II

Has contractor and/or parent, subsidiary, or affiliated company, or agent thereof, made a campaign contribution(s) totaling \$250 or more in the aggregate to a current member of the South Coast Air Quality Management Governing Board or members/alternates of the MSRC in the 12 months preceding the date of execution of this disclosure?

Yes No **If YES, complete Section II below and then sign and date the form. If NO, sign and date below. Include this form with your submittal.**

Campaign Contributions Disclosure, *continued*:

Name of Contributor _____

Governing Board Member or MSRC Member/Alternate	Amount of Contribution	Date of Contribution
---	------------------------	----------------------

Name of Contributor _____

Governing Board Member or MSRC Member/Alternate	Amount of Contribution	Date of Contribution
---	------------------------	----------------------

Name of Contributor _____

Governing Board Member or MSRC Member/Alternate	Amount of Contribution	Date of Contribution
---	------------------------	----------------------

Name of Contributor _____

Governing Board Member or MSRC Member/Alternate	Amount of Contribution	Date of Contribution
---	------------------------	----------------------

Name of Contributor _____

Governing Board Member or MSRC Member/alternate	Amount of Contribution	Date of Contribution
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I declare the foregoing disclosures to be true and correct.

By: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

DEFINITIONS

Parent, Subsidiary, or Otherwise Related Business Entity.

- (1) *Parent subsidiary. A parent subsidiary relationship exists when one corporation directly or indirectly owns shares possessing more than 50 percent of the voting power of another corporation.*

- (2) *Otherwise related business entity. Business entities, including corporations, partnerships, joint ventures and any other organizations and enterprises operated for profit, which do not have a parent subsidiary relationship are otherwise related if any one of the following three tests is met:*
 - (A) *One business entity has a controlling ownership interest in the other business entity.*
 - (B) *There is shared management and control between the entities. In determining whether there is shared management and control, consideration should be given to the following factors:*
 - (i) *The same person or substantially the same person owns and manages the two entities;*
 - (ii) *There are common or commingled funds or assets;*
 - (iii) *The business entities share the use of the same offices or employees, or otherwise share activities, resources or personnel on a regular basis;*
 - (iv) *There is otherwise a regular and close working relationship between the entities; or*
 - (C) *A controlling owner (50% or greater interest as a shareholder or as a general partner) in one entity also is a controlling owner in the other entity.*

2 Cal. Code of Regs., §18703.1(d).

DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS CERTIFICATION

Federal guidance for utilization of disadvantaged business enterprises allows a vendor to be deemed a small business enterprise (SBE), minority business enterprise (MBE) or women business enterprise (WBE) if it meets the criteria below.

- is certified by the Small Business Administration or
- is certified by a state or federal agency or
- is an independent MBE(s) or WBE(s) business concern which is at least 51 percent owned and controlled by minority group member(s) who are citizens of the United States.

Following state guidance, a vendor may be deemed a disabled veteran business enterprise (DVBE) if it meets the following:

- is an independent business concern which is at least 51 percent owned and controlled by disabled veteran(s), and the home office is located in the U.S.

Statements of certification:

As a prime contractor to the SCAQMD, _____ (name of business) will engage in good faith efforts to achieve the fair share in accordance with 40 CFR Section 31.36(e), and will follow the six affirmative steps listed below **for contracts or purchase orders funded in whole or in part by federal grants and contracts.**

1. Place qualified SBEs, MBEs, and WBEs on solicitation lists.
2. Assure that SBEs, MBEs, and WBEs are solicited whenever possible.
3. When economically feasible, divide total requirements into small tasks or quantities to permit greater participation by SBEs, MBEs, and WBEs.
4. Establish delivery schedules, if possible, to encourage participation by SBEs, MBEs, and WBEs.
5. Use services of Small Business Administration, Minority Business Development Agency of the Department of Commerce, and/or any agency authorized as a clearinghouse for SBEs, MBEs, and WBEs.
6. If subcontracts are to be let, take the above affirmative steps.

(a) Self-Certification Verification:

Check all that apply:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Small business enterprise | <input type="checkbox"/> Women-owned business enterprise |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Local business | <input type="checkbox"/> Disabled veteran-owned business enterprise |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Minority-owned business enterprise | |

Percent of ownership: _____ %

Name of Qualifying Owner(s): _____

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge the above information is accurate. Upon penalty of perjury, I certify information submitted is factual.

B. NAME	TITLE
----------------	--------------

C. TELEPHONE NUMBER	DATE
----------------------------	-------------

(a) *Definitions*

Disabled Veteran-Owned Business Enterprise means a business that meets all of the following criteria:

- is a sole proprietorship or partnership of which is at least 51 percent owned by one or more disabled veterans, or in the case of any business whose stock is publicly held, at least 51 percent of the stock is owned by one or more disabled veterans; a subsidiary which is wholly owned by a parent corporation but only if at least 51 percent of the voting stock of the parent corporation is owned by one or more disabled veterans; or a joint venture in which at least 51 percent of the joint venture's management and control and earnings are held by one or more disabled veterans.
- the management and control of the daily business operations are by one or more disabled veterans. The disabled veterans who exercise management and control are not required to be the same disabled veterans as the owners of the business.
- is a sole proprietorship, corporation, partnership, or joint venture with its primary headquarters office located in the United States and which is not a branch or subsidiary of a foreign corporation, firm, or other foreign-based business.

Joint Venture means that one party to the joint venture is a MBE/WBE/DVBE and owns at least 51 percent of the joint venture. In the case of a joint venture formed for a single project this means that MBE/WBE/DVBE will receive at least 51 percent of the project dollars.

Local Business means a business that meets all of the following criteria:

- has an ongoing business within the boundary of the SCAQMD at the time of bid application.
- performs 90 percent of the work within SCAQMD's jurisdiction.

Minority-Owned Business Enterprise means a business that meets all of the following criteria:

- is at least 51 percent owned by one or more minority persons or in the case of any business whose stock is publicly held, at least 51 percent of the stock is owned by one or more minority persons.
- is a business whose management and daily business operations are controlled or owned by one or more minority person.
- is a business which is a sole proprietorship, corporation, partnership, joint venture, an association, or a cooperative with its primary headquarters office located in the United States, which is not a branch or subsidiary of a foreign corporation, foreign firm, or other foreign business.

"Minority" person means a Black American, Hispanic American, Native American (including American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Native Hawaiian), Asian-Indian American (including a person whose origins are from India, Pakistan, or Bangladesh), Asian-Pacific American (including a person whose origins are from Japan, China, the Philippines, Vietnam, Korea, Samoa, Guam, the United States Trust Territories of the Pacific, Northern Marianas, Laos, Cambodia, or Taiwan).

Small Business Enterprise means a business that meets all of the following criteria:

- is any business enterprise including its affiliates located inside the United States that is organized for profit, pays U.S. taxes, and/or uses American products, materials, and/or labor, etc.
- is independently owned and operated
- is not dominant in the field of operation
- is qualified as a small business under the criteria and size standards set forth in 13 CFR 121

Women-Owned Business Enterprise means a business that meets all of the following criteria:

- is at least 51 percent owned by one or more women or in the case of any business whose stock is publicly held, at least 51 percent of the stock is owned by one or more women.
- is a business whose management and daily business operations are controlled or owned by one or more women.

is a business which is a sole proprietorship, corporation, partnership, or a joint venture, with its primary headquarters office located in the United States, which is not a branch or subsidiary of a foreign corporation, foreign firm, or other foreign business.



**ATTACHMENT A - SAMPLE CONTRACT
OFF-ROAD DIESEL VEHICLE RETROFIT DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM**

1. PARTIES - The parties to this Contract are the South Coast Air Quality Management District (hereinafter referred to as "AQMD") whose address is 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, California 91765-4178, and *** (hereinafter referred to as "CONTRACTOR") whose address is ***.

2. RECITALS
 - A. AQMD is the local agency with primary responsibility for regulating stationary source air pollution in the South Coast Air Basin in the State of California (State). AQMD is authorized under State Health & Safety Code Section 44225 (Assembly Bill (AB) 2766) to levy a fee on motor vehicles for the purpose of reducing air pollution from such vehicles and to implement the California Clean Air Act.
 - B. Under AB 2766 the AQMD'S Governing Board has authorized the imposition of the statutorily set motor vehicle fee. By taking such action the State's Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) is required to collect such fee and remit it periodically to AQMD.
 - C. AB 2766 further mandates that thirty (30) percent of such vehicle registration fees be placed by AQMD into a separate account for the sole purpose of implementing and monitoring programs to reduce air pollution from motor vehicles.
 - D. AB 2766 creates a regional Mobile Source Air Pollution Reduction Review Committee (MSRC) to develop a work program to fund projects from the separate account. Pursuant to approval of the work program by AQMD'S Governing Board, AQMD Board authorized a contract with CONTRACTOR for services described in Attachment 1 - Statement of Work, expressly incorporated herein by this reference and made a part hereof of this Contract. CONTRACTOR warrants that it is well qualified, experienced, and has the expertise to provide such services on the terms set forth here.
 - E. This project is part of the *Showcase II* Program. The *Showcase II* Program brings together owners of off-road vehicles, manufacturers of after-treatment devices, the California Air Resources Board (CARB), AQMD and the MSRC in order to achieve multiple goals. By providing essential in-use operations data, the *Showcase* Program encourages verification of diesel after-treatment devices for off-road vehicles by CARB. Additionally, the *Showcase II* Program in general and this project in particular are intended to reduce the public's exposure to diesel exhaust particulate and/or oxides of nitrogen by reducing emissions from off-road motor vehicles and further the applicability of the technology to other motor vehicle applications.
 - F. The MSRC and AQMD have relied upon the expertise of CARB for determining which after-treatment device would be appropriate, and most efficacious and successful for the *Showcase II* Program, and for demonstration on each particular off-road vehicle. The MSRC and AQMD make no warranty or endorsement of any product or technology associated with the *Showcase II* Program.

3. DMV FEES - CONTRACTOR acknowledges that AQMD cannot guarantee the amount of fees to be collected under AB 2766 will be sufficient to fund this Contract. CONTRACTOR further acknowledges

that AQMD'S receipt of funds is contingent on the timely remittance by State's DMV. AQMD assumes no responsibility for the collection and remittance of motor vehicle registration fees by DMV to AQMD in a timely manner.

4. AUDIT - Additionally, CONTRACTOR shall, at least once every two years, or within two years of the termination of the Contract if the term is less than two years, be subject to an audit by AQMD or its authorized representative to determine if the revenues received by CONTRACTOR were spent for the reduction of pollution from Motor Vehicles pursuant to the Clean Air Act of 1988. AQMD shall coordinate such audit through CONTRACTOR'S audit staff. If an amount is found to be inappropriately expended, AQMD may withhold revenue from CONTRACTOR in the amount equal to the amount which was inappropriately expended. Such withholding shall not be construed as AQMD'S sole remedy and shall not relieve CONTRACTOR of its obligation to perform under the terms of this Contract.
5. SERVICES - CONTRACTOR agrees to furnish all labor, materials, equipment, required licenses, permits, fees, and other appropriate legal authorization from all applicable federal, state, and local jurisdictions necessary to perform and complete, per schedule, in a professional manner, the services described herein.
6. REPORTING - CONTRACTOR shall submit reports to AQMD as outlined in Attachment 1 - Statement of Work. AQMD reserves the right to review, comment, and request changes to any report produced as a result of this Contract.
7. TERM - The term of this Contract is from the date of execution by both parties to ***, unless terminated earlier as provided for in Clause 8 below entitled Termination, or extended by modification of this Contract in writing. No work shall commence prior to the Contract start date, except at CONTRACTOR'S cost and risk, and no charges are authorized until this Contract is fully executed. Upon written request and with adequate justification from CONTRACTOR, the MSRC Contracts Administrator may extend the Contract up to an additional six months at no additional cost. Term extensions greater than six months must be reviewed and approved by the MSRC.
8. TERMINATION - In the event any party fails to comply with any term or condition of this Contract, or fails to provide the services in the manner agreed upon by the parties, including, but not limited to, the requirements of Attachment 1 - Statement of Work, this shall constitute a material breach of the Contract. The nonbreaching party shall have the sole and exclusive option either to notify the breaching party that it must cure this breach within fifteen (15) days or provide written notification of its intention to terminate this Contract with thirty (30) day's written notice. Notification shall be provided in the manner set forth in Clause 13 below, entitled - Notices. Termination shall not be the exclusive remedy of the nonbreaching party. The nonbreaching party reserves the right to seek any and all remedies provided by law. AQMD will reimburse CONTRACTOR for actual costs incurred (not to exceed the total Contract value), including all noncancellable commitments incurred in performance of this Contract through the effective date of termination for any reason other than breach.

9. INSURANCE

- A. CONTRACTOR shall furnish evidence to AQMD of workers' compensation insurance for each of its employees, in accordance with either California or other states' applicable statutory requirements prior to commencement of any work on this Contract.
- B. CONTRACTOR shall furnish evidence to AQMD of general liability insurance with a limit of at least \$1,000,000 per occurrence, and \$2,000,000 in a general aggregate prior to commencement of any work on this Contract. AQMD shall be named as an additional insured on any such liability policy, and thirty (30) days written notice prior to cancellation of any such insurance shall be given by CONTRACTOR to AQMD.
- C. CONTRACTOR shall furnish evidence to AQMD of automobile liability insurance with limits of at least \$100,000 per person and \$300,000 per accident for bodily injuries, and \$50,000 in property damage, or \$1,000,000 combined single limit for bodily injury or property damage, prior to commencement of any work on this Contract. AQMD shall be named as an additional insured on any such liability policy, and thirty (30) days written notice prior to cancellation of any such insurance shall be given by CONTRACTOR to AQMD.
- D. If CONTRACTOR fails to maintain the required insurance coverage set forth above, AQMD reserves the right either to purchase such additional insurance and to deduct the cost thereof from any payments owed to CONTRACTOR or terminate this Contract for breach.
- E. All insurance certificates should be mailed to: AQMD Risk Management, 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178. **The AQMD Contract Number must be included on the face of the certificate.**
- F. CONTRACTOR must provide updates on the insurance coverage throughout the term of the Contract to ensure that there is no break in coverage during the period of contract performance. Failure to provide evidence of current coverage shall be grounds for termination for breach of Contract.

10. INDEMNIFICATION - CONTRACTOR agrees to hold harmless, defend, and indemnify, AQMD, its officers, employees, agents, representatives, and successors-in-interest against any and all loss, damage, cost, or expenses which AQMD, its officers, employees, agents, representatives, and successors-in-interest may incur or be required to pay by reason of any injury or property damage caused or incurred by CONTRACTOR, its employees, subcontractors, or agents in the performance of this Contract.

11. DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTY

- A. The AQMD does not warrant, guarantee or endorse any after-treatment or data-logging devices, nor any thermal insulation sold or provided under this program. It is understood by the Parties that the after-treatment devices are warranted solely by the manufacturer of the devices, and that a manufacturer's warranty pursuant to Title 13, California Code of Regulations, §2707 is required for verification by CARB. It is understood by the Parties that the AQMD does not warrant the design, workmanship, installation or operation of the after-treatment devices, thermal insulation or data logging devices, or the suitability of such devices for CONTRACTOR's intended use.
- B. AQMD shall not be liable for any injuries or property damage resulting from the patent or latent defects in such devices or insulation. It is understood by the Parties that the AQMD is not liable for any damage to CONTRACTOR's engines or vehicles on which the devices are installed and operated. CONTRACTOR's sole remedy is against the manufacturer or installer. AQMD is relying

on the determination made by CARB that the devices are suitable for installation in CONTRACTOR's fleet. Nothing herein shall be construed as granting any rights to participants or to third parties against the AQMD.

12. WARRANTY BY MANUFACTURER – As discussed more fully in Attachment 1 – Statement of Work, attached hereto and made a part hereof, after-treatment device manufacturers shall be required to warrant their devices for the term of the demonstration. This includes coverage for full repair or replacement cost of returning engine components to the condition they were in prior to the device's failure. CONTRACTOR is responsible for ensuring that purchase agreement(s) between after-treatment device manufacturers/vendors and vehicle owners provide for such warranty. Documentation of warranty coverage is a condition of payment as specified in Clause 13.C.3. below.

13. PAYMENT

- A. AQMD shall reimburse CONTRACTOR up to a total amount of *** Dollars (\$***) in accordance with Attachment 2 - Payment Schedule, expressly incorporated herein by this reference and made a part hereof of this Contract. Any funds not expended upon early contract termination or contract completion shall revert to the AB 2766 Discretionary Fund. Payment of charges shall be made by AQMD to CONTRACTOR within thirty (30) days after approval by AQMD of an itemized invoice prepared and furnished by CONTRACTOR, referencing the task completed or a percent of work accomplished and detailing line item expenditures as listed in Attachment 2 - Payment Schedule, and the amount of charge claimed. In those cases where CONTRACTOR is the owner of the vehicle being retrofitted, and if desired by CONTRACTOR, payment shall be made directly to the device manufacturer or data-logger vendor upon submission of invoice from the CONTRACTOR requesting that such direct payment be made.
- B. An invoice submitted to AQMD for payment must be prepared in duplicate, on company letterhead, and list AQMD'S contract number, period covered by invoice, and CONTRACTOR'S social security number or Employer Identification Number and submitted to:
- South Coast Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178
Attn: Cynthia Ravenstein, MSRC Contract Administrator
- C. AQMD'S payment of invoices shall be subject to the following limitations and requirements:
1. Charges for equipment, material, and supply costs, travel expenses, subcontractors, and other charges, as applicable, must be itemized by CONTRACTOR. Reimbursement for equipment, material, supplies, subcontractors, and other charges shall be made at actual cost. Supporting documentation must be provided for all individual charges (with the exception of direct labor charges provided by CONTRACTOR).
 2. CONTRACTOR'S failure to provide receipts shall be grounds for AQMD'S non-reimbursement of such charges. AQMD may reduce payments on invoices by those charges for which receipts were not provided.
 3. Prior to payment of any invoices for the purchase and installation of an after-treatment device, AQMD must have received documentation of warranty coverage as discussed in Clause 12. above and Attachment 1 – Statement of Work.
- D. CONTRACTOR must submit final invoice no later than ninety (90) days after the termination date of this Contract or invoice may not be paid.

14. MOBILE SOURCE EMISSION REDUCTION CREDITS (MSERCs)

- A. The MSRC has adopted a policy that no MSERCs resulting from AB 2766 Discretionary Funds may be generated and/or sold.
- B. CONTRACTOR has the opportunity to generate MSERCs as a by-product of the project if a portion of the air quality benefits attributable to the project resulted from other funding sources. These MSERCs, which are issued by AQMD, are based upon the quantified vehicle miles traveled (VMT) by project vehicles or other activity data as appropriate. Therefore, a portion of prospective MSERCs, generated as a result of AB 2766 Funds, must be retired. The portion of prospective credits funded by the AB 2766 program, and which are subject to retirement, shall be referred to as "AB 2766-MSERCs."
- C. The determination of AB 2766-MSERC's is to be prorated based upon the AB 2766 program's contribution to the cost associated with the air quality benefits. In the case where AB 2766 Discretionary Funds are used to pay for the full differential cost of a new alternative fuel vehicle or for the retrofitting or repowering of an existing vehicle, all MSERCs attributable to AB 2766 Discretionary Funds must be retired. The determination of AB 2766-MSERCs for infrastructure and other ancillary items is to be prorated based upon the AB 2766 program's contribution to the associated air quality benefits. Determination of the project's overall cost will be on a case-by-case basis at the time an MSERC application is submitted. AQMD staff, at the time an MSERC application is submitted, will calculate total MSERCs and retire the AB 2766-MSERCs. CONTRACTOR would then receive the balance of the MSERCs not associated with AB 2766 funding.

15. DISPLAY OF SHOWCASE PROGRAM LOGO - CONTRACTOR agrees to permanently display one *Showcase* Program decal in a prominent location on each vehicle equipped with an after-treatment device pursuant to this Contract. Decals will be provided by MSRC upon notification that subject vehicles have been returned to service following device installation. Decals are approximately 12 inches in height and 18 inches in width. CONTRACTOR shall maintain decal for life of vehicle or equipment subject to this Contract. Should any decal become damaged, faded, or otherwise unreadable, CONTRACTOR shall request replacement decal from MSRC and apply new decal in the same or other prominent location. MSRC shall not be responsible for damage to paint or other vehicle surfaces arising from application or removal of decals. In addition, all promotional materials related to the project, including, but not limited to, press kits, brochures and signs shall include the *Showcase* Program logo. Press releases shall acknowledge MSRC financial support for the project.

16. NOTICES - Any notices from either party to the other shall be given in writing to the attention of the persons listed below or to other such addresses or addressees as may hereafter be designated in writing for notices by either party to the other. A notice shall be deemed received when delivered or three days after deposit in the U.S. Mail, postage prepaid, whichever is earlier.

AQMD: South Coast Air Quality Management District
 21865 Copley Drive
 Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178
 Attn: Cynthia Ravenstein, MSRC Contract Administrator

CONTRACTOR: ***

Attn: ***

17. EMPLOYEES OF CONTRACTOR

- A. CONTRACTOR warrants that it will employ no subcontractor without written approval from AQMD. CONTRACTOR shall be responsible for the cost of regular pay to its employees, as well as cost of vacation, vacation replacements, sick leave, severance pay and pay for legal holidays.
- B. CONTRACTOR shall also pay all federal and state payroll taxes for its employees and shall maintain workers' compensation and liability insurance for each of its employees.
- C. CONTRACTOR, its officers, employees, agents, or representatives shall in no sense be considered employees or agents of AQMD, nor shall CONTRACTOR, its officers, employees, agents, or representatives be entitled to or eligible to participate in any benefits, privileges, or plans, given or extended by AQMD to its employees.
- D. CONTRACTOR warrants that it has no interest and shall not acquire any interest, direct or indirect, which would conflict in any manner or degree with the performance of services required to be performed under this Contract. CONTRACTOR further represents that in performance of this Contract, no person having any such interest shall be employed by CONTRACTOR or any subcontractor.

18. RIGHTS OF TECHNICAL DATA - AQMD shall have unlimited right to use technical data resulting from performance of CONTRACTOR under this Contract. CONTRACTOR shall have the right to use data for its own benefit.

19. ACCESS TO EQUIPMENT – On a periodic basis, representatives of AQMD, MSRC and the California Air Resources Board (CARB) may request access to the equipment retrofitted with a diesel emission control device for the purpose of monitoring, data retrieval, and/or onsite emissions monitoring. CONTRACTOR shall grant access to AQMD, MSRC and CARB representatives for these purposes.

20. OPERATION WITHIN SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY DISTRICT – Each of the vehicles retrofitted with a diesel emission control device under this Contract must accrue at least 85% of its annual mileage or engine hours of operation within the geographical boundaries of the South Coast Air Quality Management District.

21. NON-DISCRIMINATION - In the performance of this Contract, CONTRACTOR shall not discriminate in recruiting, hiring, promotion, demotion, or termination practices on the basis of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, sex, age, or physical handicap and shall comply with the provisions of the California Fair Employment & Housing Act (Government Code Section 12900, *et seq.*), the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) and all amendments thereto, Executive Order No. 11246 (30 Federal Register 12319), and all administrative rules and regulations issued pursuant to said Acts and Order. CONTRACTOR shall likewise require each subcontractor to comply with this clause and shall include in each such subcontract language similar to this clause.

22. SOLICITATION OF EMPLOYEES - CONTRACTOR expressly agrees that CONTRACTOR shall not, during the term of this Contract, nor for a period of six months after termination, solicit for employment,

whether as an employee or independent contractor, any person who is or has been employed by AQMD during the term of this Contract without the consent of AQMD.

23. ASSIGNMENT - The rights granted hereby may not be assigned, sold, licensed, or otherwise transferred by either party without the prior written consent of the other, and any attempt by either party to do so shall be void upon inception.
24. NON-EFFECT OF WAIVER – CONTRACTOR’S or AQMD’S failure to insist upon the performance of any or all of the terms, covenants, or conditions of this Contract, or failure to exercise any rights or remedies hereunder, shall not be construed as a waiver or relinquishment of the future performance of any such terms, covenants, or conditions, or of the future exercise of such rights or remedies, unless otherwise provided for herein.
25. ATTORNEYS’ FEES - In the event any action (including arbitration) is filed in connection with the enforcement or interpretation of this Contract, each party in said action shall pay its own attorneys’ fees and costs.
26. FORCE MAJEURE - Neither AQMD nor CONTRACTOR shall be liable or deemed to be in default for any delay or failure in performance under this Contract or interruption of services resulting, directly or indirectly, from acts of God, civil or military authority, acts of public enemy, war, strikes, labor disputes, shortages of suitable parts, materials, labor or transportation, or any similar cause beyond the reasonable control of AQMD or CONTRACTOR.
27. SEVERABILITY - In the event that any one or more of the provisions contained in this Contract shall for any reason be held to be unenforceable in any respect by a court of competent jurisdiction, such holding shall not affect any other provisions of this Contract, and the Contract shall then be construed as if such unenforceable provisions are not a part hereof.
28. HEADINGS - Headings on the clauses of this Contract are for convenience and reference only, and the words contained therein shall in no way be held to explain, modify, amplify, or aid in the interpretation, construction, or meaning of the provisions of this Contract.
29. DUPLICATE EXECUTION - This Contract is executed in duplicate. Each signed copy shall have the force and effect of an original.
30. GOVERNING LAW - This Contract shall be construed and interpreted and the legal relations created thereby shall be determined in accordance with the laws of the State of California. Venue for resolution of any dispute shall be Los Angeles County, California.
31. APPROVAL OF SUBCONTRACT
 - A. If CONTRACTOR intends to subcontract a portion of the work under this Contract, written approval of the terms of the proposed subcontract(s) shall be obtained from AQMD’s Executive Officer or designee prior to execution of the subcontract. No subcontract charges will be reimbursed unless such approval has been obtained.

- B. Any material changes to the subcontract(s) that affect the scope of work, deliverable schedule, and/or cost schedule shall also require the written approval of the Executive Officer or designee prior to execution.
 - C. The sole purpose of AQMD's review is to insure that AQMD's contract rights have not been diminished in the subcontractor agreement. AQMD shall not supervise, direct, or have control over, or be responsible for, subcontractor's means, methods, techniques, work sequences or procedures or for the safety precautions and programs incident thereto, or for any failure of subcontractor to comply with any local, state, or federal laws, or rules or regulations.
32. CHANGE TERMS - Changes to any part of this Contract must be requested in writing by CONTRACTOR, submitted to AQMD and approved by MSRC in accordance with MSRC policies and procedures. Requests to expend funds above the Contract value stated in Clause 11A must be approved prior to the expenditure of additional funds. CONTRACTOR must make such request a minimum of 90 days prior to desired effective date of change. All modifications to this Contract shall be in writing and signed by both parties.
33. ENTIRE CONTRACT - This Contract represents the entire agreement between the parties hereto related to CONTRACTOR providing services to AQMD and there are no understandings, representations, or warranties of any kind except as expressly set forth herein. No waiver, alteration, or modification of any of the provisions herein shall be binding on any party unless in writing and signed by the party against whom enforcement of such waiver, alteration, or modification is sought.
34. AUTHORITY - The signator hereto represents and warrants that he or she is authorized and empowered and has the legal capacity to execute this Contract and to legally bind CONTRACTOR both in an operational and financial capacity and that the requirements and obligations under this Contract are legally enforceable and binding on CONTRACTOR.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties to this Contract have caused this Contract to be duly executed on their behalf by their authorized representatives.



B. By:

Dr. William A. Burke, Chairman, Governing Board

Date: _____

_____ **By:** _____

Name:
Title:

Date: _____

ATTEST:
Saundra McDaniel, Clerk of the Board

By: _____

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Kurt R. Wiese, General Counsel

By: _____



MAJOR EVENT CENTER TRANSPORTATION PROGRAMS

*“Air Quality Improvements through Automobile Trip
Reduction & Roadway Congestion Mitigation”*

**Funding for the Implementation of New or Expanded Public
Transportation Programs for Event Center Destinations
Located in the South Coast Air Quality Management District**

Program Announcement

PA2011-08

February 4, 2011

SECTION 1 - INTRODUCTION

There are literally dozens of Major Event Centers located within the South Coast Air Quality Management jurisdiction – these include sports arenas, fairgrounds, stadiums, race tracks, speedways, Convention Centers, etc. Compared to other destination centers such as shopping malls, event centers are utilized on a less frequent, and more importantly, less consistent basis. In the case of sports venues, the arena or stadium is used frequently during the regular season, but sits relatively idle during the off season.

However, when a ball game, NASCAR race, or other high profile, high attendance event is scheduled at a major event center, the impacts on surrounding communities are usually much more disruptive as compared to other destination centers. As drivers, we have all experienced the traffic impacts created prior to and following an event at a major venue. Surface streets surrounding the event center are impacted by traffic volumes that greatly exceed their capacity; freeways are impacted at off-ramps; vehicle queues extend at signalized intersections to the point where gridlock ensues.

While we understand and even anticipate the extreme traffic congestion that accompanies special events, we often forget that gridlock also has a significant impact on air quality. Vehicles that inch along in stop and go traffic or idle for extended periods burn excessive amounts of fuel and emit excessive levels of air pollutants. The impacts extend well beyond the vehicles that actually attend the event center – traffic impacts can extend for many miles surrounding the event center and impact streets, major arterials, and freeways.

An effective strategy to reduce traffic congestion and its associated air quality impacts, not to mention driver frustration and stress, is to utilize public transportation in lieu of driving to the event. Given these benefits, many newer event centers are located adjacent to regularly scheduled bus, shuttle, or rail service. Event center patrons who take advantage of public transportation are typically spared the aggravation associated with event center parking lot congestion, avoid excessive parking fees and, whether they realize it or not, are doing something beneficial for the environment by *not* driving their car.

The MSRC, however, is aware that not all major event centers within the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction are served by regularly scheduled transit service, particularly older venues. In some cases, the regularly scheduled service that is provided does not match the spike in demand that occurs before and particularly after an event, and therefore requires schedules and service levels to be adjusted to meet the event schedule.

The purpose of this Program Announcement is to identify opportunities to reduce automobile trips, traffic congestion, and their associated air pollutant emissions by shifting attendees of major event center functions out of their personal automobile and onto public transportation. The goal is to align major event centers with their regional transit providers to create a transportation option for event attendees as an alternative to their personal automobile. A shift from automobile to transit benefits not only those who take advantage of the service, but also the communities where the event center is located. The air pollution reduction benefits achieved through automobile trip reduction and congestion relief benefit all residents of the South Coast AQMD.

To facilitate implementation of new or expanded public transportation programs that facilitate use of transportation services to major event centers, the Mobile Source Air Pollution Reduction Review Committee (MSRC) has allocated a total of \$1.5M in **Clean Transportation Funding™**. This funding opportunity has at its core the following goals and objectives:

- Seek out major event center venues located within the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction that experience high levels of traffic congestion during scheduled events and are not served by, or are insufficiently served by, regular public transit services;
- Partner with transit providers and event center venues to develop and implement new or expanded programs to attract patrons to transit services that are tailored to each venue's scheduled events;
- Encourage transit providers and event center venues to establish ongoing relationships to continue event-specific transit service beyond the MSRC funding period, including the identification of funding sources in addition to the MSRC to support future transportation services.

The following Sections describe the eligibility requirements to participate in the MSRC Major Event Center Transportation Services Program, limits on the amount of **Clean Transportation Funding™** available to Program participants, and guidelines for proposal preparation. It is important to recognize that the MSRC must ensure that the use of Clean Transportation funds will result in direct, tangible, and quantifiable air quality benefits. To this end, this Program Announcement stipulates specific performance thresholds and participation obligations that must be met in order to be deemed eligible for an MSRC funding award. Projects submitted for funding consideration will be scrutinized to ensure they meet the minimum eligibility requirements described herein. It is likely that some event center transportation proposals will be deemed ineligible or offer insufficient benefits and will not receive an MSRC funding award.

MSRC staff members are available to answer questions and provide technical and programmatic guidance as appropriate. Please refer to Section 6 of this document for a list of MSRC Staff contacts.

Available Funding - The amount of FY 2010-'11 MSRC **Clean Transportation Funding™** allocated for the Major Event Center Transportation Program is \$1.5M. This funding level is a targeted amount – should meritorious projects be received totaling greater than \$1.5M, the MSRC reserves the right to increase the amount of total funding available.

Also, should the MSRC receive proposals with total requests less than the amount allocated, or if proposals are deemed non-meritorious, the MSRC reserves the right to reduce the total funding available and reallocate funds to other Work Program categories. The MSRC also reserves the right to not fund any of the proposals received, irrespective of the merits of the proposals submitted.

Please note that the source of MSRC **Clean Transportation Funding™** for projects submitted in response to this solicitation is motor vehicle registration fees collected by the California Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) in accordance with the California Health and Safety Code. Thus, the availability of MSRC **Clean Transportation Funding™** is contingent upon the timely receipt of funds from the DMV. Neither the MSRC nor South Coast AQMD can guarantee the collection or remittance of registration fees by the DMV.

SECTION 2 – ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

This Program Announcement seeks to facilitate the reduction of automobile trips and mitigate traffic congestion by shifting event attendees out of their personal automobile and onto public transportation at major event centers that are not currently served by regularly scheduled transit or shuttle service prior to, during, and following the venue's events.

For the purpose of this Program Announcement, the following definitions apply:

- **Major Event Center** – a Major Event Center is defined as a publicly or privately-owned, publicly accessible venue located within the geographical jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District that possesses the following attributes, at a minimum:
 - Occupancy capacity of at least 5,000 people;
 - Average event attendance of at least 2,000 people;
 - Dedicated parking lot or structure co-located with the event center.

Only event centers that conform to the above definition are eligible to participate in this Program!

- **Traffic Impacted Event** – A scheduled event held at a Major Event Center that results in recurrent traffic congestion prior to, during, or after the scheduled event whose impact on surrounding roadways, arterials, intersections, or freeways exceeds design capacity;

Only event centers that are Traffic Impacted are eligible to participate in this Program!

- **Transportation Provider** – includes but is not necessarily limited to a) public transit agencies, including regional and municipal transit agencies and authorities; b) private transit operators, including subcontractor service providers to public transit agencies; and c) paratransit providers and other licensed, private transportation and shuttle providers;
- **Qualifying Transit Vehicle** – vehicles proposed for use in Event Center Transportation Services must conform to the following minimum requirements:
 - Dedicated Alternative Fuel – vehicles must operate on a dedicated alternative fuel. Eligible alternative fuels include compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied natural gas (LNG), liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), H₂, or gasoline hybrid-electric, and zero-emission electric. Non-hybrid electric gasoline, diesel, biodiesel, and flexible fuel vehicles do not satisfy the definition of dedicated alternative fuel;
 - Vehicle Seating Capacity – vehicles must have a minimum seated position capacity of twenty-two (22) occupants;
 - Vehicles must meet all Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), US Department of Transportation (DOT), California Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV), and other applicable regulatory agency requirements.

Qualifying dedicated alternative fuel vehicles must be used in this Program!

- **Transportation Deficient** – a Major Event Center that is not served by regularly scheduled public transit or private shuttle service sufficient to entice patrons to attend the event using public transit rather than private automobile, or is served by public and/or private transportation services that are operating at maximum capacity. Please note that this Program Announcement is NOT intended to subsidize ongoing public or private transportation services.

Only transit deficient event centers are eligible to participate in this Program!

The MSRC seeks the formation of *partnerships* between traffic-impacted, transit-deficient major event centers and transportation providers who operate qualifying vehicles. The following Sections define who is eligible to submit a proposal to the MSRC, who is eligible to enter in to a contract for event center transportation services, and what transportation costs are eligible for reimbursement by the MSRC:

- ***Who can submit a proposal in response to this Program Announcement?*** Either a qualifying major event center and/or a qualifying transportation provider may respond to this Program

Announcement and submit a proposal for MSRC consideration. Proposals may also be submitted from a joint event center/transportation provider partnership. Please note that the following conditions apply:

- A proposal submitted by qualifying Major Event Centers must identify what Transportation Provider(s) will provide the event center service. The proposal must include a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the event center and transportation provider(s) stating their mutual intent to implement and operate event center transit service in accordance with Program requirements in the event the MSRC provides a funding award;
 - A proposal submitted by a qualifying Transportation Provider must identify which Major Event Center(s) will be served in the Program. The proposal must include a MOU or letter of support between the transportation provider and event center(s) stating their mutual intent to implement and operate event center transit service in accordance with Program requirements in the event the MSRC provides a funding award;
 - A proposal submitted jointly by an event Center in partnership with a transportation provider must also include a MOU, as above.
- ***Who is eligible to receive an award of MSRC Clean Transportation Funding™ under this Program Announcement?*** While either a major event center or qualifying transportation provider are eligible to submit a proposal, only the qualifying transportation provider is eligible to enter into a contract on behalf of the proposed event center transportation service partnership. The rationale for this restriction is that *only transportation service costs (including transit program and traffic control costs) are eligible for reimbursement under this Program*. Thus, it makes sense that the service provider who incurs direct expenses in providing transportation services be the party to the contract that provides reimbursement. Please note that the MSRC does not enter into three-party agreements.

In summary, major event centers that meet the above eligibility requirements and transportation providers that meet qualifying requirements are eligible to participate in this MSRC Program. Both Event Centers and Transportation Providers are eligible to submit a proposal; however, each party must be identified by name in the proposal, accompanied by a MOU between the named participants. Only the transportation provider can be the MSRC funding recipient and contract signatory.

SECTION 3 - PARTICIPATION GUIDELINES, CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS

The following guidelines, requirements, and conditions have been established and apply to all Proposals:

1. **Program Scope** – The primary objective of this Program is to eliminate automobile trips, reduce automobile vehicle miles traveled (VMT), and reduce traffic congestion in the vicinity of a major event center prior to, during, and following an event, resulting in a reduction in air pollutant emissions. Automobile trip reduction and traffic congestion mitigation are achieved by shifting the travel mode of event attendees from their personal automobile and onto new or expanded public transportation service or dedicated shuttle event center feeder service. To facilitate this mode shift, the MSRC will consider proposals for event center transportation services. **MSRC Clean Transportation Funding™** is available to co-fund the cost of implementing new or expanded

transportation programs. Only direct costs of transportation programs are eligible for reimbursement under this Program. Proposals submitted in response to this Program Announcement must include as named participants the major event center where new or expanded transit or shuttle service will be operated as well as the transportation provider who will implement the event center transportation program.

2. **Maximum Duration of MSRC Incentivized Transportation Programs** – the maximum length of time that MSRC Clean Transportation Funding™ can be used to co-fund transportation programs is one (1) year or, in the case of sporting events, one full season, including pre, regular, and postseason as applicable;
3. **Maximum MSRC Funding Limits**– To ensure broad-based participation, the MSRC has established the following maximum funding parameters:
 - The maximum total funding award to any entity that provides event center transportation programs under this solicitation shall not exceed 50% of the total Available Funding. The total available funding currently allocated by the MSRC for this Program is \$1.5M. Thus, the maximum total funding award for any single transportation service provider is currently set at \$750,000. This maximum funding restriction can be waived by the MSRC in the event the MSRC does not receive meritorious Proposals from other bidders that meet or exceed 50% of the total available funds, or if the MSRC allocates additional funds to the Program. The MSRC reserves the right to determine which projects, if any, are deemed meritorious and warrant a **Clean Transportation Funding™** award; and
 - The maximum funding allocated for transportation programs for any single major event center shall not exceed 30% of the total available funding. Thus, the maximum MSRC funding amount that can be applied to implementing transportation programs at any one event center is currently limited to a maximum of \$450,000, subject to the MSRC discretionary provisions cited above.
4. **Transportation Programs Advertising, Outreach, Marketing, and Promotion** – All event center transportation programs projects that receive an MSRC Clean Transportation Funding™ award must include advertising and promotion of the availability of the service as a project element. ***This is a mandatory component of any MSRC-funded event center transportation programs project.*** Advertising and promotion may include, but is not limited to:
 - a) Radio, television, newspaper, or specialty publication advertisements;
 - b) Print materials;
 - c) Materials developed for incorporation into a website, electronic media, etc.;
 - d) Transportation program kickoff events, ribbon cuttings, or news conferences, etc.
5. **Program Co-Funding Requirements** – Program participants, including the event center owner(s), transportation providers, and other potential project stakeholders, are required to match MSRC Clean Transportation Funding™ awarded with **cash or in-kind co-funding in an amount equal to or greater than the MSRC funding award amount.** Co-funding may include, but is not necessarily limited to, the following:
 - **Direct Cost Share** – Cash, direct labor, and equipment use contributions from the transportation provider may be accounted for as co-funding;

- **Fare box Revenue** – Fare box revenue collected to augment MSRC-funded transportation program may be documented and applied as co-funding;
 - **Transportation Programs Outreach, Marketing, and Promotion** – Costs associated with advertising the availability of event center transportation programs may be applied as co-funding. Appropriate outreach may include, but is not limited to, radio, television, newspaper, or specialty publication advertisements, printed materials, materials developed for incorporation into a website, electronic media, transportation program kickoff events, ribbon cuttings, or news conferences, etc.;
 - **Event Center Traffic Control/Bus Priority** – Costs associated with providing traffic control to provide participating transportation vehicles event center ingress and egress priority may be proposed as project co-funding. This includes, but is not necessarily limited to: special lane designation for transit vehicles, including cones, lane striping, etc.; traffic control personnel to direct traffic and grant participating vehicles faster entry and exit; designation of areas for drop off and pickup of event center patrons who utilize the transportation service, including directional signage, markings and placards, etc.
6. **Funding Restrictions** – MSRC funds may only be applied to direct operating costs associated with event center transportation programs. These include transportation operations and traffic control costs only. MSRC funds cannot be used:
- To fund capital acquisition costs associated with transportation vehicle purchase;
 - To recoup lost parking lot revenue.
7. **MSRC Funds Remitted on a Reimbursement Basis** - MSRC funds will be distributed on a reimbursement basis only upon completion of approved project milestones and submission of all required reports and invoices.
8. **Additional Conditions on MSRC Funding**
- MSRC projects are funded on a “site-specific” basis; that is, each project is evaluated with respect to the proposed event center’s unique location, traffic congestion, availability of other transportation options, etc. Thus, proposals that result in an award of MSRC funds are not allowed to change the event center venue under any circumstances. In the event the proposed venue becomes unavailable, nonviable, or no longer cost-effective, either contract negotiations will terminate or the contract will terminate, as applicable;
 - Project Proposers are expected to provide a project implementation schedule as an element of their Proposal. In the event a Proposal is awarded MSRC funds resulting in a contract, the proposed project implementation schedule will become an element of the contract. In the event a contractor is unable to meet project milestones and requires additional time, the MSRC reserves the right to administratively authorize a one-time extension to the period of performance, not to exceed an additional one (1) year. No additional extensions to the contract period of performance will be granted;
 - All projects must include an advertising, marketing, and outreach component. Acceptable outreach strategies are described in the previous section;
 - Conflict of Interest – Proposers must identify possible conflicts of interest with other clients affected by actions performed by the firm on behalf of the MSRC. Although the bidder will not be automatically disqualified by reason of work performed for such firms, the MSRC reserves the right to consider the nature and extent of such work in evaluating the proposal.

- Certifications – All Proposers must complete and submit the included Attachment H forms as an element of their Proposal (unless specifically exempted below):
 - Internal Revenue Service Form W-9 – Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification. If you are selected for an award, you cannot be established as a vendor without this information.
 - Disadvantaged Business Certification. The AQMD needs this information for their vendor database. It will not be considered in the determination of your MSRC funding award. Governmental entities do not need to complete this form.
- Finally, in accordance with state law, all projects awarded MSRC **Clean Transportation Funding™** are subject to audit. The provisions of the audit are discussed in the Sample Contract, included as Section 9 of this Program Announcement. It is highly recommended that bidders employ government accepted accounting practices when administering their MSRC co-funded project.

SECTION 4 – PROGRAM ANNOUNCEMENT TIMETABLE

The MSRC understands that developing an event center transportation programs project is a complex undertaking. The MSRC also appreciates that events scheduled at a major venue are firm; thus, the MSRC Program is designed to afford potential proposers as much flexibility as possible to allow development of outstanding event center transportation projects.

To that end, the MSRC has established a six-month window to submit proposals for funding consideration. The window is anticipated to open with the approval of this Program Announcement on February 4, 2011. Proposals will be accepted anytime within this six (6) month period.

Note that the last date and time to submit a proposal for funding consideration is August 5, 2011 at 5:00 pm. *Late proposals will not be evaluated and will not be eligible for MSRC funding!*

Table 4-1 - Key Event Center Transportation Programs Program Dates

Program Event	Date
Program Announcement Release	February 4, 2011
Proposal Submittal Period	February 4 – August 5, 2011
Latest Date/Time for Proposal Submittal	August 5, 2011 @ 5:00 p.m.

SECTION 5 - PROPOSAL PREPARATION & SUBMITTAL INSTRUCTIONS

An Event Center Transportation Project Proposal must be completed and submitted for funding consideration under this Program. Proposals must be prepared and submitted in accordance with the instructions outlined below.

1. **Proposal Preparation** – The following information must be included in all Proposals seeking MSRC **Clean Transportation Funding™** under the Major Event Center Transportation Programs Program:

a) **Attachments A-G** - Proposals must include the following completed Attachments, including all required supporting documentation as requested. Proposal Templates and Instructions are included in Section 8 of this Program Announcement:

- Attachment A: Proposer and Project Participant Information
- Attachment B: Project Description
- Attachment C: Project Cost Breakdown
- Attachment D: Project Implementation Schedule
- Attachment E: Memorandum of Understanding/letter of support between Event Center(s) and Transportation Services Provider(s) (as applicable)
- Attachment F: Transportation Service Ridership Estimates
- Attachment G: Certifications

2. **Proposal Submittal Instructions** - Proposers must submit one (1) original Proposal and three (3) copies (total of four) in a sealed envelope, marked in the upper left-hand corner with the name and address of the Proposer and the words "PA2011-08, Event Center Transportation Program". When possible, any plans, diagrams, etc. should be affixed to standard size paper to facilitate reproduction. The earliest date for Proposal submittal is February 4, 2011. The last date and time to submit is August 5, 2011 at 5:00 p.m. All Proposals should be directed to:

Procurement Unit
South Coast Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765

In addition to the paper Proposal, Proposers must also submit an electronic copy of their Proposal in either PDF format or Microsoft Word. This may be provided via e-mail or CD-ROM at the convenience of the Proposer. Over-sized attachments, such as site drawings, etc. are not required to be included in the electronic copy if inclusion would be problematic. E-mailed electronic Proposal copies should be sent to matt@cleantransportationfunding.org; CD-ROM disks should be sent in care of the Procurement Unit at the street address listed above.

Please note that the Proposal is only deemed "received" when the four (4) complete paper copies are submitted in accordance with the above instructions - submittal of an electronic Proposal only does not constitute receipt by the AQMD. In addition, please note that faxed Proposals will not be accepted.

3. **Addenda** – The Mobile Source Air Pollution Reduction Review Committee may modify the Program Announcement and/or issue supplementary information or guidelines relating to the Program Announcement during the Proposal preparation and acceptance period of February 4 to August 5, 2011. Amendments will be posted on the MSRC website at www.cleantransportationfunding.org.
4. **Proposal Modifications** - Once submitted, Proposals cannot be altered without the prior written consent of the Mobile Source Air Pollution Reduction Review Committee.
5. **Certificates of Insurance** - Upon notification of an MSRC funding award, a certificate(s) of insurance naming the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) as an additional insured will be

required within forty-five (45) days. Entities that are self-insured will be required to provide proof of self-insurance prior to contract execution.

SECTION 6 - IF YOU NEED HELP...

This Program Announcement can be obtained by accessing the MSRC web site at www.cleantransportationfunding.org. MSRC staff members are available to answer questions during the Proposal acceptance period. In order to help expedite assistance, please direct your inquiries to the applicable staff person, as follows:

- For **General or Technical Assistance**, please contact:

Ray Gorski
MSRC Technical Advisor
Phone: 909-396-2479
Fax: 909-396-3682
E-mail: Ray@cleantransportationfunding.org

- For **Administrative Assistance**, please contact:

Cynthia Ravenstein
MSRC Contracts Administrator
Phone: 909-396-3269
Fax: 909-396-3682
E-mail: Cynthia@cleantransportationfunding.org

- For **Contractual Assistance**, please contact:

Dean Hughbanks
AQMD Procurement Manager
Phone: 909-396-2808
E-mail: dhughbanks@aqmd.gov

SECTION 7- PROPOSAL EVALUATION AND APPROVAL PROCESS

Proposals will be screened upon receipt by MSRC staff members to determine compliance with all mandatory requirements. Proposals deemed compliant will be forwarded to an Evaluation Subcommittee comprised of members of the MSRC Technical Advisory Committee (MSRC-TAC). Proposals will be evaluated in order of receipt using criteria established by the MSRC; these criteria are listed below. Proposals will be recommended for funding based upon their perceived conformance with the established criteria and in accordance with the maximum funding provisions stipulated in Section 3.3 of this Program Announcement. Please note that the MSRC reserves the right to make funding awards upon determination that a proposed event center transportation program is meritorious. As such, it is possible that all funding allocated to this Program could be fully expended prior to the close of the proposal submittal period, August 5, 2011.

Evaluation Criteria – Factors to be used when assessing the merits of a proposed alternative fuel infrastructure project are outlined below. Each project will be assessed individually against the evaluation criteria.

1. EVENT CENTER VENUE CHARACTERISTICS – Major Event Center characteristics will be evaluated to determine the potential benefits of implementing new or expanded transportation programs. Factors to be evaluated include:
 - The event center location, population density, location relative to major arterial roadways and freeways, and demonstrated impact on traffic congestion in proximity to the event center;
 - The number of events scheduled or planned for the event center during the proposed period of program;
 - The average venue attendance at similar events;
 - Availability of transportation options other than personal automobile.
2. POTENTIAL FOR CONNECTIVITY WITH OTHER PUBLIC TRANSIT – The ability to integrate the proposed transportation program with other existing public transportation services will be evaluated. This includes potential connectivity with existing bus line, rail lines, etc. Connectivity with regional or municipal bus service, MetroLink, light rail, transit centers, park and ride lots, etc. will be evaluated;
3. PROJECT CO-FUNDING – The amount of cash and in-kind co-funding, as well as the proposed use of co-funding, will be evaluated;
4. PROGRAM CONTINUATION PLAN – The potential for extending event center transportation programs beyond the MSRC-funded period will be assessed. Projects that have a definitive plan for continuing transportation programs beyond the initial MSRC funding period will be more favorably considered.

Proposals deemed meritorious by the MSRC-TAC will be forwarded to the MSRC for evaluation, review, and potential funding approval. Please note that the MSRC retains full discretion and authority as it pertains to a potential award of **Clean Transportation Funding™**. The decision to award funding, or not award funding, will be based on the proposed project's potential to achieve direct and tangible emission reductions. Thus, it is anticipated that not all projects submitted for funding consideration will receive an MSRC award.

Please note that Proposers will be required to complete a Campaign Contributions Disclosure Form prior to having their proposal reviewed by the MSRC. This document will be provided by MSRC staff at the appropriate time. In addition, all proposals selected for funding by the MSRC must be approved by the South Coast AQMD Governing Board. The contract negotiation and formation process will commence once all required approvals have been granted.

SECTION 8 - PROPOSAL ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT A: PROPOSAL CONTACT INFORMATION

A. Please provide the following Proposer information in the space provided (This is information about the entity submitting the proposal):

Business Name	
Division of:	
Subsidiary of:	
Website Address	
Type of Business	

Address			
City			
State		Zip	
Phone	() - Ext	Fax	() -
Contact Name		Title	
E-mail Address			
Payment Name if Different			

B. Funding Request Summary:

MSRC Clean Transportation Funding™ Requested: \$ _____

Other Co-Funding Applied to Project: \$ _____

Total Project Cost: \$ _____

C. Please provide the following information about the Event Center in the space provided below:

Event Center Name	
Website Address	
Type of Venue	

Address			
City			
State		Zip	
Phone	() - Ext	Fax	() -
Venue Contact Name		Title	
E-mail Address			
Payment Name if Different			

D. Please provide the following information about the Transportation Service Provider in the space provided (If this information was provided in Section 8.A, simply type “See Above”):

Business Name	
Division of:	
Subsidiary of:	
Website Address	
Type of Business	

Address			
City/Town			
State/Province		Zip	
Phone	() - Ext	Fax	() -
Contact Name		Title	
E-mail Address			
Payment Name if Different			

ATTACHMENT B: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. **Event Center Description** - Please provide a detailed description of the major event center. At a minimum, provide the following information:
 - a) General Characteristics of the Event Center, including type of venue, facility physical size, occupancy capacity, parking lot capacity, etc.;
 - b) Average number of events held annually or during a full season of operation;
 - c) Average attendance at a regularly scheduled event; peak attendance at special events;
 - d) Traffic conditions in proximity to event center prior to, during, and following a regularly scheduled event. If possible, provide a statement from the City or County Traffic Engineering Department verifying that traffic volumes on adjacent roadways and intersections prior to and following a scheduled event exceed roadway and intersection capacity.
2. **Proposed Transportation Program Description** – Provide a detailed description of the proposed event center transportation program. This should include, at a minimum:
 - a) A description of the vehicles proposed to perform transportation services, including the make and model, model year, engine, alternative fuel type, seating positions, total capacity (seated and standing) for each vehicle proposed to be utilized in event center transportation services.
 - b) The estimated number of events for which transportation program will be implemented. Include event schedules, dates, etc. to the extent feasible.
 - c) A description of how the transportation program services will be conducted, including passenger pickup locations, passenger drop-off locations, anticipated headways, hours of operation, etc.
3. **Connectivity with Other Public Transit Service** - Please discuss potential connectivity with other public transit services, including but not limited to potential connectivity with existing regional or municipal bus lines, MetroLink, light rail, transit centers, park and ride lots, etc.
4. **Advertising, Marketing, Outreach, and Promotion of Event Center Transportation Program** – Please describe the plan for conducting outreach and promotion of the availability of event center transportation programs. This may include, but is not limited to, radio, television, newspaper, or specialty publication advertisements; other printed materials; materials developed for incorporation into a website, electronic media, etc., transportation program kickoff events, ribbon cuttings, or news conferences, etc. Please note that outreach and promotion is a mandatory element of any event center transportation program project funded by the MSRC and may be accounted for as an in-kind co-funding contribution.
5. **Program Continuation Plan** – Please describe what efforts will be made by the event center/transportation provider partnership to secure necessary resources to continue event center transportation program beyond the initial MSRC funding period.

ATTACHMENT C: COST BREAKDOWN: Please provide a detailed cost breakdown of the proposed project. Please note that MSRC **Clean Transportation Funding™** is intended to help offset the cost of transportation program, and cannot be applied to capital equipment purchases or used to offset lost parking facility revenues. The MSRC reserves the right to exclude cost elements deemed unallowable, as well as award funding in an amount less than the requested amount.

ATTACHMENT D: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Please provide a Milestone Schedule for your proposed event center transportation program project. This should include, at a minimum, the anticipated date event center transportation program will commence, as well as any additional information regarding scheduled events to be supported by transportation services.

ATTACHMENT E: MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING/LETTER OF SUPPORT BETWEEN TRANSPORTATION SERVICE PROVIDER (PROPOSED CONTRACTOR) AND EVENT CENTER SITE

For projects seeking MSRC **Clean Transportation Funding™** for implementation or expansion of event center transportation program, a fully executed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or letter of support must be submitted as an element of the proposal package.

The MOU/Letter of Support must be provided at the time of Proposal Submittal and must contain the following essential elements, at a minimum:

- The parties to the MOU/Letter of Support, including the transportation service provider(s) and event center site owner or authorized representative;
- The term of the MOU/Letter of Support;
- The specific location of where transportation services will be provided;
- Anticipated dates of transportation service start of operation and completion;
- Executed signatures by individuals authorized on behalf of the parties to the MOU/Letter of Support.

ATTACHMENT F: TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM RIDERSHIP ESTIMATES

Please provide an estimate of the anticipated utilization of the event center transportation program if implemented as proposed. Please include any empirical information used to generate ridership estimates, including but not limited to survey results, focus group results, etc.

Please note that as a condition of funding award, the contractor will be required to survey, document, or otherwise quantify the patronage of the event center transportation program in order for the MSRC to quantify motor vehicle emission reductions achieved by the transportation program.

ATTACHMENT G: CERTIFICATIONS

Form W-9 (Rev. January 2005) Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service	<h2 style="margin:0;">Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification</h2>	Give form to the requester. Do not send to the IRS.
Print or type See Specific Instructions on page 2.	Name (as shown on your income tax return)	
	Business name, if different from above	
	Check appropriate box: <input type="checkbox"/> Individual/Sole proprietor <input type="checkbox"/> Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Other ▶ <input type="checkbox"/> Exempt from backup withholding	
	Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.)	Requester's name and address (optional)
	City, state, and ZIP code	
List account number(s) here (optional)		

Part I Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. The TIN provided must match the name given on Line 1 to avoid backup withholding. For individuals, this is your social security number (SSN). However, for a resident alien, sole proprietor, or disregarded entity, see the Part I instructions on page 3. For other entities, it is your employer identification number (EIN). If you do not have a number, see *How to get a TIN* on page 3.

Social security number								
OR								
Employer identification number								

Note. If the account is in more than one name, see the chart on page 4 for guidelines on whose number to enter.

Part II Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

1. The number shown on this form is my correct taxpayer identification number (or I am waiting for a number to be issued to me), and
2. I am not subject to backup withholding because: (a) I am exempt from backup withholding, or (b) I have not been notified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) that I am subject to backup withholding as a result of a failure to report all interest or dividends, or (c) the IRS has notified me that I am no longer subject to backup withholding, and
3. I am a U.S. person (including a U.S. resident alien).

Certification instructions. You must check out item 2 above if you have been notified by the IRS that you are currently subject to backup withholding because you have failed to report all interest and dividends on your tax return. For real estate transactions, item 2 does not apply. For mortgage interest paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, contributions to an individual retirement arrangement (IRA), and generally, payments other than interest and dividends, you are not required to sign the Certification, but you must provide your correct TIN. (See the instructions on page 4.)

Sign Here	Signature of U.S. person ▶	Date ▶
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Purpose of Form

A person who is required to file an information return with the IRS, must obtain your correct taxpayer identification number (TIN) to report, for example, income paid to you, real estate transactions, mortgage interest you paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, or contributions you made to an IRA.

U.S. person. Use Form W-9 only if you are a U.S. person (including a resident alien), to provide your correct TIN to the person requesting it (the requester) and, when applicable, to:

1. Certify that the TIN you are giving is correct (or you are waiting for a number to be issued),
2. Certify that you are not subject to backup withholding, or
3. Claim exemption from backup withholding if you are a U.S. exempt payee.

Note. If a requester gives you a form other than Form W-9 to request your TIN, you must use the requester's form if it is substantially similar to this Form W-9.

For federal tax purposes you are considered a person if you are:

- An individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States,
- A partnership, corporation, company, or association created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States, or

• Any estate (other than a foreign estate) or trust. See Regulations sections 301.7701-6(a) and 7(a) for additional information.

Foreign person. If you are a foreign person, do not use Form W-9. Instead, use the appropriate Form W-8 (see Publication 515, Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities).

Nonresident alien who becomes a resident alien. Generally, only a nonresident alien individual may use the terms of a tax treaty to reduce or eliminate U.S. tax on certain types of income. However, most tax treaties contain a provision known as a "saving clause." Exceptions specified in the saving clause may permit an exemption from tax to continue for certain types of income even after the recipient has otherwise become a U.S. resident alien for tax purposes.

If you are a U.S. resident alien who is relying on an exception contained in the saving clause of a tax treaty to claim an exemption from U.S. tax on certain types of income, you must attach a statement to Form W-9 that specifies the following five items:

1. The treaty country. Generally, this must be the same treaty under which you claimed exemption from tax as a nonresident alien.
2. The treaty article addressing the income.
3. The article number (or location) in the tax treaty that contains the saving clause and its exceptions.

4. The type and amount of income that qualifies for the exemption from tax.

5. Sufficient facts to justify the exemption from tax under the terms of the treaty article.

Example. Article 20 of the U.S.-China income tax treaty allows an exemption from tax for scholarship income received by a Chinese student temporarily present in the United States. Under U.S. law, this student will become a resident alien for tax purposes if his or her stay in the United States exceeds 5 calendar years. However, paragraph 2 of the first Protocol to the U.S.-China treaty (dated April 30, 1984) allows the provisions of Article 20 to continue to apply even after the Chinese student becomes a resident alien of the United States. A Chinese student who qualifies for this exception (under paragraph 2 of the first protocol) and is relying on this exception to claim an exemption from tax on his or her scholarship or fellowship income would attach to Form W-9 a statement that includes the information described above to support that exemption.

If you are a nonresident alien or a foreign entity not subject to backup withholding, give the requester the appropriate completed Form W-8.

What is backup withholding? Persons making certain payments to you must under certain conditions withhold and pay to the IRS 28% of such payments (after December 31, 2002). This is called "backup withholding." Payments that may be subject to backup withholding include interest, dividends, broker and barter exchange transactions, rents, royalties, nonemployee pay, and certain payments from fishing boat operators. Real estate transactions are not subject to backup withholding.

You will not be subject to backup withholding on payments you receive if you give the requester your correct TIN, make the proper certifications, and report all your taxable interest and dividends on your tax return.

Payments you receive will be subject to backup withholding if:

1. You do not furnish your TIN to the requester, or
2. You do not certify your TIN when required (see the Part II instructions on page 4 for details), or
3. The IRS tells the requester that you furnished an incorrect TIN, or
4. The IRS tells you that you are subject to backup withholding because you did not report all your interest and dividends on your tax return (for reportable interest and dividends only), or
5. You do not certify to the requester that you are not subject to backup withholding under 4 above (for reportable interest and dividend accounts opened after 1983 only).

Certain payees and payments are exempt from backup withholding. See the instructions below and the separate instructions for the Requester of Form W-9.

Penalties

Failure to furnish TIN. If you fail to furnish your correct TIN to a requester, you are subject to a penalty of \$50 for each such failure unless your failure is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect.

Civil penalty for false information with respect to withholding. If you make a false statement with no reasonable basis that results in no backup withholding, you are subject to a \$500 penalty.

Criminal penalty for falsifying information. Willfully falsifying certifications or affirmations may subject you to criminal penalties including fines and/or imprisonment.

Misuse of TINs. If the requester discloses or uses TINs in violation of federal law, the requester may be subject to civil and criminal penalties.

Specific Instructions

Name

If you are an individual, you must generally enter the name shown on your social security card. However, if you have changed your last name, for instance, due to marriage without informing the Social Security Administration of the name change, enter your first name, the last name shown on your social security card, and your new last name.

If the account is in joint names, list first, and then circle, the name of the person or entity whose number you entered in Part I of the form.

Sole proprietor. Enter your individual name as shown on your social security card on the "Name" line. You may enter your business, trade, or "doing business as (DBA)" name on the "Business name" line.

Limited liability company (LLC). If you are a single-member LLC (including a foreign LLC with a domestic owner) that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner under Treasury regulations section 301.7701-3, enter the owner's name on the "Name" line. Enter the LLC's name on the "Business name" line. Check the appropriate box for your filing status (sole proprietor, corporation, etc.), then check the box for "Other" and enter "LLC" in the space provided.

Other entities. Enter your business name as shown on required Federal tax documents on the "Name" line. This name should match the name shown on the charter or other legal document creating the entity. You may enter any business, trade, or DBA name on the "Business name" line.

Note. You are requested to check the appropriate box for your status (individual/sole proprietor, corporation, etc.).

Exempt From Backup Withholding

If you are exempt, enter your name as described above and check the appropriate box for your status, then check the "Exempt from backup withholding" box in the line following the business name, sign and date the form.

Generally, individuals (including sole proprietors) are not exempt from backup withholding. Corporations are exempt from backup withholding for certain payments, such as interest and dividends.

Note. If you are exempt from backup withholding, you should still complete this form to avoid possible erroneous backup withholding.

Exempt payees. Backup withholding is not required on any payments made to the following payees:

1. An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a), any IRA, or a custodial account under section 403(b)(7) if the account satisfies the requirements of section 401(f)(2),
2. The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities,
3. A state, the District of Columbia, a possession of the United States, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities,
4. A foreign government or any of its political subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities, or
5. An international organization or any of its agencies or instrumentalities.

Other payees that may be exempt from backup withholding include:

6. A corporation,

- 7. A foreign central bank of issue,
- 8. A dealer in securities or commodities required to register in the United States, the District of Columbia, or a possession of the United States,
- 9. A futures commission merchant registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission,
- 10. A real estate investment trust,
- 11. An entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940,
- 12. A common trust fund operated by a bank under section 584(a),
- 13. A financial institution,
- 14. A middleman known in the investment community as a nominee or custodian, or
- 15. A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947.

The chart below shows types of payments that may be exempt from backup withholding. The chart applies to the exempt recipients listed above, 1 through 15.

IF the payment is for . . .	THEN the payment is exempt for . . .
Interest and dividend payments	All exempt recipients except for 9
Broker transactions	Exempt recipients 1 through 13. Also, a person registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 who regularly acts as a broker
Barter exchange transactions and patronage dividends	Exempt recipients 1 through 5
Payments over \$600 required to be reported and direct sales over \$5,000 ¹	Generally, exempt recipients 1 through 7 ²

¹See Form 1099-MISC, Miscellaneous Income, and its instructions.

²However, the following payments made to a corporation (including gross proceeds paid to an attorney under section 6045(f), even if the attorney is a corporation) and reportable on Form 1099-MISC are not exempt from backup withholding: medical and health care payments, attorneys' fees; and payments for services paid by a Federal executive agency.

Part I. Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. If you are a resident alien and you do not have and are not eligible to get an SSN, your TIN is your IRS individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN). Enter it in the social security number box. If you do not have an ITIN, see *How to get a TIN* below.

If you are a sole proprietor and you have an EIN, you may enter either your SSN or EIN. However, the IRS prefers that you use your SSN.

If you are a single-owner LLC that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner (see *Limited liability company (LLC)* on page 2), enter your SSN (or EIN, if you have one). If the LLC is a corporation, partnership, etc., enter the entity's EIN.

Note. See the chart on page 4 for further clarification of name and TIN combinations.

How to get a TIN. If you do not have a TIN, apply for one immediately. To apply for an SSN, get Form SS-5, Application for a Social Security Card, from your local Social Security Administration office or get this form online at www.socialsecurity.gov/online/ss-5.pdf. You may also get this form by calling 1-800-772-1213. Use Form W-7, Application for IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number, to apply for an ITIN, or Form SS-4, Application for Employer Identification Number, to apply for an EIN. You can apply for an EIN online by accessing the IRS website at www.irs.gov/businesses/ and clicking on Employer ID Numbers under Related Topics. You can get Forms W-7 and SS-4 from the IRS by visiting www.irs.gov or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM (1-800-829-3676).

If you are asked to complete Form W-9 but do not have a TIN, write "Applied For" in the space for the TIN, sign and date the form, and give it to the requester. For interest and dividend payments, and certain payments made with respect to readily tradable instruments, generally you will have 60 days to get a TIN and give it to the requester before you are subject to backup withholding on payments. The 60-day rule does not apply to other types of payments. You will be subject to backup withholding on all such payments until you provide your TIN to the requester.

Note. Writing "Applied For" means that you have already applied for a TIN or that you intend to apply for one soon.

Caution: A disregarded domestic entity that has a foreign owner must use the appropriate Form W-8.

Part II. Certification

To establish to the withholding agent that you are a U.S. person, or resident alien, sign Form W-9. You may be requested to sign by the withholding agent even if items 1, 4, and 5 below indicate otherwise.

For a joint account, only the person whose TIN is shown in Part I should sign (when required). Exempt recipients, see *Exempt From Backup Withholding* on page 2.

Signature requirements. Complete the certification as indicated in 1 through 5 below.

1. **Interest, dividend, and barter exchange accounts opened before 1984 and broker accounts considered active during 1983.** You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

2. **Interest, dividend, broker, and barter exchange accounts opened after 1983 and broker accounts considered inactive during 1983.** You must sign the certification or backup withholding will apply. If you are subject to backup withholding and you are merely providing your correct TIN to the requester, you must cross out item 2 in the certification before signing the form.

3. **Real estate transactions.** You must sign the certification. You may cross out item 2 of the certification.

4. **Other payments.** You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification unless you have been notified that you have previously given an incorrect TIN. "Other payments" include payments made in the course of the requester's trade or business for rents, royalties, goods (other than bills for merchandise), medical and health care services (including payments to corporations), payments to a nonemployee for services, payments to certain fishing boat crew members and fishermen, and gross proceeds paid to attorneys (including payments to corporations).

5. **Mortgage interest paid by you, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, qualified tuition program payments (under section 529), IRA, Coverdell ESA, Archer MSA or HSA contributions or distributions, and pension distributions.** You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

What Name and Number To Give the Requester

For this type of account:	Give name and SSN of:
1. Individual	The individual
2. Two or more individuals (joint account)	The actual owner of the account or, if combined funds, the first individual on the account ¹
3. Custodian account of a minor (Uniform Gift to Minors Act)	The minor ²
4. a. The usual revocable savings trust (grantor is also trustee)	The grantor-trustee ¹
b. So-called trust account that is not a legal or valid trust under state law	The actual owner ¹
5. Sole proprietorship or single-owner LLC	The owner ³
For this type of account:	Give name and EIN of:
6. Sole proprietorship or single-owner LLC	The owner ³
7. A valid trust, estate, or pension trust	Legal entity ⁴
8. Corporate or LLC electing corporate status on Form 8832	The corporation
9. Association, club, religious, charitable, educational, or other tax-exempt organization	The organization
10. Partnership or multi-member LLC	The partnership
11. A broker or registered nominee	The broker or nominee
12. Account with the Department of Agriculture in the name of a public entity (such as a state or local government, school district, or prison) that receives agricultural program payments	The public entity

¹List first and circle the name of the person whose number you furnish. If only one person on a joint account has an SSN, that person's number must be furnished.

²Circle the minor's name and furnish the minor's SSN.

³You must show your individual name and you may also enter your business or "DBA" name on the second name line. You may use either your SSN or EIN (if you have one). If you are a sole proprietor, IRS encourages you to use your SSN.

⁴List first and circle the name of the legal trust, estate, or pension trust. (Do not furnish the TIN of the personal representative or trustee unless the legal entity itself is not designated in the account title.)

Note. If no name is circled when more than one name is listed, the number will be considered to be that of the first name listed.

Privacy Act Notice

Section 6109 of the Internal Revenue Code requires you to provide your correct TIN to persons who must file information returns with the IRS to report interest, dividends, and certain other income paid to you, mortgage interest you paid, the acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, or contributions you made to an IRA, or Archer MSA or HSA. The IRS uses the numbers for identification purposes and to help verify the accuracy of your tax return. The IRS may also provide this information to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal litigation, and to cities, states, and the District of Columbia to carry out their tax laws. We may also disclose this information to other countries under a tax treaty, to federal and state agencies to enforce federal nontax criminal laws, or to federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies to combat terrorism.

You must provide your TIN whether or not you are required to file a tax return. Payers must generally withhold 28% of taxable interest, dividend, and certain other payments to a payee who does not give a TIN to a payer. Certain penalties may also apply.

DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS CERTIFICATION

Federal guidance for utilization of disadvantaged business enterprises allows a vendor to be deemed a small business enterprise (SBE), minority business enterprise (MBE) or women business enterprise (WBE) if it meets the criteria below.

- is certified by the Small Business Administration or
- is certified by a state or federal agency or
- is an independent MBE(s) or WBE(s) business concern which is at least 51 percent owned and controlled by minority group member(s) who are citizens of the United States.

Statements of certification:

As a prime contractor to the SCAQMD, _____ (name of business) will engage in good faith efforts to achieve the fair share in accordance with 40 CFR Section 31.36(e), and will follow the six affirmative steps listed below **for contracts or purchase orders funded in whole or in part by federal grants and contracts.**

1. Place qualified SBEs, MBEs, and WBEs on solicitation lists.
2. Assure that SBEs, MBEs, and WBEs are solicited whenever possible.
3. When economically feasible, divide total requirements into small tasks or quantities to permit greater participation by SBEs, MBEs, and WBEs.
4. Establish delivery schedules, if possible, to encourage participation by SBEs, MBEs, and WBEs.
5. Use services of Small Business Administration, Minority Business Development Agency of the Department of Commerce, and/or any agency authorized as a clearinghouse for SBEs, MBEs, and WBEs.
6. If subcontracts are to be let, take the above affirmative steps.

(a) Self-Certification Verification:

Check all that apply:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Small business enterprise | <input type="checkbox"/> Women-owned business enterprise |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Local business | <input type="checkbox"/> Disabled veteran-owned business enterprise |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Minority-owned business enterprise | |

Percent of ownership: _____ %

Name of Qualifying Owner(s): _____

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge the above information is accurate. Upon penalty of perjury, I certify information submitted is factual.

_____	_____
NAME	TITLE
_____	_____
TELEPHONE NUMBER	DATE

(a) *Definitions*

Disabled Veteran-Owned Business Enterprise means a business that meets all of the following criteria:

- is a sole proprietorship or partnership of which is at least 51 percent owned by one or more disabled veterans, or in the case of any business whose stock is publicly held, at least 51 percent of the stock is owned by one or more disabled veterans; a subsidiary which is wholly owned by a parent corporation but only if at least 51 percent of the voting stock of the parent corporation is owned by one or more disabled veterans; or a joint venture in which at least 51 percent of the joint venture's management and control and earnings are held by one or more disabled veterans.
- the management and control of the daily business operations are by one or more disabled veterans. The disabled veterans who exercise management and control are not required to be the same disabled veterans as the owners of the business.
- is a sole proprietorship, corporation, partnership, or joint venture with its primary headquarters office located in the United States and which is not a branch or subsidiary of a foreign corporation, firm, or other foreign-based business.

Joint Venture means that one party to the joint venture is a MBE/WBE/DVBE and owns at least 51 percent of the joint venture. In the case of a joint venture formed for a single project this means that MBE/WBE/DVBE will receive at least 51 percent of the project dollars.

Local Business means a business that meets all of the following criteria:

- has an ongoing business within the boundary of the SCAQMD at the time of bid application.
- performs 90 percent of the work within SCAQMD's jurisdiction.

Minority-Owned Business Enterprise means a business that meets all of the following criteria:

- is at least 51 percent owned by one or more minority persons or in the case of any business whose stock is publicly held, at least 51 percent of the stock is owned by one or more minority persons.
- is a business whose management and daily business operations are controlled or owned by one or more minority person.
- is a business which is a sole proprietorship, corporation, partnership, joint venture, an association, or a cooperative with its primary headquarters office located in the United States, which is not a branch or subsidiary of a foreign corporation, foreign firm, or other foreign business.

"Minority" person means a Black American, Hispanic American, Native American (including American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Native Hawaiian), Asian-Indian American (including a person whose origins are from India, Pakistan, or Bangladesh), Asian-Pacific American (including a person whose origins are from Japan, China, the Philippines, Vietnam, Korea, Samoa, Guam, the United States Trust Territories of the Pacific, Northern Marianas, Laos, Cambodia, or Taiwan).

Small Business Enterprise means a business that meets the following criteria:

- a. 1) an independently owned and operated business; 2) not dominant in its field of operation; 3) together with affiliates is either:
 - A service, construction, or non-manufacturer with 100 or fewer employees, and average annual gross receipts of ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) or less over the previous three years, or
 - A manufacturer with 100 or fewer employees.
- b. Manufacturer means a business that is both of the following:
 - 1) Primarily engaged in the chemical or mechanical transformation of raw materials or processed substances into new products.

- 2) Classified between Codes 311000 and 339000, inclusive, of the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) Manual published by the United States Office of Management and Budget, 2007 edition.

Women-Owned Business Enterprise means a business that meets all of the following criteria:

- is at least 51 percent owned by one or more women or in the case of any business whose stock is publicly held, at least 51 percent of the stock is owned by one or more women.
- is a business whose management and daily business operations are controlled or owned by one or more women.

is a business which is a sole proprietorship, corporation, partnership, or a joint venture, with its primary headquarters office located in the United States, which is not a branch or subsidiary of a foreign corporation, foreign firm, or other foreign business.

BOARD MEETING DATE: February 4, 2011

AGENDA NO. 11

PROPOSAL: Legislative and Public Affairs Report

SYNOPSIS: This report highlights December 2010 outreach activities of Legislative and Public Affairs, which include: Environmental Justice Update, Community Events/Public Meetings, Business Assistance, and Outreach to Business and Federal, State, and Local Government.

COMMITTEE: Not Applicable

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Receive and file.

Barry R. Wallerstein, D.Env.
Executive Officer

OA:AG:MC:DA

Background

This report summarizes the activities of Legislative and Public Affairs for December 2010. The report includes four major areas: Environmental Justice Update; Community Events/Public Meetings (including the Speakers Bureau/Visitor Services, Communications Center, and Public Information Center); Business Assistance; and Outreach to Business and Federal, State, and Local Governments.

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE UPDATE

The following are key environmental justice-related activities in which staff participated during December 2010. These events involve communities which suffer disproportionately from adverse air quality impacts.

- On December 2, staff participated in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) 40th Anniversary celebration, held by U.S. EPA Region 9 – Pacific Southwest, at which many people/organizations that have advocated for environmental justice issues were recognized.

- On December 22, a Board Member, Board assistant and staff attended a meeting with Monsignor John Moretta at the Church of the Resurrection in Los Angeles where discussions were held on environmental justice issues including the Clean Communities Plan and health impacts to low-income community members.

COMMUNITY EVENTS/PUBLIC MEETINGS

Each year, thousands of residents engage in valuable information exchanges through events and meetings that AQMD sponsors alone, or in partnership with others.

Attendees typically receive the following information: tips on reducing their exposure to smog and its health effects; invitations or notices of conferences, seminars, workshops and other public events, ways to participate in AQMD rule and policy development; and assistance in resolving air quality-related problems. The events that AQMD staff attended and provided information and updates include:

- December 4 City of Hemet Centennial Christmas Parade
- December 9 Ready, Set, Charge, an EV101 Workshop for Local Governments, Carson

Speakers Bureau/Visitor Services

AQMD receives requests for staff to speak on a variety of air quality-related issues. The requests come from organizations such as trade associations, chambers of commerce, community-based groups, schools, hospitals and health-based organizations. AQMD also hosts visitors from around the world who meet with staff on a wide range of air quality issues.

- On December 1, staff provided a presentation on Rule 1147 and issues related to auto body repair facilities to 25 representatives of Avalon Collision Center in Rancho Cucamonga.
- On December 2, staff provided an air quality briefing and tour of AQMD's headquarters facility and laboratory for six representatives from Loma Linda University School of Public Health.

Communication Center Statistics

The Communication Center handles calls on the AQMD main line, 1-800-CUT-SMOG[®] line and Spanish line. Calls received in the month of December 2010 are summarized below:

Main Line Calls	1,143
1-800-CUT-SMOG® Line	498
After Hours Calls*	106
Spanish Line Calls	29
Clean Air Connections	12
Total Phone Calls**	1,788

* Saturday, Sunday, holidays and after 9:00 p.m., Monday through Friday.

** These figures reflect only the first two weeks of December as the electronic call-logging system was down for the remainder of December.

Public Information Center Statistics

The Public Information Center (PIC) handles phone calls and walk-in requests for general information. Information for the month of December 2010 is summarized below:

Visitor Transactions	188
Packages Mailed Out	0
Calls Received by PIC Staff	45
Calls to Automated System	0*
Total Phone Calls	45
E-mail Advisories Sent	32,988

* No data because the Contact Center Manager Server was experiencing difficulties.

BUSINESS ASSISTANCE

AQMD assists businesses by notifying them of proposed regulations so they can participate in the development of these rules. AQMD also works with other agencies and states to identify efficient, cost-effective ways to reduce air pollution and shares that information broadly. Additionally, staff provides personalized assistance to small businesses both over the telephone and by on-site consultation. The information is summarized below.

- Conducted three free on-site consultations
- Provided assistance in filing one request for variance
- Provided permit application assistance to 110 companies
- Issued 9 clearance letters

Types of business assisted:

- ✓ Chemical mixing
- ✓ Auto body shops
- ✓ Gasoline stations
- ✓ Abrasive blasting
- ✓ Metal plating
- ✓ Building management
- ✓ Powder coating
- ✓ Restaurants
- ✓ Dry cleaners
- ✓ Construction

OUTREACH TO BUSINESS AND FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Field visits and communications were conducted with elected officials or staff from the following cities:

Alhambra, Agoura Hills, Aliso Viejo, Anaheim, Arcadia, Artesia, Avalon, Azusa, Baldwin Park, Banning, Beaumont, Bell, Bell Gardens, Bellflower, Beverly Hills, Big Bear Lake, Bradbury, Brea, Buena Park, Burbank, Calabasas, Calimesa, Canyon Lake, Carson, Cathedral City, Cerritos, Chino, Chino Hills, Claremont, Coachella, Colton, Commerce, Compton, Corona, Costa Mesa, Covina, Cudahy, Culver City, Cypress, Dana Point, Desert Hot Springs, Diamond Bar, Downey, Duarte, El Monte, El Segundo, Fontana, Fountain Valley, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Gardena, Glendale, Glendora, Grand Terrace, Hawaiian Gardens, Hawthorne, Hemet, Hermosa Beach, Hidden Hills, Highland, Huntington Beach, Huntington Park, Indian Wells, Indio, Industry, Inglewood, Irvine, Irwindale, La Cañada Flintridge, La Habra, La Habra Heights, La Mirada, La Palma, La Puente, La Quinta, La Verne, Laguna Beach, Laguna Hills, Laguna Niguel, Laguna Woods, Lake Elsinore, Lake Forest, Lakewood, Lawndale, Loma Linda, Lomita, Long Beach, Los Alamitos, Los Angeles, Lynwood, Malibu, Manhattan Beach, Maywood, Menifee, Mission Viejo, Monrovia, Montclair, Montebello, Monterey Park, Moreno Valley, Murrieta, Newport Beach, Norco, Norwalk, Ontario, Orange, Palm Desert, Palm Springs, Palos Verdes Estates, Paramount, Pasadena, Perris, Pico Rivera, Placentia, Pomona, Rancho Cucamonga, Rancho Mirage, Rancho Palos Verdes, Rancho Santa Margarita, Redlands, Redondo Beach, Rialto, Riverside, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, Rosemead, San Bernardino, San Clemente, San Dimas, San Fernando, San Gabriel, San Jacinto, San Juan Capistrano, San Marino, Santa Ana, Santa Clarita, Santa Fe Springs, Santa Monica, Seal Beach, Sierra Madre, Signal Hill, South El Monte, South Gate, South Pasadena, Stanton, Temecula, Temple City, Torrance, Tustin, Upland, Vernon, Villa Park, Walnut, West Covina, West Hollywood, Westlake Village, Westminster, Whittier, Wildomar, Yorba Linda, and Yucaipa.

Visits and/or communications were conducted with elected officials or staff from the following offices:

- Assembly Member Anthony Portantino
- Assembly Member Mimi Walters

Staff represented AQMD and/or provided a presentation to the following groups:

Ace Beverage
Adat Ari El
Adat Shalom
Aliso Viejo Green City Initiative
Archdiocese of Los Angeles Creation Sustainability Committee
Bartlett Senior Center
Beach Cities Health District
Beth Jacob Congregation
Big Bear Municipal Water District
California Air Pollution Control Officers Association
California State University, Dominguez Hills
Carson Chamber of Commerce
Carson Senior Council
Chabad of Brentwood
Chabad West Coast Headquarters
Church and Laity United for Economic Justice
Church of the Resurrection
Coalition on the Environment and Jewish Life of Southern California/Faith 2 Green
Conejo Jewish Day School
East Los Angeles College
Gardena Senior Citizens Bureau
Inland Empire Resource Conservation District
Irwindale Chamber of Commerce
JConnect
Jewish Federation of Greater Los Angeles
Jewish Vocational Service
Kehillat Israel
Leo Beack Temple
Los Angeles Sparks
Los Angeles Unified School District
Manhattan Beach Older Adults Program
Milken Community High School
Progressive Jewish Alliance
Providence Health Group-Torrance
San Bernardino Associated Governments
San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments

Santa Margarita Water District
Shalom Institute
South Bay Area Chambers of Commerce
South Bay Council of Governments
South Orange County Regional Chambers of Commerce
Southern California Edison
Steven S. Wise Temple
Temple Beth Am
Temple Beth Shalom
Temple Isaiah
Temple Menorah
Torrance Memorial Hospital
Temple Ahavat Shalom
Temple Beth Am
Temple Beth Hillel
Temple Isaiah
30 Years After
University of California, Los Angeles Medical Center
University of California, Riverside
Valley Beth Shalom
Wilmington Senior Center
Wilshire Boulevard Temple

BOARD MEETING DATE: February 4, 2011

AGENDA NO. 12

REPORT: Hearing Board Report

SYNOPSIS: This reports the actions taken by the Hearing Board during the period of December 1 through December 31, 2010.

COMMITTEE: Not Applicable

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Receive and file this report.

Edward Camarena
Chairman of Hearing Board

SM

Three summaries are attached: **Rules From Which Variances and Orders for Abatement Were Requested in 2010** and **December 2010 Hearing Board Cases**.

The total number of appeals filed during the period December 1 to December 31, 2010 is 0; and total number of appeals filed during the period of January 1 to December 31, 2010 is 12.

Report of December 2010 Hearing Board Cases

Case Name and Case No.	Rules	Reason for Petition	District Position/ Hearing Board Action	Type and Length of Variance or Order	Excess Emissions
1. Air Products and Chemicals, Inc. Case No. 4276-12 (J. Panasiti)	203(b) 2004(f)(1) 2012(c)(2)(A) 3002(c)(1)	A malfunction of the reformer stack wet oxygen analyzer occurred. Petitioner was unable to repair it within the 96 hours grace period.	Not Opposed/Granted	Ex Parte EV granted commencing 12/28/10 and continuing for 30 days or until the EV hearing currently scheduled for 1/5/11, whichever comes first.	None.
2. AOC, LLC Case #5733-3 (N. Sanchez)	203(b) 2004(f)(1) 3002(c)(1)	The afterburner controlling the VOC from the mixing tanks will shut down when the boiler that fuels it is shut down for the State required inspection.	Not Opposed/Granted	SV granted commencing 12/5/10 and continuing through 12/10/10.	VOC: Estimated at 18 lbs over six days
3. BP West Coast Products, LLC Case #5357-69 (K. Manwaring)	203(b) 463(e)(4) 3002(c)(1)	The floating roof on the gasoline storage tank failed (submerged). Petitioner is unable to rectify the problem within the 72 hours allotted by Rule 463.	Not Opposed/Granted	Ex Parte EV granted commencing 12/17/10 and continuing through 12/21/10.	VOC: TBD by 1/7/11
4. BP West Coast Products, LLC Case No. 5357-70 (T. Barrera)	203(b) 463(c)(2)(C) 463(e)(4) 3002(c)(1)	Petitioner is unable to complete the removal of VOCs from roof of floating tank in the time allotted by EV Case No. 5357-69.	Not Opposed/Granted	Ex Parte EV granted commencing 12/22/10 and continuing for 30 days or until the EV hearing currently scheduled for 1/5/11, whichever occurs first.	TBD by 1/6/11
5. Chevron Products Company Case #831-357 (N. Sanchez)	203(b) 2004(f)(1) 3002(c)(1)	The NH3 CEMS was dismantled and sent to the manufacturer for repairs.	Not Opposed/Granted	SV granted commencing 12/1/10 and continuing through 2/3/11.	None.
6. City of Los Angeles, Sanitation Bureau, Hyperion Treatment Plant Case #1212-32 (J. Panasiti)	203(b) 431.1 3002(c)	Digester gas will be vented to flare during demolition of existing equipment and installation of four new digester gas compressors.	Not Opposed/Granted	SV granted commencing 12/08/10 and continuing through 3/13/11.	H2S: 71 lbs/day for 6 days
7. Double Tree Hotel Carson Case #5797-1 (N. Sanchez)	203(a) 222 1146.2	Petitioner is operating five unregistered boilers that exceed emission limits.	Not Opposed/ Dismissed	IV dismissed without prejudice for lack of good cause. RV currently scheduled for 1/13/11.	N/A

8. Eastern Municipal Water District Case #4937-45 (N. Sanchez)	202(b) 1110.2(d)(1)(B)(ii)	Petitioner is operating the ICE in excess of the NO _x limit in Rule 1110.2 and is in noncompliance with the conditions of its permit.	Not Opposed/Granted	SV granted for a period of 120 non-consecutive hours in a window-of-time starting on 12/22/10 and continuing through 3/21/11.	NO _x : 1554 lbs/for 120 hours
9. ExxonMobil Oil Corporation Case #1183-451 (K. Manwaring)	203(b) 2004(f)(1) 3002(c)(1)	Petitioner must take the SCR offline to conduct maintenance and repair of the air preheater and SCR.	Not Opposed/Granted	SV & AOC granted for a period of 168 consecutive hours in a window-of-time commencing on 2/10/11 and continuing through no later than 4/25/11.	NO _x : 2352 lbs/variance period
10. L.A. City, Department of Airports Case #4703-7 (J. Panasiti)	203(b) 2004(f)(1) 3002(c)(1)	Petitioner seeks an increase in rock crusher throughput limit to meet the construction deadline.	Not Opposed/Granted	SV granted commencing 12/22/10 and continuing through 3/21/11.	TBD by 1/6/11
11. Lunday-Thagard Company Case #2033-17 (N. Feldman)	202(b) 203(b) 204 2004(f)(1)	Petitioner exceeds the throughput limits on VOC storage tanks, and is waiting for the issuance of permit modifications.	Not Opposed/Granted	M/E granted commencing 12/16/10 and continuing through 5/1/11.	VOC: 2 lbs/day
12. SCAQMD vs. 520 La Fayette Park, LLC Case #5798-1 (N. Sanchez)	203(a)	Respondent is operating the boiler without a permit.	Stipulated/Issued	O/A issued. The Hearing Board shall retain jurisdiction over this matter until 3/30/11.	N/A
13. SCAQMD vs. Gas Dispensing Facilities Case #5795-1 (N. Sanchez)	203(b) 461(c)(2)(A) 461(e)(1)	Respondents are each operating gasoline dispensing facilities without required in-station diagnostic.	Stipulated/Issued	Group O/A issued. The Hearing Board shall retain jurisdiction over this matter until 7/31/11, at which time this O/A, if it has not been properly extended, shall expire.	N/A
14. SCAQMD vs. Santana Cycles, Inc. Case #4403-5 (J. Panasiti)	1107	Respondent is using noncompliant coatings.	Stipulated/Issued	O/A issued. The Hearing Board shall retain jurisdiction over this matter until all increments of progress are completed or 11/18/11, whichever occurs first.	N/A
15. SCAQMD vs. Mitsubishi Cement Corporation Case #5545-1 (J. Panasiti)	203(b)	Respondent is waiting for the issuance of permits pending CEQA review.	Not Stipulated/ Dismissed	Mod. O/A dismissed without prejudice as the Board determined that it is unclear whether it has authority to modify the order without the stipulation of both parties and it is unwilling at this time to bring its own motion for a new order for abatement in this matter.	N/A

16. Southern California Edison Company Case #1262-97 (N. Sanchez)	203(b)	The emergency standby generator exceeds the limit on hours of operation.	Not Opposed/ Dismissed	IV dismissed without prejudice for lack of good cause. SV currently scheduled for 12/21/10.	N/A
17. Southern California Edison Company Case #1262-97 (N. Sanchez)	203(b)	The emergency standby generator exceeds the limit on hours of operation.	Not Opposed/ Dismissed	SV dismissed without prejudice.	N/A
18. Southern California Edison Company Case #1262-98 (Consent Calendar Item) (N. Sanchez)	203(b)	Respondent has exceeded the annual operation limit for the emergency generator.	Stipulated/Issued	O/A issued. The Hearing Board shall retain jurisdiction over this matter until 1/7/11.	N/A

Acronyms

CARB: California Air Resources Board
CO: Carbon Monoxide
EV: Emergency Variance
FCCU: Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit
FCD: Final Compliance Date
H2S: Hydrogen Sulfide
H&S: Health & Safety Code
ICE: Internal Combustion Engine
I/P: Increments of Progress
IV: Interim Variance
MFCD/EXT: Modification of a Final Compliance Date and Extension of a Variance
Mod. O/A: Modification of an Order for Abatement
NH3: Ammonia
NOV: Notice of Violation
NOx: Oxides of Nitrogen
N/A: Not Applicable
O/A: Order for Abatement
RECLAIM: Regional Clean Air Incentives Market
ROG: Reactive Organic Gas
RV: Regular Variance
SCR: Selective Catalytic Reduction
SOx: Oxides of Sulfur
SV: Short Variance
TBD: To be determined
VOC: Volatile Organic Compound
VRS: Vapor Recovery System

BOARD MEETING DATE: February 4, 2011

AGENDA NO. 13

REPORT: Civil Filings and Civil Penalties Report

SYNOPSIS: This reports the monthly penalties from November 1 through December 31, 2010, and legal actions filed by the District Prosecutor during December 1 through December 31, 2010. An Index of District Rules is attached with the penalty report.

COMMITTEE: Stationary Source, January 21, 2011, Reviewed

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Receive and file this report.

Kurt R. Wiese
General Counsel

KRW:lc

There were no civil filings for December 2010.

ATTACHMENTS

November/December 2010 Penalty Report
Index of District Rules and Regulations

**SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
District Prosecutor's Office**

November 2010 Penalty Report

Total Penalties

Civil Penalties:	\$2,818,250.00
MSPAP Penalties:	\$44,856.00
Hearing Board Penalties:	\$28,167.31
Miscellaenous:	\$2,000.00
Total Cash Penalties:	\$2,893,273.31
Total SEP Value:	\$0.00
Fiscal Year through November 2010 Cash Total:	\$4,786,491.31
Fiscal Year through November 2010 SEP Value Only Total:	\$115,000.00

FAC ID	COMPANY NAME	RULE NUMBER	RECLAIM ID	SETTLED DATE	ATTY INT	NOTICE NO	TOTAL SETTLEMENT
CIVIL PENALTIES:							
44424	ALL AMERICAN HOME CENTER	1113		11/4/2010	JMP	P57257	\$2,500.00
160448	CAMPBELL CONSTRUCTION & EQUIPMENT CO	403(D)(2)		11/9/2010	KCM	P50586	\$700.00
160423	COACHELLA VALLEY UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT	1470, 201, 203 201, 203, 1470 203 (B), 206, 1470		11/10/2010	TRB	P51920 P51919 P51921	\$1,500.00
155013	COBRA ENTERPRISES, INC Facility to be on civil probation through November 12, 2013. If the facility violates any District rules in that timeframe, it is subject to a penalty of \$50,000. If it remains in compliance with District rules and regulations, this \$50,000 penalty is to be suspended.	1403		11/16/2010	TRB	P26962	\$30,000.00
113902	CYTEC ENGINEERED MATERIALS INC	1110.2		11/2/2010	TRB	P53663	\$250.00
97050	GOLDEN ERA PRODUCTIONS	2202		11/16/2010	TRB	P55311	\$7,500.00
164622	KEN'S ACE HARDWARE Suspended penalties of \$3,000 permanently suspended as long as facility does not violate District rules from 10/1/2010 to 10/1/2011.	1113(C)(2)		11/4/2010	JMP	P50609	\$2,500.00

FAC ID	COMPANY NAME	RULE NUMBER	RECLAIM ID	SETTLED DATE	ATTY INT	NOTICE NO	TOTAL SETTLEMENT
141413	LOWE'S HIW, INC.	1113(C)(2) 1113(C)(2) 1113(C)(2) 1113(C)(2) 1113(C)(2)		11/4/2010	KCM	P55876 P53763 P53751 P55096 P55053	\$2,750,000.00
107778	MAGNETIKA/WEST	1469.1		11/9/2010	TRB	P57251	\$10,000.00
160341	MARKS PAINT STORE, INC.	1113(C)(2)		11/2/2010	NAS	P55120	\$1,000.00
116724	NEWHALL CHEVRON, SAIB ALRABADI	461, 41960.2 461, 41960.2		11/18/2010	JMP	P53385 P55067	\$3,800.00
163933	ORION PLASTICS MFG. COMPANY	109, 201, 203(A)		11/18/2010	TRB	P53580	\$2,000.00
16639	SHULTZ STEEL CO	2004(F)(1), 2004 2012(E)(2)(B), 2012 3002(C)(1)	Y	11/4/2010	JMP	P52565 P52563	\$5,000.00
3197	WESLEY ALLEN INC	109, 203(B)		11/23/2010	JMP	P56432	\$1,500.00

FAC ID	COMPANY NAME	RULE NUMBER	RECLAIM ID	SETTLED DATE	ATTY INT	NOTICE NO	TOTAL SETTLEMENT
TOTAL CIVIL PENALTIES: \$2,818,250.00							
MSPAP SETTLEMENTS:							
155297	24/7 DOWNEY PETROLEUM & MINI MART	203 (B), 461(C)(2)(B)		11/10/2010		P46527	\$2,640.00
163307	AL'S AUTO CENTER	109, 203 (A)		11/10/2010		P48457	\$750.00
110411	ARCO DLR, G & H GAS STATION	461		11/17/2010		P49209	\$200.00
164092	BARKER BLOCK	222		11/24/2010		P56925	\$2,000.00
38171	CAL ST, TRANS DEPT	203 (B)		11/24/2010		P56260	\$1,330.00
164480	CALIFORNIA CAMPER SHELLS & ACCESSORI	109, 203		11/10/2010		P56383	\$1,650.00
119589	CALIFORNIA COUNTRY CLUB	203 (B), 461(E)(2)		11/10/2010		P53877	\$1,100.00
29954	CALTRANS	461		11/24/2010		P55594	\$550.00
164736	CECIA CONTRACTING COMPANY, INC.	403		11/10/2010		P54681	\$535.00

FAC ID	COMPANY NAME	RULE NUMBER	RECLAIM ID	SETTLED DATE	ATTY INT	NOTICE NO	TOTAL SETTLEMENT
124868	CINTAS CORPORATION NO 3	1146		11/10/2010		P52339	\$2,200.00
132321	CITY GAS AND WASH INC	461		11/17/2010		P46524	\$535.00
128838	CITY OF SANTA MONICA EPD/AMERICAN FLYERS	203 (B)		11/24/2010		P55597	\$2,860.00
114117	CONVENIENCE RETAILERS LLC	461		11/24/2010		P49217	\$690.00
128297	DEEPZ INVESTMENTS, INC	461		11/10/2010		P57175	\$730.00
162740	EL CAPITAN ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	403(D)(2)		11/19/2010		P52899	\$1,238.00
119315	HOME DEPOT, USA INC	1470		11/17/2010		P54810	\$1,700.00
140733	JARROUS UNION 76	41960.2, 461		11/10/2010		P56484	\$630.00
147347	K S 4000, INC	461(C)(2)(B)		11/17/2010		P57173	\$350.00
124816	KRAEMER CHEVRON	461		11/10/2010		P49218	\$680.00
141852	LIBRARY COURT ASSOCIATES LLC	203 (A)		11/30/2010		P55847	\$450.00

FAC ID	COMPANY NAME	RULE NUMBER	RECLAIM ID	SETTLED DATE	ATTY INT	NOTICE NO	TOTAL SETTLEMENT
163532	LOAD N SHIP, LLC	403(D)(1)		11/17/2010		P53578	\$375.00
130536	MAR MAR PROPERTIES LP, THE JEWELERS MILL	203 (A)		11/24/2010		P56922	\$375.00
144479	MIF II, LLC/MORENO VALLEY RNCH GOLF CLUB	461		11/30/2010		P56381	\$650.00
132330	MURRIETA VALLEY UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT	461(C)		11/17/2010		P30684	\$375.00
147991	NATIONAL SIGN DISPLAY MANUFACTURERS	203 (A)		11/5/2010		P53287	\$450.00
148614	NEWPORT LEXUS	203 (B), 461(E)(2)		11/17/2010		P53676	\$2,250.00
146432	NORDSTROM, INC.	1470		11/5/2010		P53917	\$1,250.00
6331	PATTON STATE HOSPITAL	1470		11/5/2010		P54668	\$375.00
164552	PERRY C THOMAS CONSTRUCTION, INC	203 (A)		11/17/2010		P48461	\$1,000.00
137099	RD 786, INC.	203(B), 461(C)(2)(B)		11/24/2010		P56136	\$1,000.00

FAC ID	COMPANY NAME	RULE NUMBER	RECLAIM ID	SETTLED DATE	ATTY INT	NOTICE NO	TOTAL SETTLEMENT
151198	RED STAR AUTO BODY	1151(E)(1)		11/10/2010		P54419	\$300.00
129143	RICHARDS MAINTENANCE	461(C)(3)(A)		11/19/2010		P54560	\$570.00
159703	ROYAL RESTORATIONS	109, 203 (A)		11/17/2010		P53276	\$385.00
147410	S & R MINI MART	41960.2 461		11/24/2010		P54499	\$450.00
139044	SALIM JAVAHERI, JBS ENTERPRISES INC	461		11/24/2010		P53397	\$240.00
72194	SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY COLLEGE	222, 203(A), 1146.1		11/5/2010		P55427	\$9,350.00
162524	SILVER CONCRETE PUMPING & READY MIX	203(A)		11/19/2010		P56225	\$550.00
37113	SMITH'S QUICK CLEAN LAUNDRY	203 (B)		11/10/2010		P56419	\$250.00
162690	SULLIVAN'S SHUTTER FACTORY	109, 201, 203(A)		11/10/2010		P56006	\$540.00
160360	UNIVERSAL SUN VALLEY	206, 41960.2 461(C)(2)(B)		11/19/2010		P57156	\$1,100.00

FAC ID	COMPANY NAME	RULE NUMBER	RECLAIM ID	SETTLED DATE	ATTY INT	NOTICE NO	TOTAL SETTLEMENT
161672	US AIRWAYS INC	203(A)		11/10/2010		P56212	\$203.00
TOTAL MSPAP SETTLEMENTS: \$44,856.00							
MISCELLANEOUS SETTLEMENTS:							
142729	6537 MELROSE AVE PARTNERSHIP			11/19/2010		MIS140	\$1,000.00
140857	AGOURA HILLS TEXACO INC.			11/18/2010		MIS139	\$1,000.00
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS SETTLEMENTS: \$2,000.00							
HEARING BOARD SETTLEMENTS:							
158308	DEL REAL FOODS, LLC Hearing Board Case No. 5754-1 Facility to pay penalty until the date that a source test is conducted and shows that the regenerated thermal oxidizer installed meets BACT requirements. Facility to pay \$5,000 a month. Penalty is for October 2010.	203		11/10/2010	NSF	HRB1943	\$5,000.00
105410	FLAVORCHEM CORPORATION Hearing Board Case No. 5791-1 Facility to pay \$5,000/month for each month it operates the spray dryer without a permit to operate. Penalty is for the month of November 2010.	203		11/23/2010	KCM	HRB1945	\$5,000.00

FAC ID	COMPANY NAME	RULE NUMBER	RECLAIM ID	SETTLED DATE	ATTY INT	NOTICE NO	TOTAL SETTLEMENT
151532	LINN WESTERN OPERATING INC Hearing Board Case No. 5711-6 Facility to pay \$250/day plus calculated daily excess emissions on fees for days gas flared exceeds 6 MMCF/month because of failure in catalyst in Turbine 2.	1148.1, 203, 2004 2012, 3004	Y	11/16/2010	TRB	HRB1944	\$10,667.31
144681	WARREN E&P, INC Hearing Board Case No. 5649-2 Facility agreed to pay \$250/day for each day it operates microturbines without a permit to operate. Penalty covers October 2010.	203		11/9/2010	KCM	HRB1942	\$7,500.00

TOTAL HEARING BOARD SETTLEMENTS: \$28,167.31

Total Penalties

Civil Penalties: \$2,818,250.00

MSPAP Penalties: \$44,856.00

Hearing Board Penalties: \$28,167.31

Miscellaenous: \$2,000.00

Total Cash Penalties: \$2,893,273.31

Total SEP Value: \$0.00

Fiscal Year through November 2010 Cash Total: \$4,786,491.31

Fiscal Year through November 2010 SEP Value Only Total: \$115,000.00

**SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
District Prosecutor's Office**

December 2010 Penalty Report

Total Penalties

Civil Penalties:	60,700.00
MSPAP Penalties:	10,953.00
Hearing Board Penalties:	52,802.93
Miscellaenous:	1,025.00

Total Cash Penalties: 125,480.93

Total SEP Value: \$0.00

Fiscal Year through December 2010 Cash Total: \$4,911,972.24

Fiscal Year through December 2010 SEP Value Only Total: \$115,000.00

FAC ID	COMPANY NAME	RULE NUMBER	RECLAIM ID	SETTLED DATE	ATTY INT	NOTICE NO	TOTAL SETTLEMENT
CIVIL PENALTIES:							
160644	520 LA FAYETTE PARK, LLC	203 (A)		12/7/2010	NAS	P55968	\$6,000.00
144749	700 SOUTH FLOWER PLAZA, LLC	1146.2, 203(B)		12/3/2010	NAS	P55841	\$3,000.00
114484	CITY OF SANTA ANA POLICE DEPARTMENT	203 (B), 1146.1		12/21/2010	NAS	P53435	\$1,500.00
147240	CLEANERCO	203(A) 203(A)		12/8/2010	TRB	P54243 P58150	\$1,000.00
158311	COLTON AVENUE AUTO BODY INC	203 203		12/8/2010	TRB	P53829 P53823	\$3,000.00
68042	CORONA ENERGY PARTNERS, LTD	3002, 3003	Y	12/21/2010	KCM	P53120	\$9,000.00
139685	ENERTECH ENVIRONMENTAL CALIFORNIA L	201		12/3/2010	KCM	P52402	\$9,200.00
43605	FREE FLOW PACKAGING INTERNATIONAL,	3002(C)(1) 1146.1(C)(1) 1146.1		12/16/2010	TRB	P54285	\$3,000.00

FAC ID	COMPANY NAME	RULE NUMBER	RECLAIM ID	SETTLED DATE	ATTY INT	NOTICE NO	TOTAL SETTLEMENT
125315	HOOTER BROTHERS ENAMELING INC	203 (A)		12/16/2010	KCM	P52947	\$100.00
160351	IMPERIAL WESTERN PRODUCTS, INC.	202(A), 201		12/1/2010	TRB	P50592	\$2,500.00
16697	JBL, INC.	3002(C)(1), 3002 3002(C)(1)		12/9/2010	TRB	P51645 P58151	\$3,500.00
115622	MONIERLIFETILE LLC	3002(C)(1)		12/29/2010	KCM	P52338	\$2,500.00
119300	NORTH VALLEY COLLISION CENTER	203(A), 109 203(A), 109		12/10/2010	TRB	P54202 P51036	\$3,000.00
8220	PROVIDENCE ST JOSEPH MED CTR	1146, 3002(C)(1)		12/17/2010	KCM	P54127	\$1,000.00
147622	S & K ARCO INC	461		12/1/2010	NSF	P56860	\$1,000.00
	EVR						
157820	SOUTH COUNTY DRYWALL, INC	1403		12/1/2010	TRB	P53001	\$5,000.00
156894	STARS B SUNNY CORP	41954 461(C)(2)(A)		12/1/2010	NSF	P36734	\$1,000.00
	EVR						

FAC ID	COMPANY NAME	RULE NUMBER	RECLAIM ID	SETTLED DATE	ATTY INT	NOTICE NO	TOTAL SETTLEMENT
152224	STORY BUILDING, LLC	203 (A)		12/23/2010	KCM	P56923	\$2,400.00
19390	SULLYMILLER CONTRACTING CO.	2004	Y	12/29/2010	JMP	P56305	\$1,000.00
165596	TEMPLE PETROLEUM INC	461(C)(2)(A) 203 (A)		12/1/2010	NSF	P36737 P57182	\$1,000.00
97963	WILLIAM L OLSON	1403		12/1/2010	TRB	P49375	\$1,000.00
TOTAL CIVIL PENALTIES: \$60,700.00							
MSPAP SETTLEMENTS:							
2344	20TH CENTURY FOX FILM CORP	203, 1470		12/17/2010		P55581	\$1,200.00
163820	A, M. P. TREE SERVICE	Title 13		12/16/2010		P55971	\$495.00
140857	AGOURA HILLS TEXACO INC.			12/14/2010		P56862	\$300.00
164210	BISHOP CONATY OUR LADY OF LORETTO HIGH	1146.2		12/17/2010		P56931	\$2,500.00
162297	EWLES MATERIALS	Title 13		12/23/2010		P55769	\$250.00

FAC ID	COMPANY NAME	RULE NUMBER	RECLAIM ID	SETTLED DATE	ATTY INT	NOTICE NO	TOTAL SETTLEMENT
153655	FAITH GAS AND MINI MART	461, 41960.2		12/1/2010		P46518	\$450.00
160935	FLATIRON CONSTRUCTORS, INC.	203(A)		12/10/2010		P52975	\$800.00
139515	INLAND COLD STORAGE	203 (A)		12/23/2010		P52306	\$468.00
78323	IRONWOOD COUNTRY CLUB	203 (B)		12/23/2010		P56011	\$800.00
30776	LA CO., SHERIFF'S DEPT.	203 (B), 461		12/8/2010		P48460	\$700.00
154588	MANOR CARE HEALTH SERVICES PALM DES	1470		12/2/2010		P54671	\$450.00
42499	RABI, INC, DBA LOW P	461		12/17/2010		P56869	\$975.00
161908	RIO RANCHO SUPER MALL	201, 1470		12/17/2010		P55221	\$500.00
17946	STUART CLEANERS	1421		12/2/2010		P53913	\$240.00
1947	THUMS LONG BEACH CO, UNIT NO.01	203		12/17/2010		P39634	\$600.00

FAC ID	COMPANY NAME	RULE NUMBER	RECLAIM ID	SETTLED DATE	ATTY INT	NOTICE NO	TOTAL SETTLEMENT
80387	USDA FOREST SRVC, CLEVELAND NATL FO	203 (B)		12/2/2010		P30679	\$225.00
TOTAL MSPAP SETTLEMENTS: \$10,953.00							
MISCELLANEOUS SETTLEMENTS:							
116724	NEWHALL ARCO Recovery fee for insufficient funds (Chevron Saib Alrabadi)			12/7/2010		MIS142	\$25.00
166077	SUNCO GAS AND FOOD MART EVR penalty			12/2/2010		MIS141	\$1,000.00
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS SETTLEMENTS: \$1,025.00							
HEARING BOARD SETTLEMENTS:							
163746	CENOGROUP 76 Hearing Board Case No. 5795-1 Facility entered into a Stipulated Order for Abatement allowing allowing to operate without ISD. Penalty is for December 2010.	461		12/14/2010		HRB1951	\$500.00
158308	DEL REAL FOODS, LLC Hearing Board Case No. 5754-1 Facility to pay penalty until the date that a source test is conducted and shows that the regenerated thermal oxidizer	203		12/9/2010	NSF	HRB1948	\$5,000.00

FAC ID	COMPANY NAME	RULE NUMBER	RECLAIM ID	SETTLED DATE	ATTY INT	NOTICE NO	TOTAL SETTLEMENT
	installed meets BACT requirements. Facility to pay \$5,000 a month. Penalty is for November 2010.						
158308	DEL REAL FOODS, LLC Hearing Board Case No. 5754-1 Facility to pay penalty until the date that a source test is conducted and shows that the regenerated thermal oxidizer installed meets BACT requirements. Facility to pay \$5,000 a month. Penalty is for December 2010.	203		12/23/2010	NSF	HRB1957	\$5,000.00
105410	FLAVORCHEM CORPORATION Hearing Board Case No. 5791-1 Facility to pay \$5,000/month for each month it operates its spray dryer without a permit.	203		12/7/2010	KCM	HRB1947	\$5,000.00
160351	IMPERIAL WESTERN PRODUCTS, INC. Hearing Board Case No. 5782-1 Facility agreed to pay \$24,000 for past violations of District Rule 203, specifically operating in violation of its permit condition. Penalty is for August 2009 to November 2010.	203		12/1/2010	TRB	HRB1946	\$24,000.00
164830	JIM 76, WESTERN DEALER HOLDING CO. Hearing Board Case No. 5795-1 Facility entered into a Stipulated Order for Abatement allowing allowing to operate without ISD. Penalty is for December 2010.	461		12/14/2010		HRB1952	\$500.00

FAC ID	COMPANY NAME	RULE NUMBER	RECLAIM ID	SETTLED DATE	ATTY INT	NOTICE NO	TOTAL SETTLEMENT
164796	LEISURE WORLD AUTOMOTIVE 76 Hearing Board Case No. 5795-1 Facility entered into a Stipulated Order for Abatement allowing allowing to operate without ISD. Penalty is for December 2010.	461		12/14/2010		HRB1953	\$500.00
151532	LINN WESTERN OPERATING INC Hearing Board Case No. 5711-6 Facility to pay \$250/day plus calculated daily excess emissions on fees for days gas flared exceeds 6 MMCF/month because of failure in catalyst in Turbine 2. Penalty is for November 2010.	1148.1, 203, 2004 2012, 3004	Y	12/10/2010	TRB	HRB1949	\$4,702.93
92495	SANTANA CYCLES INC Hearing Board Case No. 4403-5 One time penalty for use of non-compliant coatings pursuant to District Rule 1107.	1107		12/10/2010	JMP	HRB1950	\$1,000.00
164705	WALNUT 76 INC Hearing Board Case No. 5795-1 Facility entered into a Stipulated Order for Abatement allowing allowing to operate without ISD. Penalty is for December 2010.	461		12/14/2010		HRB1954	\$500.00
165251	WESTERN 76 INC Hearing Board Case No. 5795-1 Facility entered into a Stipulated Order for Abatement allowing allowing to operate without ISD. Penalty is for December 2010.	461		12/14/2010		HRB1955	\$500.00

FAC ID	COMPANY NAME	RULE NUMBER	RECLAIM ID	SETTLED DATE	ATTY INT	NOTICE NO	TOTAL SETTLEMENT
158950	WINDSOR QUALITY FOOD CO. LTD. Hearing Board Case No. 5751-1 Facility to pay \$160/day for each day it operated both noncompliant lines 2 or 6. Penalty covers 29 days (10/4/10 thru 12/3/10 35 days).		Y	12/17/2010	NAS	HRB1956	\$5,600.00

HEARING BOARD SETTLEMENTS: \$52,802.93

Total Penalties

Civil Penalties: 60,700.00
MSPAP Penalties: 10,953.00
Hearing Board Penalties: 52,802.93
Miscellaenous: 1,025.00

Total Cash Penalties: 125,480.93
Total SEP Value: \$0.00

Fiscal Year through December 2010 Cash Total: \$4,911,972.24
Fiscal Year through December 2010 SEP Value Only Total: \$115,000.00

**DISTRICT RULES AND REGULATIONS INDEX
FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 2010 PENALTY REPORT**

REGULATION I - GENERAL PROVISIONS

Rule 109 Recordkeeping for Volatile Organic Compound Emissions (*Amended 5/2/03*)

REGULATION II – PERMITS

List and Criteria Identifying Information Required of Applicants Seeking A Permit to Construct from the South Coast Air Quality Management - District (*Amended 4/10/98*)

Rule 201 Permit to Construct (*Amended 12/3/04*)

Rule 203 Permit to Operate (*Amended 12/3/04*)

Rule 206 Posting of Permit to Operate (*Amended 10/8/93*) *Explains how and where permits are to be displayed.*

Rule 222 Filing Requirements for Specific Emission Sources Not Requiring a Written permit Pursuant to Regulation II.
(*Amended 5/19/00*)

REGULATION IV - PROHIBITIONS

Rule 461 Gasoline Transfer and Dispensing (*Amended 6/15/01*)

REGULATION XI - SOURCE SPECIFIC STANDARDS

Rule 1107 Coating of Metal Parts and Products (*Amended 11/17/00*)

Rule 1113 Architectural Coatings (*Amended 6/20/01*)

Rule 1146 Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Industrial, Institutional and Commercial Boilers, Steam Generators,
and Process Heaters (*Amended Rule*)

Rule 1148 Thermally Enhanced Oil Recovery Wells (*Adopted 11/5/82*)

REGULATION XIV - TOXICS

Rule 1403 Asbestos Emissions from Demolition/Renovation Activities (*Amended 4/8/94*)

Rule 1421 Control of Perchloroethylene Emissions from Dry Cleaning Operations (*Amended 6/13/97*)

Rule 1470 Requirements for Stationary Diesel-Fueled Internal Combustion and Other Compression Ignition Engines

REGULATION XX - REGIONAL CLEAN AIR INCENTIVES MARKET (RECLAIM)

- Rule 2004 Requirements (*Amended 4/6/07*)
- Rule 2012 Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping for Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) Emissions
 (*Amended 5/6/05*)
- Rule 2202 On-Road Motor Vehicle Mitigation Options (*Amended 10/9/98*)

REGULATION XXX - TITLE V PERMITS

- Rule 3002 Requirements (*Amended 11/14/97*)
- Rule 3003 Applications (*Amended 3/16/01*)
- Rule 3004 Permit Types and Content (*Amended 12/12/97*)

CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE § 41700

- 41701 Violation of General Limitations
- 41954 Compliance for Control of Gasoline Vapor Emissions
- 41960 Gasoline Vapor Recovery

CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS

- Title 13 Mobile Sources and Fuels

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

- 40 CFR – Protection of the Environment

REPORT: Lead Agency Projects and Environmental Documents Received by the AQMD

SYNOPSIS: This report provides, for the Board's consideration, a listing of CEQA documents received by the AQMD between December 1, 2010, and December 31, 2010, and those projects for which the AQMD is acting as lead agency pursuant to CEQA.

COMMITTEE: Mobile Source, January 21, 2011

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Receive and file.

Barry R. Wallerstein, D.Env.
Executive Officer

EC:LT:SN:IM:AK

Background

CEQA Document Receipt and Review Logs (Attachments A and B) – Each month, the AQMD receives numerous CEQA documents from other public agencies on projects that could adversely affect air quality. A listing of all documents received during the reporting period of December 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010, is contained in Attachment A. A list of active projects from previous reporting periods for which AQMD staff is continuing to evaluate or prepare comments is included as Attachment B.

The Intergovernmental Review function, which consists of reviewing and commenting on the adequacy of the air quality analysis in CEQA documents prepared by other lead agencies, is consistent with the Board's 1997 Environmental Justice Guiding Principles and Initiative #4. Consistent with the Environmental Justice Program Enhancements for FY 2002-03 approved by the Board in September 2002, each of the attachments notes those proposed projects where the AQMD has been contacted regarding potential air quality-related environmental justice concerns. The AQMD has established an internal central contact to receive information on projects with potential air quality-related

environmental justice concerns. The public may contact the AQMD about projects of concern by the following means: in writing via fax, e-mail, or standard letters; through telephone communication; as part of oral comments at AQMD meetings or other meetings where AQMD staff is present; or submitting newspaper articles. The attachments also identify for each project the dates of the public comment period and the public hearing date, if known at the time the CEQA document is received by the AQMD.

At the January 6, 2006 Board meeting, the Board approved the Workplan for the Chairman's Clean Port Initiatives. One action item of the Chairman's Initiatives was to prepare a monthly report describing CEQA documents for projects related to goods movement and to make full use of the process to ensure the air quality impacts of such projects are thoroughly mitigated. In response to describing goods movement CEQA documents, Attachments A and B were reorganized to group projects of interest into the following categories: goods movement projects; schools; landfills and wastewater projects; airports; and general land use projects; etc. In response to the mitigation component, guidance information on mitigation measures were compiled into a series of tables relative to the following equipment: off-road engines, on-road engines, harbor craft, ocean-going vessels, locomotives, and fugitive dust. These mitigation measure tables are on the CEQA webpages portion of the AQMD's website. Staff will continue compiling tables of mitigation measures for other emission sources including airport ground support equipment, etc.

As resources permit, staff focuses on reviewing and preparing comments for projects: where the AQMD is a responsible agency; that may have significant adverse regional air quality impacts (e.g., special event centers, landfills, goods movement, etc.); that may have localized or toxic air quality impacts (e.g., warehouse and distribution centers); where environmental justice concerns have been raised; and those projects for which a lead or responsible agency has specifically requested AQMD review.

During the period December 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, the AQMD received 39 CEQA documents. Of the total of 56 documents listed in Attachments A and B:

- 22 comment letters were sent;
- 8 documents were reviewed, but no comments were made;
- 22 documents are currently under review;
- 3 documents did not require comments (e.g., public notices, plot plans, Final Environmental Impact Reports); and
- 0 documents were not reviewed.

Copies of all comment letters sent to lead agencies can be found on the AQMD's CEQA webpage at the following internet address: www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/letters.html.

AQMD Lead Agency Projects (Attachment C) – Pursuant to CEQA, the AQMD periodically acts as lead agency for stationary source permit projects. Under CEQA, the lead agency is responsible for determining whether an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or a Negative Declaration (ND) is appropriate for any proposal considered to be a “project” as defined by CEQA. An EIR is prepared when the AQMD, as lead agency, finds substantial evidence that the proposed project may have significant adverse effects on the environment. A ND or Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) may be prepared if the AQMD determines that the proposed project will not generate significant adverse environmental impacts, or the impacts can be mitigated to less than significance. The ND and MND are written statements describing the reasons why proposed projects will not have a significant adverse effect on the environment and, therefore, do not require the preparation of an EIR.

Attachment C to this report summarizes the active projects for which the AQMD is lead agency and is currently preparing or has prepared environmental documentation. Through the end of December, the AQMD received no new requests to be the lead agency for stationary source permit application projects. No CEQA documents for permit application projects were certified in December. As noted in Attachment C, through the end of December 2010, the AQMD continued working on the CEQA documents for five active projects.

To date in 2010, AQMD staff has been responsible for preparing or having prepared CEQA documents for seven stationary source permit projects, four continuing from 2009. Through the end of December 2010, two CEQA documents have been certified for permit application projects.

Attachments

- A. Incoming CEQA Documents Log
- B. Ongoing Active Projects for Which AQMD Has or Will Conduct a CEQA Review
- C. Active AQMD Lead Agency Projects

**ATTACHMENT A
INCOMING CEQA DOCUMENTS LOG
DECEMBER 1, 2010 TO DECEMBER 31, 2010**

<u>SCAQMD LOG-IN NUMBER</u> PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
<i>Goods Movement</i> <u>LAC101221-01</u> Evergreen - Replacement of Three Container Cranes, Berths 226-231	This document consists of a public hearing on a Notice of Exemption to receive public comments prior to considering the Coastal Development Permit to replace three container cranes with three larger cranes. Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 1/6/2011	Other	Port of Los Angeles	Currently under review
<i>Industrial and Commercial</i> <u>ORC101210-01</u> Ayres Hotel and Parking Structure	The proposed project consists of consolidating several parcels for the redevelopment of an existing hotel. The project includes the construction of a new 93,452 square-foot hotel building and parking structure on 114,996 square feet of land. Comment Period: 12/9/2010 - 1/3/2011 Public Hearing: N/A	Mitigated ND	City of Orange	Document reviewed - No comments
<i>Industrial and Commercial</i> <u>RVC101209-01</u> Plot Plan No. 24763	This document consists of initial case transmittal for the proposed project to extend the life of the permit of an operating and permitted trucking operation for 94 truck and trailer parking spaces, 10 standard spaces and a minimum of 14,810 square feet of landscaping area. Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A	Other	Riverside County	Document does not require comments
<i>Industrial and Commercial</i> <u>RVC101221-03</u> Clay Street Business Park (TPM 36192)	This document consists of responses to SCAQMD comments. The proposed project includes the subdivision of 68.92 gross acres into 20 industrial parcels and four lettered lots for ingress/egress, open space and detention basin purposes. The project will comprise approximately 889,502 square feet of light industrial and business park building area which, at full occupancy will support approximately 900 employees. Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 1/5/2011	FEIR	Riverside County	Currently under review
<i>Industrial and Commercial</i> <u>SBC101209-02</u> P201000498/CUP	This document consists of a project notice for the conditional use permit to add five buildings as an industrial park to an existing steel fabrication complex. Comment Period: 11/9/2010 - 11/22/2010 Public Hearing: N/A	Other	San Bernardino County	Document reviewed - No comments
<i>Institutional (schools, government, etc.)</i> <u>LAC101207-03</u> Black Hawk Helicopter Company at Los Alamitos Joint Forces Training Base	This document consists of a notice of preparation of an Environmental Assessment to analyze the potential environmental effects of stationing a Black Hawk Company at the Los Alamitos Joint Forces Training Base Los Alamitos. Comment Period: 12/7/2010 - 1/5/2011 Public Hearing: N/A	Other	United States Army Reserve	AQMD commented 12/16/2010

DEIR - Draft Environmental Impact Report
FEIR - Final Environmental Impact Report
RDEIR - Revised Draft Environmental Impact Report
SEIR - Subsequent Environmental Impact Report
SupEIR - Supplemental EIR

NOI - Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS
NOP - Notice of Preparation
IS - Initial Study
DEA - Draft Environmental Assessment
EIS - Environmental Impact Statement

FONSI - Finding of No Significant Impact
ND - Negative Declaration
Other - Typically notices of public meetings
N/A - Not Applicable

- Project has potential environmental justice concerns due to the nature and/or location of the project.

**ATTACHMENT A
INCOMING CEQA DOCUMENTS LOG
DECEMBER 1, 2010 TO DECEMBER 31, 2010**

<u>SCAQMD LOG-IN NUMBER</u> PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
<i>Plans and Regulations</i> <u>RVC101214-03</u> College Park Specific Plan	The proposed project encompasses 510+ acres in the northern area of the urbanized portion of the City of Palm Springs. The plan includes the future 118+ acres College of the Desert West Valley Campus, and additional multi-family residential, industrial and commercial development. The planning area is approximately 75 percent built out. Comment Period: 12/13/2010 - 1/28/2011 Public Hearing: N/A	DEIR	City of Palm Springs	Currently under review
<i>Retail</i> <u>LAC101207-02</u> Target Retail Shopping Center Project	The proposed project consists of demolishing the existing 59,651 square feet of single-story buildings, electrical substation, and surface parking lot for the construction of a 194,749 gross square feet retail shopping center. Comment Period: 12/7/2010 - 1/14/2011 Public Hearing: N/A	NOP (No IS Attached)	City of Los Angeles	AQMD commented 12/16/2010
<i>Retail</i> <u>RVC101217-01</u> Gless Ranch	The proposed project consists of removing the existing orange grove and associated structures on site. The existing fruit stand will stay on site and be incorporated into the larger development plan. The 40-acre site will be developed into a commercial retail center. The total size of the proposed project will not exceed 420,000 square feet. The project includes an approximately 138,516 square-foot Target store, an approximately 124,076 square-foot home improvement center with approximately 31,357 square feet of outdoor garden center, and approximately 125,608 square feet of other retail pads. Comment Period: 12/17/2010 - 1/16/2011 Public Hearing: 1/6/2011	NOP/IS	City of Riverside	AQMD commented 12/29/2010
<i>Transportation</i> <u>ORC101208-02</u> Pacific Coast Highway/ Del Prado Avenue Phase 1 Street Improvement Project	The proposed project consists of the Pacific Coast Highway/ Del Prado Avenue Phase 1 streetscape improvements for the Dana Point Town Center. Comment Period: 12/8/2010 - 1/17/2011 Public Hearing: N/A	DEIR	City of Dana Point	Currently under review
<i>Transportation</i> <u>RVC101203-03</u> Perris Valley Line	The proposed project consists of extending the Metrolink commuter rail service between Riverside and Perris using existing Burlington Northern Santa Fe and San Jacinto Branch Line track. A new "Citrus Connection" would be constructed to link them. Comment Period: 12/1/2010 - 1/6/2011 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft SupEIR	Perris Valley Line	Document reviewed - No comments

DEIR - Draft Environmental Impact Report
FEIR - Final Environmental Impact Report
RDEIR - Revised Draft Environmental Impact Report
SEIR - Subsequent Environmental Impact Report
SupEIR - Supplemental EIR

NOI - Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS
NOP - Notice of Preparation
IS - Initial Study
DEA - Draft Environmental Assessment
EIS - Environmental Impact Statement

FONSI - Finding of No Significant Impact
ND - Negative Declaration
Other - Typically notices of public meetings
N/A - Not Applicable
- Project has potential environmental justice concerns due to the nature and/or location of the project.

**ATTACHMENT C
ACTIVE AQMD LEAD AGENCY PROJECTS
THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2010**

Project Description	Project Proponent	Type of Document	Status	Consultant
# Operators of Warren E & P, Inc. are proposing to install a new flare, heater treater, etc., at their refinery facility in the Wilmington area of Los Angeles. The proposed project also includes bringing six microturbines into compliance with SCAQMD permit requirements.	E & P Warren	Subsequent Mitigated Negative Declaration	SCAQMD staff is currently reviewing the administrative Draft Subsequent MND.	Environ International Corp.
The proposed project is a biomass-to-energy project that would be located at the Sunshine Canyon Landfill. Specifically, landfill operators are proposing to generate electricity by installing turbines to burn landfill gas that is currently flared.	Sunshine Canyon Landfill	Subsequent EIR	Public comment period for Notice of Preparation/Initial Study closed on December 18, 2009. SCAQMD staff is currently reviewing the administrative Draft SEIR.	ARCADIS
Shell Carson Terminal operators are proposing a permit modification to base throughput on ethanol and gasoline, not just ethanol.	Shell Carson Distribution Terminal	EIR	Public comment period for Notice of Preparation/Initial Study closed May 18, 2010. SCAQMD staff is currently reviewing the administrative Draft EIR.	AECOM
Petro Diamond operators are proposing to change current permit conditions to allow an increase in the number of annual marine vessel visits to the terminal, but limit ship visits per month.	Petro Diamond Terminal Company	Not Yet Determined	Consultant preparing Initial Study	SABS Environmental Services
The project is being proposed to comply with the recently approved amendments to the SOx RECLAIM program (Regulation XX). Specifically, the proposed project consists of installing a wet gas scrubber on the sulfuric acid plant to reduce SOx emissions.	Rhodia Inc., Dominguez Facility	Not Yet Determined	Facility operators are in the process of selecting a CEQA consultant.	Environ International Corp.

A shaded row indicates a new project.

= AQMD was contacted regarding potential environmental justice concerns due to the nature and/or location of the project.

BOARD MEETING DATE: February 4, 2011

AGENDA NO. 15

REPORT: Rule and Control Measure Forecast

SYNOPSIS: This report highlights AQMD rulemaking activity and public workshops potentially scheduled for the year 2011.

COMMITTEE: Not Applicable

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Receive and file.

Barry R. Wallerstein, D.Env.
Executive Officer

EC:LT:cg

The Rule and Control Measure Forecast Report provides the Board with a monthly update of AQMD's rulemaking and control measure implementation schedule. There are no scheduling changes that occurred since last month's forecast relative to the period of March 2011 through December 2011.

2011 MASTER CALENDAR Advance Target for Board Hearings

Below is a list of all rulemaking activity scheduled for the year 2011. The last four columns refer to the type of rule adoption or amendment. A more detailed description of the proposed rule adoption or amendment is located in the Attachments (A through D) under the type of rule adoption or amendment (i.e. AQMP, Toxics, Other and Climate Change).

**An asterisk indicates that the rulemaking is a potentially significant hearing.*

+This proposed rule will reduce criteria air contaminants and assist toward attainment of ambient air quality standards.

¹Subject to Board approval

California Environmental Quality Act shall be referred to as "CEQA."

Socioeconomic Analysis shall be referred to as "Socio."

2011

March		AQMP	Toxics	Other	Climate Change
1113 ^{*+}	Architectural Coatings (MCS-07)	√			
1133.1	Chipping and Grinding Activities (MCS-05)	√			
1133.3 ⁺	Emission Reduction from Green Waste Composting (MCS-05)	√			
Reg. IX	Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS)			√	
Reg. X	National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS)			√	
2005	New Source Review for RECLAIM			√	
2202	On-Road Motor Vehicle Mitigation Options			√	
April					
1162	Polyester Resin Operations (MCS-07)	√			
1311 ^{*+}	Federal PM2.5 New Source Review Program			√	
1470	Requirements for Stationary Diesel-Fueled Internal Combustion and Other Compression Ignition Engines		√		
1471	Agricultural Stationary Compression Ignition Engines		√		

2010 MASTER CALENDAR (continued)

2011

May		AQMP	Toxics	Other	Climate Change
Reg. III	Fees			√	
1107	Coating of Metal Parts and Products (MCS-07)	√			
1132	Further Control of VOC Emissions from High-Emitting Spray Booth Facilities			√	
1147	NOx Reductions from Miscellaneous Sources			√	
2511	Credit Generation Program for Locomotive Head End Power Unit Engines			√	
2512	Credit Generation Program for Ocean-Going Vessels at Berth			√	
June					
1114 ^{*+}	Control of Emissions from Refinery Coking Operations (MCS-07)	√			
2301 ^{*+}	Control of Emissions from New or Redevelopment Projects (EGM-01)	√			
4010 ^{*+}	General Provisions and Requirements for Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach (MOB-03)		√		
4020 ^{*+}	Backstop Requirements for Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach (MOB-03)		√		
July					
314	Fees for Architectural Coatings			√	
1177	Liquified Petroleum Gas Transfer and Dispensing (MCS-07)	√			
1110.2	Emissions from Gaseous- and Liquid- Fueled Engines			√	
September					
463	Storage of Organic Liquids			√	
1118	Control of Emissions from Refinery Flares			√	√

2010 MASTER CALENDAR (continued)

2011

September	(continued)	AQMP	Toxics	Other	Climate Change
1123	Pilot Program for Refinery Start-up, Shutdown and Turnaround Procedures (MCS-06)	√			
1138 ^{*+}	Charbroilers (BCM-05)	√			
October					
1173	Control of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks and Releases from Components at Petroleum Facilities and Chemical Plants				√
November					
1420	Emissions Standard for Lead		√		

2011 TO-BE DETERMINED

TBD		AQMP	Toxics	Other	Climate Change
102	Definition of Terms			√	
223	Emission Reductions Permits for Large Confined Animal Facilities	√			
1127 ⁺	Emission Reductions from Livestock Waste (MCS-05)	√			
1127.1 ⁺	Control of Emissions from Hog and Poultry Operations (MCS-05)	√			
402	Nuisance			√	
461	Gasoline Transfer and Dispensing			√	
701	Air Pollution Emergency Contingency Actions			√	
1106	Marine Coating Operations (MCS-07)	√			
1106.1	Pleasure Craft Coating Operations (MCS-07)	√			
1143	Consumer Paint Thinners & Multi-Purpose Solvents			√	

2010 MASTER CALENDAR (continued)

2011 TO-BE DETERMINED

TBD		AQMP	Toxics	Other	Climate Change
1144	Metalworking Fluids and Direct-Contact Lubricants			√	
1147	NOx Reductions from Miscellaneous Sources			√	
1151	Motor Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Non-Assembly Line Coating Operations			√	
1168	Adhesive and Sealant Applications			√	
1171	Solvent Cleaning Operations			√	
1190 Series	Fleet Vehicle Requirements			√	
Reg. XIII	New Source Review			√	
1401	New Source Review of Toxic Air Contaminants		√		
1402	Control of Toxic Air Contaminants from Existing Sources		√		
1420	Emissions Standard for Lead		√		
1420.2	Emission Standard for Lead from Medium Lead Emitting Facilities		√		
1903*+	Emission Budgets and Mitigation Program for General Conformity Projects (EGM-02)	√			
1610	Old-Vehicle Scrapping			√	
Reg. XXVII	Climate Change				√

2010 MASTER CALENDAR (continued)

2011 TO-BE DETERMINED

TBD		AQMP	Toxics	Other	Climate Change
Reg. IV, IX, X, XI, XIV, XX and XXX Rules	Various rule amendments may be needed to meet the requirements of state and federal laws, address variance issues/technology-forcing limits, or to seek additional reductions to meet the SIP short-term measure commitment. The Clean Communities Plan (CCP has been updated to include new measures to address toxic emissions in the basin. The CCP includes a variety of measures that will reduce exposure to air toxics from stationary, mobile, and area sources. Rule amendments may include updates to provide consistency with CARB Statewide Air Toxic Control Measures.	√	√	√	√

Note: AQMD may add control measures necessary to satisfy federal requirements, to abate a substantial endangerment to public health or welfare, state regulatory requirements or SIP commitment.

ATTACHMENT A

AQMP Rule Activity Schedule

This attachment lists those control measures that are being developed into rules or rule amendments for the Board consideration that are designed to implement the amendments to the 2007 Air Quality Management Plan.

2011

March	
1113 ^{*+}	<p>Architectural Coatings (MCS-07) <i>[Projected Emission Reduction: TBD]</i> The proposed amendments would further clarify language to improve rule enforceability and seek additional VOC reductions from colorants and specialty coating categories. <i>Naveen Berry 909.396.2363 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>
1133.1 1133.3 ⁺	<p>Chipping and Grinding Activities (MCS-05) Emission Reductions from Green Waste Composting (MCS-05) <i>[Projected Emission Reduction: TBD]</i> Proposed Rule 1133.3 and amendments to 1133.1 would reduce volatile organic compounds (VOC) and ammonia (NH₃) emissions from green waste composting. <i>Jill Whynot 909.396.3104 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>
April	
1162	<p>Polymer Resin Operations (MCS-07) <i>[Projected Emission Reduction: N/A]</i> Proposed amendments to Rule 1162 would require further VOC reductions from new or emerging technologies such as the use of low-monomer resins and other adjustments based on the availability of technology. <i>Naveen Berry 909.396.2363 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>
May	
1107	<p>Coating of Metal Parts and Products (MCS-07) <i>[Projected Emission Reduction: N/A]</i> Amendments to Rule 1107 would further reduce VOC emissions and improve rule clarity and enforceability. <i>Naveen Berry 909.396.2363 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>
June	
1114 ^{*+}	<p>Control of Emissions from Refinery Coking Operations (MCS-07) <i>[Projected Emission Reduction for both rules: TBD]</i> Proposed Rule 1114 will establish emission limits and other requirements for the operation of coking units at petroleum refineries <i>Naveen Berry 909.396.2363 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>

ATTACHMENT A

AQMP Rule Activity Schedule (continued)

2011

June	(continued)
2301 ^{*+}	<p>Control of Emissions from New or Redevelopment Projects (EGM-01) <i>[Projected Emission Reduction: Committed to reduce 0.5 tons per day of VOC, 0.8 tons per day of NOx, and 0.5 tons per day of PM2.5 in 2023.]</i> Rule 2301 would implement Control Measure EGM-01 of the 2007 AQMP to manage emissions growth from new and redevelopment projects. <i>Carol Gomez 909.396.3264 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>
July	
1177	<p>Liquid Petroleum Gas Transfer and Dispensing (MCS-07) <i>[Projected Emission Reduction for both rules: TBD]</i> Proposed Rule 1177 will establish controls for transfer and dispensing of liquefied propane gas. <i>Naveen Berry 909.396.2363 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>
September	
1123	<p>Pilot Program for Refinery Start-up, Shutdown and Turnaround Procedures (MCS-06) <i>[Projected Emission Reduction: N/A]</i> Rule 1123 would implement 2007 AQMP, Control Measure MCS-06 by identifying improved operating procedures and best management practices to reduce emissions from start-up, shutdown and turnaround operations. <i>Naveen Berry 909.396.2363 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Leu (3059)</i></p>
1138 ^{*+}	<p>Control of Emissions from Restaurant Operations (BCM-05) <i>[Projected Emission Reduction: TBD]</i> The proposed amended rule will add requirements for under-fired charbroilers and implement 2007 AQMP Control Measure BCM-05. <i>Jill Whynot 909.396.3104 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>

ATTACHMENT A

AQMP Rule Activity Schedule (continued)

TO-BE DETERMINED 2011

To-Be Determined	
<p>223 1127⁺ 1127.1⁺</p>	<p>Emission Reduction Permits for Large Confined Animal Facilities Emission Reductions from Livestock Waste (MCS-05) Control of Emissions from Hog and Poultry Operations (MCS-05) <i>[Projected Emission Reduction unknown and TBD]</i> Proposed amendments to Rule 223 may be necessary to harmonize rule requirements with those in Rules 1127 and 1127.1. Proposed amendments to Rule 1127 and Proposed Rule 1127.1 will seek to reduce VOC and other pollutant emissions from livestock operations and implement control measure MCS-05 of the 2007 AQMP. <i>Laki Tisopulos 909.396.3123 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>
<p>1106</p>	<p>Marine Coating Operations (MCS-07) <i>[Projected Emission Reduction: N/A]</i> Proposed amendments will further reduce VOC emissions from the application of marine coatings. Amendments may also improve clarity and enforceability. <i>Naveen Berry 909.396.2363 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>
<p>1106.1</p>	<p>Pleasure Craft Coating Operations (MCS-07) <i>[Projected Emission Reduction: unknown]</i> Amendments to Rule 1106.1 will reduce VOC emissions from the application of coatings to pleasure craft and improve the enforceability and clarity of the rule. <i>Naveen Berry 909.396.2363 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>
<p>1903^{*+}</p>	<p>Emission Budgets and Mitigation Program for General Conformity Projects (EGM-02) <i>[Projected Emission Reduction: N/A]</i> Rule 1903 would implement Control Measure EGM-02 of the 2007 AQMP. The rule would specify procedures for how federal projects subject to general conformity could access an emission budget and/or pay mitigation fees for emissions from the project. <i>Joe Cassmassi 909.396.3155 909.396.3155 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>

ATTACHMENT A

AQMP Rule Activity Schedule (continued)

TO-BE DETERMINED 2011

To-Be Determined	(continued)
Reg. IV, IX, X, XI, XIV, XX and XXX Rules	Various rule amendments may be needed to meet the requirements of state and federal laws, address variance issues/technology-forcing limits, or to seek additional reductions to meet the SIP short-term measure commitment. The Clean Communities Plan (CCP) has been updated to include new measures to address toxic emissions in the basin. The CCP includes a variety of measures that will reduce exposure to air toxics from stationary, mobile, and area sources. Rule amendments may include updates to provide consistency with CARB Statewide Air Toxic Control Measures.

ATTACHMENT B

Toxics Rule Activity Schedule

This attachment lists those rules or rule amendments for the Governing Board consideration that are designed to implement the Air Toxics Control Plan.

2011

April	
1470	Requirements for Stationary Diesel-Fueled Internal Combustion and Other Compression Ignition Engines
1471	<p>Requirements for Diesel-Fueled Internal Combustion and Other Compression Ignition Engines Used in Agricultural Operations <i>[Projected Emission Reduction: TBD]</i> CARB has amended the ATCM for stationary diesel-fueled internal combustion engines to reduce particulate emissions from stationary diesel powered agricultural engines that are used for growing crops, raising fowl or other animals at farms, ranches, universities, or other places. Proposed Rule 1471 will consolidate requirements for existing and new diesel-powered agricultural engines. <i>Susan Nakamura 909.396.3105 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>
June	
4010 ^{*+}	General Provisions and Requirements for Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach (MOB-03)
4020 ^{*+}	<p>Backstop Requirements for Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach (MOB-03) <i>[Projected Emission Reduction: TBD]</i> The proposed rules will address toxic and criteria pollutant emissions from new and existing port-related sources. <i>Susan Nakamura 909.396.3105 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>
November	
1420	<p>Emissions Standard for Lead <i>[Projected Emission Reduction: TBD]</i> Rule 1420 would be amended to incorporate the 2008 National Ambient Air Quality Standard for Lead and may include measures to reduce lead emissions to ensure compliance with the new standard. <i>Susan Nakamura 909.396.3105 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>

ATTACHMENT B

Toxics Rule Activity Schedule (continued)

To-Be Determined 2011

To-Be Determined	
<p>1401 1402</p>	<p>New Source Review of Toxic Air Contaminants</p> <p>Control of Toxic Air Contaminants from Existing Sources <i>[Projected Emission Reduction: TBD]</i> The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) periodically reviews the list of toxic compounds and revises or establishes risk values. Rules 1401 and 1402 will be amended to revise the list of TACs. OEHHA is currently revising their risk assessment guidelines and, when adopted, District guidelines will be amended requiring Board approval. In addition, other administrative changes may be proposed. <i>Susan Nakamura 909.396.3105 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>
<p>1420 1420.2</p>	<p>Emission Standard for Lead</p> <p>Emission Standard for Lead from Medium Lead Emitting Facilities <i>[Projected Emission Reduction: TBD]</i> In October 2008, U.S. EPA lowered the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for lead from 1.5 to 0.15 ug/m³. Proposed Amended Rule 1420 and Proposed Rule 1420.2 will apply to lead sources and will include requirements to ensure the Basin meets the new lead standard. <i>Susan Nakamura 909.396.3105 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>
<p>Reg. IV, IX, X, XI, XIV, XX and XXX Rules</p>	<p>Various rule amendments may be needed to meet the requirements of state and federal laws, address variance issues/technology-forcing limits, or to seek additional reductions to meet the SIP short-term measure commitment. The Clean Communities Plan (CCP) has been updated to include new measures to address toxic emissions in the basin. The CCP includes a variety of measures that will reduce exposure to air toxics from stationary, mobile, and area sources. Rule amendments may include updates to provide consistency with CARB Statewide Air Toxic Control Measures.</p>

ATTACHMENT C

Other Rule Activity Schedule

This attachment lists those rules or rule amendments for the Governing Board consideration that are designed to improve rule enforceability, SIP corrections, or implementing state or federal regulations.

2011

March	
Reg. IX Reg. X	<p>Standards for Performance for New Stationary Sources National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants Periodic amendments to Regulation IX and X incorporate new or amended standards by reference that were approved during the prior calendar year. <i>Jill Whynot 909.396.3104 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>
2005	<p>New Source Review for RECLAIM [Projected Emission Reduction: TBD] The proposed amendment is to address recurring RTC holding requirements for emission increases at existing RECLAIM facilities. <i>Danny Luong 909.396.2622 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>
2202	<p>On-Road Motor Vehicle Mitigation Options [Projected Emission Reduction: unknown] Proposed Rule 2202 amendments will include language to clarify program options, facilitate meeting rule emission reduction targets, and clarify definitions. Rule 2202 supporting guidelines will also be updated to reflect rule requirements, policies, and practices. <i>Carol Gomez 909.396.3264 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>
April	
1311 ^{*+}	<p>Federal PM2.5 New Source Review Program [Projected Emission Reduction: N/A] Proposed Rule 1311 will implement U.S. EPA's New Source Review program requirements relative to PM2.5. <i>Jill Whynot 909.396.3104 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>
May	
Reg. III	<p>Fees [Projected Emission Reduction: N/A] Amend fee rules in accordance with FY 2011-12 AQMD Budget. <i>Jill Whynot 909.396.3104 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>
1132	<p>Further Control of VOC Emissions from High-Emitting Spray Booth Facilities [Projected Emission Reduction: N/A] The proposed amendments will seek to revise the emission reporting from fiscal year to calendar year to reflect the revised reporting period. <i>Naveen Berry 909.396.2363 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>

ATTACHMENT C

Other Rule Activity Schedule (continued)

2011

May	(continued)
1147	<p>NOx Reductions From Miscellaneous Sources <i>[Projected Emission Reduction: N/A]</i> Proposed amendments are to clarify the fuel and time meters requirements. <i>Joe Cassmassi 909.396.3155 909.396.3155 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>
2511	<p>Credit Generation Program for Locomotive Head End Power Unit Engines <i>[Projected Emission Reduction: TBD]</i> Develop a rule to allow generation of PM mobile source emission reduction credits from Locomotive Head End Power Unit Engines. Credits will be generated by retrofitting engines with PM controls or replacing the engines with new lower-emitting engines. <i>Randal Pasek 909.396.2251 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>
2512	<p>Credit Generation Program for Ocean-Going Vessels at Berth <i>[Projected Emission Reduction: TBD]</i> Develop a rule to allow generation of PM, NOx and SOx emission reduction credits from ocean going vessels while at berth. Credits will be generated by controlling the emissions from auxiliary engines and boilers of ships while docked. <i>Randal Pasek 909.396.2251 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>
July	
314	<p>Fees of Architectural Coatings <i>[Projected Emission Reduction: TBD]</i> The proposed amendments would improve clarity and reporting requirements as well as consider an exemption from fees for small manufacturers. <i>Naveen Berry 909.396.2363 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>
1110.2	<p>Emissions from Gaseous- and Liquid-Fueled Engines <i>[Projected Emission Reduction: TBD]</i> Amendments to Rule 1110.2 are proposed to address the impacts of contaminants in biogas used to fuel power generators at landfills and municipal waste facilities. The amendments may result in a delay or loss of emissions reductions <i>Joe Cassmassi 909.396.3155 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>
September	
463	<p>Storage of Organic Liquids <i>[Projected Emission Reduction: N/A]</i> The proposed amendment will seek to alter a test method for determining sulfur compounds with greater accuracy. <i>Naveen Berry 909.396.2363 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>

ATTACHMENT C

Other Rule Activity Schedule (continued)

2011

September	(continued)
1118	<p>Control of Emissions from Refinery Flares <i>[Projected Emission Reduction: TBD]</i> Amendments may be necessary to address results of the additional analysis required by the adopting resolution for the last amendment and to consider the advances in monitoring technology. Amendments may also be necessary to implement an AB 32 measure. <i>Naveen Berry 909.396.2363 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>

To-Be Determined 2011

To-Be Determined	
102	<p>Definition of Terms <i>[Projected Emission Reduction: N/A]</i> Proposed amendments to Rule 102 may be necessary to include compounds exempted by the U.S. EPA with consideration for health risks as defined by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA). <i>Naveen Berry 909.396.2363 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>
402	<p>Nuisance <i>[Projected Emission Reduction: TBD]</i> AQMD staff will assess the feasibility of expanding the current nuisance rule as part of a proposed measure in the draft Clean Communities Plan (CCP). The assessment may result in a recommendation to amend Rule 402 to make it more effective and more responsive to public complaints. <i>Susan Nakamura 909.396.3105 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>
461	<p>Gasoline Transfer and Dispensing <i>[Projected Emission Reduction: TBD]</i> Proposed amendments to Rule 461 will explore the feasibility of further reducing VOC and toxic emissions from gasoline dispensing facilities by improving implementation of the Enhanced Vapor Recovery Regulation. <i>Naveen Berry 909.396.2363 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>
701	<p>Air Pollution Emergency Contingency Actions <i>[Projected Emission Reduction: N/A]</i> Proposed amendments to Rule 701 will update the episode criteria to reflect newly established standards and clarify air quality reporting and dissemination protocol. <i>Joe Cassmassi 909.396.3155 909.396.3155 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>

ATTACHMENT C

Other Rule Activity Schedule (continued)

To-Be Determined 2011

To-Be Determined	(continued)
1143	<p>Consumer Paint Thinners & Multi-Purpose Solvents <i>[Projected Emission Reduction: N/A]</i> Proposed amendments may be necessary for further clarification and possible exemptions. <i>Naveen Berry 909.396.2363 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>
1144	<p>Metalworking Fluids and Direct-Contact Lubricants <i>[Projected Emission Reduction: N/A]</i> Proposed amendments may be necessary to incorporate results from on-going technology assessments for specific facilities. <i>Naveen Berry 909.396.2363 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>
1147	<p>NOx Reductions From Miscellaneous Sources <i>[Projected Emission Reduction: N/A]</i> Proposed amendments may be necessary to address implementation issues. <i>Joe Cassmassi 909.396.3155 909.396.3155 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>
1151 ^{*+}	<p>Motor Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Non-Assembly Line Coating Operations <i>[Projected Emission Reduction: unknown]</i> Amendments to the rule may be necessary to reflect further findings relative to recordkeeping requirements for tertiary butyl acetate (TBAC). <i>Laki Tisopoulos 909.396.3123 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>
1168	<p>Adhesive and Sealant Applications <i>[Projected Emission Reduction: N/A]</i> Amendments to Rule 1168 may be necessary to reflect improvements in adhesive and sealants technology. <i>Naveen Berry 909.396.2363 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>
1171	<p>Solvent Cleaning Operations <i>[Projected Emission Reduction: N/A]</i> The proposed amendment may consider technology assessments conducted for the cleanup of affected equipment. <i>Naveen Berry 909.396.2363 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>
1190 Series	<p>Fleet Vehicle Requirements <i>[Projected Emission Reduction: TBD]</i> Amendments to Rule 1190 series fleet rules may be necessary to address remaining outstanding implementation issues and in the event the court's future action requires amendments. In addition, the current fleet rules may be expanded to achieve additional air quality and air toxic benefits. <i>Dean Saito 909.396.2647 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>

ATTACHMENT C

Other Rule Activity Schedule (continued)

To-Be Determined 2011

To-Be Determined	(continued)
Reg. XIII	<p>New Source Review <i>[Projected Emission Reduction: TBD]</i> Proposed amendments will address U.S. EPA comments on SIP approvability issues and/or requirements that may result from U.S. EPA amendments, legislation or CARB requirements. Amendments may also be proposed for clarity and improved enforceability. <i>Jill Whynot 909.396.3104 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>
1610	<p>Old-Vehicle Scrapping <i>[Projected Emission Reduction: TBD]</i> Proposed amendment may be necessary to harmonize the rule with voluntary state vehicle scrapping program. <i>Naveen Berry 909.396.2363 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>
Reg. IV, IX, X, XI, XIV, XX and XXX Rules	<p>Various rule amendments may be needed to meet the requirements of state and federal laws, address variance issues/technology-forcing limits, or to seek additional reductions to meet the SIP short-term measure commitment. The Clean Communities Plan (CCP) has been updated to include new measures to address toxic emissions in the basin. The CCP includes a variety of measures that will reduce exposure to air toxics from stationary, mobile, and area sources. Rule amendments may include updates to provide consistency with CARB Statewide Air Toxic Control Measures.</p>

ATTACHMENT D

Climate Change

This attachments lists rules or rule amendments for the Governing Board consideration that are designed to implement South Coast Air Quality Managements District’s Climate Change Policy or for consistency with state or federal rules.

2011

September	
1118	<p>Control of Emissions from Refinery Flares <i>[Projected Emission Reduction: TBD]</i> Amendments may be necessary to address results of the additional analysis required by the adopting resolution for the last amendment and to consider the advances in monitoring technology. Amendments may also be necessary to implement an AB 32 measure. <i>Naveen Berry 909.396.2363 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>
October	
1173	<p>Control of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks and Releases from Components at Petroleum Facilities and Chemical Plants <i>[Projected Emission Reduction: TBD]</i> Amendment to Rule 1173 may be necessary to address greenhouse gas emissions from petroleum facilities and chemical plants. <i>Naveen Berry 909.396.2363 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>

To-Be Determined 2011

To-Be Determined	
Reg. XXVII	<p>Climate Change <i>[Projected Emission Reduction: TBD]</i> Additional protocols may be added to Rules 2701 and 2702. <i>Jill Whynot 909.396.3104 CEQA: Smith (3054) Socio: Lieu (3059)</i></p>
Reg. IV, IX, X, XI, XIV, XX and XXX Rules	<p>Various rule amendments may be needed to meet the requirements of state and federal laws, address variance issues/technology-forcing limits, or to seek additional reductions to meet the SIP short-term measure commitment. The Clean Communities Plan (CCP) has been updated to include new measures to address toxic emissions in the basin. The CCP includes a variety of measures that will reduce exposure to air toxics from stationary, mobile, and area sources. Rule amendments may include updates to provide consistency with CARB Statewide Air Toxic Control Measures.</p>

BOARD MEETING DATE: February 4, 2011

AGENDA NO. 16

PROPOSAL: Report of RFPs and RFQs Scheduled for Release in February

SYNOPSIS: This report summarizes the RFPs and RFQs for budgeted services over \$75,000 scheduled to be released for advertisement for the month of February.

COMMITTEE: Administrative, January 14, 2011, Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Approve the release of RFPs/RFQs for the month of February.

Barry R. Wallerstein, D.Env.
Executive Officer

MO:lg

Background

At its January 8, 2010 meeting, the Board approved a revised Procurement Policy and Procedure. Under the revised policy, RFPs and RFQs for budgeted items over \$75,000, which follow the standard evaluation criteria, no longer require individual Board approval. However, a monthly report of all RFPs and RFQs over \$75,000 is included as part of the Board agenda package and the Board may, if desired, take individual action on any item. The report provides the title and synopsis of the RFP or RFQ, the budgeted funds available, the release date, the closing date, the type of evaluation method, and the AQMD contact.

Outreach

In accordance with AQMD's Procurement Policy and Procedure, a public notice advertising the RFP/RFQ and inviting bids will be published in the Los Angeles Times, the Orange County Register, the San Bernardino Sun, and Riverside County Press Enterprise newspapers to leverage the most cost-effective method of outreach to the entire South Coast Basin.

Additionally, potential bidders may be notified utilizing AQMD's own electronic listing of certified minority vendors. Notice of the RFP/RFQ will be mailed to the Black and Latino Legislative Caucuses and various minority chambers of commerce and business associations, and placed on the Internet at AQMD's website (<http://www.aqmd.gov>)

where it can be viewed by making menu selections “Inside AQMD”/“Employment and Business Opportunities”/“Business Opportunities” or by going directly to <http://www.aqmd.gov/rfp/index.html>). Information is also available on AQMD’s bidder’s 24-hour telephone message line (909) 396-2724.

Proposal Evaluation

Proposals received will be evaluated by applicable diverse panels of technically qualified individuals familiar with the subject matter of the project or equipment and may include outside public sector or academic community expertise.

Attachment

Report of RFPs and RFQs Scheduled for Release in February

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**February 4, 2011 Board Meeting
Report on RFPs and RFQs Scheduled for Release in February**

STANDARDIZED SERVICES

NONE

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OR SPECIAL TECHNICAL EXPERTISE

NONE

REQUESTS FOR QUALIFICATIONS - Prequalified Vendor List

RFQ #Q2011-04	Issue Request for Qualifications to Prequalify Providers of Temporary Employment Services	JOHNSON/3018
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The current list of prequalified providers of temporary employment services expires June 30, 2011. This action is to issue an RFQ to solicit statements of qualifications from providers of temporary employment services interested in being prequalified to provide these services to AQMD through June 30, 2014.

REQUEST FOR QUOTATIONS – Commercial Off-the-Shelf Equipment

NONE

BOARD MEETING DATE: February 4, 2011

AGENDA NO. 17

REPORT: Summary of Changes to FY 2010-11 Approved Budget

SYNOPSIS This is the mid-year report of budget changes for FY 2010-11.

COMMITTEE: Not Applicable

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Receive and file.

Barry R. Wallerstein, D.Env.
Executive Officer

MBO:DRP:lg

Background

After the close of each fiscal year, staff has prepared and presented to the Board a report of revisions made during the year to the budget. The attached list of Board-approved budget changes reflect actions taken by the Board during the initial six months of the current fiscal year which have increased the operating budget. In addition to these Board-approved changes, organizational unit-requested budget changes have also been made which did not increase the budget but reallocated already-budgeted funds within a Major Object to meet operational needs.

Organizational unit-requested budget changes included such items as a transfer of budgeted funds from Planning, Rules and Area Sources to Information Management for transportation database enhancements, maintenance on the Rule 2202 computer system, and enhancements to the Annual Emissions Reporting System; from District General to Information Management for the development of modules in support of electronic receivables posting and for billing system modifications to incorporate California Consumer Price Index (CPI) rebates; from Finance to Information Management for PeopleSoft Finance module implementation; and from District General to Legislative and Public Affairs for community outreach efforts. Expenditures relating to budget increases and/or transfers follow Board-established policy regarding purchasing and contracting.

BOARD-APPROVED FY 2010-11 BUDGET CHANGES (JULY – DECEMBER)

<u>Date of Board Action</u>	<u>Budget Increases</u>	<u>Description</u>
June 2010	\$ 200,000	From Undesignated Fund Balance – for consulting services to develop Greenhouse Gas Registry.
June 2010	\$ 1,995,000	From Undesignated Fund Balance – for labor agreement costs for period Sept 2010-June 2011.
July 2010	\$ 645,500	From the U.S. EPA – for the PM2.5 Monitoring program (\$310,000); for the reallocation of unspent Section 105, Year 18, PAMS program funds (\$197,000); for the reallocation of unspent funds from the Community-Scale Air Toxics Monitoring program (\$41,000); and for the NATTS program (\$97,500).
July 2010	\$ 385,116	From the U.S. DHS – for the Enhanced Particulate Monitoring program.
July 2010	\$ 800,000	From Designation for Litigation and Enforcement – for outside litigation assistance related to the internal credit bank.
July 2010	\$ 58,880	From the AB 2766 Discretionary Fund – to facilitate the payment of MSRC miscellaneous direct and travel costs.
September 2010	\$ 78,487	From Rule 1309.1 Priority Reserve Fund – for AB 118 AQIP Advanced Locomotive Aftertreatment Technology Demonstration Project.
September 2010	\$ 150,957	From CARB – for AB 118 AQIP Advanced Locomotive Aftertreatment Technology Demonstration Project.
September 2010	\$ 25,000	From the U.S. EPA – for Motive Power, Inc. contract to redesign SCR system on Metrolink passenger locomotive.
September 2010	\$ 1,000,000	From the U.S. EPA – for heavy-duty diesel truck retrofit project funded under the National Clean Diesel Funding Assistance Program.

BOARD-APPROVED FY 2010-11 BUDGET CHANGES (JULY – DECEMBER) Cont.

<u>Date of Board Action</u>	<u>Budget Increases</u>	<u>Description</u>
September 2010	\$ 50,000	From the AQIP Special Revenue Fund – to assist in implementing an enhanced “Mow Down Air Pollution 2010” program.
September 2010	\$ 150,000	From the U.S. DOE – for contract to upgrade existing LNG fueling facility in the City of Ontario.
September 2010	\$ 600,000	From the Clean Fuels Program Fund – for technical assistance, expert consultation, public outreach and technical conference sponsorship, and advanced technology vehicle leases.
September 2010	\$ 300,000	From the Carl Moyer Program AB 923 Fund – to support administrative, outreach education and other directly related AB 923 activities.
September 2010	\$ 300,000	From the Prop 1B Goods Movement Fund – to support administrative and technical assistance and other directly related Prop 1B/Goods Movement activities.
October 2010	\$ 170,080	From Undesignated Fund Balance (Walmart settlement public outreach funds) – for AQMD Signature Video.
October 2010	\$ 550,000	From Rule 1309.1 Priority Reserve Fund – for advice and litigation services regarding the internal offset accounts, including the re-adoption of Rule 1315.
November 2010	\$ 400,000	From Undesignated Fund Balance (Walmart settlement public outreach funds) – for the Chinese-American Advertising Initiative.
November 2010	\$ 996,300	From U.S. EPA – for Section 105, 19 th year, PAMS program funds (\$882,800); Lead Monitoring Network (\$47,500); and PM2.5 Monitoring Program (\$66,000).
November 2010	\$ 425,000	From Designation for Litigation and Enforcement – for matters to be handled by specialized legal counsel.

BOARD-APPROVED FY 2010-11 BUDGET CHANGES (JULY – DECEMBER) Cont.

<u>Date of Board Action</u>	<u>Budget Increases</u>	<u>Description</u>
December 2010	\$ 236,018	From Undesignated Fund Balance – for legislative advocacy in Washington, DC.
December 2010	\$ 91,750	From Undesignated Fund Balance – for legislative advocacy in Sacramento.
December 2010	\$ 66,300	From Undesignated Fund Balance – for CBS-2 TV Weather Sponsorship.
December 2010	\$ 68,000	From Undesignated Fund Balance – to implement four additional Air Quality Institute programs.
December 2010	\$ 120,000	From Undesignated Fund Balance – to purchase and implement an electronic contact database.
	<u>\$ 9,862,388</u>	Total Board-approved FY 2010-11 mid-year Budget changes

Sources of Funding:

\$1,937,367	<i>Interfund Transfers</i>
\$3,352,873	<i>Grants/Contracts</i>
\$1,225,000	<i>Budget Designations</i>
\$3,347,148	<i>Undesignated Fund Balance</i>
<u>\$129,819,623</u>	FY 2010-11 Adopted Budget
<u>\$139,682,011</u>	FY 2010-11 Budget as of December 2010

BOARD MEETING DATE: February 4, 2011

AGENDA NO. 18

PROPOSAL: Status Report on Major Projects for Information Management Scheduled to Start During Last Six Months of FY 2010-11

SYNOPSIS: Information Management is responsible for data systems management services in support of all AQMD operations. This action is to provide the monthly status report on major automation contracts and projects to be initiated by Information Management during the last six months of FY 2010-11.

COMMITTEE: Not Applicable

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Receive and file.

Barry R. Wallerstein, D.Env.
Executive Officer

JCM:MAH:OSM:nv

Background

Information Management (IM) provides a wide range of information systems and services in support of all AQMD operations. IM's primary goal is to provide automated tools and systems to implement Board-approved rules and regulations, and to improve internal efficiencies. The annual Budget specifies projects planned during the fiscal year to develop, acquire, enhance, or maintain mission-critical information systems. As provided last July for the first six months of the fiscal year, Information Management is providing this report to detail major projects/contracts or purchases that are expected during the last six months.

Summary of Report

The attached report identifies each of the major projects/contracts or purchases that are expected to come before the Board between January 1 and June 30, 2011. Information provided for each project includes a brief project description, FY 2010-11 Budget, and the schedule associated with known major milestones (issue RFP/RFQ, execute contract, etc.).

Attachments(s)

Information Management Major Projects
for the Period January 1 through June 30, 2011

ATTACHMENT
February 4, 2011 Board Meeting
Information Management Major Projects
for the Period of January 1 through June 30, 2011

Item	Brief Description	Budgeted Funds	Schedule of Board Actions	Status
System Enhancements	Provide Enhancements for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permitting Systems • Compliance Systems • CLASS System Maintenance 	\$384,000	March 4, 2011	On Schedule
Mini Computer Hardware and Software Support	Approve purchase of maintenance and support services for mini-computer hardware/software.	\$92,150	Approve Sole Source Purchase April 1, 2011	On Schedule

Double-lined Rows - Board Agenda items current for this month
Shaded Rows - activities completed

BOARD MEETING DATE: February 4, 2011

AGENDA NO. 20

REPORT: Administrative Committee

SYNOPSIS: The Administrative Committee met on Friday, January 14, 2011. The Committee discussed various issues detailed in the Committee report. The next Administrative Committee meeting is scheduled for Friday, February 11, 2011, at 10:00 a.m. in Conference Room CC-8.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Receive and file.

Dr. William A. Burke, Chair
Administrative Committee

tc

Attendance: Attending the January 14, 2011 meeting were Chair Dr. William A. Burke and Supervisor Josie Gonzales via videoconference. Committee Members Mayor Dennis Yates, Jane Carney and Mayor Ron Loveridge were present at AQMD.

ACTION/DISCUSSION ITEMS:

1. **Board Members' Concerns:** Mayor Yates congratulated Supervisor Gonzales on her appointment as Chair of the San Bernardino Board of Supervisors.
2. **Chairman's Report of Approved Travel:** Dr. Wallerstein stated that Supervisor Gonzales traveled to Sacramento on January 5-6, 2011 to participate at the California Fuel Cell Partnership meeting; she is Chair this year. Dr. Burke stated he was pleased that AQMD has such a fine representative. Supervisor Gonzales stated that she supports active collaboration whereby AQMD can serve a major role in promoting zero-emission technologies.

3. **Approval of Compensation for Board Member Assistant(s)/Consultant(s):**
None.
4. **Report of Approved Out-of-Country Travel:** Dr. Wallerstein stated that he will be traveling to London to attend the European Carbon Capture and Storage conference, which is a major front of climate change issues. This conference is organized by Platts, a leading global provider of energy statistical information and analysis. The conference is in its fifth year and distinguished energy experts will be attending.
5. **Report/Discussion of 2010 Time Capsule:** Dr. Wallerstein stated that, as per prior concurrence of the Committee, the time capsule had been opened up by staff at the AQMD year-end gathering. (It was originally sealed in 1991 for opening upon the planned 2010 ozone attainment year.) He noted the various contents. Mayor Loveridge noted that in 1965 the City of Riverside had 200 smog alerts, and he emphasized that while attainment had not yet been reached, tremendous progress had been made. He requested to review items #70 (“Making Clean Air a Priority” (30 pp.) and #71 (“The Challenge of Attainment” -- April 1990). Dr. Wallerstein also noted that he was requesting staff to suggest items to be placed in the capsule to be reopened at a to-be-determined future year, but will discuss with the Committee Members what items will be placed in it.

FEBRUARY AGENDA ITEMS:

6. **Receive Public Input on Executive Officer’s Proposed Program Goals/Objectives for FY 2011-12:** Dr. Wallerstein stated that this item is brought before the Committee each year as a draft of the goals and objectives of the agency and is provided to the public as part of the budget process. He stated that in addition to the ongoing programs there are three priority projects included in this year’s report: (1) Commence demonstration/deployment of a zero-emission cargo container movement system; (2) Incentivize five megawatts of in-basin renewable distributed electricity generation and storage to support electric technology applications; and (3) Make substantial progress in creating programs to facilitate construction of new and modified stationary sources in areas where the supply of emissions offsets is limited, consistent with AQMD’s clean air objectives.

Supervisor Gonzales suggested that any desirable basic structures needed to support the goals and objectives be delineated by using footnotes or asterisks. Mayor Loveridge stated that AQMD should more strongly describe its intended efforts with SCAG and SB375. He also stated that with the reduced federal and state funding, AQMD needs to defend vital programs; Dr. Wallerstein responded that will be covered

via legislative goals and objectives. Dr. Burke affirmed that there is a concern with state funding and a great need for enhanced SCAG partnership.

Mrs. Carney asked about the senior conferences being scheduled, and Dr. Wallerstein answered that Councilwoman Perry requested these conferences as seniors were a key audience regarding air quality issues. Dr. Burke stated that recently Councilwoman Perry held a seniors conference which was attended by 3,000 constituents. He mentioned that seniors' lives on average have been extended by 22% over previous projections. Dr. Wallerstein stated that this is a major activity for staff to undertake, but previous conferences have already been held regarding green technologies, youth, and regional health impacts, and noted that seniors are an important constituency. Mrs. Carney asked if AQMD would again conduct youth conferences in the near future, and Dr. Wallerstein answered affirmatively. Supervisor Gonzales added that seniors now are more active in later years and add their life experiences. Mayor Yates suggested also pursuing venture capital funding for major projects, such as widening of the 710 freeway or moving freight or storing electricity. Dr. Burke agreed with this suggestion.

7. **Report of RFPs and RFQs Schedule for Release in February:** Michael O'Kelly, Chief Financial Officer, stated that there is an RFQ to prequalify providers for temporary employment services.

Moved by Yates; seconded by Gonzales; unanimously approved.

8. **Amend Contract to Provide Technical Support for AQMD PAMS Upper Meteorological Monitoring Network:** Laki Tisopulos, Asst. DEO/Planning, Rule Development & Area Sources, stated in February 2010 AQMD entered into contracts with Sonoma Technology, Inc. to provide technical support to maintain monitoring networks. Staff is proposing to exercise the first of the three-year extension option for an amount of \$100,000 based on good performance. Funding is allocated from EPA's Section 105 grant money.

Moved by Carney; seconded by Loveridge; unanimously approved.

Mayor Yates left at 10:57 a.m. to attend the Local Government & Small Business Assistance Advisory Group meeting.

9. **Execute Contract for Janitorial Services at Diamond Bar Headquarters:** Bill Johnson, Asst. DEO/Administrative & Human Resources, stated that staff is recommending to award a contract to Diamond Contract Services, which is providing acceptable health insurance to their employees. Mrs. Carney asked

how much more expensive this contract is than the previous, and Mr. Johnson answered \$100,000 over two years.

Moved by Carney; seconded by Gonzales; unanimously approved.

Mayor Loveridge left at 10:58 a.m. as he had a conference call to make.

10. **Amend Contract for Policy Consultation Regarding Local, State, and Federal Transportation Issues:** Pom Pom Ganguli, Asst. DEO/Legislative & Public Affairs, explained that the Board approved a contract with Lee Andrews in January 2010 related to transportation issues. The contractor has performed very well, and is proposing two major emphases this year – a major stakeholders’ conference and a focus on developing private-public partnerships. Staff is recommending approval for contract renewal of \$100,000 for a one-year period.

Moved by Carney; seconded by Gonzales; unanimously approved.

11. **Local Government & Small Business Advisory Group Minutes for the November 12, 2010 Meeting:** Attached for information only are the Local Government & Small Business Advisory Group Minutes of the November 12, 2010 meeting.
12. **Draft Environmental Justice Advisory Group minutes of the October 29, 2010 meeting:** Attached for information only are the draft Environmental Justice Advisory Group minutes of the October 29, 2010 meeting.
13. **Review February 4, 2011 Governing Board Agenda:** Dr. Wallerstein stated that Rule 1315 will be continued to the February 4th Board meeting for Board deliberation only as the hearing was concluded at the January 7th Board meeting. He stated that Proposed Rule 317 – Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fees (CAA Sections 182 and 185) will be heard at the February 4th Board meeting and is being supported by the business community, and was vetted with CARB and U.S. EPA.
14. **Other Business:** None.
15. **Public Comment:** None.

Meeting adjourned at 11:03 a.m.

Attachments

Minutes from the November 12, 2010 Local Government & Small Business Assistance
Advisory Group meeting

Draft Minutes from the October 29, 2010 Environmental Justice Advisory Group
meeting

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT & SMALL BUSINESS ASSISTANCE ADVISORY GROUP
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 2010
MEETING MINUTES**

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Dennis Yates, AQMD Governing Board Member, LGSBA Chairman
Greg Adams, L.A. County Sanitation District
Felipe Aguirre, Vice Mayor, City of Maywood
Paul Avila, P.B.A. & Associates
Jacob Haik, Office of School Board Member Richard Vladovic
Maria Elena Kennedy, Kennedy Communications
Rita Loof, RadTech International
Steve Mugg, South Orange County Representative, City of Mission Viejo

MEMBERS ABSENT:

Ronald Loveridge, AQMD Governing Board Member, LGSBA Vice Chairman
Luis Ayala, City of Alhambra
Geoffrey Blake, Metal Finishers of Southern California/All Metals
Todd Campbell, Clean Energy
Sergio Carrillo, South Bay Yellow Cab and United Checker Cab
Daniel Cunningham, Metal Finishing Association of Southern California
Lucy Dunn, Orange County Business Council
Samuel Garrison, Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce
Angelo Logan, East Yard Communities for Environmental Justice
Mary Ann Lutz, City of Monrovia
Kelly Moulton, Paralegal

OTHERS PRESENT:

Earl Elrod, Board Member Assistant (*Yates*)
Kris Flaig, City of Los Angeles
Nicole Nishimura, Board Member Assistant (*Lyou*)

AQMD STAFF:

Naveen Berry, Planning & Rules Manager
Philip Crabbe, Community Relations Manager
Kevin Durkee, Sr. Meteorologist
Peter Greenwald, Senior Policy Advisor
John Olvera, Principal Deputy District Counsel
William Sanchez, Sr. Public Affairs Manager
Nicole Soto, Secretary
Laki Tisopulos, Asst. Deputy Executive Officer
Greg Ushijima, Air Quality Engineer
Brian Yeh, Sr. AQ Engineering Manager

Agenda Item #1 - Call to Order/Opening Remarks

Chair Dennis Yates called the meeting to order at 11:01 a.m.

Agenda Item #2 – Approval of October 8, 2010 Meeting Minutes/Review of Follow-Up/Action Items

Chair Yates called for approval of the meeting minutes.

The October 8, 2010 meeting minutes were approved.

Action Item: Agendize Clean Air Action Plan presentation by Mr. Peter Greenwald.

- ✓ The Ports' Clean Air Action Plan is agendized for the current meeting. Completed.

Agenda Item #3 – Status Report on 2010 Update to Ports' Clean Air Action Plan

Mr. Peter Greenwald gave a status report on the 2010 Update to the Ports' Clean Air Action Plan.

Mr. Greg Adams asked for clarification on the reduction of NOx and port cargo. Mr. Greenwald indicated the total reduction in NOx was about 35%, while port throughput was reduced by 24%.

Mr. Paul Avila asked if the San Pedro Bay area has a separate "wish list" for the Clean Air Action Plan. Mr. Greenwald indicated that they are not a government group, but there are community organizations and environmental groups that are active in that area.

Mr. Jacob Haik commented that standards need to be statewide and nationwide to help protect the local employment and economy. Mr. Greenwald replied that staff is aware of the role the Ports play in supporting the Southern California economy and jobs, thus staff advocates for national and international standards and focuses on technology as a means of achieving the needed emission reductions.

Mr. Avila asked what the time frame is for building new ships and whether the new ships' engines will be compliant with air quality laws. Mr. Greenwald indicated that it takes three years from order to delivery. He added that any ship built after January 1, 2016 operating in an emission control area has to have 80% NOx control.

Agenda Item #4 – 2010 Ozone Season and Ongoing Air Quality Trends

Mr. Kevin Durkee provided an overview of the 2010 Ozone Season and Ongoing Air Quality Trends.

Mr. Adams asked whether the South Coast Air Basin smog trend is focused at any particular monitoring station. Mr. Durkee replied that the data is basin wide and encompasses all of the south coast air basin stations, but not the Coachella Valley.

Agenda Item #5 – Rule 1143 - Consumer Paint Thinners and Multi-Purpose Solvents

Mr. Naveen Berry gave a presentation on Rule 1143 – Consumer Paint Thinners and Multi-Purpose Solvents

Mr. Adams asked to confirm whether 100,000 gallons of these products are being sold and used each month primarily for metal surface cleaning. Mr. Berry replied that these products are used for cleaning in general, due to the small amount of solvent based paint being sold. Mr. Adams asked about the recent settlement with Lowe's. Mr. Berry replied that that was strictly for non-compliant paints and not solvents.

Mr. Steve Mugg asked whether there are any other uses for paint thinners or solvents other than cleaning. Mr. Berry replied that discussions with the Fire Departments have indicated that people use them to clean engines and boats, among other things.

Ms. Rita Loof asked if staff was able to resolve CEQA issues, and whether staff foresees any future challenges with the re-adopted rule. Mr. Berry replied that the AQMD has already been sued for the July 2010 amendments.

Mr. Haik asked about how to address illegal sales of these products. Mr. Berry replied that on paints, we have enhanced our enforcement program.

Ms. Loof asked what happens to the rule while there is an ongoing legal challenge pending. Mr. Berry indicated the rule currently remains in effect.

Agenda Item #6 – Monthly Report on Small Business Assistance Activities

No comments.

Agenda Item #7 – Update on Climate Change Activities (Written Report)

Ms. Jill Whynot provided a written report on climate change activities.

Agenda Item #8 - Other Business

Chair Yates announced to the group that the December Meeting will be held at Honolulu Harry's in Chino.

Agenda Item #9 - Public Comment

No comments.

Agenda Item #10 - Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 12:04 p.m.

**ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ADVISORY GROUP
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 2010
DRAFT MEETING MINUTES**

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Dr. Joseph Lyou, AQMD Governing Board Member, EJAG Chairman
Rhetta Alexander, San Fernando Valley Interfaith Council
Afif El-Hasan, American Lung Association
Alycia Enciso, Small Business Owner
Mary Figueroa, Riverside Community College
Maria Elena Kennedy, Quail Valley Task Force
Evelyn Knight, Long Beach Economic Development Commission
Brenda LaMothe, S. Los Angeles Service Representative for L.A. Mayor
Angelo Logan, East Yard Communities for Environmental Justice
Daniel Morales, National Alliance for Human Rights
Neal Richman, Breathe LA
Rafael Yanez, Member of the Public

MEMBERS ABSENT:

Detrich Allen, City of Los Angeles Environmental Affairs
Lawrence Beeson, Loma Linda University, School of Public Health
Suzanne Bilodeau, Knott's Berry Farm
Paul Choe, Korean Drycleaners & Laundry Association
Mimi Holt, SEIU Local 121 Registered Nurses
Andrea Hricko, Southern California Environmental Health Sciences
Pat Kennedy, Greater Long Beach Interfaith Community
Margaret Mapes, St. Joseph Center
John Moretta, Resurrection Church
Elina Nasser, Center for Occupational and Environmental Health, UCLA
William Nelson, OC Signature Properties
Paul Ong, UCLA School of Public Affairs
Salvador Ramirez, National Hispanic Environmental Council
Woodie Rucker-Hughes, NAACP – Riverside Branch

OTHERS PRESENT:

Earl Elrod, Board Member Assistant (*Yates*)
Sue Gornich, BP
Renee Moilanea, POLB
Nicole Nishimura, Board Member Assistant (*Lyou*)
Marissa Perez, Board Member Assistant, (*Mitchell*)
Darcy Wheelles, California Environmental Associates

AQMD STAFF:

Mohan Balagopalan, Air Quality and Compliance Supervisor
Alan Caldwell, Community Relations Manager
Henry Hogo, Asst. DEO, Science & Technology Advancement
Susan Nakamura, Planning and Rules Manager
John Olvera, Principal Deputy District Counsel
Jean Ospital, Health Effects Officer
William Sanchez, Sr. Public Affairs Manager
Rocio Santacruz, Sr. Public Information Specialist
Nicole Soto, Secretary
Patti Whiting, Staff Specialist

Agenda Item #1 - Call to Order/Opening Remarks

Chair Dr. Joseph Lyou called the meeting to order at 12:05 PM.

Agenda Item #2 – Approval of July 30, 2010 Meeting Minutes

Chair Lyou asked if there were any objections to the July 30, 2010 meeting minutes. Upon hearing no objections, the minutes were approved.

Ms. Alycia Enciso asked to receive the minutes further in advance. Chair Lyou said it is important to receive the minutes in a timely manner and said the minutes will be sent 10 days in advance of the meeting.

Action Item: Send meeting minutes to members 10 days in advance of the meeting.

Mr. Alan Caldwell reviewed the action items from the July 30, 2010 meeting.

Agenda Item #3 – Member Updates

Ms. Enciso discussed a new school being planned in San Bernardino next to a freeway and railroad, and requested a series of seminars for local agencies to learn about land use planning decisions. Chair Lyou asked staff to work with Ms. Enciso and any other members' interested, to discuss better land use decisions by school districts.

Action Item: Meet with members to discuss better land use decisions by school districts.

Chair Lyou mentioned the next Governing Board meeting would have several issues of importance to the committee, including a proposed Lead rule – Rule 1143, the Clean Communities Plan, and a proposal to adjust the SOx cap under the RECLAIM program. Mr. Angelo Logan asked if the items would be Action Items to adopt the proposals, and if it's the last opportunity to comment on the items. Chair Lyou stated that he could not confirm it would be the last opportunity to comment, but the items are on the Agenda in that order.

Agenda Item #4 – Update Regarding Goods Movement and Programs for Emissions Reductions (Formerly Agenda Item #7)

Mr. Henry Hogo discussed policies and programs related to goods movement. Dr. Afif El-Hasan asked about the decrease in expected cancer risk resulting from the 85% decrease in diesel emissions. Mr. Hogo responded that the decrease is almost linear, but it is a function of the source location. Mr. Logan noted there are problems with the California Air Resources Board (CARB) approach because the 85% decrease is across the board but in some cases reductions are greater for maintenance or crane operations, while in other cases the cancer risk is higher, so on average the estimate would be linear, but

the health risk is not linear in terms of emission reductions. Mr. Hogo said the proximity of residents to the source is important, so the District has commented to CARB to look at not only reducing Particulate Matter (PM) but also the risk level.

Ms. Margaret Mapes asked which four railyards were identified above. Mr. Hogo answered San Bernardino, Hobart, Commerce, and the Intermodal Container Transfer Facility (ICTF).

Mr. Rafael Yanez asked if the District has looked at modeling that shows the ability to reduce traffic by connecting the 710 freeway to the 210 freeway. Mr. Hogo said they have not specifically looked at the connection but said trucks mostly travel to the railyards and head east to San Bernardino. Mr. Yanez explained that stop and go traffic on the freeways would be relieved by reducing car traffic, which would result in trucks getting off the roads sooner. Chair Lyou noted that the Regional Transportation Plan includes considerable discussion on measures to reduce congestion, but unfortunately some of the measures only increase congestion. Mr. Hogo added that Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) conducts analysis for congestion management and they are involved in the District's planning process.

Chair Lyou asked when the Ports will reconsider the updated Clean Air Action Plan (CAAP). Mr. Hogo replied in mid November and said there will be a Stakeholder's Meeting on November 2, for which further information is available on the Port's website.

Mr. Logan asked how the Federal Air Quality Attainment Dates slide is related to the Near-Freeway Areas slide. Mr. Hogo said NO_x sources are analyzed for near roadway impacts rather than as a regional impact. Mr. Logan asked how PM 2.5 standards relate to near freeway areas. Mr. Hogo responded that NO_x emissions are a precursor to PM. Mr. Logan wondered since the slide shows more than 50% of people living near freeways, if the PM 2.5 standard is relevant to those people. Chair Lyou said it is a subject of debate and there is currently a lawsuit against the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) over the issue. Mr. Logan asked if members can recommend that the District study the topic. Chair Lyou responded the District has intervened on the side of the EPA. Mr. Hogo added the EPA has already established a NO₂ standard and regions have to meet the PM 2.5 standard, but for the next AQMP the District will review both standards. Chair Lyou said it would be helpful to hold a discussion on the lawsuit against the EPA for near roadway standards in the future.

Action Item: *Agendize or send a memo to members on the lawsuit against EPA for near roadway standards.*

Mr. Logan asked how the members can promote future policy in protecting people who live near freeways, under the present air quality standards. Chair Lyou explained the way the Clean Air Act is designed, monitoring stations are located to get Ambient Air Quality levels in a variety of places that are representative of air quality throughout the basin and are not purposely situated in the most impacted areas. He continued to say it is becoming an issue of what the true impacts are since people near roadways are not getting the same air quality protection as others. Chair Lyou said in terms of letting the Board know about the near roadway impacts, studies are being done and on the next Board Agenda there is a proposal to fund additional monitoring near freeways. Mr. Logan said if the District's goal in 2020/2035 is to use zero emission technology for transportation, then it has a direct correlation to conformity with the Regional Transportation Plan, and zero emission technology may not be used. Mr. Logan continued to say that if PM 2.5 is monitored near roadways there's going to be a major shift in the way transportation corridors are planned. He closed by recommending the dialogue should continue and to ensure that the Board knows it is a very important issue to communities.

Mr. Neal Richman asked where EPA and CARB stand on micro-particulates. Chair Lyou said the rule making process is slow and deliberate, but experienced researchers and epidemiologists widely recognize that ultra fine particulates are on the horizon. He continued to say EPA is at the first step of the process, but there is a huge gap in regulation so there are a lot of questions on how much more information is needed and how it will be regulated. Chair Lyou also noted the District is funding research in this area through grants.

Mr. El-Hasan said many of the goals that are set for 2020/2024 rely on data for the type of fuel that will be available for use at that time, which might change. Mr. Hogo said it is being taken into consideration and added that state fuel regulations for marine vessels are already in place. He continued to say the International Maritime Organization (IMO) has promulgated standards for new ships as well as for cleaner fuels, being implemented by EPA. Mr. Hogo further noted EPA has asked that the United States be considered an emission control area, so cleaner fuels will have to be used within 200 miles of the coast.

Mr. Yanez discussed two new school sites in Los Angeles, one which is at the corner of the East Los Angeles interchange where methane gas was unearthed and the gaseous emissions are blowing right into the school. The second school is built on a Superfund site, which is adjacent to a Metrolink Service Center and bounded by Highway 2 and Interstate 5 and 10. Mr. Yanez asked how Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) can build these High Schools with so many surrounding sources and what regulations and monitoring the District can implement in order to ensure the emissions don't affect the students. Ms. Enciso asked if the schools were already built. Mr. Yanez replied one is complete while the second is about 80% complete and scheduled to open next year. Chair Lyou said there was a similar case in Maywood and expressed concern that the situations are unbelievable. Ms. Margaret Mapes asked what the diversity is for the areas around the schools. Mr. Yanez responded Hispanic, Philipino, and Asian. Ms. Evelyn Knight said planning procedures are disconnected and asked how to close the gaps. Ms. Enciso stated she is concerned local agencies are not communicating with each other enough and asked what the group should start doing to educate the cities to make them aware of the issues. Chair Lyou responded that District staff regularly communicates with Local Governments and said there are opportunities for members to talk to Local Governments and he would be happy to start a process to make sure it works. Chair Lyou asked staff to explore opportunities for members to engage in better land use decisions.

Action Item: *Explore ways members can communicate with Local Governments for better land use decisions when planning schools.*

Dr. El-Hasan asked if a citizen knows there's a Superfund site, can they go to court with a Writ of Discovery and ask for an analysis of the chemicals in the area. He further asked if the chemicals are within a reasonable proximity to each other if the citizen has a legal right to ask what environmental impact report has been done on that specific combination. Mr. John Olvera explained the process would be working through the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the environmental impact analysis the responsible agency completes. Mr. Olvera added the agency would prepare a report that analyzes the factors surrounding the sites and how it would impact the surrounding communities, and through this process you have a right to comment and raise specific questions. Mr. Olvera noted if during adoption there is still concern the review wasn't done adequately, the public has a legal right to challenge the documents. Ms. Enciso asked what CEQA is. Mr. Olvera explained it is the California Environmental Quality Act, which is a process established for projects being proposed by agencies that

requires them to review environmental impacts on surrounding areas, and if there are significant impacts, the measures that will be taken to mitigate those impacts.

Ms. Kennedy asked if it's possible to create working groups under EJAG. Chair Lyou said within the Charter they are allowed to create sub-committees that are not funded or staffed, and if there is consensus to form sub-committees, they are allowed to meet and submit their reports to put on record.

Mr. Logan asked if it's in the Charter to make recommendations to the Board, which Chair Lyou confirmed. Mr. Logan recommended for the Board to consider a California Legislative approach on siting of new schools. Chair Lyou encouraged members attend the Legislative Committee Meeting, and as an EJAG member, make the proposal about problems with school siting, noting it is a more effective way of getting the request through the Board. Ms. Enciso asked when the Legislative meetings are, which Chair Lyou responded the second Friday of the month at 9:00 AM. Mr. Logan asked if his recommendation for school siting can be a formal recommendation, which Chair Lyou responded yes.

***Action Item:** Recommend the Board to consider a California Legislative approach on siting new schools.*

Mr. Yanez asked if the District issues permits for monitoring methane in basements and used the Belmont Learning Center as an example. He also asked if the District could adopt a rule to regulate methane emissions. Chair Lyou said they typically are not regulated by the District but are part of the permit process as a conditional use of the land, to mitigate the impacts, such as construct barriers or conduct monitoring. Mr. Yanez noted that local governments do not get involved in school or hospital projects. Mr. Hogo responded the monitoring would mainly be with the Department of Toxics and Substance Control (DTSC). Mr. Yanez found that the owners of the Superfund site had to go through DTSC. Chair Lyou said as part of some Superfund processes, exceptions are made in cases where it's impractical to do something, such as the Del Amo Superfund site where homes were not built because the contamination could not be removed.

Agenda Item #5 – Overview of Railroad Operations and Programs (Formerly Agenda Item #8)

Ms. Darcy Wheelles gave an overview of railroad operations and programs. Ms. Rhetta Alexander asked if the electric locomotive in Australia was considered a Tier 4. Ms. Wheelles confirmed it was and said any Tier 4 that was electric would have zero emissions so the only emissions would be from the power plant. Ms. Wheelles explained the issue with electrification in other countries is they have different trains while the U.S. system has much heavier trains and go longer distances. She continued to say electrification is very expensive and said SCAG did an analysis in the early 90's that showed the benefits did not justify the costs.

Ms. Enciso asked how railroad employees in the yards are protected from diesel particulates. Ms. Wheelles replied she did not know. Ms. Enciso asked how many Tier 2 locomotives are in the San Bernardino yard. Ms. Wheelles said she was unsure how many go through the San Bernardino yard, but that there are 100 between Union Pacific (UP) and Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) and said she could find out. Ms. Enciso said she has proposed a flag system in San Bernardino, similar to the Districts program, and asked if the flag would constantly be red in that area. Chair Lyou said meeting the air quality standards in San Bernardino is a challenging task, but also added that San Bernardino is not out of compliance with the standards for every day. Ms. Enciso asked to get more information on a possible flag program in San Bernardino, and Chair Lyou replied he would get further information.

***Action Item:** Look into the flag program and how it would apply in San Bernardino.*

Dr. El-Hasan said his understanding is once a locomotive gets to full speed, the pollutants are minimal, and asked if the issue is getting the locomotives to full speed, which Ms. Wheelles confirmed. Dr. El-Hasan asked if it is possible to launch the locomotive using a electricity based system near the railyard. Ms. Wheelles said it's a good question and she's been suggesting to the technical people to hold a forum and said she would get more information on the issue to him. Ms. Wheelles said her understanding is one needs a dual mode locomotive, which would not fit on the existing platform, and the platform would have to be made larger and entirely new. She continued to say they are quite expensive and, in addition, you have to sort out electrical issues and how you would create the infrastructure to provide electricity. Dr. El-Hasan said this is probably why the hybrids have failed and asked if it's been considered and also asked how many miles it takes to get to full speed. Ms. Wheelles said she was unsure but would check.

Ms. Brenda LaMothe referred to the charts in the presentation showing the economic slowdown and asked if the charts subsequent to that include the economic slowdown. Ms. Wheelles said the charts do not include the economic slowdown so the reduction would be greater if it was included, and also mentioned the numbers were taken from CARB.

Ms. Knight asked if Natural Gas is being considered as a potential cleaner fuel. Ms. Wheelles said there is extensive research being conducted and that Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) has been developed over the past 40 years but have all engines have been abandoned except two LNG Switchers in operation in Southern California, which are considered low emitting by CARB. Ms. Knight asked what the issue is with Natural Gas. Ms. Wheelles responded there is not as much energy in Natural Gas as there is in diesel per gallon and more fuel is needed for the same amount of work, which does not provide the emissions benefit. She continued to say LNG locomotives often have to pull an extra car of fuel.

Ms. Enciso asked if they can share a map that shows all the railroad tracks. Ms. Wheelles said she can but it's easier just to Google it and that the Federal Railroad Administration has such maps. Ms. Enciso asked if the Tier 2, 3, and 4 locomotives are being made in the United States, and Ms. Wheelles responded that she does not know because they are not being made yet. Ms. Enciso recommended that they should consider the electric locomotives and asked if they can be phased in. Ms. Wheelles said there are technical challenges to implementing the technology and if the United States decided as a policy to electrify Southern California, then it would be discussed and added that it was essentially a Government funded decision in other countries. Ms. Enciso said it should be jointly funded, and Ms. Wheelles replied that it's a question of cost analysis and cost effectiveness.

Mr. Yanez asked what the current schedule is to install particulate traps on the older locomotives and asked if the Gen-sets are being routed to Southern California. Ms. Wheelles clarified that the Gen-sets don't travel far but the Tier 2 Line Haulers do, which are the cleanest locomotives currently available, and because of the 1998 MOU are being routed to Southern California. Ms. Wheelles said there are three or four efforts to look at diesel particulate traps for locomotives since there are a variety of different locomotives. She said the District is looking into passenger diesel locomotives, BNSF and UP are working with CARB on testing switch locomotives, and UP is separately working on a medium horsepower locomotive. Ms. Wheelles said they are still in the testing phase, but thinks it could be a couple years until they become commercially available.

Chair Lyou mentioned he toured the General Atomics Full Scale Magnetic Levitation Train and said they put a demonstration project on their site and also want to put one at the Ports. He said American Maglev has invested 50 million dollars of its own money to put in magnetic levitation technology and added that General Atomics needs to make an investment in the technology. Chair Lyou asked Ms.

Wheeles to take the request to her clients that they invest in the project to reduce emissions in the most polluted areas of the country. Chair Lyou said in regards to the technical challenges with electrification, Trans-Siberian Railway is an example, and we should be able to build such a system here. Chair Lyou mentioned Mr. Logan's efforts and noted that the railroads are calculating miles per ton, but it's actually not calculated until after 500 miles have gone by and not from startup. Therefore the calculation does not include the emissions associated with getting the locomotive up to full speed. Ms. Wheeles said it's based on a report issued last year by the Federal Railroad Administration and she would have to look at the report and talk with Mr. Logan.

Ms. LaMothe asked if the railroads ever meet with groups such as EJAG so they can see their faces and hear their opinions. Ms. Wheeles said there have been extensive meetings as part of the 2005 MOU, specifically in Commerce where BNSF and UP have railyards right next to one another. She also agreed to make the railroad contact information available. Chair Lyou mentioned the offer to take a tour of the railyards, which Ms. Wheeles confirmed and added that smaller tours are better and anyone interested should email her for arrangements. Chair Lyou instructed members to contact Ms. Wheeles individually. Ms. Enciso asked if maps will be provided for the tours, and Ms. Wheeles replied in the negative. Ms. Enciso asked if they will be allowed to get down, and Ms. Wheeles declined such requests due to safety issues. Ms. Enciso asked what the profits for BNSF and UP were last year. Ms. Wheeles said she did not know.

Agenda Item #6 – Facility Information Detail (FIND) search program on AQMD website (Formerly Agenda Item #5)

This item has been placed on the January Agenda.

Agenda Item #7 – Update Regarding National Ambient Air Quality Standards (Formerly Agenda Item #6)

This item has been placed on the January Agenda.

Agenda Item #8 – Other Recommendations

Chair Lyou discussed the 2011 meeting dates and asked staff to email the dates to members.

Action Item: Email the 2011 meeting dates to members.

Agenda Item #9 – Public Comment

No Comments.

Agenda Item #10 – Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 2:58 PM.

BOARD MEETING DATE: February 4, 2011

AGENDA NO. 21

REPORT: Legislative Committee

SYNOPSIS: The Legislative Committee held a meeting on Friday, January 14, 2011. The next Legislative Committee meeting is scheduled for Friday, February 11, 2011 at 9:00 a.m. in Conference Room CC8. The Committee deliberated on agenda items for Board consideration and recommended the following actions:

Agenda Item	Recommended Action
Pension Reform Principles	Approve with amendment

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Receive and file this report, and approve agenda items as specified in this letter.

Jane Carney, Chair
Legislative Committee

OA:AG:WS:dm

Attendance [Attachment 1]

The Legislative Committee met on January 14, 2011. Committee Chair Jane Carney was present. Committee Vice Chair Jan Perry, and Members Michael D. Antonovich, and Josie Gonzales were present via video conference.

Update on Federal Legislative Issues

Mark Kadash, AQMD federal legislative consultant reported that 112th Congress has convened. He pointed out that there are over 50 senators who have expressed some level of interest in limiting EPA's authority to regulate greenhouse gases, and there will likely be an effort this year to limit EPA's authority in this area.

Warren Weinstein, AQMD federal legislative consultant reported that the Senate Energy Committee will first focus on the Gulf oil spill issue. After that, there is a good chance they will work on a clean energy portfolio standard that may include nuclear energy.

Chris Kierig, AQMD federal legislative consultant reported on the Federal budget, transportation authorization, and appropriations for the next year. He pointed out that the Federal Government currently operates under a continuing resolution that expires on March 4, but that it is widely expected to be extended to cover this entire fiscal year. The next Surface Transportation Bill also faces potential funding issues.

Andy Ehrlich, AQMD federal legislative consultant reported that they are optimistic about energy and environmental issues being acted on this year. Similarly, he is optimistic about the Surface Transportation Bill passing later this year because legislators are also working on a bill to define “earmarks.” That is important for the Surface Transportation bill because it will determine what transportation projects could be funded.

Update on Sacramento Legislative Issues

Paul Gonsalves, AQMD state legislative consultant, gave an overview of the state budget. He announced that Governor Brown recently released his proposed budget with a \$26.4 billion budget deficit. This comprises an estimated deficit of \$25.4 billion over the next 18 months, including \$8.2 billion for the current year, and \$17.2 for the next year, and \$1 billion for reserves. In his proposal, the Governor calls for \$12 billion in spending reductions and \$12 billion in the extension of existing taxes for 5 years. His strategy is to get the legislature to pass the budget by early March to get this on the June ballot for voter approval.

Will Gonzalez, AQMD state legislative consultant reported that there were not many changes in leadership. A noticeable exception was Senator Alan Lowenthal as Chair of the Senate Transportation Committee moving to Chair of Education. Senator Mark De Saulnier, from the Bay area, former CARB Board Member, became the new Chair of Transportation. Also, Senate President Pro Tem Darrell Steinberg has decided to combine the revenue and taxation committee with local government committee chaired by Sen. Rodrick Wright. The combination of these two committees is consistent with the Governor’s agenda to realign programs.

Carolyn Veal-Hunter, AQMD state legislative consultant reported that the 33% renewable energy portfolio standard bill is back. That bill was very contentious last year, and will again take up a big part of the legislative session in both houses this year. In regards to pension reform, they are analyzing attempts made last session and tracking bills that may be introduced now. She noted that Governor Brown’s recent inaugural address and recent budget package makes no reference to pension reform; however, as a

candidate, he indicated that that pension benefits for state employees should be addressed.

Pension Reform Principles [Attachment 2]

Dr. Barry Wallerstein, AQMD Executive Officer, reported that AQMD's Governing Board at the end of 2010 established goals and objectives for its legislative activities in 2011. This included the ability to obtain greater flexibility for the Governing Board regarding its pension program for AQMD employees. Such pension reform is needed to ensure that pension costs are within appropriate levels of the AQMD's budget. However, the AQMD's pension program is governed by the County 1937 Retirement Act, which currently precludes the Governing Board from exercising any flexibility to entertain different options that might constrain pension costs. To start this effort, staff is proposing to the committee a set of principles that would guide the legislative staff's future work. (See attached January 13, 2011 Draft Principles to Guide Pension Reform Efforts). At this time, AQMD's state lobbyists will be directed to secure a spot bill to meet legislative deadlines, while monitoring pension reform legislations introduced by others.

Michael O'Kelly, AQMD's Chief Financial Officer, presented nine different retirement formulas contained within the 1937 Act along with their projected cost impacts.

[Attachment 3]

Discussion on Pension Reform

Chair Carney asked about public employees in California that are not in this 1937 Act and inquired about their relative retirement plans. Michael O'Kelly responded that state government employees are not in the 1937 Act, which mostly covers counties, some special districts, and some cities.

Chair Carney also asked AQMD consultant Carolyn Veal-Hunter if she had enough information about the AQMD's pension reform principles. Carolyn Veal-Hunter responded that this is the right time for the AQMD to seek some potential flexibility in its pension program.

Dr. Barry Wallerstein recommended that Carolyn meet with AQMD's budget staff at the district to review AQMD's budget impacts and some of the analyses regarding pension costs, for greater clarity and understanding of the issue.

Public Comments

Ray Whitmer, representing AQMD employees in the Teamsters Union requested that the pension reform principles reflect that, prior to legislative language being introduced, thorough discussions should be held with represented employees with the goal of getting their buy-in on the proposed legislative reform. He ultimately added that he understood that AQMD needed to introduce a spot bill, at this point, but agreement should be

reached prior to detailed language being introduced.

Dr. Barry Wallerstein commented that staff had already met with the unions representing employees regarding the need for pension reform. He will continue to conduct additional meetings on this item to discuss specific bill language.

Chair Jane Carney said she would not object to adding another bullet point to the principles recommended by staff that prior to any specific language being introduced, thorough discussions would be held with all stakeholders with the goal of getting their buy-in.

Kris Flaig, Environmental Engineer and member of labor negotiations committees with the City of Los Angeles, commented that when labor and management work together a more unified course occurs that would allow greater changes to take place. He further recommended that as part of its efforts to contain costs, AQMD should look at ensuring proper oversight of the pension program.

Kambiz Hadjforoosh, President of the Professional Employees Unit at AQMD, commented that the AQMD should insure that the principles make clear that any pension reform only applies to new employees and that discussions should occur with their association prior to specific language being introduced.

The Legislative Committee approved the proposed Pension Reform Principles with the addition that thorough discussions be held with all stakeholders with the goal of getting their buy-in before any specific legislative language is introduced.

Action on staff recommendations regarding legislation listed below was postponed until the next legislative committee meeting to be held on February 11, 2011.

Recommend Position on Federal/State Bills

<u>Bill #</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Bill Title</u>
AB 37	Huffman	Smart Grid Deployment; Smart Meters
AB 61	Jeffries	Neighborhood Electric Vehicles
ABX1 2	Logue	State Air Resources Board: alternative actions to assessing penalties

Report from AQMD Home Rule Advisory Group [Attachment 4]

Please refer to Attachment 4 for written report

Other Business: None

Public Comments: Refer to Pension Reform Principles

Attachments

1. Attendance Roster
2. Pension Reform Principles
3. 1937 Act Retirement Formulas
4. Report from AQMD Home Rule Advisory Committee

Attachment 1

ATTENDANCE RECORD – January 14, 2011

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS:

Jane Carney
Jan Perry (*Videoconference, Los Angeles*)
Josie Gonzales (*Videoconference, San Bernardino*)
Michael D. Antonovich (*Videoconference, Los Angeles*)

STAFF TO COMMITTEE:

Oscar Abarca, Deputy Executive Officer
Anupom Ganguli, Assistant Deputy Executive Officer
William Sanchez, Senior Legislative & Public Affairs Manager
Julie Franco, Senior Administrative Secretary
America Robledo, Secretary
Daniel Wong, Secretary

DISTRICT STAFF:

Dr. Barry Wallerstein, Executive Officer
Peter Greenwald, Senior Policy Advisor
Elaine Chang, Deputy Executive Officer
Dr. Laki Tisopulos, Assistant Deputy Executive Officer
Philip Crabbe, Community Relations Manager
Patti Whiting, Staff Specialist
Paul Wright, Audio Visual Specialist
Jeanell Bradley, Human Resources Manager
Rainbow Yeung, Sr. Public Information Specialist (*Videoconference, Los Angeles*)
Bill Wong, Principal Deputy District Counsel
Chung Lui, Deputy Executive Officer
Mohsen Nazemi, Deputy Executive Officer
Laki Tisopulos, Assistant Deputy Executive Officer
Michael O'Kelly, Chief Financial Officer
John Olvera, Principal Deputy District Counsel
Bill Johnson, Assistant Deputy Executive Officer
Paul Wuebben, Clean Fuels Officer
Marc Carrel, Program Supervisor
Ricardo Rivera, Sr. Staff Specialist
Tina Cherry, Sr. Public Information Specialist
Kim White, Public Affairs Specialist
Dave Madsen, Sr. Public Information Specialist
Veera Tyagi, Deputy District Counsel II
Barbara Radlein, Air Quality Specialist
Kambiz Hadjforoosh, Air Quality Engineer II

OTHERS PRESENT:

Andy Ehrlich, B&D Consulting (teleconference)
Paul Gonsalves, Gonsalves & Son (teleconference)
Chris Kierig, Kadesh & Associates (teleconference)
Mark Kadesh, Kadesh & Associates (teleconference)
Warren Weinstein, Kadesh & Associates (teleconference)
Carolyn V. Hunter, Sloat, Higgins, Jensen & Associates (teleconference)
Bill Lamarr, California Small Business Association
Nicole Nishimura, Board Member Assistant (Lyou)
Debra Mendelsohn, Board Member Assistant (Antonovich)
Marisa Perez, Board Member Assistant (Mitchell)
Greg Adams, LACSD
Steve Schuyler, WSPA
Kris Flaig, City of Los Angeles/SCAP
Sarah Wewa, AAR
Max Pike, AAR
Rita Loof, Rad Tech
Sue Gorwick, BP
Terry Ahn, OCSD
Phillip Hubbard, Teamsters Local 911
Ray Whitmer, Teamsters Local 911
June Allen, Teamsters Local 911
Norma Martinez, Teamsters Local 911
Jane Powers, Teamsters Local 911
Lisha Smith, Board Member Assistant (Gonzales; teleconference)
John Richardson, CAO (San Bernardino)
Lance Larson, CAO (San Bernardino)
Josh Camdelaria, CAO (San Bernardino)

Attachment 2

Principles to Guide Pension Reform Efforts

Draft: January 14, 2011

Defined benefit retirement plans have been the traditional approach for more than 70 years in California and have produced retirement benefits that have been central to recruiting and retaining quality public employees. It is becoming widely recognized that current pension systems are in need of modernization to better align with today's financial conditions.

AQMD's goal relative to any pension reform is equitable and financially sustainable pensions for its employees consistent with the following principles:

- The proper level of public pension benefits should be set with the goal of providing a fair and adequate benefit for employees, while ensuring fiscally sustainable contributions by government employers.
- Public pension benefits should be designed with professional, reliable, actuarial work to justify pension levels with respect to pension costs to employers. Attempts to establish pension benefits that are not supported by actuarial information should be rejected.
- Pension benefits should be viewed in the context of an overall compensation structure whose goal is the recruitment and retention of qualified employees. In recognition of competitive market forces, any change in the structure of retirement benefits must be evaluated in concert with other adjustments in compensation necessary to attract and retain an experienced and qualified workforce.
- SCAQMD's pension system is limited by statute as to what reforms may be considered, and SCAQMD's Governing Board should seek statutory authority for flexibility in structuring retirement benefits for District employees, including at a minimum the ability to select any of the different pension benefit formulas within the County 1937 Act provisions.
- SCAQMD shall negotiate with its represented Bargaining Units according to the provisions of the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act for any pension system adjustments.
- SCAQMD's Governing Board should be allowed the flexibility to select the retirement system administrator, as appropriate, to meet the fiscal needs of the contributing employers, in keeping with the principles stated above.
- Prior to any specific legislation being introduced, AQMD will thoroughly discuss with interested parties, including its employees, any proposals with the goal of obtaining their buy-in.*

*Added by Legislative Committee (1/14/2011)

1937 Act Retirement Formulas

Government Code Sec.	% of Earnable Comp for Each Year of Service (by Gov Code)									
	31676.1	31676.11	31676.12	31676.13	31676.14	31676.15	31676.17	31676.18	31676.19	
Age At Retirement										
50	1.18	1.24	1.34	1.36	1.48	1.49	2.00	2.00	2.00	
55	1.49	1.67	1.77	1.73	1.95	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.70	
57	1.64	1.84	2.00	1.92	2.18	2.21	2.70	2.50	2.70	
60	1.92	2.18	2.34	2.20	2.44	2.62	3.00	2.50	2.70	
62	2.09	2.35	2.62	2.43	2.61	2.82	3.00	2.50	2.70	
65	2.43	2.61	2.62	2.43	2.61	3.13	3.00	2.50	2.70	
% of Avg Benefit Compared to 2@55	74.2%	83.3%	90.5%	86.9%	98.6%	100.0%	122.2%	113.1%	122.2%	
Assumed annual Employer Contributions with Different Formula	\$9,665,462	\$10,844,177	\$11,787,149	\$11,315,663	\$12,847,993	\$13,024,800	\$15,912,652	\$14,733,937	\$15,912,652	
Assumed Annual Cost Savings	\$3,359,338	\$2,180,623	\$1,237,651	\$1,709,137	\$176,807	\$0	(\$2,887,852)	(\$1,709,137)	(\$2,887,852)	

Attachment 4

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT LEGISLATIVE REPORT

FROM HOME RULE ADVISORY GROUP MEETING OF NOVEMBER 17, 2010

HRAG members present:

Dr. Elaine Chang (SCAQMD)

Greg Adams, L.A. County Sanitation Districts

Mike Carroll, Latham & Watkins

Curtis Coleman, Southern California Air Quality Alliance

Chris Gallenstein on behalf of Richard Corey, CARB (participated by phone)

Jayne Joy, Eastern Municipal Water District

Bill LaMarr, California Small Business Alliance

Rongsheng Luo on behalf of Jonathan Nadler, SCAG (participated by phone)

Art Montez, AMA International

Bill Quinn, CCEEB (participated by phone)

Larry Rubio, Riverside Transit Agency (participated by phone)

Mike Wang, WSPA

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Philip Crabbe provided a summary of what was discussed at the Legislative Committee meeting on November 12, 2010. The federal and state legislative consultants provided an update which focused on the election and the possible impact it might have on the District's initiatives. The Legislative Committee adopted staff's proposed 2011 state and federal legislative goals and objectives. State goals include Section 185 issues, pension reform, offsets, intellectual property, and infrastructure funding for the Carl Moyer Program, etc. Federal goals include Section 185 issues, offsets, surface transportation bill, DERA funding, technology advancement funding, marine vessel emissions, etc. The Legislative Committee took the contract extensions for both state and federal legislative consultants under consideration and will make recommendations to the Board.

Discussion

Mr. Wang asked if the intellectual property legislation applies to other agencies or if the legislation is specific to AQMD. Dr. Chang responded that the legislation was started initially for AQMD for the development of fuel cell technology but other agencies have shown interest. Mr. Quinn commented that CCEEB is concerned that the District may be able to collect revenue from something that they helped develop but that they also regulate. Ms. Baird responded that she believes that this is not the District's intent and that District staff is having internal discussions on this issue.

BOARD MEETING DATE: February 4, 2011

AGENDA NO. 22

REPORT: Mobile Source Committee

SYNOPSIS: The Mobile Source Committee met Friday, January 21, 2011. Following is a summary of that meeting.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Receive and file.

Ronald O. Loveridge, Chair
Mobile Source Committee

EC:fmt

Attendance

Chair Ron Loveridge called the meeting to order at 9:05 a.m. Present was Committee Member Jane Carney. Attending via videoconference were Committee Members Bill Campbell and Jan Perry (arrived at 9:15 a.m.). Committee Member John J. Benoit was absent. The following items were presented:

ACTION ITEM:

- 1) Proposed Endorsement of Freight Transportation Improvement Principles**
Marc Carrel, Program Supervisor in Legislative & Public Affairs, presented a set of Freight Transportation Improvement Principles for the committee to endorse. He mentioned that with the federal surface transportation bill up for reauthorization, freight transportation is expected to be a significant topic. AQMD staff joined a working group spearheaded by the Environmental Defense Fund, working with a coalition of environmental groups, government agencies, and private sector organizations. Over the course of several months they came up with a set of principles that reflect the views of AQMD staff, and particularly principles adopted by the Governing Board in 2009 on federal goods movement legislation, and in 2008 on federal surface transportation legislation. Staff from the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) and the Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles were involved in the meetings that developed these Freight Transportation Improvement Principles. Chair Ron Loveridge asked what SCAG's position is, and whether they have taken a position. Mr. Carrel responded

that SCAG is a member of several groups which have signed onto the principles but that he was not sure whether they had taken a specific position. Ms. Jane Carney asked if these principles were consistent with AQMD concerns and if they would hinder our ability to move toward cleaner rail. Henry Hogo explained that these principles are more short term focused as the legislation is for the short term while the effort to move toward Tier 4 locomotives is longer term. Ms. Carney asked if Tier 4 locomotives were available yet. Mr. Hogo explained that they could be ordered but would not be available until 2013. Supervisor Bill Campbell asked about the membership of coalitions that have endorsed the principles. Chair Loveridge then reiterated his concern about working with SCAG, especially on transportation issues. Ms. Carney added that we should also know if the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach have taken a position.

Chair Loveridge moved to recommend conditional endorsement of the principles, and directed staff to inquire about SCAG and the port's position on these principles and to report back to the Committee if there is any concern.

INFORMATIONAL ITEMS:

2) Overview of the 2011 Federal and State Regulatory Agenda

Henry Hogo, Assistant Deputy Executive Officer, provided a report on state and federal regulatory activities for 2011. Staff indicated that there will not be as many new regulations being proposed by CARB this year. However, there are several major amendments to existing regulations that the CARB Board will be considering. Relative to on-road mobile sources, CARB will be releasing for a 15-day comment period proposed draft language to implement the CARB Board's approval of the amendments to the Truck and Bus Regulation and the Drayage Truck Regulation. The most significant addition is the allowance for fleets to credit surplus actions taken to reduce off-road vehicles towards on-road truck compliance and vice versa. CARB will allow such crediting within a fleet's mix of vehicles, but not among different fleets. The proposed crediting will affect primarily construction fleets. Relative to the Drayage Truck Regulation, the CARB Board did not approve CARB staff recommendation to remove the Phase II implementation that would require all trucks entering marine ports and intermodal yards to meet 2007 exhaust emissions standards by 2014. The Board did approve the sunset of the Drayage Truck Regulation and requiring that all drayage trucks meet the Truck and Bus Regulation requirements beginning in 2017. The proposed 15-day language is scheduled to be released in February 2011.

The more significant amendments that will be considered by the CARB Board are proposals to amend the Zero Emissions Vehicle (ZEV) Program and Phase III of the Low Emissions Vehicle (LEV III) Program. The CARB Board directed their

staff to propose amendments to the two programs by the end of 2010. However, CARB staff indicated that the U.S. EPA will be proposing greenhouse gas emissions standards for model year 2017 to 2025 passenger vehicles and CARB staff wanted the ZEV and LEV III Programs to be consistent with the federal proposals. CARB staff projected that in order to meet the State's goal of 80% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, there will be a need to have around 425,000 zero emissions vehicles by 2025 and over 1.4 million vehicles by 2050. CARB staff will be releasing specific regulatory language for public comments in the Spring of 2011.

Relative to off-road mobile sources, CARB staff will be proposing regulations to control evaporative emissions from off-road recreational vehicles, on-road motorcycles, and spark-ignition marine engines. The proposed regulation for off-road recreational vehicles and on-road motorcycles would reduce evaporative emissions by 90% from uncontrolled levels. Relative to spark-ignition marine engines, CARB staff is proposing to adopt the federal emissions standards. However, the controls will be more stringent based on a proposed seven-day evaporative test method compared to the federal three-day test method. Overall reductions would be about 67% compared to uncontrolled levels. CARB staff is completing emission inventory updates, prior to release of specific draft language and no date has been set for the CARB Board's consideration of the two regulations.

Other off-road regulation proposed amendments include the Low-Sulfur Marine Fuel Regulation and Cargo Handling Equipment Regulation. CARB staff indicated that there is a need to amend the Low-Sulfur Marine Fuel Regulation to extend the 24 nautical mile definition to be from the Santa Barbara Channel Islands to capture marine vessels that have been navigating beyond the 24 nautical miles off the California coast to avoid having to use the lower sulfur content marine fuels. Relative to cargo handling equipment, CARB staff is proposing regulatory relief for some equipment that do not have available particulate matter retrofit devices.

Lastly, CARB staff is assessing the need to develop a marine vessel speed reduction regulation. In addition, CARB staff will be implementing the railyard emission reduction commitment discussed in Agenda Item 3.

On the federal level, U.S. EPA and the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) are proposing greenhouse gas emissions standards for light-duty vehicles produced beginning in 2017 through 2025. The U.S. EPA is seeking comments on the stringency of the emissions standards that range from a 3% to a 6% reduction per year. In addition to the light-duty vehicle proposal, the U.S. EPA and DOT are proposing greenhouse gas emissions standards for medium- and heavy-duty

vehicles beginning with model year 2014 through 2018. The proposed standards would cover Class 2b to Class 8 trucks. The proposals include engine exhaust emissions standard and vocational vehicle standards. In addition, improved fuel efficiency standards are proposed.

The Committee members asked how fuel cell vehicles and electric vehicles will be brought to the commercial market given the significant number of zero emission vehicles needed to meet the 80% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. Staff indicated that for the February Committee meeting, staff will provide an overview on fuel cell vehicles and electric vehicles.

Councilwoman Jan Perry left at 9:55 a.m.

3) Status Report on CARB's Railyard-Specific Commitment Language

Henry Hogo provided an update on the progress of CARB railyard-specific commitment language to reduce particulate emissions at the four railyards with the highest levels of estimated cancer risk located in the South Coast Air Basin (BNSF San Bernardino, BNSF Hobart, UP Commerce, and UP ICTF/Dolores). Mr. Hogo provided an overview of the public process to date and indicated that the CARB Board approved moving forward with the commitment language at its June 24, 2010 meeting. However, CARB staff only recently released the CARB Board Resolution regarding the CARB Board's findings and direction to staff.

The CARB Board found that the commitment language if implemented would achieve an 85% reduction in particulate matter (PM) emissions by 2020; residents living within two miles of railyards are the intended beneficiaries and are entitled to enforce CARB's commitments (i.e., they can take actions on CARB if CARB fails to enforce their commitments); direct regulations on the railroads would not achieve as great of emissions reductions as the voluntary commitments; and that the maximum incremental cancer risk of 400 in a million at the San Bernardino Railyard is unacceptable. In addition, the CARB Board found that incentives funding would help in achieving PM emissions reductions, but the reductions are conditioned upon receiving funding. As long as the railroads meet their commitments, it is appropriate for CARB to take no actions to regulate railyard sources or take any other federal legislative or administrative actions to obtain greater authority over railyard sources. Lastly, if the railroads do not meet their commitments, CARB staff will return within four months with proposed regulations.

The CARB Board delegated to the CARB Executive Officer to send the cover letter of the railyard commitments to the railroads for their agreement and to implement the Board's findings. In addition, the CARB Executive Officer was delegated the responsibility to conduct the appropriate environmental analysis as

required under CEQA for the railyard commitments. In addition, CARB staff is to explore technologies and other solutions to continue to reduce the maximum incremental cancer risk at the San Bernardino Railyard to a level below 400 in a million. Lastly, by the end of 2011, a locomotive technology symposium would be dedicated to zero and near-zero technologies for railyard operations and locomotives.

Staff indicated that CARB will be releasing the environmental analysis in the first quarter of 2011 with a 45-day public comment period. CARB did not request any public comments on the commitment language at this time. However, the AQMD District Counsel's Office has been in discussions with CARB's counsel regarding the railyard commitment language.

The Committee commented on CARB's position relative to their authority to regulate railyard emissions sources and the AQMD Board's concerns. Staff will provide updates to the Committee as CARB moves forward with the commitment language.

4) Reasonable Further Progress Requirements for the 1997 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards

Joe Cassmassi, Planning and Rules Manager, provided an update on U.S. EPA's proposed change in policy that would eliminate the use of "out of area" emissions reductions to help satisfy Reasonable Further Progress (RFP) emissions reductions for non-attainment areas. The change in policy resulted from litigation and the courts direction to U.S. EPA to reconcile RFP policy with that applied to Reasonable Available Control Technology (RACT) that is specifically required for sources solely "in the non-attainment area." The change in policy would impact the Coachella Valley, but U.S. EPA and staff believe that the impact will be minimal and can be handled with a RFP revision. U.S. EPA is seeking comments on their proposal by February 4, 2011.

5) Rule 2202 Activity Report

Written report submitted. No comments.

6) Monthly Report on Environmental Justice Initiatives – CEQA Document Commenting Update

Written report submitted. No comments.

7) Other Business

None

8) Public Comment
Supervisor announced that

The meeting adjourned at 10:12 a.m.

Attachment

Attendance Roster

**SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
MOBILE SOURCE COMMITTEE MEETING
Attendance Roster- January 21, 2011**

NAME	AFFILIATION
Chair Ron Loveridge	AQMD Governing Board
Committee Member Bill Campbell	AQMD Governing Board (via videoconference)
Committee Member Jane Carney	AQMD Governing Board
Committee Member Jan Perry	AQMD Governing Board (via videoconference)
Board Assistant Esther Hays	AQMD Governing Board (Carney)
Board Assistant Buford Crites	AQMD Governing Board (Benoit) via videoconf.
Board Assistant Nicole Nishimura	AQMD Governing Board (Lyou)
Lee Wallace	Southern California Gas/SDG&E
Curt Coleman	Southern California Air Quality Alliance
David Rothbart	Los Angeles County Sanitation District
Sue Gornick	BP
Elaine Chang	AQMD Staff
Laki Tisopulos	AQMD Staff
Kurt Wiese	AQMD Staff
Henry Hogo	AQMD Staff
Joe Cassmassi	AQMD Staff
Randall Pasek	AQMD Staff
Carol Gomez	AQMD Staff
Jean Ospital	AQMD Staff
Dean Saito	AQMD Staff
Marc Carrell	AQMD Staff
Philip Crabbe	AQMD Staff
Veera Tyagi	AQMD Staff
Sam Atwood	AQMD Staff
Patti Whiting	AQMD Staff

BOARD MEETING DATE: February 4, 2011

AGENDA NO. 23

REPORT: Stationary Source Committee

SYNOPSIS: The Stationary Source Committee met Friday, January 21, 2011. Following is a summary of that meeting. The next meeting will be February 18, at 10:30 a.m., in Conference Room CC8.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Receive and file.

Dennis Yates, Chair,
Stationary Source Committee

MN:am

Attendance

The meeting began at 10:30 a.m. Present were Dennis Yates, Jane Carney and Judith Mitchell, Bill Campbell (attended by Videoconference, left the meeting at 11:10), and Ronald Loveridge.

Committee Chair Dennis Yates announced that agenda item #4 would be heard first, followed by #'s 2, 3, 5 and then 1.

INFORMATIONAL ITEM

4. Rule 1113 – Architectural Coatings

Naveen Berry, Planning and Rules Manager, presented a summary of the staff proposal. David Darling, American Coatings Association, commented on the impact of economic conditions on the industry, the need for certain higher-VOC categories, as well as the reductions in overall VOC emissions over the past few years. Robert Wendoll, Dunn Edwards, informed the Committee of a 50% reduction of sales since 2005 in the District and expressed concern pertaining to the VOC limit proposed for primers. Rita Loof, RadTech, expressed concern about the proposed phase-out of the Averaging Compliance Option, VOC test method for UV coatings, and possible enforcement against a consumer. After comments

were received from members representing the coatings industry, Committee Member Loveridge asked staff to respond to the public comments. Mr. Berry addressed the issues regarding test methods, enforceability clarifications, the phase out of the averaging compliance provision, and the proposed VOC limit reductions. Committee Member Judith Mitchell inquired about the functionality of the lower VOC primers and the implementation dates. Mr. Berry explained that the implementation dates have already been extended based on feedback, and that commercial products are available and in use that can be formulated to practically zero VOC and have similar, if not better, performance than the higher VOC primers. Dr. Tisopulos committed to continue working with the stakeholders to assess if there are areas within the primer category which require a higher VOC limit. Chairman Yates emphasized the importance of sound surface preparation for maximum performance regardless of the VOC content of the primer. He also acknowledged the difficulties that have been experienced during the recent economic downturn but emphasized the need to continue improving air quality and ultimately save lives.

2. **Update on Rule 1150.1 – Control of Gaseous Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills**

Jill Whynot, Director of Strategic Initiatives, provided an update on proposed amendments to Rule 1150.1 which has controlled VOC emissions from landfills for over 20 years in the South Coast. The rule is being amended to make it consistent with a state AB 32 measure for greenhouse gases, which was modeled largely on Rule 1150.1.

The same controls for VOCs also reduce methane, so landfills in the South Coast will not have to add control equipment. There are some differences between the two rules, so Rule 1150.1 is being modified to match the state rule. The integrated surface monitoring limit is being lowered from 50 to 25 ppmv, but landfills here are already meeting that level and will not need to make changes. Staff is also recommending changes to streamline the recordkeeping and reporting.

South Coast will implement the state rule through an enforcement agreement with CARB. The agreement is still being worked out, with the intent to avoid redundancy for permits and inspections at the same facilities by both agencies. Also pending is a state guidance document to clarify some aspects of rule implementation.

The rule currently allows Alternative Compliance Plans to address some of the unique situations at landfills. Staff is working with industry to ensure a smooth transition for any new requirements that may also need alternatives.

Industry will have some costs if they revise their Alternative Compliance Plans. There are no adverse environmental impacts. The public hearing for this rule will be in February.

There were no public comments on this item. Ms. Mitchell asked how many landfills are in the South Coast. Ms. Whynot said there are 83, with 19 currently accepting waste. Landfills continue to generate methane after they close and must still maintain the controls. Mayor Yates mentioned that customers that used the Millken landfill in Chino will be getting billed, and he asked how long landfills have to control emissions. Jay Chen, Senior Engineering Manager responded that under state law, landfills must establish funding for continued maintenance after their closures. This particular landfill may have been closed before the law came into effect, or may not have sufficient funding.

3. Proposed Amendments to Regulation IX – Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources

Ms. Whynot briefed the Committee on a routine update to Regulation IX that will go to the Board in May. Each year staff incorporates, by reference, any changes to the federal requirements for Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources. In 2010, there was only one action which related to Portland Cement Plants. There are no additional economic or environmental impacts associated with this rule amendment. There were no public comments or questions from Committee Members.

5. Rule 2005 – New Source Review for RECLAIM

Joe Cassmassi, Planning and Rules Manager provided a brief summary of the proposed amendment to Rule 2005. The amended rule would not require existing RECLAIM facilities to hold RTCs at the beginning of the year (and start of each year thereafter) for new sources or modifications to equipment at their facility. The proposed amendment would allow the existing facility to reconcile RTC allocations at the end of the year. This would provide flexibility and potential financial relief by not requiring the RECLAIM facility to purchase or hold RTC's in the beginning of the year when the credits are most costly. The rule amendment would have no impact on emissions since all of the facilities are required to reconcile emissions on either a quarterly or annual basis. Board Member Mitchell asked staff whether there was any opposition to the amendment. Dr. Elaine Chang commented that the rule amendment had been discussed with EPA and that staff was not aware of any challenges at this time.

Ms. Carney indicated that she would not participate in agenda #1 due to conflict of interest as Loma Linda Medical Center is a source of income for her, at which time she left the meeting.

1. Rule 317 – Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fees

Dr. Laki Tisopulos, Assistant Deputy Executive Officer with the Planning, Rule Development and Area Sources, gave the staff presentation on proposed amendments to Rule 317. The revised proposal reflects staff's diligent work with the stakeholders, CARB and U.S. EPA over the last six months to address Section 185 requirements of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA). As provided under Section 172(e) of the CAA, the revised proposal offers a fee-equivalent framework. Staff is proposing the establishment of a fee-equivalent account to be funded by several mobile and area-source funding programs that produce ozone precursor reductions that are surplus to the one-hour ozone SIP. The account will be debited by the Section 185 fees that major stationary sources would otherwise be subject to. The rule commits the Executive Officer to conduct annual equivalency demonstrations and report the results to U.S. EPA on an annual basis. Staff has identified adequate funding to meet the region's fee obligation. In the unlikely event that a funding shortfall is experienced, the proposal commits staff to develop a backstop rule to cover the shortfall. Dr. Tisopulos indicated that, at the workshop held in early January, the proposal received mostly positive feedback. Several members of the public including Curt Coleman representing Southern California Air Quality Alliance, Bill LaMarr of the Small Business Alliance and David Rothbart of L.A. County Sanitation District commented in support of the proposal focusing on mobile source emission reduction programs, indicating that the proposal reflects the result of a long cooperative work with staff, industry, and U.S. EPA. They expressed some concern about the state of the State's economy and the impact it may have on the long-term viability of certain program revenue streams the staff proposal relies on, and acknowledged, however, that it reflects the best route under the circumstances and thanked the Board Members and Supervisor Campbell for their leadership and support.

WRITTEN REPORTS

All written reports were acknowledged by the Committee.

PUBLIC COMMENTS

There were no public comments.

Mayor Yates announced that the next Stationary Source Committee meeting will be on February 18, 2011.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:40 a.m.

Attachments

Attendance Roster

**SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
STATIONARY SOURCE COMMITTEE
JANUARY 21, 2011
ATTENDANCE ROSTER (VOLUNTARY)**

NAME	AFFILIATION
Committee Chair Dennis Yates	AQMD Governing Board
Committee Member Judith Mitchell	AQMD Governing Board
Committee Member Jane Carney	AQMD Governing Board
Committee Member Ronald Loveridge	AQMD Governing Board
Committee Member Bill Campbell (VT)	AQMD Governing Board
Board Assistant Marisa Perez	AQMD Governing Board (Mitchell)
Board Assistant Nicole Nishimura	AQMD Governing Board (Lyou)
Board Assistant Bob Ulloa	AQMD Governing Board (Yates)
Bill LaMarr	CSBA
Howard Berman	Dutko
Mike Murphy	Rust Oleum
Madelyn Harding	Sherwin-Williams
Krishna Dand	EMP
Rita Loof	RadTech
Sue Gornick	BP
David Rothbard	LACSD
Robert Wendell	Dunn-Edwards
David Darling	ACA
V Kofan	OCSA
Curt Coleman	So Cal AQ Alliance
Bill Pearce	Boeing
Dwayne Fulihage	Proscio
Michael Schmeida	Tremco

**SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
STATIONARY SOURCE COMMITTEE
JANUARY 21, 2011
ATTENDANCE ROSTER (VOLUNTARY)**

Kurt Wiese	AQMD staff
Nancy Feldman	AQMD staff
Naveen Berry	AQMD staff
Elaine Chang	AQMD staff
Laki Tisopulos	AQMD staff
Jay Chen	AQMD staff
Joe Cassmassi	AQMD staff
Jill Whynot	AQMD staff
Mitch Haimov	AQMD staff
Tina Cherry	AQMD staff
Heather Farr	AQMD staff
Gary Quinn	AQMD staff
Chris Hynes	AQMD staff
Dario Moody	AQMD staff
David Ono	AQMD staff
Tracy Goss	AQMD staff
Barbara Radlein	AQMD staff
Kevin Orellana	AQMD staff
Lauren Nevitt	AQMD staff
Veera Tyagi	AQMD staff

BOARD MEETING DATE: February 4, 2011

AGENDA NO. 24

REPORT: Technology Committee

SYNOPSIS: The Technology Committee met on January 21, 2011. Major topics included Technology Advancement items reflected in the regular Board Agenda for the February Board meeting. A summary of these topics with the Committee's comments is provided. The next Technology Committee meeting will be on February 18, 2011 at 12 p.m. in CC-8.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Receive and file.

Josie Gonzales
Technology Committee Chair

CSL:pmk

Attendance: Committee Chair Josie Gonzales and Committee Member John Benoit participated by video-teleconference. Committee Member William Burke participated via teleconference. Committee Member Judith Mitchell was in attendance at District headquarters. Committee Members Miguel Pulido and Dennis Yates were absent due to a conflict with their schedules.

FEBRUARY BOARD AGENDA ITEMS

1. Execute Contract to Develop and Demonstrate Hydraulic Hybrid Heavy-Duty Vehicles

Heavy-duty fleet vehicles represent a targeted category for emission reductions within the South Coast Air Basin. Parker Hannifin proposes to work in partnership with the AQMD, Freightliner and Coca-Cola to develop and demonstrate up to four heavy-duty hydraulic hybrid delivery vehicles. These delivery vehicles will be deployed in Coca-Cola's normal fleet to evaluate their performance, operating cost and emissions benefit. This action is to execute a contract with Parker Hannifin for an amount not to exceed \$250,000 from the Clean Fuels Fund. The total cost of this proposed project is \$2,000,000.

Councilmember Mitchell asked how close this technology is to being implemented more widely. Staff responded this technology would be appropriate for all applications that involve stop-and-go operations, i.e., goods delivery trucks, refuse haulers and package delivery trucks.

Moved by Benoit; seconded by Mitchell; unanimously approved.

2. Execute Contract to Develop and Demonstrate Plug-In Hybrid Electric Drive System for Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles

Medium- and heavy-duty fleet vehicles represent a large emissions category within the South Coast Air Basin. Odyne Systems, LLC (Odyne) proposes to work in partnership with the AQMD, U.S. Department of Energy, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power and Los Angeles County to develop and demonstrate up to two medium- and heavy-duty plug-in hybrid electric vehicles. These vehicles will be deployed in normal fleet service to evaluate their utility, emissions reduction and fossil fuel consumption reduction potential. This action is to execute a contract with Odyne in an amount not to exceed \$494,000 from the Clean Fuels Fund. The total cost for this proposed project is \$2,599,000.

Supervisor John Benoit asked about the use of taxpayer money to develop this type of technology. Staff agreed we should work to obtain authority for intellectual property rights and also the recovery of AQMD funds. Additionally, because the project will develop a retrofittable technology, there is the potential for large emissions benefits and so it is appropriate to commit AQMD resources to support this project.

Moved by Mitchell; seconded by Benoit; unanimously approved.

3. Transfer Funds from Clean Fuels Fund to DOE Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle Fund

The AQMD received a \$5 million award from the California Energy Commission (CEC) to cofund the DOE medium-duty plug-in hybrid electric vehicle (PHEV) demonstration program. A condition of the award requires the AQMD to incur cost before corresponding payments can be made by the CEC. To comply with the conditions of the CEC award, it is requested that up to \$5 million be transferred from the Clean Fuels Fund to the DOE PHEV Fund. The transferred funds will be used to pay contractual obligations toward work completed on the medium-duty PHEV program. The AQMD will be reimbursed by the CEC for these payments made to subcontractors and will subsequently reimburse the Clean Fuels Fund.

Staff concurred with Supervisor Gonzales' statement that we need to be aware whether the benefits outweigh the potential cost of these projects. There is an additional 1200 lbs. of weight involved with these vehicles; however, the fuel savings

and emissions reductions far outweigh the cost associated with tire wear, brakes, and the additional load.

Moved by Benoit; seconded by Mitchell; unanimously approved.

4. Execute Sole Source Contracts, Amend Contract, and Recognize Revenues for CNG Vehicles and Education and Training in Support of U.S. DOE Clean Cities Programs

In December 2009, the Board awarded two sole source contracts for the purchase of CNG taxicabs and shuttle vans. This action is to deobligate funds for the award for CNG shuttle vans and award these funds to three companies providing shuttle services at LAX. The three companies will operate 20 CNG shuttle vans and 15 CNG shuttle buses at a cost not to exceed \$561,100 from the Clean Fuels Program. Southern California Gas Company has expressed interest in partnering with AQMD on conducting natural gas-powered vehicle safety training, and partnering with AQMD on a CNG Fuel System Inspector Certification program. This action is also to recognize revenues from the Gas Company and augment funding of an existing contract with Advanced Transportation Technology and Energy Network of the California Community Colleges to expand the CNG vehicle training/safety and fuel cylinder inspection program at a total cost not to exceed \$160,000.

Supervisor Benoit asked how close we are to contracting with SuperShuttle, Central Parking System, and Ace Parking Management. Staff responded that we have letters of intent indicating the companies are committed to go forward.

Moved by Burke; seconded by Benoit; unanimously approved.

Public Comment Period – *Richard Teebay, Los Angeles County, conveyed his appreciation to Odyne, LADWP, and SCAQMD for their support in developing and demonstrating the two medium- and heavy-duty plug-in hybrid electric vehicles.*

Other Business – There was no other business.

The next meeting will be March 18.

Attachment

A - Attendance

Attachment A – Attendance

Committee Chair Josie Gonzales.....	AQMD Governing Board (via VT)
Committee Member William Burke.....	AQMD Governing Board (via VT)
Committee Member John Benoit.....	AQMD Governing Board (via VT)
Committee Member Judith Mitchell	AQMD Governing Board
Buford Crites	Board Assistant (Benoit) (via VT)
Nicole Nishimura.....	Board Assistant (Lyou)
Marisa Perez	Board Assistant (Mitchell)
Lisha Smith.....	Board Assistant (Gonzales) (via VT)
Bob Ulloa.....	Board Assistant (Yates)
John Olvera, Principal Deputy District Counsel	AQMD
Chung Liu, S&TA	AQMD
Henry Hogo, S&TA.....	AQMD
Matt Miyasato, S&TA	AQMD
Fred Minassian, S&TA.....	AQMD
Randall Pasek, S&TA.....	AQMD
Dipankar Sarkar, S&TA	AQMD
Phil Barroca, S&TA	AQMD
Brian Choe, S&TA	AQMD
Dave Coel, S&TA	AQMD
Jeff Cox, S&TA.....	AQMD
Laura Garrett, IM.....	AQMD
Laurie Diton, S&TA.....	AQMD
Pat Krayser, S&TA.....	AQMD
Jordan McRobie.....	CaFCP
Stephanie White.....	CaFCP
Sonia A. Sanchez.....	LADWP
Richard Teebay.....	Los Angeles County

BOARD MEETING DATE: February 4, 2011

AGENDA NO. 25

REPORT: Mobile Source Air Pollution Reduction Review Committee

SYNOPSIS: Below is a summary of key issues addressed at the MSRC's meeting on January 20, 2011. The MSRC's next meeting is currently scheduled for Thursday, February 17, 2011, at 2:00 p.m. in Conference Room CC8.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Receive and file.

Michael D. Antonovich
AQMD Representative on MSRC

CSL:HH:DAH

Issuance of Solicitations as Part of FY 2010-11 Work Program

In October 2010 as an element of the FY 2010-11 Work Program, the MSRC allocated \$2.25 million for a Showcase II Program to demonstrate the viability and effectiveness of diesel emission control systems on off-road heavy-duty diesel vehicles, with priority to devices with installation designs that meet Cal/OSHA visibility requirements, demonstrations of devices on exhaust gas recirculation engines and vehicles based at ports or landfills. At its January 20, 2011 meeting, the MSRC unanimously approved a Request for Qualifications to solicit qualified manufacturer with after-treatment devices and a Program Announcement to seek applications from fleets for vehicles to participate in the program. Candidate devices, which may be designed to reduce either PM or NOx or both, will be evaluated and pre-qualified before they can be matched with vehicles. A vehicle may be submitted as a part of a complete "package" to be retrofitted with a specified device, or the applicant can request that their vehicle be matched with an appropriate device by the MSRC. Of the \$2.25 million set aside for the PA, \$1,250,000 will initially be reserved for priority demonstrations and then made available to other qualifying projects if not committed by July 21, 2011. Both the RFQ and the Program Announcement have application preparation and submission periods commencing February 4, 2011 and closing October 7, 2011. Recommended vehicle/device matches

will be brought to the MSRC for consideration of awards throughout and immediately following this period.

In February 2010, the MSRC helped fund a clean fuel transportation service to Dodger Stadium for the 2010 baseball season. The ensuing project was very successful in achieving emission reductions by eliminating automobile vehicle miles traveled and automobile trips. Building on this success, as part of the FY 2010-11 Work Program, the MSRC allocated \$1.5 million for event center shuttle services in the South Coast region. On January 20, 2011, the MSRC unanimously approved a Program Announcement to solicit applications from qualifying major event centers and/or transportation providers to provide transportation service for venues not currently served by sufficient transportation service. To qualify, an event center must have an occupancy capacity of at least 5,000 and an average event attendance of at least 2,000 plus demonstrate that the center is impacted by traffic to the extent that the design capacity of the surrounding streets is exceeded. Applications may be submitted at any time from February 4, 2011 to August 5, 2011, and projects may be brought to the MSRC for consideration of awards throughout and immediately following this period.

The AQMD Board will consider release of these two solicitations as part of the MSRC's FY 2010-11 Work Program at their February 4, 2011 meeting. Projects approved by the MSRC under the solicitations will be brought forward to the AQMD Board for approval.

Received and Approved Final Reports

The MSRC received and approved three final report summaries, as follows:

- Orange County Transportation Authority Contract #MS08057, which provided \$400,000 to install a CNG fueling station in Garden Grove;
- City of Commerce Contract #MS06013, which provided \$350,000 to construct a new L/CNG station; and
- Republic Services, Inc. Contract #MS07054, which provided \$1,280,000 towards the purchase of 40 LNG refuse trucks.

All final reports are filed in the AQMD's library and a two-page summary of each closed project can be viewed in the electronic library on the MSRC's website at <http://www.cleantransportationfunding.org>.

Amended Policy on Contracts Administrator Responsibilities for Scope Changes

The MSRC previously adopted a policy identifying how scope changes (contract modifications) would be handled including authorizing their Contracts Administrator to administratively process initial no-cost contract term extensions up to six months. The Administrative Subcommittee of the MSRC's Technical Advisory Committee recommended a change to this policy, granting the Contracts Administrator the authority

to make initial no-cost contract term extensions up to one year. The MSRC unanimously approved this change to its policy. The no-cost contract term extension will still go through the AQMD Procurement process for approval; it simply will not need to be formally approved by the MSRC at one of its meetings.

Contract Modification Requests

The MSRC considered contract modification requests and took the following unanimous actions:

1. For California State University, Los Angeles Contract #zMS07022, which provides \$250,000 to construct a new hydrogen fueling station, approval of a one-year, no-cost contract term extension; and
2. Perris Union High School District Contract #MS08069, which provides \$225,000 to construct a new CNG fueling station, approval of a one-year, no-cost contract term extension.

MSRC's 20th Anniversary Event & Annual Retreat

Staff asked the MSRC to reserve the entire day on Thursday, May 19, 2011, for its 20th Anniversary event, explaining that the scope of the event had been expanded to not only look back at accomplishments and lessons learned but to engage its stakeholders to look toward the next 20 years. Additionally, the annual offsite retreat between the MSRC and its Technical Advisory Committee may be coupled with this event.

Contracts Administrator's Report

The MSRC's AB 2766 Contracts Administrator provides a written status report on all open contracts from FY 2002-03 through the present. The Contracts Administrator's Report for January 2011 is attached for your information.

Attachment

January 2011 Contracts Administrator's Report



MSRC Agenda Item No. 3

DATE: January 20, 2011

FROM: Cynthia Ravenstein

SUBJECT: AB 2766 Contracts Administrator's Report

SYNOPSIS: This report covers key issues addressed by MSRC staff, status of open contracts, and administrative scope changes from October 27 through December 29, 2010.

RECOMMENDATION: Receive and file report

WORK PROGRAM IMPACT: None

Contract Execution Status

2009-10 Work Program

On September 11, 2009, the AQMD Governing Board approved 27 awards under the Local Government Match Program as part of the MSRC's FY 2009-10 Work Program. All these projects also received partial funding as part of the MSRC's FY 2008-09 Work Program (see below). These contracts are with the prospective contractor for signature or executed.

On November 6, 2009, the AQMD Governing Board approved 11 additional awards, as well as 1 augmentation for a project which previously received a partial award, under the Local Government Match Program as part of the MSRC's FY 2009-10 Work Program. These contracts are awaiting responses from the prospective contractor, with the prospective contractor for signature, or executed.

On March 5, 2010, the AQMD Governing Board approved an award to the Coachella Valley Association of Governments for the Coachella Valley Regional PM10 Street Sweeping Program. Also on March 5, 2010, the Board approved an award to the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority to provide clean fuel transit service to Dodger Stadium. Both awards were part of the MSRC's FY 2009-10 Work Program and both contracts are executed.

On July 9, 2010, the AQMD Governing Board approved 21 awards under the Heavy-Duty Alternative Fuel Engines for On-Road Vehicles Program as part of the FY 2009-10 Work Program. These contracts are under development, undergoing internal review, with the prospective contractor for signature, or executed.

2008-09 Work Program

On July 11, 2008, the AQMD Governing Board approved six augmentations for projects which previously received partial awards under the FY 2007-08 Work Program, as well as six additional awards, for the Alternative Fuel Heavy-Duty Engines for On-Road Vehicles Program as part of the MSRC's FY 2008-09 Work Program. Also on July 11, 2008, the Board approved 26 awards under the Local Government Match Program and 22 awards under the Alternative Fuel Infrastructure Funding Opportunities Program as part of the MSRC's FY 2008-09 Work Program. Some of these projects also received partial funding as part of the MSRC's FY 2007-08 Work Program (see below). Lastly, on this date the Board approved a sole-source award to Administrative Services Co-Op/Long Beach Yellow Cab to place into service up to 15 dedicated CNG taxicabs. Except as detailed below, these contracts are executed:

- One of the augmented awards was to Diversified Truck Rental and Leasing for the purchase of ten natural gas refuse trucks. MSRC staff has been informed that the company was sold. After multiple attempts to obtain a response from the purchasing entity, they were informed that they must respond by July 16, 2010 or MSRC staff would recommend that the MSRC terminate negotiations. Diversified subsequently responded and MSRC staff is making final attempts to negotiate a contract.

On September 5, 2008, the AQMD Governing Board approved an augmented award under the Local Government Match Program for an application which had been misplaced and thus not considered with the original awards. This contract is executed. Also on September 5, 2008, the MSRC approved a sole-source award to FuelMaker Corporation to provide incentives for natural gas home refueling units. This contract was under development when MSRC staff learned that FuelMaker Corporation had been adjudged bankrupt by the Ontario (Canada) Superior Court. Subsequently, FuelMaker was purchased by IMPCO. MSRC staff is currently awaiting responses from IMPCO to determine what actions may be necessary to continue implementation of the Program.

On January 9, 2009, the AQMD Governing Board approved an award for a replacement CNG refueling station vendor in support of the Mountain Area CNG School Bus Demonstration Program. At their March 19, 2009 meeting, the MSRC approved an augmentation to this award, and the AQMD Board approved the increase on May 1, 2009; this contract is executed.

On March 6, 2009, the AQMD Governing Board approved two augmented awards under the Local Government Match Program for applications which had been misplaced and thus not considered with the original awards. These contracts are executed.

On September 11, 2009, the AQMD Governing Board approved 29 awards under the MSRC's FY 2008-09 Local Government Match Program. Some of these projects also received funding as part of the MSRC's FY 2009-10 Work Program (see above). Also on September 11, 2009, the Board approved modifications to the 511 Commuter Services Outreach and Public Awareness Campaign, reflecting the bifurcation of outreach efforts, as part of the MSRC's FY 2006-07 Work Program. These included a modified award changing the original contractor name to LA SAFE and reducing the award amount from \$1,000,000 to \$700,000, as well as new sole-source awards to Riverside County Transportation Commission and the Better World Group. These contracts are with the prospective contractor for signature or executed.

2007-08 Work Program

Except as discussed below, contracts for this Work Program are executed or declined.

On May 2, 2008, the Board approved nine awards for the Alternative Fuel Heavy-Duty Engines for On-Road Vehicles Program. As noted above, MSRC staff is making final attempts to conclude negotiations with the entity which purchased Diversified Truck Rental and Leasing.

Work Program Status

Contract Status Reports for work program years with open and pending contracts are attached. MSRC or MSRC-TAC members may request spreadsheets covering any other work program year.

FY 2003-04 Work Program Contracts

Two regular contracts from this work program year are open.

FY 2003-04 Regular Work Program Invoices Paid

No invoices were paid during this period.

FY 2004-05 Work Program Contracts

One regular and five Local Match contracts from this work program year are open. All Diesel Exhaust After-treatment contracts are now closed.

FY 2004-05 Regular Work Program Invoices Paid

Two invoices totaling \$600.00 were paid during this period.

FY 2004-05 Local Government Match Program Invoices Paid

No invoices were paid during this period.

FY 2005-06 Work Program Contracts

6 regular, 11 Local Match, and one Diesel Exhaust After-treatment contracts from this work program year are open; and 9 regular and 24 Local Match contracts are in "Open/Complete" status, having completed all obligations save ongoing operation.

FY 2005-06 Regular Work Program Invoices Paid

Two invoices totaling \$64,277.21 were paid during this period.

FY 2005-06 Local Government Match Program Invoices Paid

No invoices were paid during this period.

FY 2005-06 Diesel Exhaust After-treatment Program Invoices Paid

No invoices were paid during this period.

FY 2006-07 Work Program Contracts

24 regular and 9 Local Match contracts from this work program year are open; and 12 regular and 10 Local Match contracts are in "Open/Complete" status, having completed all obligations save ongoing operation. One contract passed into "Open/Complete" status during this period: City of Los Angeles, General Services Department, Contract #ML07034 – Install New CNG Station. Two contracts closed during this period, both with the City of Cathedral City: Contract #MS07019 – Maintenance Facility Modifications; and Contract #ML07048 – Street Sweeping Operations.

FY 2006-07 Regular Work Program Invoices Paid

Two invoices totaling \$34,780.00 were paid during this period.

FY 2006-07 Local Government Match Program Invoices Paid

Two invoices totaling \$380,311.65 were paid during this period.

FY 2007-08 Work Program Contracts

34 regular and 16 Local Match contracts from this work program year are open; and 6 regular and 9 Local Match contracts are in “Open/Complete” status, having completed all obligations save ongoing operation. One contract passed into “Open/Complete” status during this period: City of Culver City, Contract #ML08047 –Purchase 6 Heavy-Duty CNG Vehicles.

FY 2007-08 Regular Work Program Invoices Paid

Four invoices totaling \$876,448.90 were paid during this period.

FY 2007-08 Local Government Match Program Invoices Paid

No invoices were paid during this period.

FY 2008-09 Work Program Contracts

Three regular and 26 Local Match contracts from this work program year are open; and three Local Match contracts are in “Open/Complete” status. One contract passed into “Open/Complete” status during this period: City of Redondo Beach, Contract #ML09037 – Purchase 2 CNG Street Sweepers.

FY 2008-09 Regular Work Program Invoices Paid

One invoice in the amount of \$180,000.00 was paid during this period.

FY 2008-09 Local Government Match Program Invoices Paid

Two invoices totaling \$300,000.00 were paid during this period.

FY 2009-10 Work Program Contracts

Nine regular contracts from this work program year are open. One contract closed during this period: Coachella Valley Association of Governments, Contract #MS10002 – PM10 Reduction Street Sweeping.

FY 2009-10 Regular Work Program Invoices Paid

Four invoices totaling \$136,875.27 were paid during this period.

Administrative Scope Changes

No administrative scope changes were initiated during the period of October 27 through December 29, 2010.

Attachments

- FY 2003-04 through FY 2009-10 Contract Status Reports

2003-04 AB2766 Contract Status Report

1/21/2011

Cont.#	Contractor	Start Date	Original End Date	Amended End Date	Contract Value	Remitted	Project Description	Award Balance	Billing Complete?
Open Contracts									
MS04061	Riverside County Transportation Co	6/29/2009	8/31/2010		\$225,000.00	\$0.00	Regional Rideshare Database Enhancement	\$225,000.00	No
MS04062	Los Angeles County MTA	10/1/2010	3/31/2011		\$53,500.00	\$0.00	Regional Rideshare Database Enhancement	\$53,500.00	No
Total: 2									
Declined/Cancelled Contracts									
MS04002	City of Riverside				\$58,096.00	\$0.00	3 Refuse Trucks, 3 Dump Trucks, 2 Water T	\$58,096.00	No
MS04051	NorthStar, Inc.				\$250,000.00	\$0.00	New LNG Station	\$250,000.00	No
MS04053	Clean Energy Fuels Corp.				\$250,000.00	\$0.00	New CNG Station - Mid-Wilshire	\$250,000.00	No
MS04054	Clean Energy Fuels Corp.				\$250,000.00	\$0.00	New CNG Station - Mission Viejo	\$250,000.00	No
Total: 4									
Closed Contracts									
MS04001	City of Ontario	8/27/2004	9/26/2005		\$35,082.00	\$35,082.00	2 CNG Refuse Trucks	\$0.00	Yes
MS04003	Long Beach Transit	8/27/2004	6/26/2006		\$335,453.00	\$330,453.00	27 Gasoline-Electric Hybrid Buses/Mech. Tr	\$5,000.00	Yes
MS04005	City of Norwalk Transportation Dept.	11/27/2004	1/27/2007		\$118,052.00	\$88,539.00	4 Gas-Electric Hybrid Vehicles	\$29,513.00	Yes
MS04006	Orange County Transportation Autho	10/1/2004	4/30/2006	7/31/2008	\$405,000.00	\$405,000.00	2 Gas-Electric Hybrid and 20 CNG Transit B	\$0.00	Yes
MS04007	Foothill Transit Agency	6/24/2005	11/23/2006		\$715,000.00	\$714,100.00	75 CNG Buses, Fueling Station	\$900.00	No
MS04008	Los Angeles County MTA	11/1/2004	9/30/2007		\$854,050.00	\$854,050.00	50 CNG Buses	\$0.00	Yes
MS04017	Road Builders, Inc.	10/13/2004	4/12/2006	12/31/2006	\$953,080.00	\$953,080.00	Repower 12 Scrapers & 1 Loader	\$0.00	Yes
MS04027	Larry Jacinto Construction	9/13/2004	3/12/2006		\$454,510.00	\$454,510.00	Repower 6 Scrapers	\$0.00	Yes
MS04029	Herigstad Equipment Rental	9/16/2004	3/15/2006		\$1,190,024.00	\$830,172.00	Repower 10 Scrapers	\$359,852.00	Yes
MS04036	Sukut Equipment, Inc.	12/15/2004	2/15/2006		\$466,807.00	\$466,807.00	Repower 4 Scrapers & 3 Dozers	\$0.00	Yes
MS04039	CR&R, Inc.	1/25/2005	3/24/2007	2/24/2009	\$463,168.00	\$461,550.00	30 LNG Refuse Trucks	\$1,618.00	Yes
MS04041	CR&R, Inc.	7/25/2005	9/24/2007	9/24/2008	\$155,468.00	\$153,850.00	10 LNG Refuse Trucks, Mechanic Training	\$1,618.00	Yes
MS04050	R.F. Dickson Co., Inc.	6/3/2005	6/2/2006	10/2/2007	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	Upgrade CNG Station	\$0.00	Yes
MS04052	Downs Energy	5/6/2005	6/5/2006	6/30/2009	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	New LNG/L-CNG Station	\$0.00	Yes
MS04058	American Honda Motor Company	11/2/2005	6/30/2007	3/31/2008	\$300,000.00	\$4,000.00	Home Refueling Apparatus Lease Incentives	\$296,000.00	Yes
MS04059	FuelMaker Corporation	9/9/2005	6/30/2006	12/31/2006	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	Home Refueling Apparatus Incentives	\$0.00	Yes
Total: 16									
Closed/Incomplete Contracts									
MS04004	Athens Services, Inc.	9/3/2004	3/2/2006	9/2/2006	\$311,421.00	\$197,503.50	14 LNG Waste Haulers, Maint. Facility. Mod	\$113,917.50	No
MS04055	Riverside County Transportation Co	6/29/2006	8/28/2007	2/28/2008	\$225,000.00	\$0.00	Regional Rideshare Database Enhancement	\$225,000.00	No
MS04056	Los Angeles County MTA	6/13/2006	12/12/2007	1/12/2010	\$120,000.00	\$66,488.40	Regional Rideshare Database Enhancement	\$53,511.60	Yes

Cont.#	Contractor	Start Date	Original End Date	Amended End Date	Contract Value	Remitted	Project Description	Award Balance	Billing Complete?
<hr/>									
Total: 3									

2004-05 AB2766 Contract Status Report

1/21/2011

Cont.#	Contractor	Start Date	Original End Date	Amended End Date	Contract Value	Remitted	Project Description	Award Balance	Billing Complete?
Open Contracts									
MS05070	Haaland Internet Productions (HIP D	6/24/2005	5/31/2007	5/31/2011	\$97,415.00	\$89,558.24	Design, Host & Maintain MSRC Website	\$7,856.76	No
Total: 1									
Declined/Cancelled Contracts									
MS05030	City of Inglewood				\$31,662.00	\$0.00	2 CNG Street Sweepers	\$31,662.00	No
MS05032	H&C Disposal				\$34,068.00	\$0.00	2 CNG Waste Haulers	\$34,068.00	No
MS05044	City of Colton				\$78,720.00	\$0.00	CNG Station Upgrade	\$78,720.00	No
Total: 3									
Closed Contracts									
MS05001	A-Z Bus Sales, Inc.	2/4/2005	12/31/2005	12/31/2006	\$1,385,000.00	\$1,385,000.00	CNG School Bus Buydown	\$0.00	Yes
MS05002	California Bus Sales	2/4/2005	12/31/2005	12/31/2006	\$1,800,000.00	\$1,800,000.00	CNG School Bus Buydown	\$0.00	Yes
MS05003	BusWest	1/28/2005	12/31/2005	12/31/2006	\$2,100,000.00	\$1,620,000.00	CNG School Bus Buydown	\$480,000.00	Yes
MS05004	Johnson/Ukropina Creative Marketin	11/27/2004	1/18/2006	4/18/2006	\$1,000,000.00	\$994,612.56	Implement "Rideshare Thursday" Campaign	\$5,387.44	Yes
MS05031	City of Ontario	7/22/2005	3/21/2007		\$191,268.00	\$191,268.00	11 CNG Waste Haulers	\$0.00	Yes
MS05033	Waste Management of the Desert	9/26/2005	5/25/2007		\$202,900.00	\$202,900.00	10 CNG Waste Haulers	\$0.00	Yes
MS05034	Sukut Equipment, Inc.	9/9/2005	5/8/2007		\$1,151,136.00	\$1,151,136.00	Repower 12 Scrapers	\$0.00	Yes
MS05035	Varner Construction Inc.	11/28/2005	4/27/2007	2/27/2008	\$334,624.00	\$334,624.00	Repower 5 Off-Road H.D. Vehicles	\$0.00	Yes
MS05036	Camarillo Engineering	8/18/2005	1/17/2007		\$1,167,276.00	\$1,167,276.00	Repower 12 Scrapers	\$0.00	Yes
MS05037	Road Builders, Inc.	11/21/2005	4/20/2007	6/20/2008	\$229,302.00	\$229,302.00	Repower 2 Scrapers	\$0.00	Yes
MS05038	SunLine Transit Agency	3/30/2006	9/29/2007		\$135,000.00	\$135,000.00	15 CNG Buses	\$0.00	Yes
MS05039	Los Angeles County MTA	4/28/2006	4/27/2008		\$405,000.00	\$405,000.00	75 CNG Buses	\$0.00	Yes
MS05040	Orange County Transportation Autho	3/23/2006	12/22/2007	6/22/2008	\$200,000.00	\$200,000.00	25 CNG Buses	\$0.00	Yes
MS05041	The Regents of the University of Cali	9/5/2006	8/4/2007	9/4/2008	\$15,921.00	\$15,921.00	CNG Station Upgrade	\$0.00	Yes
MS05042	City of Ontario	11/21/2005	9/20/2006	7/20/2007	\$117,832.00	\$74,531.27	CNG Station Upgrade	\$43,300.73	Yes
MS05043	Whittier Union High School District	9/23/2005	7/22/2006		\$15,921.00	\$15,921.00	CNG Station Upgrade	\$0.00	Yes
MS05045	City of Covina	9/9/2005	7/8/2006		\$10,000.00	\$7,435.61	CNG Station Upgrade	\$2,564.39	Yes
MS05046	City of Inglewood	1/6/2006	5/5/2007		\$139,150.00	\$56,150.27	CNG Station Upgrade	\$82,999.73	Yes
MS05047	Orange County Transportation Autho	10/20/2005	10/19/2006	1/19/2007	\$75,563.00	\$75,563.00	CNG Station Upgrade	\$0.00	Yes
MS05048	City of Santa Monica	7/24/2006	11/23/2007		\$150,000.00	\$150,000.00	CNG Station Upgrade	\$0.00	Yes
MS05049	Omnitrans	9/23/2005	2/22/2007		\$25,000.00	\$7,250.00	CNG Station Upgrade	\$17,750.00	Yes
MS05050	Gateway Cities Council of Governme	12/21/2005	4/20/2010		\$1,464,839.00	\$1,464,838.12	Truck Fleet Modernization Program	\$0.88	Yes
MS05051	Jagur Tractor	1/16/2006	4/15/2007	10/15/2007	\$660,928.00	\$660,928.00	Repower 6 Scrapers	\$0.00	Yes

Cont.#	Contractor	Start Date	Original End Date	Amended End Date	Contract Value	Remitted	Project Description	Award Balance	Billing Complete?
MS05052	Caufield Equipment, Inc.	8/3/2005	1/2/2007		\$478,000.00	\$478,000.00	Repower 4 Scrapers	\$0.00	Yes

Total: 24

2004-05 AB2766 Local Government Match Program Contract Status Report

1/21/2011

Cont.#	Contractor	Start Date	Original End Date	Amended End Date	Contract Value	Remitted	Project Description	Award Balance	Billing Complete?
Open Contracts									
ML05009	Los Angeles County Department of	6/22/2006	12/21/2007	9/30/2011	\$56,666.00	\$0.00	2 Propane Refueling Stations	\$56,666.00	No
ML05013	Los Angeles County Department of	1/5/2007	7/4/2008	7/4/2011	\$313,000.00	\$0.00	Traffic Signal Synchronization	\$313,000.00	No
ML05014	Los Angeles County Department of	5/21/2007	11/20/2008	6/20/2012	\$204,221.00	\$0.00	Traffic Signal Synchronization	\$204,221.00	No
ML05071	City of La Canada Flintridge	1/30/2009	1/29/2011		\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	1 CNG Bus	\$0.00	No
ML05072	Los Angeles County Department of	8/24/2009	5/23/2010	1/23/2011	\$349,000.00	\$0.00	Traffic Signal Synchronization (LADOT)	\$349,000.00	No
Total: 5									
Declined/Cancelled Contracts									
ML05005	City of Highland				\$20,000.00	\$0.00	2 Medium Duty CNG Vehicles	\$20,000.00	No
ML05008	Los Angeles County Department of				\$140,000.00	\$0.00	7 Heavy Duty LPG Street Sweepers	\$140,000.00	No
ML05010	Los Angeles County Department of				\$20,000.00	\$0.00	1 Heavy Duty CNG Bus	\$20,000.00	No
Total: 3									
Closed Contracts									
ML05006	City of Colton	7/27/2005	7/26/2006		\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	3 Medium Duty CNG Vehicles	\$0.00	Yes
ML05011	Los Angeles County Department of	8/10/2006	12/9/2007	6/9/2008	\$52,409.00	\$51,048.46	3 Heavy Duty LPG Shuttle Vans	\$1,360.54	Yes
ML05015	City of Lawndale	7/27/2005	7/26/2006		\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	1 Medium Duty CNG Vehicle	\$0.00	Yes
ML05016	City of Santa Monica	9/23/2005	9/22/2006	9/22/2007	\$350,000.00	\$350,000.00	6 MD CNG Vehicles, 1 LPG Sweep, 13 CNG	\$0.00	Yes
ML05017	City of Signal Hill	1/16/2006	7/15/2007		\$126,000.00	\$126,000.00	Traffic Signal Synchronization	\$0.00	Yes
ML05018	City of San Bernardino	4/19/2005	4/18/2006		\$40,000.00	\$40,000.00	4 M.D. CNG Vehicles	\$0.00	Yes
ML05019	City of Lakewood	5/6/2005	5/5/2006		\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	1 M.D. CNG Vehicle	\$0.00	Yes
ML05020	City of Pomona	6/24/2005	6/23/2006		\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	1 M.D. CNG Vehicle	\$0.00	Yes
ML05021	City of Whittier	7/7/2005	7/6/2006	4/6/2008	\$100,000.00	\$80,000.00	Sweeper, Aerial Truck, & 3 Refuse Trucks	\$20,000.00	Yes
ML05022	City of Claremont	9/23/2005	9/22/2006		\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	2 M.D. CNG Vehicles	\$0.00	Yes
ML05024	City of Cerritos	4/18/2005	3/17/2006		\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	1 M.D. CNG Vehicle	\$0.00	Yes
ML05025	City of Malibu	5/6/2005	3/5/2006		\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	1 Medium-Duty CNG Vehicle	\$0.00	Yes
ML05026	City of Inglewood	1/6/2006	1/5/2007	2/5/2009	\$60,000.00	\$60,000.00	2 CNG Transit Buses, 1 CNG Pothole Patch	\$0.00	Yes
ML05027	City of Beaumont	2/23/2006	4/22/2007	6/22/2010	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	1 H.D. CNG Bus	\$0.00	Yes
ML05028	City of Anaheim	9/8/2006	9/7/2007	5/7/2008	\$85,331.00	\$85,331.00	Traffic signal coordination & synchronization	\$0.00	Yes
ML05029	Los Angeles World Airports	5/5/2006	9/4/2007		\$140,000.00	\$140,000.00	Seven CNG Buses	\$0.00	Yes
Total: 16									
Closed/Incomplete Contracts									
ML05007	Los Angeles County Dept of Beache	6/23/2006	6/22/2007	12/22/2007	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	5 Medium Duty CNG Vehicles	\$50,000.00	No

Cont.#	Contractor	Start Date	Original End Date	Amended End Date	Contract Value	Remitted	Project Description	Award Balance	Billing Complete?
ML05012	Los Angeles County Department of	11/10/2006	5/9/2008	1/9/2009	\$349,000.00	\$0.00	Traffic Signal Synchronization (LADOT)	\$349,000.00	No
ML05023	City of La Canada Flintridge	3/30/2005	2/28/2006	8/28/2008	\$20,000.00	\$0.00	1 CNG Bus	\$20,000.00	No

Total: 3

2005-06 AB2766 Contract Status Report

1/21/2011

Cont.#	Contractor	Start Date	Original End Date	Amended End Date	Contract Value	Remitted	Project Description	Award Balance	Billing Complete?
Open Contracts									
MS06001	Riverside County Transportation Co	8/3/2007	9/2/2011		\$825,037.00	\$825,037.00	New Freeway Service Patrol	\$0.00	Yes
MS06002	Orange County Transportation Autho	11/7/2007	11/6/2013		\$928,740.00	\$700,170.00	New Freeway Service Patrol	\$228,570.00	No
MS06004	Los Angeles County MTA	8/10/2006	7/9/2010		\$1,391,983.00	\$1,321,379.69	New Freeway Service Patrol	\$70,603.31	No
MS06013	City of Commerce	1/9/2008	7/8/2014	7/8/2015	\$350,000.00	\$350,000.00	New L/CNG Station - Commerce	\$0.00	No
MS06043X	Westport Fuel Systems, Inc.	2/3/2007	12/31/2010	9/30/2011	\$2,000,000.00	\$2,000,000.00	Advanced Natural Gas Engine Incentive Pro	\$0.00	No
MS06051	Menifee Union School District	3/2/2007	7/1/2014		\$150,000.00	\$0.00	CNG Fueling Station	\$150,000.00	No
Total: 6									
Declined/Cancelled Contracts									
MS06009	Clean Energy Fuels Corp.	6/23/2006	12/22/2012		\$250,000.00	\$0.00	New CNG Station - Laguna Niguel	\$250,000.00	Yes
MS06040	Capistrano Unified School District				\$136,000.00	\$0.00	New CNG Fueling Station	\$136,000.00	No
MS06041	Clean Energy Fuels Corp.	12/1/2006	3/31/2013	6/18/2009	\$250,000.00	\$0.00	New CNG Station-Newport Beach	\$250,000.00	No
MS06046	City of Long Beach, Dept. of Public				\$250,000.00	\$0.00	LNG Fueling Station	\$250,000.00	No
Total: 4									
Closed Contracts									
MS06003	San Bernardino Associated Govern	10/19/2006	6/18/2010		\$804,240.00	\$804,239.87	New Freeway Service Patrol	\$0.13	Yes
Total: 1									
Open/Complete Contracts									
MS06010	US Airconditioning Distributors	12/28/2006	6/27/2012		\$83,506.00	\$83,506.00	New CNG Station - Industry	\$0.00	Yes
MS06011	County Sanitation Districts of L.A. C	6/1/2006	7/31/2012		\$150,000.00	\$150,000.00	New CNG Station - Carson	\$0.00	Yes
MS06012	Consolidated Disposal Service	7/14/2006	9/13/2012		\$297,981.00	\$297,981.00	New LNG Station & Facility Upgrades	\$0.00	Yes
MS06042	Clean Energy Fuels Corp.	1/5/2007	1/4/2013		\$150,000.00	\$150,000.00	New CNG Station-Baldwin Park	\$0.00	No
MS06045	Orange County Transportation Autho	8/17/2007	12/16/2013		\$200,000.00	\$200,000.00	CNG Fueling Station/Maint. Fac. Mods	\$0.00	Yes
MS06047	Hemet Unified School District	9/19/2007	11/18/2013		\$125,000.00	\$125,000.00	CNG Refueling Station	\$0.00	Yes
MS06048	Newport-Mesa Unified School Distric	6/25/2007	8/24/2013	8/24/2014	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	CNG Fueling Station	\$0.00	Yes
MS06049	Clean Energy Fuels Corp.	4/20/2007	7/19/2013		\$250,000.00	\$228,491.18	CNG Fueling Station - L.B.P.D.	\$21,508.82	Yes
MS06050	Rossmoor Pastries	1/24/2007	10/23/2012		\$18,750.00	\$14,910.50	CNG Fueling Station	\$3,839.50	Yes
Total: 9									

2005-06 AB2766 Local Government Match Program Contract Status Report

1/21/2011

Cont.#	Contractor	Start Date	Original End Date	Amended End Date	Contract Value	Remitted	Project Description	Award Balance	Billing Complete?
Open Contracts									
ML06020	Los Angeles Department of Water a	3/19/2007	9/18/2013	4/18/2014	\$25,000.00	\$0.00	CNG Aerial Truck	\$25,000.00	No
ML06025	City of Santa Monica	1/5/2007	11/4/2012	12/14/2014	\$300,000.00	\$125,000.00	12 H.D. CNG Vehicles	\$175,000.00	No
ML06028	City of Pasadena	9/29/2006	11/28/2012	3/28/2014	\$245,000.00	\$0.00	New CNG Station & Maint. Fac. Upgrades	\$245,000.00	No
ML06031	City of Inglewood	4/4/2007	6/3/2013	9/3/2015	\$150,000.00	\$65,602.40	Purchase 4 H-D LPG Vehicles & Install LPG	\$84,397.60	No
ML06035	City of Hemet, Public Works	11/10/2006	12/9/2012	6/9/2014	\$414,000.00	\$175,000.00	7 Nat Gas Trucks & New Nat Gas Infrastruct	\$239,000.00	No
ML06039	City of Inglewood	2/9/2007	2/8/2008	4/8/2011	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	Modify Maintenance Facility for CNG Vehicle	\$50,000.00	No
ML06054	Los Angeles County Department of	6/17/2009	6/16/2016		\$150,000.00	\$0.00	3 CNG & 3 LPG HD Trucks	\$150,000.00	No
ML06058	City of Santa Monica	7/12/2007	7/11/2013		\$149,925.00	\$0.00	3 H.D. CNG Trucks & CNG Fueling Station	\$149,925.00	No
ML06060	City of Temple City	6/12/2007	6/11/2013		\$31,885.00	\$0.00	Upgrade existing CNG infrastructure	\$31,885.00	No
ML06061	City of Chino Hills	4/30/2007	4/29/2013		\$25,000.00	\$0.00	One H.D. CNG Vehicle	\$25,000.00	No
ML06070	City of Colton	4/30/2008	2/28/2015		\$50,000.00	\$0.00	Two CNG Pickups	\$50,000.00	No
Total: 11									
Declined/Cancelled Contracts									
ML06018	Los Angeles County Dept of Beache				\$375,000.00	\$0.00	New CNG Station & 2 CNG Dump Trucks	\$375,000.00	No
ML06019	Los Angeles County Dept of Beache				\$250,000.00	\$0.00	New CNG Station & 2 CNG Dump Trucks	\$250,000.00	No
ML06023	City of Baldwin Park	6/16/2006	9/15/2012		\$20,000.00	\$0.00	CNG Dump Truck	\$20,000.00	No
ML06024	City of Pomona	8/3/2007	7/2/2013	7/2/2014	\$286,450.00	\$0.00	New CNG Station	\$286,450.00	No
ML06030	City of Burbank	3/19/2007	9/18/2011		\$287,700.00	\$0.00	New CNG Fueling Station	\$287,700.00	No
ML06037	City of Lynwood				\$25,000.00	\$0.00	1 Nat Gas Dump Truck	\$25,000.00	No
ML06055	City of Los Angeles, Dept. of Genera				\$125,000.00	\$0.00	5 Gas-Electric Hybrid Buses	\$125,000.00	No
ML06059	City of Fountain Valley				\$25,000.00	\$0.00	One H.D. CNG Truck	\$25,000.00	No
Total: 8									
Closed Contracts									
ML06056	City of Los Angeles, Dept. of Genera	11/30/2007	11/29/2008		\$350,000.00	\$350,000.00	Maintenance Facility Mods.	\$0.00	Yes
Total: 1									
Open/Complete Contracts									
ML06016	City of Whittier	5/25/2006	5/24/2012	11/24/2012	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	2 CNG Refuse Trucks	\$0.00	Yes
ML06017	City of Claremont	8/2/2006	4/1/2012		\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	2 CNG Refuse Trucks	\$0.00	Yes
ML06021	Los Angeles World Airports	9/13/2006	5/12/2013		\$150,000.00	\$150,000.00	6 CNG Buses	\$0.00	Yes
ML06022	City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Sanit	5/4/2007	1/3/2014		\$1,250,000.00	\$1,250,000.00	50 LNG Refuse Trucks	\$0.00	Yes
ML06026	City of Cerritos	10/27/2006	9/26/2010		\$60,500.00	\$60,500.00	CNG Station Upgrade	\$0.00	Yes

Cont.#	Contractor	Start Date	Original End Date	Amended End Date	Contract Value	Remitted	Project Description	Award Balance	Billing Complete?
ML06027	City of Redondo Beach	9/5/2006	5/4/2012	10/4/2012	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	2 Heavy-Duty CNG Trucks	\$0.00	Yes
ML06029	City of Culver City Transportation De	9/29/2006	12/28/2012		\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	2 CNG Heavy-Duty Trucks	\$0.00	Yes
ML06032	City of Rancho Cucamonga	2/13/2007	3/12/2013	2/12/2014	\$237,079.00	\$237,079.00	New CNG Station & 2 CNG Dump Trucks	\$0.00	Yes
ML06033	City of Cathedral City	11/17/2006	12/16/2012	12/16/2013	\$125,000.00	\$125,000.00	5 Heavy-Duty CNG Trucks	\$0.00	Yes
ML06034	City of South Pasadena	9/25/2006	9/24/2012		\$16,422.42	\$16,422.42	2 Nat. Gas Transit Buses	\$0.00	Yes
ML06036	City of Riverside	3/23/2007	3/22/2013		\$200,000.00	\$200,000.00	8 Heavy-Duty Nat Gas Vehicles	\$0.00	Yes
ML06038	City of Los Angeles, Department of	5/21/2007	1/20/2014		\$625,000.00	\$625,000.00	25 CNG Street Sweepers	\$0.00	Yes
ML06044	City of Pomona	12/15/2006	3/14/2013		\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	2 CNG Street Sweepers	\$0.00	Yes
ML06052	City of Hemet, Public Works	4/20/2007	2/19/2013		\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	Purchase One CNG Dump Truck	\$0.00	Yes
ML06053	City of Burbank	5/4/2007	7/3/2013		\$125,000.00	\$125,000.00	Five Nat. Gas Refuse Trucks	\$0.00	Yes
ML06057	City of Rancho Cucamonga	8/28/2007	6/27/2013	8/27/2014	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	4 H.D. Nat. Gas Vehicles	\$0.00	Yes
ML06062	City of Redlands	5/11/2007	5/10/2013		\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	4 H.D. LNG Vehicles	\$0.00	Yes
ML06063	City of Moreno Valley	3/23/2007	11/22/2012		\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	One H.D. CNG Vehicle	\$0.00	Yes
ML06064	City of South Pasadena	1/25/2008	11/24/2013	11/24/2014	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	2 H.D. CNG Vehicles	\$0.00	Yes
ML06065	City of Walnut	6/29/2007	6/28/2013		\$44,203.00	\$44,203.00	Upgrade Existing CNG Infrastructure	\$0.00	Yes
ML06066	City of Ontario	5/30/2007	1/29/2013		\$125,000.00	\$125,000.00	5 H.D. CNG Vehicles	\$0.00	Yes
ML06067	City of El Monte	3/17/2008	5/16/2014	11/16/2014	\$157,957.00	\$157,957.00	Upgrade existing CNG infrastructure	\$0.00	Yes
ML06068	City of Claremont	8/28/2007	6/27/2013		\$60,000.00	\$60,000.00	Expand existing CNG infrastructure	\$0.00	Yes
ML06069	City of Palos Verdes Estates	11/19/2007	11/18/2013		\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	One H.D. CNG Vehicle	\$0.00	Yes

Total: 24

2005-06 Diesel Exhaust Retrofit Program Contract Status Report

1/21/2011

Cont.#	Contractor	Start Date	Original End Date	Amended End Date	Contract Value	Remitted	Project Description	Award Balance	Billing Complete?
Open Contracts									
PT06006	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Depart	5/15/2006	2/14/2008		\$98,000.00	\$0.00	Diesel Exhaust Aftertreatment Program	\$98,000.00	No
Total: 1									
Closed Contracts									
PT06005	Los Angeles County Department of	6/29/2006	3/28/2008	12/28/2008	\$184,500.00	\$184,500.00	Diesel Exhaust Aftertreatment Program	\$0.00	Yes
PT06007	County Sanitation Districts of L.A. C	6/16/2006	12/15/2007	12/28/2008	\$108,000.00	\$108,000.00	Diesel Exhaust Aftertreatment Program	\$0.00	Yes
PT06008	City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Sanit	9/6/2006	6/5/2008		\$184,500.00	\$184,500.00	Diesel Exhaust Aftertreatment Program	\$0.00	Yes
PT06014	Los Angeles Department of Water a	2/8/2007	8/7/2008	9/30/2009	\$112,500.00	\$103,500.00	Diesel Exhaust Aftertreatment Program	\$9,000.00	Yes
PT06015	City of San Bernardino	10/23/2006	4/22/2008		\$66,000.00	\$66,000.00	Diesel Exhaust Aftertreatment Program	\$0.00	Yes
Total: 5									

2006-07 AB2766 Contract Status Report

1/21/2011

Cont.#	Contractor	Start Date	Original End Date	Amended End Date	Contract Value	Remitted	Project Description	Award Balance	Billing Complete?
Open Contracts									
MS07008	City of Los Angeles, Department of T	9/18/2009	5/17/2020		\$2,040,000.00	\$0.00	Purchase 102 Transit Buses	\$2,040,000.00	No
MS07011	Los Angeles Service Authority for Fr	3/12/2010	5/31/2011		\$700,000.00	\$0.00	"511" Commuter Services Campaign	\$700,000.00	No
MS07022	California State University, Los Ange	10/30/2009	12/29/2015		\$250,000.00	\$0.00	New Hydrogen Fueling Station	\$250,000.00	No
MS07049	Palm Springs Disposal Services	10/23/2008	11/22/2014	9/22/2016	\$96,000.00	\$57,600.00	Three Nat. Gas Refuse Trucks	\$38,400.00	No
MS07054	Republic Services, Inc.	3/7/2008	9/6/2014	9/6/2016	\$1,280,000.00	\$1,280,000.00	40 Nat. Gas Refuse Trucks	\$0.00	No
MS07058	The Better World Group	11/17/2007	11/16/2009	11/16/2011	\$247,690.00	\$120,475.92	MSRC Programmatic Outreach Services	\$127,214.08	No
MS07059	County Sanitation Districts of L.A. C	9/5/2008	9/4/2010	7/14/2011	\$248,300.00	\$157,800.00	Off-Road Diesel Equipment Retrofit Program	\$90,500.00	No
MS07060	Community Recycling & Resource R	3/7/2008	1/6/2010	7/6/2011	\$177,460.00	\$74,371.00	Off-Road Diesel Equipment Retrofit Program	\$103,089.00	No
MS07061	City of Los Angeles, Department of	10/31/2008	8/30/2010	2/28/2012	\$85,200.00	\$0.00	Off-Road Diesel Equipment Retrofit Program	\$85,200.00	No
MS07063	Shimmick Construction Company, In	4/26/2008	2/25/2010	8/25/2011	\$80,800.00	\$11,956.37	Off-Road Diesel Equipment Retrofit Program	\$68,843.63	No
MS07064	Altfillisch Contractors, Inc.	9/19/2008	7/18/2010	1/18/2011	\$160,000.00	\$155,667.14	Off-Road Diesel Equipment Retrofit Program	\$4,332.86	No
MS07066	Skanska USA Civil West California D	6/28/2008	4/27/2010	10/27/2010	\$111,700.00	\$36,128.19	Off-Road Diesel Equipment Retrofit Program	\$75,571.81	No
MS07068	Sukut Equipment Inc.	1/23/2009	11/22/2010	5/22/2012	\$26,900.00	\$26,900.00	Off-Road Diesel Equipment Retrofit Program	\$0.00	No
MS07069	City of Burbank	5/9/2008	3/8/2010	9/8/2011	\$8,895.00	\$0.00	Off-Road Diesel Equipment Retrofit Program	\$8,895.00	No
MS07070	Griffith Company	4/30/2008	2/28/2010	8/28/2011	\$230,705.00	\$0.00	Off-Road Diesel Equipment Retrofit Program	\$230,705.00	No
MS07071	Tiger 4 Equipment Leasing	9/19/2008	7/18/2010	1/18/2012	\$333,967.00	\$84,308.97	Off-Road Diesel Equipment Retrofit Program	\$249,658.03	No
MS07072	City of Culver City Transportation De	4/4/2008	2/3/2010	8/3/2011	\$72,865.00	\$72,865.00	Off-Road Diesel Equipment Retrofit Program	\$0.00	No
MS07073	PEED Equipment Co.	10/31/2008	8/30/2010		\$11,600.00	\$0.00	Off-Road Diesel Equipment Retrofit Program	\$11,600.00	No
MS07075	Dan Copp Crushing	9/17/2008	7/16/2010	1/16/2012	\$73,600.00	\$40,200.00	Off-Road Diesel Equipment Retrofit Program	\$33,400.00	No
MS07076	Reed Thomas Company, Inc.	8/15/2008	6/14/2010	12/14/2011	\$348,050.00	\$19,500.00	Off-Road Diesel Equipment Retrofit Program	\$328,550.00	No
MS07078	Waste Management Collection and	5/1/2009	12/31/2014	12/31/2015	\$256,000.00	\$201,600.00	Eight Nat. Gas Refuse Trucks (Dewey's)	\$54,400.00	No
MS07079	Riverside County Transportation Co	1/30/2009	7/29/2013	12/31/2011	\$20,000.00	\$8,265.45	BikeMetro Website Migration	\$11,734.55	No
MS07080	City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Sanit	10/31/2008	8/30/2010	2/29/2012	\$63,192.00	\$52,265.00	Off-Road Diesel Equipment Retrofit Program	\$10,927.00	No
MS07092	Riverside County Transportation Co	9/1/2010	10/31/2011		\$350,000.00	\$0.00	"511" Commuter Services Campaign	\$350,000.00	No

Total: 24

Declined/Cancelled Contracts

MS07010	Palos Verdes Peninsula Transit Auth				\$80,000.00	\$0.00	Repower 4 Transit Buses	\$80,000.00	No
MS07014	Clean Energy Fuels Corp.				\$350,000.00	\$0.00	New L/CNG Station - SERRF	\$350,000.00	No
MS07015	Baldwin Park Unified School District				\$57,500.00	\$0.00	New CNG Station	\$57,500.00	No
MS07016	County of Riverside Fleet Services D				\$36,359.00	\$0.00	New CNG Station - Rubidoux	\$36,359.00	No
MS07017	County of Riverside Fleet Services D				\$33,829.00	\$0.00	New CNG Station - Indio	\$33,829.00	No

Cont.#	Contractor	Start Date	Original End Date	Amended End Date	Contract Value	Remitted	Project Description	Award Balance	Billing Complete?
MS07018	City of Cathedral City				\$350,000.00	\$0.00	New CNG Station	\$350,000.00	No
MS07021	City of Riverside				\$350,000.00	\$0.00	New CNG Station	\$350,000.00	No
MS07050	Southern California Disposal Co.				\$320,000.00	\$0.00	Ten Nat. Gas Refuse Trucks	\$320,000.00	No
MS07062	Caltrans Division of Equipment				\$1,081,818.00	\$0.00	Off-Road Diesel Equipment Retrofit Program	\$1,081,818.00	No
MS07065	ECCO Equipment Corp.				\$174,525.00	\$0.00	Off-Road Diesel Equipment Retrofit Program	\$174,525.00	No
MS07067	Recycled Materials Company of Calif				\$99,900.00	\$0.00	Off-Road Diesel Equipment Retrofit Program	\$99,900.00	No
MS07074	Albert W. Davies, Inc.	1/25/2008	11/24/2009		\$39,200.00	\$0.00	Off-Road Diesel Equipment Retrofit Program	\$39,200.00	No
MS07081	Clean Diesel Technologies, Inc.				\$240,347.00	\$0.00	Off-Road Diesel Equipment Retrofit Program	\$240,347.00	No
MS07082	DCL International, Inc.				\$153,010.00	\$0.00	Off-Road Diesel Equipment Retrofit Program	\$153,010.00	No
MS07083	Dinex Exhausts, Inc.				\$52,381.00	\$0.00	Off-Road Diesel Equipment Retrofit Program	\$52,381.00	No
MS07084	Donaldson Company, Inc.				\$42,416.00	\$0.00	Off-Road Diesel Equipment Retrofit Program	\$42,416.00	No
MS07085	Engine Control Systems Limited				\$155,746.00	\$0.00	Off-Road Diesel Equipment Retrofit Program	\$155,746.00	No
MS07086	Huss, LLC				\$84,871.00	\$0.00	Off-Road Diesel Equipment Retrofit Program	\$84,871.00	No
MS07087	Mann+Hummel GmbH				\$189,361.00	\$0.00	Off-Road Diesel Equipment Retrofit Program	\$189,361.00	No
MS07088	Nett Technologies, Inc.				\$118,760.00	\$0.00	Off-Road Diesel Equipment Retrofit Program	\$118,760.00	No
MS07089	Rypos, Inc.				\$68,055.00	\$0.00	Off-Road Diesel Equipment Retrofit Program	\$68,055.00	No
MS07090	Sud-Chemie				\$27,345.00	\$0.00	Off-Road Diesel Equipment Retrofit Program	\$27,345.00	No

Total: 22

Closed Contracts

MS07001	A-Z Bus Sales, Inc.	12/28/2006	12/31/2007	2/29/2008	\$1,920,000.00	\$1,380,000.00	CNG School Bus Buydown	\$540,000.00	Yes
MS07002	BusWest	1/19/2007	12/31/2007	3/31/2008	\$840,000.00	\$840,000.00	CNG School Bus Buydown	\$0.00	Yes
MS07005	S-W Compressors	3/17/2008	3/16/2010		\$60,000.00	\$7,500.00	Mountain CNG School Bus Demo Program-	\$52,500.00	Yes
MS07006	Coachella Valley Association of Gov	2/28/2008	10/27/2008		\$400,000.00	\$400,000.00	Coachella Valley PM10 Reduction Street Sw	\$0.00	Yes
MS07012	City of Los Angeles, General Service	6/13/2008	6/12/2009	6/12/2010	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	Maintenance Facility Modifications	\$0.00	Yes
MS07019	City of Cathedral City	1/9/2009	6/8/2010		\$32,500.00	\$32,500.00	Maintenance Facility Modifications	\$0.00	Yes
MS07091	BusWest	10/16/2009	3/15/2010		\$33,660.00	\$33,660.00	Provide Lease for 2 CNG School Buses	\$0.00	Yes

Total: 7

Closed/Incomplete Contracts

MS07004	BusWest	7/2/2007	7/1/2009		\$90,928.00	\$68,196.00	Provide Lease for 2 CNG School Buses	\$22,732.00	No
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Total: 1

Open/Complete Contracts

MS07003	Westport Fuel Systems, Inc.	11/2/2007	12/31/2011	6/30/2013	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,499,990.00	Advanced Nat. Gas Engine Incentive Progra	\$10.00	Yes
MS07007	Los Angeles World Airports	5/2/2008	11/1/2014		\$420,000.00	\$420,000.00	Purchase CNG 21 Transit Buses	\$0.00	Yes
MS07009	Orange County Transportation Autho	5/14/2008	4/13/2016		\$800,000.00	\$800,000.00	Purchase 40 Transit Buses	\$0.00	Yes
MS07013	Rainbow Disposal Company, Inc.	1/25/2008	3/24/2014		\$350,000.00	\$350,000.00	New High-Volume CNG Station	\$0.00	Yes
MS07020	Avery Petroleum	5/20/2009	7/19/2015		\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	New CNG Station	\$0.00	Yes
MS07051	City of San Bernardino	8/12/2008	12/11/2014		\$480,000.00	\$480,000.00	15 Nat. Gas Refuse Trucks	\$0.00	Yes

Cont.#	Contractor	Start Date	Original End Date	Amended End Date	Contract Value	Remitted	Project Description	Award Balance	Billing Complete?
MS07052	City of Redlands	7/30/2008	11/29/2014		\$160,000.00	\$160,000.00	Five Nat. Gas Refuse Trucks	\$0.00	No
MS07053	City of Claremont	7/31/2008	12/30/2014		\$96,000.00	\$96,000.00	Three Nat. Gas Refuse Trucks	\$0.00	Yes
MS07055	City of Culver City Transportation De	7/8/2008	9/7/2014		\$192,000.00	\$192,000.00	Six Nat. Gas Refuse Trucks	\$0.00	Yes
MS07056	City of Whittier	9/5/2008	3/4/2015		\$32,000.00	\$32,000.00	One Nat. Gas Refuse Trucks	\$0.00	Yes
MS07057	CR&R, Inc.	7/31/2008	8/30/2014	6/30/2015	\$896,000.00	\$896,000.00	28 Nat. Gas Refuse Trucks	\$0.00	No
MS07077	Waste Management Collection and	5/1/2009	12/31/2014		\$160,000.00	\$160,000.00	Five Nat. Gas Refuse Trucks (Santa Ana)	\$0.00	Yes

Total: 12

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Cont.#	Contractor	Start Date	Original End Date	Amended End Date	Contract Value	Remitted	Project Description	Award Balance	Billing Complete?
Open Contracts									
ML07023	City of Riverside	6/20/2008	10/19/2014	7/19/2016	\$462,500.00	\$350,000.00	CNG Station Expansion/Purch. 14 H.D. Vehi	\$112,500.00	No
ML07024	City of Garden Grove	3/7/2008	9/6/2014	7/6/2016	\$75,000.00	\$50,000.00	Three H.D. CNG Vehicles	\$25,000.00	No
ML07028	City of Los Angeles, General Service	3/13/2009	3/12/2014		\$350,000.00	\$0.00	New CNG Refueling Station/Hollywood Yard	\$350,000.00	No
ML07033	City of La Habra	5/21/2008	6/20/2014	7/31/2016	\$75,000.00	\$25,000.00	One H.D. Nat Gas Vehicle/Expand Fueling S	\$50,000.00	No
ML07036	City of Alhambra	1/23/2009	2/22/2015		\$145,839.00	\$50,000.00	3 H.D. CNG Vehicles/Expand CNG Station	\$95,839.00	No
ML07039	City of Baldwin Park	6/6/2008	6/5/2014	8/5/2015	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	Two N.G. H.D. Vehicles	\$50,000.00	No
ML07043	City of Redondo Beach	9/28/2008	7/27/2014		\$125,000.00	\$0.00	Five H.D. CNG Transit Vehicles	\$125,000.00	No
ML07044	City of Santa Monica	9/8/2008	3/7/2015		\$600,000.00	\$50,000.00	24 H.D. Nat. Gas Vehicles	\$550,000.00	No
ML07045	City of Inglewood	2/6/2009	4/5/2015		\$75,000.00	\$25,000.00	3 H.D. Nat. Gas Vehicles	\$50,000.00	No
Total: 9									
Declined/Cancelled Contracts									
ML07031	City of Santa Monica				\$180,000.00	\$0.00	Upgrade N.G. Station to Add Hythane	\$180,000.00	No
ML07032	City of Huntington Beach Public Wor				\$25,000.00	\$0.00	One H.D. CNG Vehicle	\$25,000.00	No
ML07035	City of Los Angeles, General Service				\$350,000.00	\$0.00	New CNG Refueling Station/Southeast Yard	\$350,000.00	No
ML07038	City of Palos Verdes Estates				\$25,000.00	\$0.00	One H.D. LPG Vehicle	\$25,000.00	No
Total: 4									
Closed Contracts									
ML07025	City of San Bernardino	8/12/2008	7/11/2010		\$350,000.00	\$350,000.00	Maintenance Facility Modifications	\$0.00	Yes
ML07042	City of La Quinta	8/15/2008	9/14/2010		\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	Street Sweeping Operations	\$0.00	Yes
ML07048	City of Cathedral City	9/19/2008	10/18/2010		\$100,000.00	\$84,972.45	Street Sweeping Operations	\$15,027.55	No
Total: 3									
Open/Complete Contracts									
ML07026	City of South Pasadena	6/13/2008	6/12/2014		\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	One H.D. CNG Vehicle	\$0.00	Yes
ML07027	Los Angeles World Airports	6/3/2008	7/2/2014		\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	One H.D. LNG Vehicle	\$0.00	Yes
ML07029	City of Los Angeles, General Service	3/13/2009	3/12/2014		\$350,000.00	\$350,000.00	New CNG Refueling Station/Venice Yard	\$0.00	Yes
ML07030	County of San Bernardino Public Wo	7/11/2008	9/10/2015		\$200,000.00	\$200,000.00	8 Natural Gas H.D. Vehicles	\$0.00	Yes
ML07034	City of Los Angeles, General Service	3/13/2009	3/12/2014		\$350,000.00	\$350,000.00	New CNG Refueling Station/Van Nuys Yard	\$0.00	Yes
ML07037	City of Los Angeles, General Service	10/8/2008	10/7/2015		\$255,222.00	\$255,222.00	Upgrade LNG/LCNG Station/East Valley Yar	\$0.00	Yes
ML07040	City of Moreno Valley	6/3/2008	9/2/2014		\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	One Heavy-Duty CNG Vehicle	\$0.00	Yes
ML07041	City of La Quinta	6/6/2008	6/5/2014		\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	One CNG Street Sweeper	\$0.00	Yes
ML07046	City of Culver City Transportation De	5/2/2008	5/1/2014		\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	One H.D. Nat. Gas Vehicle	\$0.00	Yes

Cont.#	Contractor	Start Date	Original End Date	Amended End Date	Contract Value	Remitted	Project Description	Award Balance	Billing Complete?
ML07047	City of Cathedral City	6/16/2008	9/15/2014	3/15/2015	\$225,000.00	\$225,000.00	Two H.D. Nat. Gas Vehicles/New CNG Fueli	\$0.00	Yes

Total: 10

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Cont.#	Contractor	Start Date	Original End Date	Amended End Date	Contract Value	Remitted	Project Description	Award Balance	Billing Complete?
Open Contracts									
MS08001	Los Angeles County MTA	12/10/2010	6/9/2014		\$1,500,000.00	\$0.00	Big Rig Freeway Service Patrol	\$1,500,000.00	No
MS08005	Burrtec Waste Industries, Inc.	10/23/2008	11/22/2014	10/22/2015	\$450,000.00	\$405,000.00	15 H.D. Nat. Gas Vehicles - Azusa	\$45,000.00	No
MS08006	Burrtec Waste Industries, Inc.	10/23/2008	11/22/2014	10/22/2015	\$450,000.00	\$405,000.00	15 H.D. Nat. Gas Vehicles - Saugus	\$45,000.00	No
MS08007	United Parcel Service	12/10/2008	10/9/2014		\$300,000.00	\$0.00	10 H.D. Nat. Gas Vehicles	\$300,000.00	No
MS08012	California Cartage Company, LLC	12/21/2009	10/20/2015	4/20/2016	\$480,000.00	\$432,000.00	12 H.D. Nat. Gas Yard Tractors	\$48,000.00	No
MS08013	United Parcel Service	12/10/2008	10/9/2014		\$480,000.00	\$216,000.00	12 H.D. Nat. Gas Yard Tractors	\$264,000.00	No
MS08014	City of San Bernardino	12/5/2008	6/4/2015		\$390,000.00	\$324,000.00	13 H.D. Nat. Gas Vehicles	\$66,000.00	No
MS08015	Yosemite Waters	5/12/2009	5/11/2015		\$180,000.00	\$117,813.60	11 H.D. Propane Vehicles	\$62,186.40	No
MS08016	TransVironmental Solutions, Inc.	1/23/2009	12/31/2010	6/30/2011	\$227,198.00	\$58,286.85	Rideshare 2 School Program	\$168,911.15	No
MS08017	Omnitrans	12/13/2008	12/12/2015		\$900,000.00	\$729,000.00	30 CNG Buses	\$171,000.00	No
MS08018	Los Angeles County Department of	8/7/2009	10/6/2016		\$90,000.00	\$0.00	3 CNG Vehicles	\$90,000.00	No
MS08019	Enterprise Rent-A-Car Company of L	2/12/2010	7/11/2016		\$300,000.00	\$300,000.00	10 CNG Vehicles	\$0.00	No
MS08021	CalMet Services, Inc.	1/9/2009	1/8/2016		\$900,000.00	\$675,000.00	30 CNG Vehicles	\$225,000.00	No
MS08052	Burrtec Waste Industries, Inc.	12/24/2008	11/23/2014	11/23/2015	\$100,000.00	\$0.00	New CNG Station - Fontana	\$100,000.00	No
MS08053	City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Sanit	2/18/2009	12/17/2015		\$400,000.00	\$0.00	New LNG/CNG Station	\$400,000.00	No
MS08055	Clean Energy Fuels Corp.	11/26/2009	3/25/2016	9/25/2016	\$400,000.00	\$0.00	New LNG Station - Long Beach-Pier S	\$400,000.00	No
MS08056	Clean Energy Fuels Corp.	11/26/2009	2/25/2015		\$400,000.00	\$160,000.00	New LNG Station - POLB-Anah. & I	\$240,000.00	No
MS08057	Orange County Transportation Autho	5/14/2009	7/13/2015		\$400,000.00	\$400,000.00	New CNG Station - Garden Grove	\$0.00	No
MS08058	Clean Energy Fuels Corp.	11/26/2009	3/25/2016	3/25/2017	\$400,000.00	\$0.00	New CNG Station - Ontario Airport	\$400,000.00	No
MS08059	Burrtec Waste Industries, Inc.	12/24/2008	11/23/2014		\$100,000.00	\$0.00	New CNG Station - San Bernardino	\$100,000.00	No
MS08061	Clean Energy Fuels Corp.	12/4/2009	3/3/2015		\$400,000.00	\$160,000.00	New CNG Station - L.A.-La Cienega	\$240,000.00	No
MS08062	Go Natural Gas	9/25/2009	1/24/2016	1/24/2017	\$400,000.00	\$0.00	New CNG Station - Rialto	\$400,000.00	No
MS08063	Go Natural Gas	9/25/2009	1/24/2016	1/24/2017	\$400,000.00	\$0.00	New CNG Station - Moreno Valley	\$400,000.00	No
MS08066	Clean Energy Fuels Corp.	11/26/2009	2/25/2015		\$400,000.00	\$160,000.00	New CNG Station - Palm Spring Airport	\$240,000.00	No
MS08067	California Trillium Company	3/19/2009	6/18/2015		\$311,600.00	\$254,330.00	New CNG Station	\$57,270.00	No
MS08068	The Regents of the University of Cali	11/5/2010	11/4/2017		\$400,000.00	\$0.00	Hydrogen Station	\$400,000.00	No
MS08069	Perris Union High School District	6/5/2009	8/4/2015		\$225,000.00	\$0.00	New CNG Station	\$225,000.00	No
MS08070	Clean Energy Fuels Corp.	11/26/2009	2/25/2015		\$400,000.00	\$160,000.00	New CNG Station - Paramount	\$240,000.00	No
MS08072	Clean Energy Fuels Corp.	12/4/2009	3/3/2015		\$400,000.00	\$150,785.76	New CNG Station - Burbank	\$249,214.24	No
MS08073	Clean Energy Fuels Corp.	11/26/2009	2/25/2015		\$400,000.00	\$160,000.00	New CNG Station - Norwalk	\$240,000.00	No
MS08076	Azusa Unified School District	10/17/2008	11/16/2014		\$172,500.00	\$0.00	New CNG station and maint. Fac. Modificati	\$172,500.00	No
MS08078	SunLine Transit Agency	12/10/2008	6/9/2015		\$189,000.00	\$0.00	CNG Station Upgrade	\$189,000.00	No

Cont.#	Contractor	Start Date	Original End Date	Amended End Date	Contract Value	Remitted	Project Description	Award Balance	Billing Complete?
Total: 32									
Pending Execution Contracts									
MS08008	Diversified Truck Rental & Leasing				\$300,000.00	\$0.00	10 H.D. Nat. Gas Vehicles	\$300,000.00	No
Total: 1									
Declined/Cancelled Contracts									
MS08002	Orange County Transportation Autho				\$1,500,000.00	\$0.00	Big Rig Freeway Service Patrol	\$1,500,000.00	No
MS08010	Orange County Transportation Autho				\$10,000.00	\$0.00	20 H.D. Nat. Gas Vehicles	\$10,000.00	No
MS08011	Green Fleet Systems, LLC				\$10,000.00	\$0.00	30 H.D. Nat. Gas Vehicles	\$10,000.00	No
MS08054	Clean Energy Fuels Corp.				\$400,000.00	\$0.00	New LNG Station - Fontana	\$400,000.00	No
MS08060	Burrtec Waste Industries, Inc.	12/24/2008	11/23/2014		\$100,000.00	\$0.00	New CNG Station - Azusa	\$100,000.00	No
MS08074	Fontana Unified School District	11/14/2008	12/13/2014		\$200,000.00	\$0.00	Expansion of Existing CNG station	\$200,000.00	No
MS08077	Hythane Company, LLC				\$144,000.00	\$0.00	Upgrade Station to Hythane	\$144,000.00	No
Total: 7									
Closed Contracts									
MS08003	A-Z Bus Sales, Inc.	5/2/2008	12/31/2008	2/28/2009	\$1,480,000.00	\$1,400,000.00	Alternative Fuel School Bus Incentive Progr	\$80,000.00	Yes
MS08004	BusWest	5/2/2008	12/31/2008		\$1,440,000.00	\$1,440,000.00	Alternative Fuel School Bus Incentive Progr	\$0.00	Yes
Total: 2									
Closed/Incomplete Contracts									
MS08079	ABC Unified School District	1/16/2009	12/15/2009	12/15/2010	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	Maintenance Facility Modifications	\$50,000.00	No
Total: 1									
Open/Complete Contracts									
MS08009	Los Angeles World Airports	12/24/2008	12/23/2014		\$870,000.00	\$870,000.00	29 H.D. Nat. Gas Vehicles	\$0.00	Yes
MS08020	Ware Disposal Company, Inc.	11/25/2008	2/24/2016		\$900,000.00	\$900,000.00	30 CNG Vehicles	\$0.00	Yes
MS08022	SunLine Transit Agency	12/18/2008	3/17/2015		\$311,625.00	\$311,625.00	15 CNG Buses	\$0.00	Yes
MS08064	Hemet Unified School District	1/9/2009	3/8/2015		\$75,000.00	\$75,000.00	Expansion of Existing Infrastructure	\$0.00	Yes
MS08065	Pupil Transportation Cooperative	11/20/2008	7/19/2014		\$10,500.00	\$10,500.00	Existing CNG Station Modifications	\$0.00	Yes
MS08071	ABC Unified School District	1/16/2009	1/15/2015		\$63,000.00	\$63,000.00	New CNG Station	\$0.00	Yes
MS08075	Disneyland Resort	12/10/2008	2/1/2015		\$200,000.00	\$200,000.00	Expansion of Existing CNG Infrastructure	\$0.00	Yes
Total: 7									

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Cont.#	Contractor	Start Date	Original End Date	Amended End Date	Contract Value	Remitted	Project Description	Award Balance	Billing Complete?
Open Contracts									
ML08023	City of Villa Park	11/7/2008	10/6/2012		\$6,500.00	\$0.00	Upgrade of Existing Refueling Facility	\$6,500.00	No
ML08024	City of Anaheim	7/9/2010	7/8/2017		\$425,000.00	\$0.00	17 LPG Buses	\$425,000.00	No
ML08025	Los Angeles County Department of	10/30/2009	3/29/2011		\$75,000.00	\$0.00	150 Vehicles (Diagnostic)	\$75,000.00	No
ML08026	Los Angeles County Department of	7/20/2009	7/19/2016		\$275,000.00	\$0.00	11 LPG Heavy-Duty Vehicles	\$275,000.00	No
ML08027	Los Angeles County Department of	7/20/2009	1/19/2011		\$6,901.00	\$0.00	34 Vehicles (Diagnostic)	\$6,901.00	No
ML08028	City of Santa Monica	9/11/2009	9/10/2016		\$600,000.00	\$0.00	24 CNG Heavy-Duty Vehicles	\$600,000.00	No
ML08030	City of Azusa	5/14/2010	3/13/2016		\$25,000.00	\$0.00	1 CNG Heavy-Duty Vehicle	\$25,000.00	No
ML08034	County of San Bernardino Public Wo	3/27/2009	7/26/2015		\$200,000.00	\$0.00	8 CNG Heavy-Duty Vehicles	\$200,000.00	No
ML08036	City of South Pasadena	5/12/2009	7/11/2013		\$169,421.00	\$0.00	New CNG Station	\$169,421.00	No
ML08038	Los Angeles Department of Water a	7/16/2010	7/15/2017		\$1,050,000.00	\$0.00	42 CNG Heavy-Duty Vehicles	\$1,050,000.00	No
ML08040	City of Riverside	9/11/2009	9/10/2016		\$505,500.00	\$0.00	16 CNG Vehicles, Expand CNG Station & M	\$505,500.00	No
ML08041	City of Los Angeles, Dept of Transpo	8/6/2010	7/5/2011		\$14,600.00	\$0.00	73 Vehicles (Diagnostic)	\$14,600.00	No
ML08043	City of Desert Hot Springs	9/25/2009	3/24/2016		\$25,000.00	\$0.00	1 CNG Heavy-Duty Vehicle	\$25,000.00	No
ML08049	City of Cerritos	3/20/2009	1/19/2015		\$25,000.00	\$0.00	1 CNG Heavy-Duty Vehicle	\$25,000.00	No
ML08050	City of Laguna Beach	8/12/2009	4/11/2016		\$75,000.00	\$0.00	3 LPG Trolleys	\$75,000.00	No
ML08080	City of Irvine	5/1/2009	5/31/2015		\$50,000.00	\$0.00	Two Heavy-Duty Nat. Gas Vehicles	\$50,000.00	No
Total: 16									
Declined/Cancelled Contracts									
ML08051	City of Colton				\$75,000.00	\$0.00	3 CNG Heavy-Duty Vehicles	\$75,000.00	No
Total: 1									
Closed Contracts									
ML08033	County of San Bernardino Public Wo	4/3/2009	2/2/2010		\$14,875.00	\$14,875.00	70 Vehicles (Diagnostic)	\$0.00	Yes
ML08035	City of La Verne	3/6/2009	11/5/2009		\$11,925.00	\$11,925.00	53 Vehicles (Diagnostic)	\$0.00	Yes
ML08045	City of Santa Clarita	2/20/2009	6/19/2010		\$3,213.00	\$3,150.00	14 Vehicles (Diagnostic)	\$63.00	Yes
Total: 3									
Closed/Incomplete Contracts									
ML08032	City of Irvine	5/1/2009	8/31/2010		\$9,000.00	\$0.00	36 Vehicles (Diagnostic)	\$9,000.00	No
Total: 1									
Open/Complete Contracts									
ML08029	City of Gardena	3/19/2009	1/18/2015		\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	1 Propane Heavy-Duty Vehicle	\$0.00	Yes
ML08031	City of Claremont	3/27/2009	3/26/2013	3/26/2015	\$97,500.00	\$97,500.00	Upgrade of Existing CNG Station, Purchase	\$0.00	Yes

Cont.#	Contractor	Start Date	Original End Date	Amended End Date	Contract Value	Remitted	Project Description	Award Balance	Billing Complete?
ML08037	City of Glendale	5/20/2009	5/19/2015		\$325,000.00	\$325,000.00	13 CNG Heavy-Duty Vehicles	\$0.00	Yes
ML08039	City of Rancho Palos Verdes	6/5/2009	8/4/2015		\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	2 LPG Transit Buses	\$0.00	Yes
ML08042	City of Ontario	5/1/2009	1/31/2016		\$175,000.00	\$175,000.00	7 CNG Heavy-Duty Vehicles	\$0.00	Yes
ML08044	City of Chino	3/19/2009	3/18/2015		\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	1 CNG Heavy-Duty Vehicle	\$0.00	Yes
ML08046	City of Paramount	2/20/2009	2/19/2015		\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	1 CNG Heavy-Duty Vehicle	\$0.00	Yes
ML08047	City of Culver City Transportation De	5/12/2009	8/11/2015		\$150,000.00	\$150,000.00	6 CNG Heavy-Duty Vehicles	\$0.00	Yes
ML08048	City of Santa Clarita	2/20/2009	6/19/2015		\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	1 CNG Heavy-Duty Vehicle	\$0.00	Yes

Total: 9

2008-09 AB2766 Contract Status Report

1/21/2011

Cont.#	Contractor	Start Date	Original End Date	Amended End Date	Contract Value	Remitted	Project Description	Award Balance	Billing Complete?
Open Contracts									
MS09001	Administrative Services Co-Op/Long	3/5/2009	6/30/2012	12/31/2013	\$225,000.00	\$150,000.00	15 CNG Taxicabs	\$75,000.00	No
MS09002	A-Z Bus Sales, Inc.	11/7/2008	12/31/2009	12/31/2010	\$2,520,000.00	\$2,460,000.00	Alternative Fuel School Bus Incentive Progr	\$60,000.00	No
MS09047	BusWest	7/9/2010	12/31/2010	2/28/2011	\$480,000.00	\$240,000.00	Alternative Fuel School Bus Incentive Progr	\$240,000.00	No
Total: 3									
Declined/Cancelled Contracts									
MS09003	FuelMaker Corporation				\$296,000.00	\$0.00	Home Refueling Apparatus Incentives	\$296,000.00	No
Total: 1									
Closed Contracts									
MS09004	A-Z Bus Sales, Inc.	1/30/2009	3/31/2009		\$156,000.00	\$156,000.00	Alternative Fuel School Bus Incentive Progr	\$0.00	Yes
MS09005	Gas Equipment Systems, Inc.	6/19/2009	10/18/2010		\$71,000.00	\$71,000.00	Provide Temp. Fueling for Mountain Area C	\$0.00	Yes
Total: 2									

2008-09 AB2766 Local Government Match Program Contract Status Report

1/21/2011

Cont.#	Contractor	Start Date	Original End Date	Amended End Date	Contract Value	Remitted	Project Description	Award Balance	Billing Complete?
Open Contracts									
ML09007	City of Rancho Cucamonga	2/26/2010	4/25/2012		\$117,500.00	\$0.00	Maintenance Facility Modification	\$117,500.00	No
ML09008	City of Culver City Transportation De	1/19/2010	7/18/2016		\$200,000.00	\$0.00	8 Nat. Gas Heavy-Duty Vehicles	\$200,000.00	No
ML09009	City of South Pasadena	11/5/2010	12/4/2016		\$152,000.00	\$0.00	CNG Station Expansion	\$152,000.00	No
ML09010	City of Palm Springs	1/8/2010	2/7/2016		\$25,000.00	\$0.00	1 Nat. Gas Heavy-Duty Vehicle	\$25,000.00	No
ML09011	City of San Bernardino	2/19/2010	5/18/2016		\$250,000.00	\$0.00	10 Nat. Gas Heavy-Duty Vehicles	\$250,000.00	No
ML09012	City of Gardena	3/12/2010	11/11/2015		\$25,000.00	\$0.00	1 Nat. Gas Heavy-Duty Vehicle	\$25,000.00	No
ML09013	City of Riverside Public Works	9/10/2010	12/9/2011		\$144,470.00	\$0.00	Traffic Signal Synchr./Moreno Valley	\$144,470.00	No
ML09014	City of Riverside Public Works	9/10/2010	12/9/2011		\$113,030.00	\$0.00	Traffic Signal Synchr./Corona	\$113,030.00	No
ML09015	City of Riverside Public Works	9/10/2010	12/9/2011		\$80,060.00	\$0.00	Traffic Signal Synchr./Co. of Riverside	\$80,060.00	No
ML09016	County of San Bernardino Public Wo	1/28/2010	3/27/2014		\$50,000.00	\$0.00	Install New CNG Station	\$50,000.00	No
ML09017	County of San Bernardino Public Wo	1/28/2010	7/27/2016		\$200,000.00	\$0.00	8 Nat. Gas Heavy-Duty Vehicles	\$200,000.00	No
ML09018	Los Angeles Department of Water a	7/16/2010	9/15/2012		\$850,000.00	\$0.00	Retrofit 85 Off-Road Vehicles w/DECS	\$850,000.00	No
ML09020	County of San Bernardino	8/16/2010	2/15/2012		\$49,770.00	\$0.00	Remote Vehicle Diagnostics/252 Vehicles	\$49,770.00	No
ML09021	City of Palm Desert	7/9/2010	3/8/2012		\$39,450.00	\$0.00	Traffic Signal Synchr./Rancho Mirage	\$39,450.00	No
ML09023	Los Angeles County Department of	12/10/2010	12/9/2017		\$50,000.00	\$0.00	2 Heavy-Duty Alternative Fuel Transit Vehic	\$50,000.00	No
ML09024	Los Angeles County Department of	10/15/2010	12/14/2012		\$400,000.00	\$0.00	Maintenance Facility Modifications	\$400,000.00	No
ML09025	Los Angeles County Department of	10/15/2010	12/14/2012		\$50,000.00	\$0.00	Remote Vehicle Diagnostics/85 Vehicles	\$50,000.00	No
ML09026	Los Angeles County Department of	10/15/2010	10/14/2017		\$250,000.00	\$0.00	5 Off-Road Vehicle Repowers	\$250,000.00	No
ML09027	Los Angeles County Department of	7/23/2010	3/22/2012		\$150,000.00	\$0.00	Freeway Detector Map Interface	\$150,000.00	No
ML09030	City of Los Angeles GSD/Fleet Servi	6/18/2010	6/17/2011		\$22,310.00	\$0.00	Remote Vehicle Diagnostics/107 Vehicles	\$22,310.00	No
ML09031	City of Los Angeles, Department of	10/29/2010	10/28/2017		\$825,000.00	\$0.00	33 Nat. Gas Heavy-Duty Vehicles	\$825,000.00	No
ML09035	City of Fullerton	6/17/2010	6/16/2017		\$450,000.00	\$0.00	2 Nat. Gas Heavy-Duty Vehicles & CNG Sta	\$450,000.00	No
ML09036	City of Long Beach Department of P	5/7/2010	5/6/2017		\$875,000.00	\$250,000.00	Purchase 35 LNG Refuse Trucks	\$625,000.00	No
ML09038	City of Chino	9/27/2010	5/26/2017		\$250,000.00	\$0.00	Upgrade Existing CNG Station	\$250,000.00	No
ML09041	City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Sanit	10/1/2010	9/30/2017		\$875,000.00	\$0.00	Purchase 35 H.D. Nat. Gas Vehicles	\$875,000.00	No
ML09042	Los Angeles Department of Water a	12/10/2010	12/9/2017		\$1,400,000.00	\$0.00	Purchase 56 Dump Trucks	\$1,400,000.00	No
ML09043	City of Covina	10/8/2010	4/7/2017		\$186,591.00	\$0.00	Upgrade Existing CNG Station	\$186,591.00	No
ML09046	City of Newport Beach	5/20/2010	5/19/2016		\$162,500.00	\$0.00	Upgrade Existing CNG Station, Maintenance	\$162,500.00	No
Total: 28									
Pending Execution Contracts									
ML09028	Riverside County Waste Manageme				\$140,000.00	\$0.00	Retrofit 7 Off-Road Vehicles w/DECS	\$140,000.00	No

Cont.#	Contractor	Start Date	Original End Date	Amended End Date	Contract Value	Remitted	Project Description	Award Balance	Billing Complete?
ML09032	Los Angeles World Airports				\$475,000.00	\$0.00	19 Nat. Gas Heavy-Duty Vehicles	\$475,000.00	No
ML09033	City of Beverly Hills				\$550,000.00	\$0.00	10 Nat. Gas Heavy-Duty Vehicles & CNG St	\$550,000.00	No
ML09040	City of Cathedral City				\$83,125.00	\$0.00	Purchase 3 H.D. CNG Vehicles and Remote	\$83,125.00	No
ML09044	City of San Dimas				\$425,000.00	\$0.00	Install CNG Station and Purchase 1 CNG S	\$425,000.00	No
ML09045	City of Orange				\$125,000.00	\$0.00	Purchase 5 CNG Sweepers	\$125,000.00	No

Total: 6

Declined/Cancelled Contracts

ML09019	City of San Juan Capistrano Public	12/4/2009	11/3/2010		\$10,125.00	\$0.00	Remote Vehicle Diagnostics/45 Vehicles	\$10,125.00	No
ML09022	Los Angeles County Department of				\$8,250.00	\$0.00	Remote Vehicle Diagnostics/15 Vehicles	\$8,250.00	No
ML09039	City of Inglewood				\$310,000.00	\$0.00	Purchase 12 H.D. CNG Vehicles and Remot	\$310,000.00	No

Total: 3

Open/Complete Contracts

ML09029	City of Whittier	11/6/2009	4/5/2016		\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	1 Nat. Gas Heavy-Duty Vehicle	\$0.00	Yes
ML09034	City of La Palma	11/25/2009	6/24/2015		\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	1 LPG Heavy-Duty Vehicle	\$0.00	Yes
ML09037	City of Redondo Beach	6/18/2010	6/17/2016		\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	Purchase Two CNG Sweepers	\$0.00	Yes

Total: 3

2009-10 AB2766 Contract Status Report

1/21/2011

Cont.#	Contractor	Start Date	Original End Date	Amended End Date	Contract Value	Remitted	Project Description	Award Balance	Billing Complete?
Open Contracts									
MS10001	Los Angeles County MTA	3/19/2010	2/28/2011		\$300,000.00	\$196,790.61	Clean Fuel Transit Bus Service to Dodger St	\$103,209.39	No
MS10005	Domestic Linen Supply Company, In	10/8/2010	7/7/2016		\$47,444.00	\$0.00	Purchase 5 Gas-Electric Hybrid Vehicles	\$47,444.00	No
MS10006	Nationwide Environmental Services	11/19/2010	4/18/2017		\$94,887.00	\$0.00	Purchase Three Street Sweepers	\$94,887.00	No
MS10008	Republic Services, Inc.	12/10/2010	5/9/2017		\$123,354.00	\$0.00	Purchase 4 CNG, 9 LNG H.D. Vehicle	\$123,354.00	No
MS10009	Ware Disposal Company, Inc.	10/29/2010	3/28/2017		\$123,353.00	\$0.00	Purchase 4 CNG Refuse Trucks	\$123,353.00	No
MS10010	New Bern Transport Corporation	10/29/2010	3/28/2017		\$113,865.00	\$0.00	Repower 4 Heavy-Duty Vehicles	\$113,865.00	No
MS10016	Rio Hondo Community College	11/5/2010	5/4/2017		\$16,077.00	\$0.00	Purchase 1 CNG Shuttle Bus	\$16,077.00	No
MS10019	EDCO Disposal Corporation	11/19/2010	2/18/2017		\$379,549.00	\$0.00	Purchase 11 H.D. CNG Refuse Trucks	\$379,549.00	No
MS10021	City of Glendora	10/29/2010	11/28/2016		\$9,489.00	\$0.00	Purchase 1 H.D. CNG Vehicle	\$9,489.00	No
Total: 9									
Pending Execution Contracts									
MS10003	City of Sierra Madre				\$13,555.00	\$0.00	Purchase 1 H.D. CNG Vehicle	\$13,555.00	No
MS10004	Linde LLC				\$56,932.00	\$0.00	Purchase 6 H.D. CNG Vehicles	\$56,932.00	No
MS10007	Enterprise Rent-A-Car Company of L				\$18,977.00	\$0.00	Purchase 2 H.D. CNG Vehicles	\$18,977.00	No
MS10011	Foothill Transit Agency				\$113,865.00	\$0.00	Purchase 12 H.D. CNG Vehicles	\$113,865.00	No
MS10012	Foothill Transit Agency				\$85,399.00	\$0.00	Purchase 9 H.D. Electric Vehicles	\$85,399.00	No
MS10013	City of San Bernardino				\$68,834.00	\$0.00	Purchase 9 H.D. LNG Vehicles	\$68,834.00	No
MS10014	Serv-Wel Disposal				\$18,977.00	\$0.00	Purchase 2 H.D. CNG Vehicles	\$18,977.00	No
MS10015	County of Los Angeles Department o				\$37,955.00	\$0.00	Purchase 4 H.D. CNG Vehicles	\$37,955.00	No
MS10017	Ryder Truck Rental, Inc.				\$651,382.00	\$0.00	Purchase 60 H.D. CNG and LNG Vehicles	\$651,382.00	No
MS10020	American Reclamation, Inc.				\$18,977.00	\$0.00	Purchase 2 H.D. CNG Vehicles	\$18,977.00	No
MS10023	Dix Leasing				\$105,000.00	\$0.00	Purchase 3 H.D. LNG Vehicles	\$105,000.00	No
MS10024	Frito-Lay North America				\$47,444.00	\$0.00	Purchase 5 Electric Vehicles	\$47,444.00	No
MS10025	Elham Shirazi				\$199,449.00	\$0.00	Telework Demonstration Program	\$199,449.00	No
Total: 13									
Declined/Cancelled Contracts									
MS10018	Shaw Transport Inc.				\$81,332.00	\$0.00	Purchase 6 H.D. LNG Vehicles	\$81,332.00	No
MS10022	Los Angeles World Airports				\$123,353.00	\$0.00	Purchase 13 H.D. CNG Vehicles	\$123,353.00	No
Total: 2									
Closed Contracts									
MS10002	Coachella Valley Association of Gov	6/18/2010	2/17/2011		\$400,000.00	\$400,000.00	Coachella Valley PM10 Reduction Street Sw	\$0.00	Yes

(Item #26 is Continued from January 7, 2011 Board Meeting for Board Deliberation Only)

BOARD MEETING DATE: January 7, 2011

AGENDA NO. 20

PROPOSAL: Adopt Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System.

SYNOPSIS: Proposed Rule 1315 was developed to maintain AQMD's ability to issue permits to major sources that require offsets, but obtain offset credits from the AQMD's Priority Reserve under Rule 1309.1 and/or that are exempt from offsets under AQMD Rule 1304 through December 31, 2030. The rule will also memorialize in rule form the procedures to be followed to both establish the equivalency of AQMD's NSR program with federal NSR offset requirements for such major sources and demonstrate that sufficient emission reductions, including previously-untracked emission reductions, exist beyond regulatory requirements under federal law to be used as offset credits to establish that AQMD's NSR program is equivalent with federal NSR offset requirements for those major sources. The rule includes provisions designed to ensure equivalency with federal offset requirements is achieved and additional backstop provisions to ensure the actual impacts of implementing the proposed rule do not exceed the impacts analyzed in the CEQA process.

COMMITTEE: Stationary Source, November 19, 2010, Reviewed

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Adopt the attached resolution:

1. Certifying the CEQA Program Environmental Assessment for Proposed Rule 1315;
and
2. Adopting Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System.

Barry R. Wallerstein, D.Env.
Executive Officer

Background

In general, the Federal Clean Air Act requires that emission increases of nonattainment air pollutants from new and major modifications of federal major sources be offset with emissions decreases. The specific quantity of emission decreases required to offset a specific increase in federal nonattainment emissions is dependent upon the pollutant's federal nonattainment classification for the air basin in which the increase occurs. For the case of AQMD, the applicable offset ratios are 1.2 pounds of decrease for every 1.0 pound of increase for VOCs and NO_x and at least 1.0 pound of decrease for every 1.0 pound of increase for all other nonattainment pollutants and their precursors. Some aspects of the offset requirements in AQMD's non-RECLAIM NSR program (Regulation XIII – New Source Review) are more stringent than the federal offset requirements. For example, Regulation XIII is more stringent in that it requires offsets for increases from sources that are not federal major sources (federal minor sources) and an offset ratio of 1.2-to-1.0 for all nonattainment pollutants and their precursors (rather than the federally-required 1.0-to-1.0 for pollutants other than VOCs and NO_x). AQMD's program also provides exemptions from the offset requirement in specific cases, whereas such sources may not be exempt from federal offset requirements. However, U.S. EPA allows a permitting agency to implement an offset program for major sources that is not identical to the federal program but is equivalent or more stringent on an overall aggregate or programmatic basis.

Accordingly, U.S. EPA approved AQMD's NSR program into the SIP in 1996 while at the same time expecting that AQMD implement a tracking system to account for emission decreases of federal nonattainment air contaminants and their precursors that occur under AQMD's NSR program but that are surplus under federal NSR, as well as emission increases of federal nonattainment pollutants and their precursors that occur under AQMD's NSR program at federal major sources without individually complying with federal NSR's offset requirements. The purpose of this tracking system is to demonstrate that AQMD's NSR program provides the sufficient offsets to comply with the emissions offsets requirements of the Clean Air Act on an aggregate or programmatic basis (*i.e.*, to establish equivalency with federal requirements). Therefore, AQMD implemented an NSR tracking system, which included maintaining offset accounts to accumulate emissions offsets from surplus emissions reductions and to provide for use emissions offsets to projects via Rule 1309.1's Priority Reserve and the offset exemption provisions of Rule 1304. AQMD prepared a series of reports that track credits and debits from August 1990 through July 2002. Around this time, U.S. EPA expressed some concerns regarding specific elements of the tracking system, so AQMD developed a revised tracking system in consultation with U.S. EPA. The revised tracking system was codified in the September 2006 adoption of Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System, as described below. The 1990 through July 2002 tracking was updated consistent with the revised tracking system. Tracking reports covering 1990 through July 2002 and subsequently August 2002 through

December 2005 and presenting the remaining balances of credits in AQMD's federal offset accounts were prepared and presented to the Governing Board. Later on, an additional report tracking the 2006 offset use but not 2006 offset generation was also presented to the Governing Board. Subsequent reports were not presented due to litigation over the tracking system, but Appendix I to the staff report brings the tracking up to date.

AQMD's Governing Board adopted Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System (codifying a revised and updated version of its NSR tracking system) along with amendments to Rule 1309.1 – Priority Reserve (creating a temporary mechanism for proposed electrical generating facilities (EGFs) to obtain, for a limited time, emissions offsets for specified nonattainment pollutants, or precursors, from the Priority Reserve and requiring mitigation fees to be paid to obtain emission reductions) on September 8, 2006. The CEQA documents prepared for that adoption of Rule 1315 and amendment of Rule 1309.1 determined that both rule actions were exempt from CEQA. A group of environmental organizations that had opposed these rule actions filed suit against AQMD regarding these rules on CEQA grounds, including disputing that either rulemaking was exempt from CEQA. After AQMD's demurrer was overruled, rather than wait for the suit to be finally decided in court, AQMD initiated the process of readopting Rule 1315 and re-amending Rule 1309.1 while the litigation was pending and prepared full CEQA documents. As a result of AQMD's action, the case was therefore dismissed as moot.

The Governing Board readopted Rule 1315 and a revised version of the amendments to Rule 1309.1 on August 3, 2007. The same environmental organizations considered the CEQA documents for the August 3, 2007 re-adoption and re-amendment inadequate and again filed suit and prevailed in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles (Court). On July 28, 2008, a Court decision was issued declaring that the August 2007 Governing Board action adopting Rule 1315 and amending Rule 1309.1 would be vacated and AQMD would be enjoined from "undertaking any action to further implement these rules pending CEQA compliance." The Court subsequently issued a writ of mandate on November 3, 2008 ordering AQMD to, *inter alia*, set aside the rules, "including the certification of the Final Program Environmental Assessment." This was done on January 8, 2010. AQMD is now proposing to replace the set aside version of Rule 1315 with a different version (PR 1315) supported by a new program environmental assessment that analyzes the potential direct and indirect impacts and addresses concerns expressed by the Court. AQMD is not proposing to readopt the amendments to Rule 1309.1. In the meantime, AQMD has been implementing SB 827 (2009), which allows the issuance of permits to sources exempt from offsets under Rule 1304, and obtaining offsets from the Priority Reserve under Rule 1309.1 (primarily essential public services). SB 827 sunsets in May 2012.

The current PR 1315 includes important differences from the previously adopted Rule 1315. Nevertheless, it remains completely consistent with the revised NSR tracking system developed in consultation with U.S. EPA and with which U.S. EPA has expressed concurrence in a letter to AQMD in April 2006. The differences between the proposed rule language and the previously adopted language fall into two categories: (1) clarifications and (2) enhancement and expansion of the backstop provisions. None of the differences result in any changes to credit accounting or the balances in AQMD's offset accounts. For example, the proposed rule language includes definitions for "Community Bank," "Priority Reserve," and "shortfall," all of which were undefined in the previously adopted Rule 1315. Additionally, the current proposal includes enhanced backstop provisions designed to ensure that environmental impacts of the proposed rule would not exceed the impacts analyzed in the Program Environmental Assessment (PEA) by prohibiting issuance of permits if the cumulative net emissions increases from both major and minor sources that result from implementation of the proposed rule would exceed the cumulative net emissions increases considered in the CEQA analysis.

Summary of Rule 1315 Proposed for Adoption

- Without affecting permits already issued relying upon such offsets, retroactively eliminate all Pre-1990 credits in AQMD's federal offset accounts for which it no longer retains adequate documentation or records (this will reduce AQMD's previously-reported Pre-1990 credits by 60% overall and by from about 7% to 92% by pollutant).
- Use only the revised and re-verified Pre-1990 credits for which records exist.
- Retire any portion of the revised and re-verified Pre-1990 credits remaining unused in AQMD's offset accounts as of December 31, 2005 as an environmental benefit and not use any Pre-1990 credits after 2005.
- Use as sources of credits to AQMD's federal offset accounts both minor and major source orphan shutdowns and reductions.
- Use as sources of offsets to AQMD's federal offset accounts any surplus ERCs used to offset emission increases beyond the requirements of federal NSR.
- Eliminate and remove as sources of offsets to AQMD's federal offset accounts all ERC BACT discounts both prospectively and retrospectively to the beginning of AQMD NSR offset account balances in 1990 except in cases where AQMD has demonstrated, and U.S. EPA has concurred, that the discount amount is not otherwise required by rule, regulation, law, approved Air Quality Management Plan Control Measure, or the State Implementation Plan.
- Discount all offsets derived from orphan shutdowns and reductions (both for major and minor sources) in AQMD's federal offset accounts to ensure that they remain surplus and meet the federal offset criteria.

In addition, AQMD is proposing, as part of Proposed Rule 1315, to provide for:

- A “worst case” preliminary annual equivalency demonstration within twelve months of the close of each reporting period, with a final annual equivalency demonstration within six additional months.
- In conjunction with each annual equivalency demonstration, provide a projection for the next two years of the NSR offset account balances based on the averages of the last five years’ federal offset accounts’ credits and debits.
- For January 7, 2011 through the end of the 2011 reporting period and through the end of each subsequent reporting period, track cumulative net emissions increases of nonattainment air contaminants and their precursors subject to the proposed rule resulting from both major and minor sources receiving permits to construct or operate pursuant to the offset exemption provisions of Rule 1304 or that obtain emissions offsets from the Priority Reserve pursuant to Rule 1309.1.
- The Executive Officer to do both of the following if the most recent final annual equivalency demonstration demonstrates a shortfall in the AQMD offset account for a nonattainment air contaminant (*i.e.*, the Equivalency Backstop):
 - Withhold future funding of the Priority Reserve for that nonattainment air contaminant; and
 - Discontinue issuing permits to construct and permits to operate that rely on further use of AQMD’s offset accounts for that air contaminant to sources that are major sources of that air contaminant.
- The Executive Officer to prepare a report to the Governing Board recommending appropriate action to rectify any actual shortfall or any projected shortfall that could occur in the next two years in AQMD’s offset accounts, or demonstrating that AQMD remains in compliance with federal NSR requirements on an aggregate basis.
- The Executive Officer to discontinue issuing permits to construct and permits to operate that rely on use of AQMD’s offset accounts if the cumulative net emission increase of a nonattainment air contaminant exceeds the amount analyzed in the PEA to major and minor sources of that air contaminant (*i.e.*, the CEQA Backstop).

CEQA Analysis

The AQMD is the lead agency for the proposed project and has prepared a PEA pursuant to its certified regulatory program (CEQA Guidelines §15251(l)) as codified as AQMD Rule 110. A Draft Program Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the Proposed Rule (PR) 1315 has been prepared because the proposed rule would establish criteria to govern the conduct of a continuing program.

PR 1315 would codify existing procedures and establish new requirements for establishing equivalency under federal New Source Review requirements through the

use of AQMD's internal emission offsets by operators of various projects that either obtain emissions offsets pursuant to Rule 1309.1 – Priority Reserve or are exempt from the emissions offsets requirements of Rule 1303 – Requirements pursuant to Rule 1304 – Exemptions. The PEA analyzes direct and indirect impacts from both major and non-major sources relying on offsets from the AQMD's internal offset accounts pursuant to Rule 1309.1 – Priority Reserve or Rule 1304 – Offset exemptions. The analysis in the PEA includes the conservative assumption that all net emission increases will occur at a rate consistent with growth rate projections in the 2007 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP).

The PEA analysis indicated that air quality would be impacted by the proposed project. The proposed project also has the potential for significant indirect adverse impacts resulting from construction and operation of sources obtaining permits on all environmental topic areas on the environmental checklist.

The air quality impacts from the emissions resulting from permits issued and emission reductions foregone and environmental impacts from the siting, construction, and operation of those facilities that were provided offsets from the AQMD's internal accounts would exceed the AQMD's significance thresholds, so the environmental impacts from the proposed project have been determined to be significant. The PEA has been circulated for a 62-day public review and comment period. After the close of the public review period, responses to all comments will be prepared and included in the PEA, at which time the document will become a Final PEA.

AQMP and Legal Mandates

The California Health and Safety Code requires the AQMD to adopt an Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) to meet state and federal ambient air quality standards in the South Coast Air Basin. In addition, the California Health and Safety Code requires that the AQMD adopt rules and regulations that carry out the objectives of the AQMP. While Rule 1315 is not an AQMP measure, it is necessary to accommodate the growth anticipated in the AQMP.

Comparative Analysis

A comparative analysis, as required by H&S Code §40727.2, is applicable when an amended rule or regulation imposes, or has the potential to impose, a new emissions limit, or other air pollution control requirements. The proposed rule does not impose new requirements and a comparative analysis is not required.

Resource Impacts

Due to the volume and complexity of the analyses required, it is estimated that implementation of Proposed Rule 1315 requirements will require one FTE and \$150,000 in programming costs for enhancements to AQMD's New Source Review computer program.

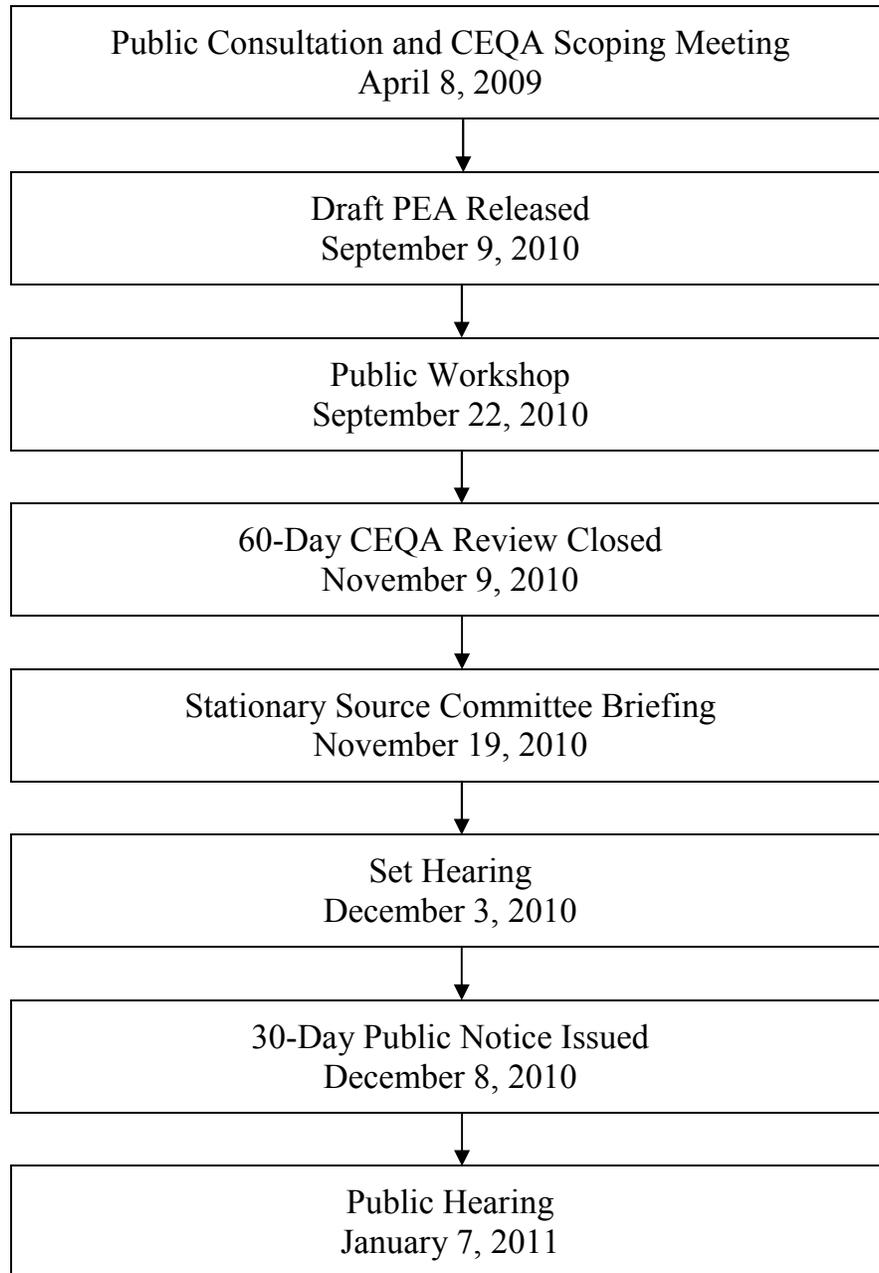
Attachments

- A. Rule Development Process
- B. Key Contacts
- C. Resolution
- D. Proposed Rule 1315 Rule Language
- E. Proposed Rule 1315 Staff Report
- F. Socio-Economic Analysis
- G. CEQA – Program Environmental Assessment (four volumes)

ATTACHMENT A

RULE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Present Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System



Total Time Spent in the recent Rule Development: 21 Months

ATTACHMENT B

KEY CONTACTS

Proposed Rule 1315

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Gerardo Rios
Anne Lyons
Laura Yannayon
U.S. EPA

Alex Krichevsky
California Air Resources Board

Nicole Nishimura
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Assistant

Adriano Martinez
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Maya Golden-Krasner
Shanna Lazerow
Communities for a Better
Environment

Jenifer Morris Lee
Edison Mission Energy

ATTACHMENT C
RESOLUTION NO. 11-

A Resolution of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD) Governing Board certifying the Final Program Environmental Assessment for Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System.

A Resolution of the AQMD Governing Board adopting the Findings and Statement of Overriding Considerations for Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System.

A Resolution of the AQMD Governing Board adopting Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System.

WHEREAS, the Governing Board finds and determines with certainty that the proposed re-adoption of Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System, is considered a “project” pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); and

WHEREAS, the AQMD has had its regulatory program certified pursuant to Public Resources Code §21080.5 and has conducted CEQA review pursuant to such program (AQMD Rule 110); and

WHEREAS, the AQMD staff has prepared a Draft Program Environmental Assessment (PEA) (State Clearinghouse Number 2009031044) pursuant to its certified regulatory program and CEQA Guidelines §§15168 and 15252, setting forth the potential environmental consequences of Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System; and

WHEREAS, the Draft PEA was released for 45-day public review and comment period that was subsequently extended to 62 days, all comments received were responded to, and the Draft PEA has been revised such that it is now a Final PEA; and,

WHEREAS, the PEA included an evaluation of project-specific and cumulative direct and indirect impacts from the proposed project and five project alternatives; and

WHEREAS, the AQMD staff reviewed the Proposed project and determined that the Proposed project may have the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts; and

WHEREAS, all comments received on the Draft PEA were responded to, and the Draft PEA has been revised such that it is now a Final PEA; and,

WHEREAS, it is necessary that the adequacy of the Final PEA, including responses to comments, be determined by the Governing Board prior to its certification; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary that the AQMD prepare a Statement of Findings and a Statement of Overriding Considerations pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §§15091 and 15093, respectively, regarding adverse environmental impacts that cannot be mitigated to insignificance; and,

WHEREAS, Findings and a Statement of Overriding Considerations have been prepared and are included in Attachment 1 to this Resolution, which is attached and incorporated herein by reference; and

WHEREAS, the Governing Board finds and determines, taking into consideration the factors in §(d)(4)(D) of the Governing Board Procedures, that the modifications that have been made to Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System, since the Draft PEA was made available for public review would not constitute significant new information within the meaning of the CEQA Guidelines; and

WHEREAS, the Governing Board voting on Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System, has reviewed, considered, and hereby approves the Final PEA, including responses to comments, the Findings, and the Statement of Overriding Considerations; and

WHEREAS, the Governing Board has determined that the air quality objectives of Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System are to maintain AQMD’s ability to continue to administer its new source review program for major and minor sources for facility modernization and to accommodate population growth through implementation of Rule 1304 and Rule 1309.1 (AQMD’s policy objectives include allowing the permitting system to operate in order to: 1) allow facility modernization which will increase efficiency and reduce air pollution, 2) allow facilities to retrofit for regulatory compliance and/or install pollution control equipment, 3) allow emergency equipment to be installed, 4) allow permitting of equipment necessary for essential public services and small emitters, 5) allow operation of portable equipment and other sources determined as a policy matter to be exempt from offsets or eligible for Priority Reserve credits, and 6) take into account environmental and

socioeconomic benefits as well as environmental and socioeconomic impacts); memorialize in rule form the accounting procedures AQMD uses to establish equivalency of AQMD's New Source Review program with federal offset requirements, and ensure that adequate offsets are projected to be available in AQMD internal offset accounts before a major source relying on such offsets is permitted thus assuring that increases in emissions resulting from such sources are fully offset; recognize sufficient previously-unused emission reductions that are beyond those required by applicable regulatory requirements in order to demonstrate federal equivalency for major sources that are exempt under Rule 1304 or that obtain credits from the Priority Reserve under Rule 1309.1; and

WHEREAS, the Governing Board has determined that the socioeconomic impact assessment of Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System, is consistent with the Governing Board March 17, 1989 and October 14, 1994 Socioeconomic Resolution for rule adoption; and

WHEREAS, the Governing Board has determined that the socioeconomic impact assessment of Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System, complies with the provisions of Health and Safety Code §§ 40440.8 and 40728.5; and

WHEREAS, the Governing Board has reviewed and considered the AQMD staff's findings related to cost impacts of Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System, as set forth in the socioeconomic impact assessment, and hereby finds and determines that the cost impacts are as set forth in that assessment; and

WHEREAS, the Governing Board has determined that Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System, is not a control measure in the 2007 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) amended in 2007 and thus is not ranked by cost-effectiveness relative to other AQMP control measures in the amended 2007 AQMP; and

WHEREAS, the Governing Board has determined that a need exists to adopt Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System to:

- Maintain AQMD's ability to continue to administer its new source review program for major and minor sources for facility modernization and to accommodate population growth through implementation of Rule 1304 and Rule 1309.1. AQMD's policy objectives include allowing the permitting system to operate in order to: 1) allow facility modernization which will increase efficiency and reduce air pollution, 2) allow facilities to install pollution control equipment, 3) allow emergency equipment to be installed, 4) allow permitting of equipment necessary for essential public services and small emitters, 5) allow operation of portable

equipment and other sources determined as a policy matter to be exempt from offsets or eligible for Priority Reserve credits, and 6) take into account environmental and socioeconomic benefits as well as environmental and socioeconomic impacts;

- Memorialize in rule form the accounting procedures AQMD uses to establish equivalency of AQMD's New Source Review program with federal offset requirements, and ensure that valid offsets are projected to be available in AQMD internal offset accounts before a major source relying on such offsets is permitted thus assuring that increases in emissions resulting from such sources are fully offset; and
- Recognize sufficient previously-unused emission reductions that are beyond those required by applicable regulatory requirements in order to demonstrate federal equivalency for major sources that are exempt under Rule 1304 or that obtain credits from the Priority Reserve under Rule 1309.1; and

WHEREAS, the Governing Board has determined that Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System, has been written or displayed so that its meaning can be easily understood by the persons affected by it; and

WHEREAS, the Governing Board has determined that Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System is in harmony with, and not in conflict with or contradictory to, existing federal or state statutes, court decisions, or regulations; and

WHEREAS, the Governing Board has determined that Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System does not impose the same requirements as any existing state or federal regulations and is necessary and proper to execute the powers and duties granted to, and imposed upon, the AQMD; and

WHEREAS, the Governing Board obtains its authority to adopt, amend, or repeal rules and regulations from California Health and Safety Code §§ 39002, 40000, 40001, 40440, 40441, 40463, 40702, 40725 through 40728, 41508, and 42300 *et seq.*; and

WHEREAS, the Governing Board in considering Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Tracking System references the following statutes that the AQMD hereby implements, interprets or makes specific: California Health and Safety Code §§ 40001, 40702, 40910 *et seq.*, 40920.5, 42300 *et seq.*, and federal Clean Air Act §§ 110, 172, 173, 182, and 189 (42 U.S.C. §§ 7410, 7502, 7503, 7511a, and 7513a); and

WHEREAS, a public hearing has been properly noticed in accordance with the provisions of California Health and Safety Code § 40725; and

WHEREAS, the Governing Board has held a public hearing in accordance with all provisions of law; and

WHEREAS, the AQMD specifies the Deputy Executive Officer of Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System, as the custodian of the documents or other materials that constitute the record of proceedings upon which the adoption of this Proposed amendment is based, which are located at the South Coast Air Quality Management District, 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, California; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the AQMD Governing Board does hereby certify that the Final Program Environmental Assessment for Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System, was completed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the CEQA Guidelines; and finds that the Final PEA was presented to the Governing Board, whose members reviewed, considered and approved the information therein prior to acting on Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System; and finds that the final Program Environmental Assessment reflects the AQMD’s independent judgment and analysis; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Governing Board does hereby adopt the Findings and Statement of Overriding Considerations pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §§15091 and 15093, respectively, regarding adverse environmental impacts that cannot be mitigated to insignificance, as required by CEQA and that are included as Attachment 1 and incorporated herein by reference; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Governing Board does hereby approve the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Governing Board does hereby adopt Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System, pursuant to the authority granted by law, as set forth in the attached and incorporated herein by reference.

Attachments

Dated: _____

Clerk of the Boards

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Attachment 1 to the Governing Board Resolution for the Re-adoption of Rule 1315 –

Federal New Source Review Tracking System:

**Statement of Findings, Statement of Overriding Considerations and Mitigation
Monitoring Program**

January 2011

SCAQMD No. 100909MKSS
State Clearinghouse No. 2009031044

Executive Officer

Barry R. Wallerstein, D.Env.

Deputy Executive Officer

Planning, Rule Development, and Area Sources

Elaine Chang, DrPH

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Reviewed by: Barbara Baird District Counsel

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
GOVERNING BOARD

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Speaker of the Assembly Appointee

VICE CHAIR: DENNIS YATES
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Los Angeles County Representative

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Cities of Los Angeles County, Eastern Region

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Supervisor, Third District
Orange County Representative

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JOSIE GONZALES
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Cities Representative, Riverside County

JOSEPH K. LYOU, Ph.D.
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JUDY MITCHELL
Councilmember, Rolling Hills Estates
Cities of Los Angeles County, Western Region

JAN PERRY
Councilwoman, 9th District
City of Los Angeles Representative

MIGUEL A. PULIDO
Mayor, City of Santa Ana
Cities Representative, Orange County

EXECUTIVE OFFICER:
BARRY R. WALLERSTEIN, D.Env.

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I. Introduction

II. Certification of the Final PEA

III. Findings

A. Environmental Review Process

B. Impacts and Mitigation Measures

C. Basis for the Governing Board's Decision to Approve the Project

D. Statement of Overriding Considerations

E. Record of Proceedings

F. Mitigation Monitoring Program

Exhibit A, Mitigation Monitoring Program

I. INTRODUCTION

These California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) findings address the determination by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) to re-adopt Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System, which codifies SCAQMD procedures for establishing equivalency under federal New Source Review requirements (“the Project”). Equivalency means that the SCAQMD provides sufficient offsets from its internal offset accounts to cover the emission increases from new or modified sources that are exempt from offsets under SCAQMD rules or that obtain offsets from the Priority Reserve, but are subject to offset requirements under federal law. The USEPA has requested that the SCAQMD adopt a tracking rule to demonstrate equivalency with federal offset requirements. Rule 1315 is designed to ensure that exempt sources under Rule 1304 and essential public services and other projects that qualify for Priority Reserve offsets under Rule 1309.1 are fully offset to the extent required by federal law by valid emission reductions from SCAQMD’s internal offset accounts.

SCAQMD is the lead agency for the Project and has prepared a Program Environmental Assessment (PEA) pursuant SCAQMD Rule 110. The format of the PEA is as follows. Volume I includes: Chapter 1 – Introduction and Executive Summary; Chapter 2 – Project Description; Chapter 3 – Environmental Setting; and Chapter 4 – Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures. Volume II consists of Chapter 5 – Indirect Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures. Volume III includes: Chapter 6 – Alternatives- Direct and Indirect Air Quality, Visibility, and Greenhouse Gas Impacts; Chapter 7 – Alternatives-Indirect Impacts; Chapter 8 – Responses to the Court’s Decision on Amended Rule 1309.1 and Rule 1315; Chapter 9 – Acronyms; Chapter 10 – References; and Chapter 11 – Contributors. Volume IV includes the appendices referred to in Volumes I through III, comments on the Draft PEA and responses to these comments (Appendix J).

SCAQMD circulated a Draft PEA for review and comment. The Final PEA includes the Draft PEA, all comments received regarding the Draft PEA, and responses to comments on the Draft PEA. The Final PEA was presented to the Governing Board in advance of its January 7, 2011 public hearing to consider whether to re-adopt Rule 1315.

II. CERTIFICATION OF THE FINAL PEA

The Governing Board of SCAQMD (the “Governing Board”) certifies that it has been presented with the Final PEA and that it has reviewed and considered the information contained in the Final PEA prior to making the following certifications and findings.

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15090 (Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 15090) the Governing Board certifies that the Final PEA has been completed in compliance with CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines. The

Governing Board certifies the Final PEA for the actions described in these findings and in the Final PEA, *i.e.*, the Project as described above.

The Governing Board further certifies that the Final PEA reflects its independent judgment and analysis.

III. FINDINGS

Having received, reviewed, and considered the Final PEA and other information in the record of proceedings, the Governing Board hereby adopts the following findings in compliance with CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines:

Part A: Findings regarding the environmental review process and the contents of the Final PEA.

Part B: Findings regarding the environmental impacts of the Project and the mitigation measure for those impacts identified in the Final PEA and adopted as part of Rule 1315.

Part C: Findings regarding alternatives and the reasons that such alternatives are rejected.

Part D: Statement of Overriding Considerations determining that the benefits of implementing the Project outweigh the significant unavoidable environmental impacts that will result and therefore justify approval of the Project despite such impacts.

The Governing Board certifies that these findings are based on full appraisal of all viewpoints, including all comments received up to the date of adoption of these findings, concerning the environmental issues identified and discussed in the Final PEA.

In addition to the findings regarding environmental impacts, alternatives and overriding considerations, Part E, below, identifies the custodian and location of the record of proceedings, as required by CEQA.

Part F describes the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Project. As described in Part F, the Board hereby adopts the Mitigation Monitoring Program as set forth in Exhibit A to these findings.

A. Environmental Review Process

1. Project Summary

Rule 1315 ensures that exempt sources under Rule 1304 and essential public services and other facilities that qualify for Priority Reserve offsets under Rule 1309.1 are fully offset to the extent required by federal law by valid emission reductions from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. The rule achieves this by specifying the types of reductions that are eligible to be tracked as offsets in SCAQMD's internal accounts, and how those reductions are tracked. The rule provides for the use of certain types of offsets that previously had not been accounted for in the SCAQMD's federal tracking system. In addition, the rule provides for annual demonstrations of equivalency with federal offset requirements. Internal offsets tracked under Rule 1315 may only be used for sources that are eligible for a permit under either Rule 1304 or Rule 309.1.

Rule 1315 provides for offsets to be tracked in the SCAQMD's internal accounts for: (1) orphan shutdowns and orphan reductions, including from minor federal sources as defined under federal law; (2) Emission Reduction Credits (ERCs) provided as emissions offsets for sources located at federal minor facilities; (3) the difference between the quantity of ERCs provided for a source located at a major polluting facility at a 1.2-to-1.0 ratio and quantity of ERCs required to offset emissions at a 1:0-to-1:0 ratio (for pollutants other than NO_x and VOC); (4) return of offsets originally obtained from the SCAQMD, including Community Bank allocations; and (5) the difference between the reduction in daily emissions that is actually achieved and the reduction in daily emissions as calculated with the BACT adjustment when a facility reduces emissions and applies for an ERC with EPA's agreement. For offsets resulting from orphan shutdowns or reductions, credit is taken for eighty percent of the permitted emission levels.

Rule 1315 provides for an overall cumulative annual cap, for each pollutant, on the amount of offsets that are available to be used from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts for major and minor sources. If the cap is exceeded for any pollutant in a given year, Rule 1315 would bar the issuance of permits for individual projects that require offsets from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts until consistency with the cap is restored.

2. Preparation of the PEA

On March 17, 2009, SCAQMD issued a Notice of Preparation announcing the intended preparation of the Draft PEA and describing its proposed scope. A public workshop and scoping meeting for the Project were held on April 8, 2009.

The Draft PEA was released and made available to the public on September 9, 2010, with the comment period scheduled to close on October 26, 2010. To accommodate a written request for additional time, while balancing desires of other members of the public for the SCAQMD to take prompt action on Rule 1315, SCAQMD extended the comment period to November 9, 2010, which provided a total of 62 days for

comment on the Draft PEA. During the comment period, a second workshop was held for the Project on September 22, 2010.

The Final PEA was completed and made available for review by public agencies and members of the public on December 22, 2009.

The Final PEA contains all of the comments received during the public comment period, together with written responses to those comments which were prepared in accordance with CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines.

The Governing Board finds and determines that the Final PEA provides adequate, good faith, and reasoned responses to all comments raising significant environmental issues.

3. Absence of Significant New Information

CEQA Guidelines Section 15088.5 requires a lead agency to recirculate an EIR for further review and comment when significant new information is added to the EIR after public notice is given of the availability of the draft EIR but before certification of the final EIR. New information added to an EIR is not “significant” unless the EIR is changed in a way that deprives the public of a meaningful opportunity to comment upon a substantial adverse environmental effect of the project or a feasible way to mitigate or avoid such an effect that the project proponent declines to implement. The Guidelines provide examples of significant new information under this standard. Recirculation is not required where the new information added to the EIR merely clarifies or amplifies or makes insignificant modifications in an adequate EIR.

The Governing Board recognizes that the Final PEA incorporates information obtained by SCAQMD since the Draft PEA was completed, and contains additions and clarifications. With respect to this information, the Governing Board finds as follows:

Changes to Rule 1315. As described in the Staff Report for adoption of Rule 1315, since the Draft PEA was circulated, changes were made to ensure that the language of the rule is clear and unambiguous and is consistent with the intent of the rule. The Governing Board finds that these changes to Rule 1315 strengthen the effectiveness of the rule and enhance its clarity, but do not cause any new or more severe environmental impacts. Therefore, in accordance with CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines, no recirculation of the PEA is necessary based on the changes to the language of Rule 1315.

Responses to Comments. In addition to the changes to Rule 1315 described above, the Final PEA provides additional information in response to comments and questions from the public. The Governing Board finds that this additional information does not constitute significant new information requiring recirculation, but rather that the additional information clarifies or amplifies an adequate PEA. Specifically, the Governing Board finds that the additional information including the changes described above, does not show that:

- (1) A new significant environmental impact would result from the project.
- (2) A substantial increase in the severity of an environmental impact would result.
- (3) A feasible project alternative or mitigation measure considerably different from others previously analyzed would clearly lessen the significant environmental impacts of the project, but the project's proponents decline to adopt it.
- (4) The draft PEA was so fundamentally and basically inadequate and conclusory in nature that meaningful public review and comment were precluded.

Based on the foregoing, and having reviewed the information contained in the Final PEA and in the record of SCAQMD's proceedings, including the comments on the Draft PEA and the responses thereto, the Staff Report, and the above-described information, the Governing Board hereby finds that no significant new information has been added to the Final PEA since public notice was given of the availability of the Draft PEA that would require recirculation of the PEA.

4. Differences of Opinion Regarding the Impacts of the Project

In making its determination to certify the Final PEA and to approve the Project, the Governing Board recognizes that the Project involves a number of controversial environmental issues and that a range of opinion exists with respect to those issues. The Governing Board has acquired an understanding of the range of opinion by its review of the Draft PEA, the comments received on the Draft PEA and the responses to those comments in the Final PEA, as well as its own experience and expertise in assessing air quality effects and in administering its rules. The Governing Board has reviewed and considered, as a whole, the evidence and analysis presented in the Draft PEA, the analysis presented in the comments on the Draft PEA, the analysis presented in the Final PEA, and the expert opinions of SCAQMD staff addressing those comments. The Governing Board has gained a comprehensive and well-rounded understanding of the environmental issues presented by the Project. In turn, this understanding has enabled the Governing Board to make its decisions after weighing and considering the various viewpoints on these important issues. The Governing Board accordingly certifies that its findings are based on full appraisal of all of the information contained in the Final PEA, as well as the evidence and other information in the record.

B. Impacts and Mitigation Measures

These findings provide the written analysis and conclusions of the Governing Board regarding the environmental impacts of the Project and the mitigation measure proposed by the Final PEA and adopted by the Governing Board as part of Rule 1315.

In making these findings, the Governing Board has considered the opinions of other members of the public, including opinions that disagree with some of the analysis used in the PEA. The Board finds that the appropriate methodology for calculating effects and determining significance is a judgment within the discretion of the Governing Board; the method of analysis used in the PEA is supported by substantial

evidence in the record, including the expert opinions of the SCAQMD staff; and the significance thresholds used in the PEA provide reasonable and appropriate means of assessing the significance of the adverse environmental effects of the Project.

Tables 1 and 2, below, summarize the environmental determinations of the Final PEA about the Project's impacts. These tables do not attempt to describe the full analysis of each environmental impact contained in the Final PEA. Instead, Tables 1 and 2 provide a summary description of each impact and state the Governing Board's findings on the significance of each impact. A full explanation of these environmental findings and conclusions can be found in the Final PEA and these findings hereby incorporate by reference the discussion and analysis in the Final PEA supporting the Final PEA's determinations regarding the Project's impacts and mitigation measure designed to address those impacts. In making these findings, the Governing Board ratifies, adopts, and incorporates the analysis and explanation in the Final PEA, and ratifies, adopts, and incorporates in these findings the determinations and conclusions of the Final PEA relating to environmental impacts and mitigation measures, except to the extent any such determinations and conclusions are specifically and expressly modified by these findings.

The analysis in the PEA was separated into the following two categories: 1) direct and indirect air quality, visibility, and greenhouse gas impacts and 2) indirect environmental impacts resulting from the construction and operation of future facilities that obtain offsets pursuant to Rule 1309.1 and facilities exempt from offsets pursuant to Rule 1304.

Table 1 summarizes the significance determinations for direct, indirect, and overall air quality, visibility, and greenhouse gas impacts that were analyzed in Subchapter 4.1 in the Final PEA.

Table 1
Significance Determination for Direct and Indirect Air Quality, Visibility, and Greenhouse Gas Impacts

Air Quality Impact Area	Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts	Overall Significance Determination
Consistency with AQMP	Not significant	Not significant	Not significant
Regional Emissions from Criteria Pollutants - Project	Significant	Significant	Significant
Regional Emissions from Criteria Pollutants - Cumulative	Significant	Significant	Significant
Regional Emissions from Lead – Project	Not significant	Not significant	Not significant
Regional Emissions from Lead - Cumulative	Not significant	Not significant	Not significant
Localized Concentrations	Significant	Significant	Significant
Health Effects (Criteria Pollutants) – Project	Significant	Significant	Significant
Health Effects (Criteria Pollutants) – Cumulative	Significant	Significant	Significant
Regional Health Impacts (TACs) - Project	Significant	Significant	Significant
Regional Health Impacts (TACs)-Cumulative	Significant	Significant	Significant
Localized Toxic Air Contaminants	Significant	Significant	Significant
Odors	Significant	Significant	Significant
Visibility – Project	Not significant	Presumed significant	Presumed significant
Visibility - Cumulative	Not significant	Presumed significant	Presumed significant
Greenhouse Gases	Significant	Significant	Significant

As shown in Table 1, the Project would generate significant adverse direct and indirect project-specific and cumulatively considerable air quality, visibility, and greenhouse gas impacts.

Finding: The Governing Board finds that the Project would generate significant adverse direct and indirect project-specific and cumulative air quality, visibility, and greenhouse gas impacts as identified in Table 1 and discussed in the Final PEA.

Mitigation Measure AQ-1: As set forth in Rule 1315, subdivision (g), the Project includes a cap on total emissions offsets to be provided from the SCAQMD internal accounts for each pollutant in order to ensure that the net emissions increase attributable to both federal major and non-major sources do not exceed the emissions analyzed in the Final PEA.

The Governing Board finds that by incorporating mitigation measure AQ-1 into Rule 1315, SCAQMD is able to ensure that this measure is fully enforceable through SCAQMD permit and enforcement activities.

Subchapter 4.1 of the Final PEA identifies existing and future requirements that are not mitigation measures unique to this Project, but that will have the effect of limiting the total quantity of emissions by new or modified sources, including requirements pertaining to “best available control technology” (BACT) for any new or modified source resulting in an emissions increase of nonattainment pollutants and their precursors; requirements pertaining to T-BACT for any facility that emits identified toxic air contaminants and results in a maximum individual cancer risk of more than one in a million (1×10^{-6}); and future requirements adopted pursuant to the U.S. EPA Greenhouse Gas Tailoring Rule (75 Fed. Reg. 31513). These requirements will significantly reduce the potential air pollution impacts of new or modified sources that are permitted by the SCAQMD to the extent feasible. The Governing Board finds that no additional feasible mitigation measures which would reduce or avoid the impacts of the Project have been identified.

The Governing Board finds that, after mitigation, each of the significant impacts identified in Table 1 will remain significant.

Table 2 identifies the indirect impacts from siting, constructing and operating the facilities containing sources permitted in reliance upon the internal offsets tracked under Rule 1315, as analyzed in Chapter 5 of the Final PEA.

TABLE 2
Indirect Impacts of the Project

Environmental Topic	Project-Specific Impacts	Cumulative Impacts
I. Aesthetics		
a. Scenic Vista	Significant	Significant
b. Scenic Resources	Significant	Significant
c. Visual Character	Significant	Significant
d. Light/Glare	Significant	Significant
II. Agricultural and Forestry Resources		
a. Convert prime farmland to non-agricultural uses	Significant	Significant
b. Conflict with Agricultural zoning/ Williamson Act contracts	Significant	Significant
c. Other changes that convert agricultural land to other uses	Significant	Significant
d. Conflict with existing zoning or cause rezoning of forest land	Significant	Significant
e. Other changes that result in the loss of, or convert forest land to other uses	Significant	Significant
III. Biological Resources		
a. Habitat modifications that affect sensitive/ endangered species	Significant	Significant
b. Adversely affect any riparian/ sensitive habitats	Significant	Significant
c. Adversely affect federally protected wetlands	Significant	Significant
d. Interfere with movement of resident or migratory species	Significant	Significant
e. Conflict with policy ordinances protecting biological resources	Significant	Significant
f. Conflict with Habitat Conservation Plans	Significant	Significant
IV. Cultural Resources		
a. Adversely affect historical resources	Significant	Significant
b. Adversely affect archaeological resources	Significant	Significant
c. Destroy paleontological/ geologic resources	Significant	Significant
d. Disturb human remains	Significant	Significant

**TABLE 2
Indirect Impacts of the Project (cont'd)**

Environmental Topic	Project-Specific Impacts	Cumulative Impacts
V. Energy		
a. Conflict with adopted energy conservation plans	Significant	Significant
b. Create a need for new power or utility systems	Significant	Significant
c. Create significant effect on energy supplies	Significant	Significant
d. Comply with existing energy standards	Significant	Significant
VI. Geology and Soils		
a. Expose people to risks from earthquakes, liquefaction or landslides	Significant	Significant
b. Result in substantial soil erosion	Significant	Significant
c. Locate project on unstable soil	Significant	Significant
d. Locate project on expansive soil	Significant	Significant
e. Incapable to support use of septic tanks/ alternative wastewater disposal systems ^c	Significant	Significant
VII. Hazards and Hazardous Materials		
a. Create hazards through transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials	Significant	Significant
b. Create hazard through upset/accident conditions from release of hazardous materials	Significant	Significant
c. Emit hazardous emissions or material within ¼-mile of a nearby school	Significant	Significant
d. Located on hazardous material site (pursuant to Gov Code §65962.5)	Significant	Significant
e. Located within airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport resulting in hazards to those in area	Significant	Significant

TABLE 2
Indirect Impacts of the Project (cont'd)

Environmental Topic	Project-Specific Impacts	Cumulative Impacts
f. Located within the vicinity of private airstrip	Significant	Significant
g. Interfere with adopted emergency response plans	Significant	Significant
h. Expose people to risk from wildland fires	Significant	Significant
i. Increase fire hazards from flammable materials	Significant	Significant
VIII. Hydrology and Water Quality		
a. Violate water quality/ discharge standards	Significant	Significant
b. Deplete groundwater supplies/interfere with groundwater recharge	Significant	Significant
c. Alter existing drainage patterns, causing erosion/ siltation	Significant	Significant
d. Alter existing drainage patterns, resulting in flooding	Significant	Significant
e. Create runoff exceeding stormwater drainage systems	Significant	Significant
f. Degrade water quality	Significant	Significant
g. Place housing in 100-year flood area	Significant	Significant
h. Impede flows in 100-year flood area	Significant	Significant
i. Expose people to flooding risks	Significant	Significant
j. Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow	Significant	Significant
k. Exceed wastewater treatment requirements	Significant	Significant
l. Require new wastewater treatment facilities	Significant	Significant
m. Require new stormwater facilities	Significant	Significant
n. Have sufficient water supplies or are new or expanded entitlements needed	Significant	Significant
o. Have adequate wastewater treatment capacity	Significant	Significant

**TABLE 2
Indirect Impacts of the Project (cont'd)**

Environmental Topic	Project-Specific Impacts	Cumulative Impacts
IX. Land Use and Planning		
a. Physically divide a community	Significant	Significant
b. Conflict with land use plans, policies, etc.	Significant	Significant
c. Conflict with habitat conservation plans	Significant	Significant
X. Mineral Resources		
a. Loss of availability of known mineral resources	Significant	Significant
b. Loss of availability of locally important mineral resource sites delineated in local general plans	Significant	Significant
XI. Noise		
a. Exceeds local noise standards	Significant	Significant
b. Expose persons to excessive noise/vibration	Significant	Significant
c. Permanently increase ambient noise levels	Significant	Significant
d. Temporary/ periodic increase in noise levels	Significant	Significant
e. Expose people in areas near public airports to excessive noise	Significant	Significant
f. Expose people in areas near private airstrips to excessive noise	Significant	Significant
XII. Population and Housing		
a. Induce population growth	Significant	Significant
b. Displace/require new housing	Significant	Significant
c. Displace people & require new housing	Significant	Significant
XIII. Public Services		
a. Adverse indirect impacts to fire protection	Significant	Significant
b. Adverse indirect impacts to police protection	Significant	Significant
c. Adverse indirect impacts to schools	Significant	Significant
d. Adverse indirect impacts to parks	Significant	Significant

TABLE 2
Indirect Impacts of the Project (cont'd)

Environmental Topic	Project-Specific Impacts	Cumulative Impacts
e. Adverse indirect impacts to other public facilities	Significant	Significant
XIV. Recreation		
a. Increase the use of neighborhood parks	Significant	Significant
b. Require construction of neighborhood parks	Significant	Significant
XV. Solid/Hazardous Wastes		
a. Have sufficient landfill capacity to accommodate project	Significant	Significant
b. Comply with regulations regarding solid/hazardous wastes	Significant	Significant
XVI. Transportation/Traffic		
a. Cause a substantial increase in traffic	Significant	Significant
b. Individually or cumulatively exceed LOS standards	Significant	Significant
c. Change air traffic patterns	Significant	Significant
d. Increase road hazards	Significant	Significant
e. Result in inadequate emergency access	Significant	Significant
f. Result in inadequate parking	Significant	Significant
g. Conflict with alternative transportation policies	Significant	Significant
XVII. Consistency		
a. Regional Comprehensive Plan & Guide	Consistent	Consistent
b. Regional Mobility Element & Congestion Management Plan	Consistent	Consistent

As shown in Table 2 above, the Project has the potential to generate significant adverse indirect project-specific and cumulative impacts to all of the environmental topic areas identified in the environmental checklist (CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G). Consistency with SCAG’s Regional Comprehensive Plan and Guide and the Regional Mobility Element and the Congestion Management Plan was also evaluated in Chapter 5 of the PEA. The Project is consistent with both plans.

Explanation: The subchapters in Chapter 5 of the Final PEA include analyses of indirect project-specific and cumulative impacts from the siting, construction and operation of individual facilities containing stationary pollutant sources that qualify

to receive emissions offsets from the SCAQMD internal offset accounts tracked pursuant to Rule 1315. The conclusions regarding indirect impacts are based on the methodology described in Chapter 5 of the Final PEA.

Although mitigation measures were described in the CEQA documents that were surveyed relating to potentially significant adverse indirect project-specific and cumulative impacts, no mitigation measures were identified that are within the jurisdiction of the SCAQMD, as a single purpose public agency responsible for adopting and enforcing air quality rules and regulations, to implement. In addition, it is not feasible to identify appropriate facility-specific mitigation measures in connection with adoption of Rule 1315. Instead, appropriate facility-specific mitigation measures will be identified in the CEQA documents prepared for future facilities.

Finding: The Governing Board finds that the Project has the potential to result in significant adverse indirect project-specific and cumulative impacts to each of the resource categories identified in Appendix G to the CEQA Guidelines as shown on Table 2 and discussed in the Final PEA. The Governing Board finds further that no feasible changes or alterations to the Project would mitigate or avoid the significant adverse indirect project-specific and cumulative impacts identified in Table 2. Finally, the Governing Board finds that identification and adoption of measures to mitigate significant adverse indirect project-specific and cumulative impacts from future individual facilities containing stationary pollutant sources that qualify to receive emissions offsets from the SCAQMD internal offset accounts tracked pursuant to Rule 1315 can and should be the responsibility of local general purpose public agencies (e.g., city or county) or other permitting agencies that would typically serve as the lead agency for environmental review of such future facilities.

C. Basis for the Governing Board's Decision to Approve the Project

1. Summary of Discussion of Alternatives in the Final PEA

The Final PEA evaluates a number of potential alternatives to the Project. The PEA examines the environmental impacts of each alternative in comparison with the Project and the relative ability of each alternative to satisfy the project objectives.

The PEA also summarizes the criteria used to identify a range of reasonable alternatives for review in the PEA and describes proposals that SCAQMD concluded did not merit additional, more-detailed review either because they did not present viable alternatives to the Project or they are variations on the alternatives that are evaluated in detail.

2. The Governing Board's Findings Relating to Alternatives

In making these findings, the Governing Board certifies that it has independently reviewed and considered the information on alternatives provided in the Final PEA, including the information provided in comments on the Draft PEA and the responses to those comments in the Final PEA, the Staff Report, and the Socioeconomic Impact

Assessment. The Final PEA’s discussion and analysis of these alternatives is not repeated in these findings, but the discussion and analysis of the alternatives in the Final PEA is incorporated in these findings by reference.

The Final PEA describes and evaluates five alternatives to the Project. The Governing Board finds Rule 1315 (the Project) would satisfy the Project Objectives. The Governing Board finds that the alternatives are unable to satisfy the project objectives to the same degree as the Project. The Governing Board further finds that, on balance, none of the alternatives has environmental advantages over the Project that are sufficiently great to justify approval of such an alternative instead of the Project, in light of each such alternative’s inability to satisfy the project objectives to the same degree as the Project. Accordingly, the Governing Board has determined to approve the Project instead of approving any of the alternatives.

In making this determination, the Governing Board finds that when compared to the alternatives described and evaluated in the Final PEA, the Project provides a reasonable balance between fully satisfying the project objectives and reducing potential environmental impacts to an acceptable level. The Governing Board further finds and determines that the Project should be approved, rather than one of the other alternatives, for the reasons set forth below.

a. Description of Project Objectives

The project objectives are as follows:

- Maintain SCAQMD’s ability to continue to administer its new source review program for major and minor sources for facility modernization and to accommodate population growth through implementation of Rule 1304 and Rule 1309.1. SCAQMD’s policy objectives include allowing the permitting system to operate in order to: 1) allow facility modernization which will increase efficiency and reduce air pollution, 2) allow facilities to install pollution control equipment, 3) allow emergency equipment to be installed, 4) allow permitting of equipment necessary for essential public services and small emitters, 5) allow operation of portable equipment and other sources determined as a policy matter to be exempt from offsets or eligible for Priority Reserve credits, and 6) take into account environmental and socioeconomic benefits as well as environmental and socioeconomic impacts;
- Memorialize in rule form the accounting procedures SCAQMD uses to establish equivalency of SCAQMD’s New Source Review program with federal offset requirements, and ensure that valid offsets are projected to be available in SCAQMD internal offset accounts before a major source relying on such offsets is permitted thus assuring that increases in emissions resulting from such sources are fully offset; and
- Recognize sufficient previously-unused emission reductions that are beyond those required by applicable regulatory requirements in order to demonstrate

federal equivalency for major sources that are exempt under Rule 1304 or that obtain credits from the Priority Reserve under Rule 1309.1.

b. Discussion and Findings Relating to the Alternatives Evaluated in the Final PEA

Alternative A -- No Project. Under CEQA, a “No-Project Alternative” compares the impacts of proceeding with a proposed project with the impacts of not proceeding with the proposed project. A No-Project Alternative describes the environmental conditions in existence at the time the Notice of Preparation was published, along with a discussion of what would be reasonably expected to occur at the site in the foreseeable future, based on current plans and consistent with available infrastructure and community services.

The No-Project Alternative assumes that neither the Project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted. However, without the Project, SB 827 would remain in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets from the internal accounts between January 1, 2010 and May 1, 2012.

This alternative would eliminate many of the significant environmental effects of the Project; however, this alternative would not satisfy any of the project objectives. Adoption of Alternative A, the No Project Alternative, would mean that offsets from the SCAQMD internal accounts would not be available beyond May 1, 2012 to facilities providing essential public services. These essential public services include prisons, police facilities, fire fighting facilities, schools, hospitals, water delivery operations, public transit, publicly owned or operated sewage treatment facilities, and landfill gas control or processing facilities. It is expected that few, if any, such facilities would be able to purchase credits on the open market. As a result, development of new or expanded facilities needed to improve essential public services and to serve population growth would be hampered.

In addition, commercial and industrial manufacturing capacity in the district would be limited because the types of facilities that could obtain offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 under the Project would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Because credits available on the open market may be too expensive to afford, future affected facilities would likely not be built or could not be modified. This would limit the number of future new jobs because fewer new or modified facilities could be built compared to a scenario where offsets from the SCAQMD’s internal offset accounts are available. As described in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment, the No Project Alternative would not accommodate projected growth, and would not allow the regional economy to grow to the same degree as the Project.

On balance, the environmental benefits that might be achieved with this alternative are outweighed by the failure to achieve any of the project objectives.

Alternative B -- Offset User Fees for Large Businesses. This alternative is largely the same as the Project, except that Alternative B includes “offset user fees” for large businesses that seek an exemption from offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304.

The analysis in the Final PEA assumes that large businesses would continue to seek exemptions under Rule 1304 despite the requirement that they pay an offset user fee to benefit from the exemption. This assumption is used to ensure that the combined analyses of Alternatives B and C (described below) bracket the range of potential outcomes if large businesses are subject to the high cost of obtaining offsets on the open market. Offset user fees would increase the cost of developing a new or modified source and would restrain the rate of growth in commercial and industrial sources that would otherwise qualify for the Rule 1304 exemption. Thus, this alternative would not fully accomplish the project objectives, which include accommodating population growth through implementation of Rule 1304.

On balance, the environmental benefits of the Alternative do not outweigh its policy disadvantages in terms of meeting the project objectives when compared to the Project.

Alternative C-- Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304

Exemptions. This alternative is largely the same as the Project, except that Alternative C would prohibit access by large businesses to the Rule 1304 exemption.

The analysis in the Final PEA assumes that large businesses would have to obtain credits on the open market. However, credits on the open market are in short supply; accordingly fewer facilities would be able to obtain permits for new or modified sources. Therefore, the analysis assumes these facilities would not be built. By a prohibition of access to the SCAQMD offset accounts, increasing the cost of developing a new or modified source would restrain the rate of growth in commercial and industrial sources that would otherwise qualify for the Rule 1304 exemption. Indeed, sufficient offsets may not be available, regardless of cost. Thus, this alternative would not fully accomplish the project objectives, which include accommodating population growth through implementation of Rule 1304.

On balance, the environmental benefits of the Alternative do not outweigh its policy disadvantages when compared to the Project in terms of meeting the project objectives.

Alternative D -- Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only. This alternative would allow only the use of credits generated in 2009 and beyond to be used to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 in order to demonstrate equivalency with federal offset requirements. Any unused credits in a given year would roll over to the next year.

Under this Alternative, much of the growth in emissions forecasted in the 2007 AQMP for the industries potentially eligible to receive permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 would not occur. However, emissions from sources that shut down or reductions at facilities that previously received permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 could be replaced with emissions from new or modified sources receiving new permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1.

Under Alternative D, offsets from the SCAQMD internal accounts would not be available beyond May 1, 2012 for growth of facilities providing essential public

services. It is expected that few, if any, such facilities would be able to purchase credits on the open market. As a result, development of new or expanded facilities needed to improve essential public services and to serve population growth would be hampered.

In addition, growth in commercial and industrial manufacturing capacity in the district would be limited because the types of facilities that could obtain offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 under the Project would have limited access to these sources of offsets. Because credits available on the open market may be too expensive to afford, many future affected facilities would likely not be built or could not be modified. This would limit the number of future new jobs because fewer new or modified facilities could be built compared to a scenario where sufficient offsets from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts are available to accommodate growth.

This alternative would not fully accomplish the project objectives, which include accommodating population growth through implementation of Rules 1304 and 1309.1. On balance, the environmental benefits of the Alternative do not outweigh its policy disadvantages when compared to the Project.

Alternative E -- Limited Offset Availability. The Project would limit the cumulative net emissions increases by all sources (major or minor) obtaining offsets from the Priority Reserve or exempt from offsets pursuant to Rule 1304 to levels based upon the growth assumptions in the 2007 AQMP for the relevant industry categories. Alternative E would limit the cumulative net emission increases from those sources to levels set at 50 percent of the relevant AQMP-based levels.

Under Alternative E, fewer offsets from the SCAQMD internal accounts would be available for growth of facilities providing essential public services. As a result, development of new or expanded facilities needed to improve essential public services and to serve population growth would be hampered.

In addition, growth in commercial and industrial manufacturing capacity in the district would be limited because the types of facilities that could obtain offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 under the Project would have limited access to these sources of offsets. Because credits available on the open market may be too expensive to afford, many future affected facilities would likely not be built or could not be modified. This would limit the number of future new jobs because fewer new or modified facilities could be built compared to a scenario where sufficient offsets from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts are available to accommodate growth.

This alternative would not fully accomplish the project objectives, which include accommodating population growth through implementation of Rules 1304 and 1309.1. On balance, the environmental benefits of the Alternative do not outweigh its policy disadvantages when compared to the Project.

Summary of Findings Regarding Alternatives. For all of the foregoing reasons, the Governing Board has determined to approve the Project instead of one of the alternatives to the Project.

c. Findings Regarding the Range of

Alternatives

The Governing Board finds that the range of alternatives evaluated in the PEA reflects a reasonable attempt to identify and evaluate various types of alternatives that would potentially be capable of reducing the Project's environmental effects, while accomplishing most but not all of the project objectives. The Governing Board finds that the alternatives analysis including the information in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment and the Staff Report is sufficient to inform the Governing Board and the public regarding the tradeoffs between the degree to which alternatives to the Project could reduce environmental impacts and the corresponding degree to which the alternatives would hinder SCAQMD's ability to achieve its project objectives.

D. Statement of Overriding Considerations

1. Impacts That Remain Significant

As discussed in Section III.B, the Governing Board has found that each of the significant impacts identified on Tables 1 and 2, above, remains significant following adoption and implementation of the mitigation measure described in the Final PEA.

2. Overriding Considerations Justifying Project Approval

In accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15093, the Governing Board has, in determining whether or not to approve the Project, balanced the economic, social, technological, and other project benefits against its unavoidable environmental risks, and finds that each of the benefits of the Project set forth below outweigh the significant adverse environmental effects that are not mitigated to less-than-significant levels. This statement of overriding considerations is based on the Governing Board's review of the Final PEA and other information in the administrative record. Each of the benefits identified below provides a separate and independent basis for overriding the significant environmental effects of the Project. The benefits of the Project are as follows:

1. Adopting Rule 1315 would maintain the SCAQMD's ability to continue to administer its new source review program for major and minor sources to accommodate population growth through implementation of Rule 1304 and Rule 1309.1 through January 1, 2031.
2. Adopting Rule 1315 would maintain the SCAQMD's ability to continue to administer its new source review program for major and minor sources accordance with Rule 1304 and 1309.1, which would allow facilities to install pollution control equipment.
3. Adopting Rule 1315 would maintain the SCAQMD's ability to continue to administer its new source review program for major and minor sources accordance with Rule 1304 and 1309.1, which would allow facility modernization, thus, increasing equipment efficiency.

4. Adopting Rule 1315 would maintain the SCAQMD's ability to continue to administer its new source review program for major and minor sources accordance with Rule 1304 and 1309.1, which would allow emergency equipment to be installed.
5. Adopting Rule 1315 would maintain the SCAQMD's ability to continue to administer its new source review program for major and minor sources accordance with Rule 1304 and 1309.1, which would allow permitting of equipment necessary for small emitters.
6. Adopting Rule 1315 would maintain the SCAQMD's ability to continue to administer its new source review program for major and minor sources accordance with Rule 1304 and 1309.1, which would allow operation of equipment determined as a policy matter to be essential public services eligible for Priority Reserve offsets.

E. Record of Proceedings

The record of approval for Rule 1315 and all documents and other materials related to this Project may be found at SCAQMD Headquarters, 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, California, 91765. The Custodian of the Record is the Deputy Executive Officer in charge of Rule 1315.

F. Mitigation Monitoring Program

The Governing Board hereby adopts the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Project attached to these findings as Exhibit A.

EXHIBIT A

MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM FOR RULE 1315

Pursuant to the requirements of Public Resources Code §21081.6(a)(1) and CEQA Guidelines §15097, when a public agency conducts an environmental review of a proposed project in conjunction with approving a project, the lead agency shall adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the measures it has imposed to mitigate or avoid significant adverse environmental effects.

Summary of Mitigation Measure AQ-1: The emissions directly resulting from Rule 1315 equal the quantity of offsets that are used pursuant to Rules 1304 and 1309.1. Thus, any reduction or limitation on the use of the offsets will directly limit regional air pollutant emissions. For this reason, the Project includes a cap on total emissions offsets to be provided from the SCAQMD offset accounts for each pollutant in order to ensure that the net emissions increase attributable to both federal major and non-major sources do not exceed the emissions analyzed in the PEA. Mitigation Measure AQ-1 is fully described in subdivision g of Rule 1315. Incorporating the mitigation measure into the Project, i.e., the regulation is consistent with CEQA Guidelines §15126.4(a)(1), which states, “Mitigation measures must be fully enforceable through permit conditions, agreements, or other legally binding instruments. In the case of the adoption of a plan, policy, regulation, or other public project, mitigation measures can be incorporated into the plan, policy, regulation, or project design.”

Monitoring and Reporting Program: The program for monitoring and reporting upon implementation of Measure AQ-1 has been incorporated in Rule 1315, subdivision (g), and is as follows:

(g) California Environmental Quality Act Backstop Provisions

(1) Net Emission Increases

(A) Emission Increases at Major and Minor Facilities

In addition to the tracking of offset account debits provided to sources at major polluting facilities pursuant to paragraph (c)(2) of this rule, the Executive Officer shall track all increases in potential to emit that occur at major and minor facilities pursuant to Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1. Increases in potential to emit at minor facilities tracked pursuant to this paragraph shall not constitute debits from the District offset accounts.

(B) Calculation of Net Emission Increases

The Executive Officer shall calculate the cumulative net emission increase of each nonattainment air contaminant that is tracked pursuant to paragraphs (c)(2) and (c)(3) of this rule from [date of adoption] through the end of the calendar year 2011 reporting period and through the end of each subsequent reporting period no later

than the FDE completion deadline for each such reporting period specified in paragraph (d)(3) of this rule.

(C) Reporting Net Emission Increases

The Executive Officer's report to the Governing Board of each FDE commencing with the FDE for the calendar year 2011 reporting period shall include the cumulative net emission increases from [date of adoption] through the end of the reporting period analyzed by the FDE calculated pursuant to paragraph (d)(3) of this rule. In cases where, pursuant to paragraph (d)(3) of this rule, the Executive Officer reports the credit accounting elements identified in paragraph (c)(3) of this rule with the PDE for the subsequent reporting period, the Executive Officer shall also report the cumulative net emission increase(s) for the same air contaminant(s) with the PDE for the subsequent reporting period. Although net emission increases are to be reported with the results of the FDEs, they are separate from the FDEs and do not constitute an element of the FDEs.

(2) Projections of Cumulative Net Emission Increases

Each PDE report and each FDE report the Executive Officer prepares and presents to the Governing Board and EPA commencing with the reports analyzing the 2011 reporting period shall also include projections of the cumulative net emission increases at the end of each of the two subsequent reporting periods. The Executive Officer shall make the projections of the cumulative net emission increases from both major sources and minor sources based upon the average of the aggregate increase in potential to emit of each nonattainment air contaminant subject to tracking pursuant to paragraph (c)(2) of this rule and the average of the aggregate emissions reductions of the same nonattainment air contaminant for the five reporting periods most recently included in a PDE or an FDE or each of the reporting periods commencing with the 2011 reporting period, whichever is fewer reporting periods. Although these projections are to be reported with the results of the PDEs and FDEs, they are separate from the determinations of equivalency and do not constitute an element of the determinations of equivalency.

(3) Issuance of Permits

If the cumulative net emission increase of a nonattainment air contaminant, as tracked pursuant to subparagraph (g)(1)(B) of this rule and reported with an FDE pursuant to subparagraph (g)(1)(C) of this rule, exceeds the paragraph (g)(4) threshold or is projected pursuant to paragraph (g)(2) of this rule to exceed the paragraph (g)(4) threshold for that air contaminant, the Executive Officer shall discontinue issuing permits to construct and permits to operate that rely on further use of Rule 1304 exemptions or Rule 1309.1 Priority Reserve offsets for that air contaminant to major and minor sources of that air contaminant. Such permit issuance shall cease no later than the paragraph (d)(2) PDE completion deadline or the paragraph (d)(3) FDE completion deadline applicable to the PDE or FDE with which the paragraph (g)(4) threshold exceedance or projected exceedance will be reported to the Governing Board. The Executive Officer shall not resume issuing such permits unless and until the corresponding cumulative net emission increase

returns to a level at least ten percent below the threshold for the year in which permitting is to resume, as shown in Table B.

(4) Cumulative Net Emission Increase Thresholds

The cumulative net emission increase thresholds based upon the growth assumptions in the 2007 AQMP for [date of adoption] through December of 2011 and each subsequent year through 2030 are presented in Table B to Rule 1315.

TABLE B Cumulative Net Emission Increase Thresholds (tons per day)

[date of adoption] through December of]	VOC	NOx	SOx	PM10
2011	1.68	0.15	0.04	0.24
2012	2.80	0.25	0.06	0.40
2013	3.91	0.35	0.09	0.55
2014	5.03	0.45	0.11	0.71
2015	6.30	0.53	0.14	0.90
2016	7.58	0.61	0.18	1.09
2017	8.85	0.68	0.21	1.29
2018	10.12	0.76	0.24	1.48
2019	11.39	0.84	0.27	1.67
2020	12.67	0.92	0.30	1.86
2021	13.94	1.00	0.33	2.05
2022	15.21	1.08	0.36	2.24
2023	16.48	1.15	0.39	2.43
2024	17.73	1.27	0.42	2.63
2025	18.98	1.39	0.45	2.83
2026	20.23	1.50	0.48	3.03
2027	21.49	1.62	0.51	3.23
2028	22.74	1.73	0.55	3.43

TABLE B Cumulative Net Emission Increase Thresholds (tons per day) (cont')

[date of adoption] through December of]	VOC	NOx	SOx	PM10
2029	23.99	1.85	0.58	3.63
2030	25.24	1.96	0.61	3.83

Implementing Party: Implementing Mitigation Measure AQ-1 is the responsibility of the SCAQMD through the procedures and requirements listed in Rule 1315.

Monitoring Agency: Through its discretionary authority to issue and enforce permits, the SCAQMD will ensure compliance with Mitigation Measure AQ-1.

ATTACHMENT D

PROPOSED RULE 1315 RULE LANGUAGE

**PROPOSED RULE 1315 FEDERAL NEW SOURCE REVIEW TRACKING
SYSTEM**

(a) Purpose

The purpose of this rule is to:

- (1) Maintain the District's ability to continue through December 31, 2030 to issue permits to major sources that obtain offset credits from the Priority Reserve under Rule 1309.1 and/or that are exempt from offsets under Rule 1304;
- (2) Memorialize in rule form the procedures to be followed by the Executive Officer for:
 - (A) Establishing the District's NSR program equivalency with federal NSR offset requirements for such major sources; and
 - (B) Demonstrating that sufficient emission reductions, including previously-untracked emission reductions, existed beyond regulatory requirements under federal law to be used as offset credits to establish that the District's NSR program is equivalent with federal NSR offset requirements for major sources that are exempt from offsets under Rule 1304 or obtain offset credits from the Priority Reserve under Rule 1309.1.

(b) Definitions

- (1) COMMUNITY BANK means the Community Bank as established by Rule 1309.1 – Community Bank, as adopted June 28, 1990 and by Rule 1309.1 – Community Bank And Priority Reserve, as amended May 3, 1991, and became unavailable to applications deemed complete after the December 7, 1995 amendments to Rule 1309.1 – Priority Reserve, which eliminated the Community Bank.
- (2) NET EMISSION INCREASE means the aggregate increase in potential to emit from permitted major and minor stationary sources of a nonattainment air contaminant subject to tracking pursuant to paragraph (c)(2) of this rule that are offset from the Priority Reserve or exempt from offsets pursuant to Rule 1304 minus the aggregate emissions reductions of the same nonattainment air contaminant tracked pursuant to paragraph (c)(3) of this rule over the same time period.

- (3) OFFSET RATIO means the ratio of the quantity of offset credits provided (in pounds per day) to the increase in potential emissions (in pounds per day) requiring offsets.
 - (4) ORPHAN REDUCTION means any reduction in actual emissions from a permitted source within the District resulting from a physical change to the source and/or a change to the method of operation of the source provided the change is reflected in a revised permit for the source and provided such reduction is not otherwise required by rule, regulation, law, approved Air Quality Management Plan Control Measure, or the State Implementation Plan and does not result in issuance of an ERC.
 - (5) ORPHAN SHUTDOWN means any reduction in actual emissions from a permitted source within the District resulting from removal of the source from service and inactivation of the permit without subsequent reinstatement of such permit provided such reduction is not otherwise required by rule, regulation, law, approved Air Quality Management Plan Control Measure, or the State Implementation Plan and does not result in issuance of an ERC.
 - (6) PRIORITY RESERVE means the Priority Reserve as established by the June 28, 1990 adoption of Rule 1309.1 – Community Bank and as amended by the May 3, 1991 amendments to Rule 1309.1 – Community Bank and Priority Reserve and by the December 7, 1995 and subsequent amendments to Rule 1309.1 – Priority Reserve.
 - (7) SHORTFALL means a negative net balance in any of the District offset accounts described in paragraph (c)(1) of this rule as demonstrated through an FDE prepared pursuant to paragraph (d)(3) of this rule or projected pursuant to subdivision (e) of this rule.
- (c) Offset Accounts for Federal NSR Equivalency
- (1) District Offset Accounts for Federal Nonattainment Air Contaminants
The Executive Officer shall maintain a separate District offset account for each federal nonattainment air contaminant excluding PM2.5. The District offset accounts were established as of October 1, 1990 with valid emission reductions that had occurred prior to that date, as reflected in various facilities’ negative NSR account balances and that were aggregated as the initial account balances listed in Table A for each nonattainment air contaminant. Any portions of the initial account

balances identified in Table A remaining in the District offset accounts at the end of calendar year 2005 were removed from the District offset accounts as an environmental benefit by the Executive Officer and are not used for purposes of demonstrating equivalency between federal NSR offset requirements and the District’s NSR program. Additional District offset accounts are to be established by the Executive Officer in the event that additional federal nonattainment air contaminants other than PM2.5 or their precursors become subject to federal nonattainment NSR offset requirements, unless by rule the District establishes that Rule 1304 and Rule 1309.1 do not apply to such contaminants or their precursors. If the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) re-designates the District’s attainment status from nonattainment to attainment for a specific air contaminant the Executive Officer may discontinue tracking and reporting the associated District offset account for that air contaminant provided there is a showing in the maintenance plan that the continued use of emissions offsets for that air contaminant is not necessary to maintain attainment for that air contaminant. The District’s NSR program shall be considered equivalent to federal nonattainment NSR offset requirements for a nonattainment air contaminant so long as the procedures specified in this rule are followed and the balance in the District offset account for that air contaminant remains positive.

TABLE A
Initial District Offset Account Balances

Air Contaminant	Initial Account Balance (tons per day)
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	38.46
Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)	23.92
Sulfur Oxides (SOx)	8.04
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	8.45
Particulate Matter (PM10)	2.67

- (2) Tracking of Offset Account Debits for Federal NSR Equivalency
The Executive Officer shall track the amount of emissions and debit from the District offset accounts for the following types of offset allocations or exemptions provided from the District offset accounts for sources located

at major polluting facilities and that are not exempt from the offset requirements of federal nonattainment NSR:

- (A) Emission offsets from the Priority Reserve or Community Bank pursuant to Rule 1309.1; and
- (B) Exemptions from the offset requirements of Rule 1303 – Requirements pursuant to Rule 1304 – Exemptions.

The applicable offset ratios for offsets tracked by the Executive Officer pursuant to this paragraph is 1.2-to-1.0 for extreme nonattainment air contaminants and their precursors and is 1.0-to-1.0 for all other nonattainment air contaminants.

- (3) Tracking of Offset Account Credits for Federal NSR Equivalency
 - (A) The Executive Officer shall track and verify the amount of the following types of emission reductions that have occurred since October 1, 1990 to the District offset accounts:
 - (i) Orphan shutdowns;
 - (ii) Orphan reductions;
 - (iii) ERCs provided as emission offsets for sources located at minor facilities;
 - (iv) The difference between the quantity of ERCs provided for a source located at a major polluting facility at a 1.2-to-1.0 offset ratio pursuant to Rule 1303(b)(2)(A) and the quantity of ERCs required to offset the emission increases at a ratio of 1.0-to-1.0 for all non-attainment air contaminants except extreme nonattainment air contaminants and their precursors.
 - (v) The amount of emission reductions associated with a facility's NSR balance, Community Bank and Priority Reserve allocations, and offset exemptions that is subtracted from the emission reductions quantified pursuant to Rule 1306(c) as part of the Executive Officer's evaluation of an ERC banking application; and
 - (vi) The difference between the actual daily emission reductions calculated pursuant to Rule 1306(c) with and without the BACT adjustment required in Rule 1306(c)(2) as part of the Executive Officer's evaluation of an ERC banking application. This clause applies only in cases

where the Executive Officer demonstrates and EPA concurs that the subtracted amount is not otherwise required by rule, regulation, law, approved Air Quality Management Plan Control Measure, or the State Implementation Plan. This clause is not applicable to emission reductions that occur in the Riverside County portion of the Salton Sea Air Basin (SSAB) or the non-Palo Verde, Riverside County portion of the Mojave Desert Air Basin (MDAB).

- (B) The Executive Officer shall quantify and deposit emission reductions that are tracked pursuant to subparagraph (c)(3)(A) of this rule into the District offset accounts according to the following procedures:
- (i) From orphan sources tracked pursuant to clauses (c)(3)(A)(i) or (c)(3)(A)(ii) of this rule at eighty percent of the total or change in the source's NSR permitted emission levels, respectively; and
 - (ii) From ERCs tracked pursuant to clauses (c)(3)(A)(iii), (c)(3)(A)(iv), (c)(3)(A)(v), and (c)(3)(A)(vi) of this rule in the amounts specified pursuant to those clauses.
- (C) The Executive Officer may choose not to track all potential sources of credits in any reporting period if the Executive Officer determines that sufficient credits remain in the District offset accounts to demonstrate equivalency in each reporting period.
- (4) Surplus at the Time of Use
All credits deposited into the District offset accounts pursuant to clauses (c)(3)(A)(i), (c)(3)(A)(ii), and (c)(3)(A)(vi) of this rule shall be discounted by the Executive Officer to ensure that they remain surplus at the time of use. Such discounting shall be performed annually and shall be based on the percentage reduction in overall permitted emissions projected to be achieved as a result of implementation of control requirements that became effective during the previous calendar year for each specific nonattainment air contaminant within the District.
- (5) Tracking Sequence
The tracking elements described in paragraphs (c)(2) through (c)(4) of this rule shall be carried out separately for each District Offset Account in the

following sequence for each reporting period as defined in paragraph (d)(1) of this rule:

- (A) Apply the surplus at the time of use discount described in paragraph (c)(4) of this rule to the offsets tracked pursuant to subparagraph (c)(3)(A) of this rule remaining in the District Offset Account, if any;
- (B) Subtract as much of the aggregate District Offset Account debits tracked and quantified pursuant to paragraph (c)(2) of this rule from the unused Table A initial balance remaining in the corresponding District Offset Account, if any, as possible without resulting in a negative District Offset Account balance;
- (C) Subtract the aggregate District Offset Account debits tracked and quantified pursuant to paragraph (c)(2) of this rule remaining after conducting the subtraction specified in subparagraph (c)(5)(A) of this rule, if any, from the corresponding District Offset Account balance; and
- (D) Add the emission reductions tracked pursuant to subparagraph (c)(3)(A) of this rule for the current reporting period to the corresponding District Offset Account Balance.

The PDE for each reporting period through the 2005 reporting period shall follow the tracking sequence identified in subparagraphs (c)(5)(A), (c)(5)(B), and (c)(5)(C) and the PDE for each reporting period commencing with the 2006 reporting period shall follow the tracking sequence identified in subparagraphs (c)(5)(A) and (c)(5)(C). The FDE for each reporting period shall be completed by adding the results of subparagraph (c)(5)(A) tracking to the PDE results for the same reporting period.

(6) Federal Offset Criteria

Offset account credits used to offset debits pursuant to Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, as specified in paragraph (c)(2), are real as specified in subparagraphs (c)(3)(A) and (c)(3)(B), surplus as specified in paragraphs (b)(4), (b)(5), and (c)(4), permanent as specified in paragraphs (b)(4) and (b)(5) and subparagraph (c)(3)(A), quantifiable as specified in paragraphs (c)(1), (c)(3), (c)(4), and (c)(5), and enforceable as specified in paragraphs (b)(4), (b)(5), and (c)(3).

(d) Federal NSR Equivalency Determination Reports**(1) Reporting Periods**

The Executive Officer shall aggregate and track offsets debited from and offsets deposited to the District offset accounts into the following reporting periods for purposes of making periodic determinations of equivalency:

(A) October 1, 1990 through July 31, 1995;

(B) Each of the consecutive twelve-month periods commencing with August 1995 through July 1996 and concluding with August 2003 through July 2004;

(C) August 2004 through December 2005;

(D) Each calendar year from 2006 through 2009; and

(E) Each calendar year from 2010 through 2030.

(2) Preliminary Determinations of Equivalency

Commencing with the calendar year 2010 reporting period, and for each reporting period thereafter, the Executive Officer shall, no later than twelve months after the completion of the reporting period, complete a Preliminary Determination of Equivalency (PDE) with federal nonattainment NSR offset requirements. The Executive Officer shall report the PDE to the District's Governing Board and EPA no later than the second regularly-scheduled monthly Governing Board meeting after the completion deadline for the PDE. The PDE is a conservative assessment of the District offset account balances without accounting for orphan and other credits that become available during the subject reporting period. Each PDE shall include the debit accounting elements identified in paragraph (c)(2) of this rule and the running balances in the District offset accounts at the beginning and at the end of the subject reporting period.

(3) Final Determinations of Equivalency

Commencing with the calendar year 2010 reporting period, and for each reporting period thereafter, the Executive Officer shall complete a Final Determination of Equivalency (FDE) with federal nonattainment NSR offset requirements for each District Offset Account. The FDE for each account shall be completed no later than eighteen months after the completion of the subject reporting period. The Executive Officer shall report the FDE to the District's Governing Board and EPA no later than

the second regularly-scheduled monthly Governing Board meeting after the completion deadline for the FDE for any account(s) for which the PDE did not demonstrate equivalence. Each FDE shall include both the debit and the credit accounting elements identified in paragraphs (c)(2) and (c)(3) of this rule, respectively, and the running balances in the District offset accounts at the beginning and at the end of the subject reporting period. The Executive Officer shall report the FDE for any account(s) for which the PDE did demonstrate equivalence no later than the reporting deadline for the subsequent reporting period's PDE specified in paragraph (d)(2) of this rule.

(4) Early FDE Subsuming PDE

In lieu of preparing both a PDE and an FDE for a single reporting period, the Executive Officer may opt to include the PDE in the FDE for the same reporting period. Such FDEs are subject to the same completion and reporting deadlines as are the PDEs that they subsume.

(e) Projections of District Offset Account Balances

Each PDE report and each FDE report the Executive Officer prepares and presents to the Governing Board and EPA shall also include projections of the District offset account balances at the end of each of the two subsequent reporting periods. The Executive Officer shall make the projections of the District offset account balances based upon the average of the total annual debits and the average of the total annual credits for the five reporting periods most recently included in a PDE or an FDE. Although these projections are to be reported with the results of the PDEs and FDEs, they are separate from the determinations of equivalency and do not constitute an element of the determinations of equivalency.

(f) Equivalency Backstop Provisions

(1) Funding of the Priority Reserve and Issuance of Permits

If the most recent District offset account balances determined by an FDE pursuant to paragraph (d)(3) of this rule demonstrate a shortfall for any air contaminant, the Executive Officer shall:

- (A) Discontinue funding the Priority Reserve for any air contaminant that the most recent FDE has demonstrated does not have a positive balance in its District offset account no later than the

completion deadline for the FDE specified in paragraph (d)(3) of this rule. The Executive Officer may resume funding the Priority Reserve upon completion of an FDE demonstrating that the shortfall no longer exists.

- (B) Discontinue issuing permits to construct and permits to operate that are subject to paragraph (c)(2) Offset Account debits resulting in the further use of Rule 1304 exemptions or Priority Reserve offsets from Rule 1309.1 for the air contaminant that has a shortfall to sources that are major sources of that air contaminant commencing no later than the completion deadline for the FDE demonstrating the shortfall. Additionally, the Executive Officer shall place all major source applications that would otherwise qualify for an offset exemption pursuant to Rule 1304 or to access the Priority Reserve for the air contaminant that has a shortfall on hold until the results of an FDE demonstrating that the shortfall has been rectified have been reported to and approved by the Governing Board unless the applicant elects to provide sufficient ERCs to offset the emissions increase pursuant to Rule 1303(b)(2). The Executive Officer may resume issuance of such permits upon completion of an FDE demonstrating that the shortfall no longer exists.

- (2) Report to the Governing Board: Rectification of a Shortfall
If an FDE demonstrates that a shortfall exists in any of the District offset accounts, or the most recent projected District offset balances calculated pursuant to subdivision (e) of this rule predict that such a shortfall will exist, the Executive Officer shall prepare a report to the Governing Board recommending appropriate action to rectify the shortfall. The Executive Officer shall present this report to the Governing Board no later than six months after the paragraph (d)(2) or (d)(3) completion deadline for the PDE projecting or the FDE demonstrating or projecting the shortfall. The report shall either recommend implementing one or more of the following backstop provisions as needed to correct the shortfall or include an explanation of why it is not necessary to implement any of the following backstop provisions by making a demonstration that the District remains in compliance with federal nonattainment NSR offset requirements on an aggregate basis:

- (A) Provide additional credits to the District offset account(s) that have a shortfall within six months of the FDE that demonstrated the shortfall or the subdivision (e) projection that predicted it. The Executive Officer may obtain such credits by purchasing them, by funding emission reduction projects using quantification protocols approved by EPA, by applying BACT (federal LAER) in excess of federal requirements, or by other methods approved by EPA; and/or
- (B) Propose amendments to Rule 1304 and/or Rule 1309.1 to eliminate certain offset exemptions or to eliminate certain sources' eligibility to receive offsets from the Priority Reserve, respectively.

The report shall also include a proposed timeline for implementation of the actions it recommends.

(g) California Environmental Quality Act Backstop Provisions

(1) Net Emission Increases

(A) Emission Increases at Major and Minor Facilities

In addition to the tracking of offset account debits provided to sources at major polluting facilities pursuant to paragraph (c)(2) of this rule, the Executive Officer shall track all increases in potential to emit that occur at major and minor facilities pursuant to Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1. Increases in potential to emit at minor facilities tracked pursuant to this paragraph shall not constitute debits from the District offset accounts.

(B) Calculation of Net Emission Increases

The Executive Officer shall calculate the cumulative net emission increase of each nonattainment air contaminant that is tracked pursuant to paragraphs (c)(2) and (c)(3) of this rule from [date of adoption] through the end of the calendar year 2011 reporting period and through the end of each subsequent reporting period no later than the FDE completion deadline for each such reporting period specified in paragraph (d)(3) of this rule.

(C) Reporting Net Emission Increases

The Executive Officer's report to the Governing Board of each FDE commencing with the FDE for the calendar year 2011 reporting period shall include the cumulative net emission

increases from [date of adoption] through the end of the reporting period analyzed by the FDE calculated pursuant to paragraph (d)(3) of this rule. In cases where, pursuant to paragraph (d)(3) of this rule, the Executive Officer reports the credit accounting elements identified in paragraph (c)(3) of this rule with the PDE for the subsequent reporting period, the Executive Officer shall also report the cumulative net emission increase(s) for the same air contaminant(s) with the PDE for the subsequent reporting period. Although net emission increases are to be reported with the results of the FDEs, they are separate from the FDEs and do not constitute an element of the FDEs.

(2) Projections of Cumulative Net Emission Increases

Each PDE report and each FDE report the Executive Officer prepares and presents to the Governing Board and EPA commencing with the reports analyzing the 2011 reporting period shall also include projections of the cumulative net emission increases at the end of each of the two subsequent reporting periods. The Executive Officer shall make the projections of the cumulative net emission increases from both major sources and minor sources based upon the average of the aggregate increase in potential to emit of each nonattainment air contaminant subject to tracking pursuant to paragraph (c)(2) of this rule and the average of the aggregate emissions reductions of the same nonattainment air contaminant for the five reporting periods most recently included in a PDE or an FDE or each of the reporting periods commencing with the 2011 reporting period, whichever is fewer reporting periods. Although these projections are to be reported with the results of the PDEs and FDEs, they are separate from the determinations of equivalency and do not constitute an element of the determinations of equivalency.

(3) Issuance of Permits

If the cumulative net emission increase of a nonattainment air contaminant, as tracked pursuant to subparagraph (g)(1)(B) of this rule and reported with an FDE pursuant to subparagraph (g)(1)(C) of this rule, exceeds the paragraph (g)(4) threshold or is projected pursuant to paragraph (g)(2) of this rule to exceed the paragraph (g)(4) threshold for that air contaminant, the Executive Officer shall discontinue issuing permits to construct and permits to operate that rely on further use of Rule

1304 exemptions or Rule 1309.1 Priority Reserve offsets for that air contaminant to major and minor sources of that air contaminant. Such permit issuance shall cease no later than the paragraph (d)(2) PDE completion deadline or the paragraph (d)(3) FDE completion deadline applicable to the PDE or FDE with which the paragraph (g)(4) threshold exceedance or projected exceedance will be reported to the Governing Board. The Executive Officer shall not resume issuing such permits unless and until the corresponding cumulative net emission increase returns to a level at least ten percent below the threshold for the year in which permitting is to resume, as shown in Table B.

(4) Cumulative Net Emission Increase Thresholds

The cumulative net emission increase thresholds based upon the growth assumptions in the 2007 AQMP for [date of adoption] through December of 2011 and each subsequent year through 2030 are presented in Table B.

TABLE B
Cumulative Net Emission Increase Thresholds
(tons per day)

[date of adoption] through December of	VOC	NOx	SOx	PM10
2011	1.68	0.15	0.04	0.24
2012	2.80	0.25	0.06	0.40
2013	3.91	0.35	0.09	0.55
2014	5.03	0.45	0.11	0.71
2015	6.30	0.53	0.14	0.90
2016	7.58	0.61	0.18	1.09
2017	8.85	0.68	0.21	1.29
2018	10.12	0.76	0.24	1.48
2019	11.39	0.84	0.27	1.67
2020	12.67	0.92	0.30	1.86

[date of adoption] through December of	VOC	NOx	SOx	PM10
2021	13.94	1.00	0.33	2.05
2022	15.21	1.08	0.36	2.24
2023	16.48	1.15	0.39	2.43
2024	17.73	1.27	0.42	2.63
2025	18.98	1.39	0.45	2.83
2026	20.23	1.50	0.48	3.03
2027	21.49	1.62	0.51	3.23
2028	22.74	1.73	0.55	3.43
2029	23.99	1.85	0.58	3.63
2030	25.24	1.96	0.61	3.83

(h) State Implementation Plan Submittals

The Executive Officer shall not submit paragraphs (b)(2) or subdivisions (g) and (h) of this rule to the California Air Resources Board or to EPA for inclusion in the California State Implementation Plan.

(i) Sunset Date for Permit Issuance

This rule shall expire on January 1, 2031.

ATTACHMENT E

PROPOSED RULE 1315 STAFF REPORT

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Staff Report

Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System

January 7, 2011

Deputy Executive Officer
Engineering and Compliance
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**SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
GOVERNING BOARD**

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Speaker of the Assembly Appointee

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Cities of Los Angeles County, Western Region

JAN PERRY
Councilmember, Ninth District
City of Los Angeles Representative

MIGUEL PULIDO
Mayor, City of Santa Ana
Cities of Orange County

EXECUTIVE OFFICER

BARRY R. WALLERSTEIN, D.Env.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AQMD's New Source Review (NSR) program is defined in and established by Regulation XIII – New Source Review. EPA approved AQMD's Regulation XIII into the State Implementation Plan (SIP) in 1996 (Federal Register Volume 61, No. 234, pages 64291-94), establishing that AQMD's NSR requirements and the federal NSR requirements are programmatically equivalent¹. As part of the preamble to this SIP-approval, EPA stated that AQMD was expected to track both emission increases from major sources not required to provide emissions offsets and offsetting emission reductions. The purpose of the tracking was to make annual showings that the aggregate emissions offsets provided by AQMD for emission increases pursuant to AQMD's NSR program for sources exempt from emissions offsets are equal to (or greater than) the aggregate emissions offsets that would be required for such sources pursuant to the federal NSR offset requirements. Emissions offsets are emission reductions created at one location to compensate and balance emission increases at another location. AQMD's NSR program (Rule 1303) requires that emission increases are offset by emission reduction credits (ERCs) provided by the applicant or by allocations from the Priority Reserve pursuant to Rule 1309.1 – Priority Reserve unless they are exempt from offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304 - Exemptions. The federal new source review program does not provide any offset exemptions for most of the Priority Reserve sources or for the sources that qualify for the exemptions listed in Rule 1304. Therefore, major sources subject to Rule 1309.1 or exempt under Rule 1304 are not exempt from the offset requirements of federal NSR. As a result, AQMD maintains internal offset accounts from which it provides offsets for federal major sources exempt from AQMD's NSR requirements pursuant to Rule 1304 and for federal major sources that receive offsets from the Priority Reserve (Rule 1309.1; principally essential public services). AQMD tracks all disbursements from these offset accounts, as well as all deposits to them. The results of this tracking are aggregated and reported on an annual basis. These annual reports summarize the disbursements from and deposits to AQMD's offset accounts, as well as the running account balances. They also demonstrate programmatic equivalency between AQMD's NSR offset requirements and federal NSR offset requirements contained in the federal Clean Air Act for such sources.

Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System was initially developed and adopted in 2006 to:

- Formalize AQMD's then-existing accounting methodology used to track debits from and credits to AQMD's federal offset accounts and AQMD's equivalency demonstration and reporting procedures;
- Remove certain categories of offset credits, including pre-1990 credits without sufficient currently-available documentation and almost all the BACT discounts of newly issued ERCs, from AQMD's federal offset accounts; and
- Track creditable and eligible offset sources in AQMD's federal offset accounts, which were previously not tracked in the federal tracking system, including surplus emission reductions

¹ Subsequent to that, in June 2006, EPA SIP-approved AQMD's May 2002 amendments to Rule 1309.1 (Federal Register Volume 71, No. 117, pages 35157-59).

from minor sources and use of ERCs as emissions offsets beyond federal NSR offset requirements.

The accounting methodology contained in Rule 1315 as adopted in 2006 was intended to be used to continue to annually demonstrate that emissions increases from sources that are not required to provide ERCs (*i.e.*, sources whose offsets are provided by AQMD) are offset by AQMD's accounts. The rule applied exclusively to AQMD's internal federal offset accounts. Therefore, the accounting methodology and equivalency demonstration requirements did not impact holders of ERCs.

At the same time as it adopted Rule 1315 in 2006, AQMD also adopted amendments to Rule 1309.1. The amendments to Rule 1309.1 would have allowed power plants on a temporary basis to access to the Priority Reserve upon qualifying and paying mitigation fees.

A lawsuit was filed in Superior Court regarding Rules 1309.1 and 1315 after their joint September 2006 amendment (Rule 1309.1) and adoption (Rule 1315) on California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) grounds. On August 3, 2007, AQMD approved a Program Environmental Assessment, re-amended Rule 1309.1 by adding more stringent air quality and health risk requirements for power plants to qualify for access to the Priority Reserve, and readopted Rule 1315, rendering the litigation moot. However, a new lawsuit was filed challenging the August 2007 amendment and adoption, again on CEQA grounds. The petitioners prevailed in this case, and the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles (Court) issued a writ of mandate ordering AQMD to, *inter alia*, set aside the August 2007 rule adoptions. AQMD repealed Rule 1315 and the August 3, 2007 amendments to Rule 1309.1 in January 2010.

AQMD now proposes to adopt a revised version of Rule 1315. The current Proposed Rule 1315 (PR 1315) is similar to the rule previously adopted in 2006 and 2007 but includes an updated and more detailed Purpose subdivision and several new definitions, introduces the concept of tracking cumulative net emissions increases resulting from implementation of the proposed rule, strengthens the backstop provisions designed to ensure programmatic equivalency with the offset requirements of federal NSR, and adds a new set of backstop provisions that are designed to ensure the actual cumulative net increases in potential to emit nonattainment air contaminants resulting from implementation of the proposed rule do not need exceed the anticipated increases that were analyzed in the CEQA review of the proposed rule. The CEQA document (Program Environmental Assessment or PEA) prepared for PR 1315 analyzes direct and indirect impacts that could result from implementation of PR 1315, and addresses concerns expressed by the Court. This analysis of impacts includes the direct and indirect impacts of issuing permits relying on the Priority Reserve pursuant to Rule 1309.1 and/or offset exemptions pursuant to Rule 1304 to non-major sources even though the proposed Federal NSR tracking rule would not track such non-major source permit actions. This is because AQMD interpreted the Court decision as preventing the issuance of permits relying on the Priority Reserve and/or the offset exemptions of Rule 1304 to either minor or major sources until a federal tracking rule is adopted in compliance with CEQA requirements. Thus, a direct result of adoption of Proposed Rule 1315 would be the issuance of such permits to both minor and major sources. The AQMD does not propose to re-adopt the amendments to Rule 1309.1 for power plants. SB 827, California

Health and Safety Code Section 40440.13, effective January 1, 2010, allows AQMD until May 1, 2012 to issue permits pursuant to Rules 1309.1 and 1304.

BACKGROUND

In general, the Federal Clean Air Act (CAA) requires that emission increases of nonattainment air pollutants from new and major modifications of federal major sources be offset with equal or greater quantities of emissions decreases. The specific quantity of emission decreases required to offset a specific increase in federal nonattainment emissions is dependent upon the pollutant's federal nonattainment classification for the air basin in which the increase occurs. In the case of AQMD, the applicable offset ratios are 1.2 pounds of decrease for every 1.0 pounds of increase for VOC and NO_x² and at least 1.0 pounds of decrease for every 1.0 pounds of increase for all other nonattainment pollutants and their precursors. Some aspects of the offset requirements in AQMD's NSR program (Regulation XIII – New Source Review³) are more stringent than the federal offset requirements. For example, Regulation XIII is more stringent in that it requires offsets for increases from sources that are not federal major sources (federal minor sources) and an offset ratio of 1.2-to-1.0 for all nonattainment pollutants and their precursors (rather than the federally-required 1.0-to-1.0 for pollutants other than VOC and NO_x). On the other hand, Regulation XIII includes certain exemptions from the offset requirement that do not exist in federal NSR. Several of these exemptions, however, are necessitated by the increased stringency of the AQMD NSR program as compared to the federal program.

AQMD submitted its NSR program to California Air Resources Board (CARB) for approval into the SIP. CARB approved AQMD's NSR program as satisfying the applicable requirements without condition and forwarded the rules to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for federal approval into the SIP. EPA subsequently approved AQMD's NSR program into the SIP (refer to Table 1 for the specific revisions of each rule in Regulation XIII that EPA has approved). However, EPA's approval in the preamble anticipated that AQMD would implement a tracking system to account for emission decreases of federal nonattainment air contaminants that occur under AQMD's NSR program but that are surplus under federal NSR, as well as emission increases of federal nonattainment pollutants that occur under AQMD's NSR program without individually complying with federal NSR's offset requirements⁴. The purpose of this tracking system referred to in EPA's Technical Support Document is to "continuously show that in the aggregate the District will be able to provide for the necessary offsets required to meet the appropriate statutory offset ratio" (TSD, p. 16). The TSD further states that "EPA

² As precursors to ozone (for which the South Coast Air Basin is designated by EPA as extreme nonattainment), the federally-required offset ratio for VOC and NO_x applicable to AQMD would be 1.5-to-1.0, but AQMD requires installation of Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT, which is equivalent to federal Best Available Control Technology or BACT) on all permitted sources, making AQMD eligible to use a 1.2-to-1.0 offset ratio for VOC and NO_x under the federal Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. §7511a(e)(1) and §7511a(f)(1)).

³ AQMD's Regional Clean Air Incentives Market (RECLAIM) program includes its own NSR requirements for new and modified sources of NO_x and/or SO_x subject to RECLAIM in its Rule 2005 – New Source Review for RECLAIM. PR 1315 is not applicable to RECLAIM emissions, so Rule 2005 is outside the scope of this discussion.

⁴ United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX Air & Toxics Division Technical Support Document for EPA's Notice of Final Rulemaking for the California State Implementation Plan South Coast Air Quality Management District New Source Review by Gerardo C. Rios, October 24, 1996 (Technical Support Document or TSD).

determined that the District’s proposal to offset all emissions increases with emissions reductions not otherwise required by the Act could be met in the aggregate was consistent with the language of the Act” (p. 16). Thus, AQMD’s development and maintenance of a tracking system to account for the differences in emissions reductions achieved by and offsets required by the AQMD and federal NSR programs is expected by EPA’s approval of Regulation XIII into the SIP. EPA determined in 1996 that AQMD’s internal offsets “meet or exceed the legal requirements in Section 173(c).”⁵ Responses to Comments for Docket No. EPA-R09-OAR-2006-0281, Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, South Coast Air Quality Management District.

Table 1
SIP-Approved Revisions of AQMD’s NSR Rules

Rule	AQMD Adoption Date(s)
213	10/8/1976 (Rescinded by AQMD 6/28/1990)
1300	(Rescinded by AQMD 6/28/1990)
1301	12/7/1995
1302	12/7/1995, 6/13/1997
1303	5/10/1996
1304	6/14/1996
1305	4/6/1984 (Rescinded by AQMD 6/28/1990)
1306	6/14/1996
1307	(Rescinded by AQMD 6/28/1990)
1308	10/5/1979 or 3/7/1980 or 4/4/1980 or 7/11/1980 (Rescinded by AQMD 6/28/1990)
1309	12/7/1995
1309.1	12/7/1995, 5/3/2002
1309.2	(Rescinded by AQMD 2/5/2010)
1310	12/7/1995
1311	10/5/1979 (Rescinded by AQMD 6/28/1990)
1312	(Rescinded by AQMD 6/28/1990)
1313	12/7/1995
1315	(Rescinded by AQMD 1/8/2010)

Since EPA’s October 1996 approval of AQMD’s NSR program, AQMD has implemented an NSR tracking system to demonstrate programmatic equivalence between its NSR program and the offset requirements of the federal program. As a part of this effort, AQMD staff has prepared and presented to the AQMD Governing Board at public meetings a series of reports that track credits and debits from August 1990 through July 2002 and present the remaining balances of credits in AQMD’s federal accounts including the initial pre-1990 offsets. These NSR tracking reports go back to the year 1990 because that was the year when fundamental amendments were made to AQMD’s Regulation XIII. A key source of credits in these tracking reports was “orphan shutdowns” of federal major sources. “Orphan shutdowns” refers to shutdowns of

⁵ Responses to Comments for Docket No. EPA-R09-OAR-2006-0281, Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, South Coast Air Quality Management District.

sources that did not receive ERCs either because they originally obtained their offsets from AQMD or because they failed to properly claim ERCs. Other credit sources included “negative NSR balances” resulting from permit actions prior to 1990, and the “BACT discount” currently required by Regulation XIII when banking ERCs. Additionally, the staff report for the original adoption of Rule 1315 in September 2006 included preliminary revised tracking of credits and debits pursuant to the revised tracking system embodied in then-Proposed Rule 1315 from 1990 through July 2004. After Rule 1315 was adopted additional tracking reports finalizing the revised tracking through 2005 as well as tracking the 2006 debits but not 2006 credits⁶ were presented to the Governing Board.

In 2002 AQMD adopted an Offset Budget rule (Rule 1309.2 – Offset Budget) as part of AQMD’s NSR program to address some of the shortage problems with ERCs. As adopted, Rule 1309.2 would have made the Offset Budget available as a “bank of last resort” to sources subject to AQMD’s NSR offset requirements but unable to obtain sufficient NO_x, SO_x, CO, or PM₁₀ ERCs to provide as emissions offsets on the open market⁷. Offset credits would have been available to such sources from the Offset Budget provided the sources paid a non-refundable mitigation fee based on the quantity and type of offsets to be obtained from the Offset Budget. As part of the discussions between EPA and AQMD regarding Rule 1309.2, EPA raised some questions related to the credits in AQMD’s offset accounts for use in the Offset Budget. Among the key issues raised by EPA were the following:

- availability of pre-1990 emission reductions, particularly availability of existing records associated with such reductions;
- availability of reductions resulting from the BACT discount of newly-banked ERCs, since the discount is presumably also used to satisfy the federal surplus at the time of use discount requirement;
- baseline calculation procedures to assure an “actual” baseline;
- surplus adjustment at time of use for credits in the tracking system; and
- consistency of credit use with assumptions in the SIP.

EPA staff requested that these issues be resolved prior to EPA considering approval of Rule 1309.2 into the SIP. EPA staff also requested that AQMD adopt a rule specifying how the tracking of debits and credits would occur in the future. Therefore, EPA and AQMD staff engaged in a series of discussions to develop a proposed revised NSR tracking system intended to demonstrate continued programmatic equivalency of AQMD’s NSR program with federal NSR requirements and to address EPA’s above-described concerns. AQMD spent several thousand person hours to evaluate the existing NSR tracking system as a part of this effort. Rule

⁶ The Court decision enjoining AQMD from implementing Rule 1315 was issued after the report describing 2006 credits was presented to the Governing Board’s Stationary Source Committee but before it was presented to the Governing Board itself. Therefore, that report was never finalized. This staff report brings the tracking up to date.

⁷ Rule 1309.2 included a provision specifying that the Offset Budget would be established by the Executive Officer upon approval of the rule by CARB and EPA. EPA never approved the rule and AQMD’s Governing Board repealed the rule in February 2010. Therefore, the Offset Budget was never implemented and no permits were ever issued relying upon the Offset Budget.

1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System, as adopted September 8, 2006, was the result of this process.

AQMD's Governing Board adopted Rule 1315 along with amendments to Rule 1309.1 – Priority Reserve (creating a mechanism for proposed electrical generating facilities (EGFs) to temporarily obtain emissions offsets for specified nonattainment pollutants from the Priority Reserve) on September 8, 2006. Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), AQMD determined the adoption of Rule 1315 and the amendment of Rule 1309.1 were exempt from CEQA⁸. A group of environmental organizations that had opposed these rule actions during the Public Hearing filed suit against AQMD challenging these rules on CEQA grounds, disputing that either rulemaking was exempt from CEQA. After AQMD's demurrer was overruled, and rather than wait for the suit to be finally decided in court, possibly resulting in the rule actions being vacated and the resulting need to readopt Rule 1315 and the amendments to Rule 1309.1 after many months of delay, AQMD initiated the process of preparing a full CEQA analysis for Rule 1315 and the amendments to Rule 1309.1 while the litigation was pending. The case was therefore dismissed as moot. The Governing Board approved a Program Environmental Assessment, readopted Rule 1315 and re-amended Rule 1309.1 on August 3, 2007. The September 2006 and August 2007 adoptions of Rule 1315 were identical; the August 2007 amendments to Rule 1309.1 differed from the September 2006 amendments in that they included additional environmental requirements based on the location of the project in environmental justice or more polluted areas. The same environmental organizations considered the CEQA documents for the August 3, 2007 re-adoption and re-amendment inadequate and again filed suit and prevailed in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles (Court), resulting in a July 28, 2008 Court decision determining that the August 2007 Governing Board action adopting Rule 1315 and amending Rule 1309.1 would be vacated and that AQMD would be enjoined from "undertaking any action to further implement these rules pending CEQA compliance." The Court subsequently issued a writ of mandate on November 3, 2008 ordering AQMD to, *inter alia*, set aside its actions to adopt Rule 1315 and amend Rule 1309.1, "including the certification of the Final Program Environmental Assessment." AQMD does not intend to readopt the amendments to Rule 1309.1 for power plants, but is proceeding with a rulemaking effort to replace the set aside version of Rule 1315 with a different version (PR 1315) supported by a new environmental assessment that analyzes the potential direct and indirect impacts of PR 1315, and addresses concerns expressed by the Court.

During the interval between the September 8, 2006 adoption of Rule 1315 and the July 28, 2008 Court decision ordering it to be vacated, AQMD implemented Rule 1315 to demonstrate ongoing equivalency between AQMD's NSR program and federal NSR requirements. Therefore, a Status Report on Regulation XIII – New Source Review was presented to the Governing Board on February 2, 2007 and a second status report was presented on September 7, 2007. The first of these reports demonstrated continued equivalency for the August 2002 through July 2003 and

⁸ AQMD staff reviewed then-Proposed Rule 1315 and concluded that it did not meet CEQA's definition of "project" and, even if it were determined to be a project, that it was exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15061(b)(3), referred to as the general rule or commonsense exemption. Similarly, staff concluded that the amendments to Rule 1309.1 were exempt because each of the EGF projects which would make use of the amendments would be subject to individual CEQA review with the California Energy Commission as lead agency, making the amendments statutorily exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15271 – Early Activities Related to Thermal Power Plants.

August 2003 through July 2004 time periods; the second report did so for the August 2004 through December 2005 time period. The accounting procedures for demonstrating equivalency between AQMD's NSR program and federal NSR remain consistent between the previously-adopted versions of Rule 1315 and the current PR 1315. Therefore, the NSR tracking presented in the staff reports for the September 2006 and August 2007 adoptions of Rule 1315 were consistent with the provisions of the current PR 1315, as were the February and September 2007 status reports on Regulation XIII. As a result, if of the current PR 1315 is adopted, the February and September 2007 reports will be consistent with the newly-adopted Rule 1315 and with the exception of minor adjustments (see Appendix I) no new federal tracking reports for August 2002 through December 2005 will be needed. The balances in AQMD's federal offset accounts as of December 31, 2005 are shown in Table 2.

Table 2
AQMD's Federal Offset Account Balances as of December 31, 2005
(Tons per Day)

	VOC	NOx	SOx	CO	PM10
Balance	64.40	23.61	1.89	11.08	10.77

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In light of the circumstances described above, AQMD proposes to adopt Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System with the following objectives:

- Maintain AQMD's ability to continue to administer its new source review program for major and minor sources for facility modernization and to accommodate population growth through implementation of Rule 1304 and Rule 1309.1. AQMD's policy objectives include allowing the permitting system to operate in order to: 1) allow facility modernization which will increase efficiency and reduce air pollution, 2) allow facilities to install pollution control equipment, 3) allow emergency equipment to be installed, 4) allow permitting of equipment necessary for essential public services and small emitters, 5) allow operation of portable equipment and other sources determined as a policy matter to be exempt from offsets or eligible for Priority Reserve credits, and 6) take into account environmental and socioeconomic benefits as well as environmental and socioeconomic impacts;
- Memorialize in rule form the accounting procedures AQMD uses to establish equivalency of AQMD's New Source Review program with federal offset requirements, and ensure that valid offsets are projected to be available in AQMD internal offset accounts before a major source relying on such offsets is permitted thus assuring that increases in emissions resulting from such sources are fully offset; and
- Recognize sufficient previously-unused emission reductions that are beyond those required by applicable regulatory requirements in order to demonstrate federal equivalency for major

sources that are exempt under Rule 1304 or that obtain credits from the Priority Reserve under Rule 1309.1.

PR 1315 would be used to establish that exempt sources (under Rule 1304) and Priority Reserve sources (under Rule 1309.1) are fully offset to the extent required by federal law by valid emission reductions from AQMD's internal offset accounts. PR 1315 would achieve this by establishing what types of reductions are eligible to be used to offset emissions. PR 1315 would also allow the use of certain previously unused credits that are eligible to offset emission increases. For example, PR 1315 would recognize emission reductions generated from minor source "orphan shutdowns," which were not previously accounted for in AQMD's NSR tracking system and federal equivalency demonstrations, to offset emission increases from other sources. PR 1315 would also exclude from the applicable equivalency obligation any new or modified permits that are not required to provide offsets under federal law. PR 1315 would expire January 1, 2031. AQMD has prepared a Program Environmental Assessment for this rule development effort.

DISCUSSION OF AQMD'S PROPOSED REVISED NSR TRACKING SYSTEM

AQMD staff has developed a proposed rule that formalizes AQMD's NSR tracking system and includes certain revisions to the procedures used in the previous tracking system that existed prior to September 2006. The proposed revised procedures include elimination of all pre-1990 credits for which AQMD no longer retains documentation. AQMD has also included additional classes of creditable and eligible offsets in the proposed revised tracking system, including orphan shutdowns and orphan reductions of minor sources, as well as other surplus reductions. As a result of these revisions, and even with the inclusion of the additional offset sources, AQMD's previously-reported 2002 federal offset account balances⁹ for all pollutants except for NOx¹⁰ would be reduced, depending on the pollutant, by from 37% to 81%. Several elements of the proposed revisions to AQMD's tracking system contribute to these reductions, as discussed below, but the single element of the proposal with the greatest contribution is the reevaluation of pre-1990 credits and proposed elimination of all offsets for which AQMD no longer retains documentation. As a result of this proposed change, AQMD's pre-1990 credits would be reduced, depending on the pollutant, by from 7% to 92%. The specific amounts of reductions for each pollutant for the pre-1990 and the 2002 offset account balances are shown in Table 3.

⁹ This was the latest NSR Annual Report utilizing the pre-September 6, 2006 tracking procedures.

¹⁰ The 2002 federal NOx balance increased relative to the previously-reported 2002 balance. This increase is the result of both the fact that reevaluation of the pre-1990 balances had only a minor impact on NOx (7 % reduction compared with 56 % to 92 % reductions for the other four pollutants) and the inclusion of additional offset sources into the revised federal tracking system that have always been surplus but previously were not tracked due to the ample supply of offsets in AQMD's federal offset accounts for all five pollutants.

Table 3
**Pre-1990 Credits Deposited in AQMD's Offset Accounts/
Reduction in 2002 Federal Offset Account Balances
(Tons per Day)**

	VOC	NOx	SOx	CO	PM10	Overall
Previously-Reported Pre-1990 Credits	92.4	25.8	18.4	34.9	34.5	206.0
Revised Pre-1990 Credits Verified with Records or Validation Procedures	38.46	23.92	8.04	8.45	2.67	81.54
Percent Reduction in Pre-1990 Credits	58%	7%	56%	76%	92%	60%
Previously-Reported 2002 Federal Offset Account Balances	107.65	21.60	18.76	24.09	41.24	213.34
Revised 2002 Federal Offset Account Balances	68.70	28.84	10.72	7.84	7.68	123.78
Percent Reduction in 2002 Federal Offset Account Balances	36%	-34%	43%	67%	81%	42%

The detailed line-by-line adjusted credit balances that result from the proposed modified procedures are shown in Appendix I: *AQMD's NSR Offset Tracking—Updated Federal Running Balances*. The following is a more detailed description of the proposed changes.

SOURCES OF OFFSETS

AQMD has described in its annual status reports on Regulation XIII a 1990 starting balance for offset accounts based on data available in 1990. While portions of pre-1990 credits were used years ago, EPA staff requested an accounting of the validity of such offsets to ensure that they were creditable. To that end, EPA staff raised questions about the availability of records relating to the pre-1990 credits. To address these and other issues raised by EPA, AQMD staff spent several thousand staff hours reviewing and reevaluating all available data for the offsets in AQMD's federal offset accounts, including the pre-1990 credits in the 1990 starting balances. The following is a description of sources of offsets in AQMD's tracking system. The pre-1990 timeframe and the 1990 and beyond timeframe are addressed separately due to differing provisions of AQMD rules applicable to generation of offsets in these time periods.

Pre-1990 Credits

Pre-1990 Permitting Program

AQMD had, and continues to have, a robust stationary source permitting program for all sources regardless of potential to emit (including both major and minor sources) in place well before 1990. Key elements of that program are summarized below:

- **Permit Rules**

Since prior to 1976, the year that AQMD adopted its initial NSR rules, virtually any construction or modification of a source has required the operator to obtain a permit to construct from AQMD (Rule 201 – Permit to Construct). The only exceptions to these permit requirements are, and at all times were, specified in AQMD Rule 219 – Equipment not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II, which exempts certain equipment from permit requirements due to minimal potential to affect air quality. With the exception of the specific exemptions in Rule 219, there has been no exemption from permit requirements for sources emitting even relatively small amounts of air contaminants; that is, *all* sources with potential to emit or control air contaminants, including all federal minor sources, have been required to obtain permits when constructed or modified unless specifically exempted by Rule 219.
- **New Source Review Rules**

AQMD adopted its initial New Source Review rules in October 1976, prior to the adoption of the New Source Review requirements into the federal CAA. Originally included in Rule 213 – Standards for Permits to Construct: Air Quality Impact, the NSR rules were moved into a series of rules in Regulation XIII – New Source Review in 1979. The rules required offsetting of emissions increases that exceeded certain thresholds. The thresholds were decreased over time pursuant to rule amendments. For example, for volatile organic compounds and nitrogen oxides, the offset threshold initially was 250 pounds per day, and was reduced by rule amendments during the 1980’s to 150 pounds per day, 75 pounds per day, 30 pounds VOC per day and 40 pounds NO_x per day, and finally down to zero, requiring no net increase in potential to emit (using an actual emissions baseline if the source had not previously undergone NSR analysis as described under the discussion of NSR Balance below), unless ERCs are provided or specifically exempt from offset requirements pursuant to Regulation XIII.
- **NSR Balance**

Prior to 1990, in order to implement its offset requirements, AQMD kept a running “NSR balance” for each facility with permitted sources. The NSR balance included an entry for every increase and every decrease in emissions at the facility that resulted from a permit action. The entries in the NSR balance were based on *maximum allowable* emissions, *i.e.* the maximum amount of emissions that a source could emit given its physical capabilities and permit limitations and rule requirements. However, the NSR balance was initially determined for each piece of equipment which had not previously undergone NSR analysis (*i.e.*, pre-NSR equipment) from an *actual* emissions baseline for that equipment. Any subsequent NSR activity for such equipment was conducted on a potential-to-potential basis. Therefore, a pre-NSR source modified under NSR would be subject to NSR on an actual-to-potential basis (*i.e.*, actual pre-modification emissions to potential post-modification emissions)—a very conservative approach.

Prior to 1990, emissions offsets were required when a permit was sought for construction of a new source, or for modification of an existing source, that would cause the sum of increases and decreases at a facility (*i.e.* the NSR balance) to exceed the pre-1990 offset threshold levels in effect at the time of permit issuance.

NSR balance entries had to be quantifiable and enforceable. Such entries only occurred pursuant to permit applications with sufficient substantiating data to ensure quantifiability, after evaluation by AQMD engineers and review by supervisory staff pursuant to Regulation XIII rules and implementing policies established by the agency, and upon issuance of permits or permit modifications that were enforceable under state law.

AQMD applied substantial resources to implementing these rules. For example, from 1985 through 1989 AQMD's engineering staff that processed permits consisted of between 97 and 175 professional engineers and supervisory and management staff. In sum, at all times including, but not limited to, prior to 1990, AQMD has had a robust air quality permitting system—a system that AQMD considers qualitatively superior in terms of quantification and reliability to any other NSR permitting system in the nation.

- **Compliance with Federal NSR Requirements**

In addition to being reliable, the above-described pre-1990 AQMD NSR rules fully complied with all federal requirements. AQMD's NSR rules were more stringent than required by federal law in the following important respects: (1) offset thresholds were lower than required by federal law and; (2) unlike federal requirements that allowed "bubbling" or netting out of LAER, until the 1990 amendments to the CAA, which prohibited netting out for ozone precursors, AQMD's BACT requirement (equivalent to federal LAER) applied to any emissions increase from an individual piece of equipment; *i.e.*, there was no netting out of LAER; (3) a 1.2-to-1.0 offset ratio was used for all sources and all emittents while federal law required a 1.2-to-1.0 offset ratio for precursors to ozone (*i.e.*, VOC and NO_x) provided federal BACT is required for all major sources and a 1.0-to-1.0 offset ratio for SO_x, CO, and PM₁₀; and (4) AQMD had a zero BACT threshold (*i.e.*, BACT—federal LAER—was required for all emission increases, no matter how small at all sources, no matter how low the potential to emit). EPA SIP-approved AQMD's Rule 201 as amended January 5, 1990, and AQMD's NSR rules as adopted or amended on the dates identified in Table 1, above.

- **Negative Balances**

By 1990, some facilities had negative NSR balances. These negative balances were the result of equipment shutdowns or process changes since October 1976 that resulted in reductions in emissions from one or more sources exceeding any increases at the facility. The majority of negative balances resulted from equipment shutdowns. Like all entries contributing to a facility's NSR balance, negative entries only occurred pursuant to permit actions—*i.e.* either modification of an AQMD permit or shutdown of equipment and inactivation of the associated permit. Negative entries were quantified by AQMD engineers based upon the permitted physical capabilities of the modified or shut down equipment and applicable permit and rule requirements; negative balances resulted when the sum of a facility's positive and negative NSR entries was negative.

Pre-1990 Accounting as it Existed Prior to September 8, 2006

AQMD's offset accounts were established with starting balances based on pre-1990 emissions reductions. The primary source of these pre-1990 reductions was a portion of facilities' negative NSR balances that were discounted as specified in the 1990 amendments to Regulation XIII (described below). The 1990 Regulation XIII amendments also directed the Executive Officer to

recall all existing pre-1990 ERCs that had resulted from shutdowns, discount them by eighty percent, and issue new ERCs at twenty percent of their original values. The eighty percent discount of the pre-1990 shutdown ERCs was deposited into AQMD's offset accounts along with the amounts derived from the discount of pre-1990 negative balances (further explanation of the implementation of the 1990 amendments to Regulation XIII is provided with the discussion of AQMD's proposed revisions to its pre-1990 accounting). All of AQMD's annual status reports prepared prior to September 2006 included the starting balances from these sources (discount of pre-1990 negative balances and pre-1990 shutdown ERCs); AQMD has not prior to the initial adoption of Rule 1315 taken credit for any other pre-1990 offset sources, such as the zero BACT threshold, use of ERCs by minor sources, and the additional ERCs provided by major sources for SO_x, CO, and PM₁₀ at a ratio of 1.2-to-1.0 compared to 1.0-to-1.0.

Proposed Adjustments to Pre-1990 Accounting

AQMD is now proposing to significantly reduce (by more than 60% overall) its pre-1990 emission offsets balances as they existed prior to September 8, 2006 by continuing to eliminate any present or past use of any offsets for which AQMD presently has no records in its possession so cannot re-verify their validity and to only utilize the portion of the previously-reported pre-1990 emission reductions that was originally validated in 1990 and 1991 and revalidated in 2003 through 2005 as offsets in its tracking system and for which AQMD has all or some records. The emission reductions that underlie those offsets occurred between 20 and 34 years ago, and not all records related to them are available today. In many cases, however, summary data based on previous analyses are available. In addition, AQMD at all relevant times prior to and after 1990 had a sufficiently robust permitting program and record validation procedure to provide a high level of confidence regarding the validated emission reductions for which AQMD proposes to retain pre-1990 credits. This conclusion is supported by the facts summarized in the preceding discussion of AQMD's pre-1990 permitting program and the following summary of the 1990 Regulation XIII amendments and their implementation:

- **1990 Regulation XIII Amendments**
AQMD substantially modified Regulation XIII in 1990. The offset threshold was dropped to zero, although relatively small emitting facilities (*e.g.* less than 30 pounds per day of VOC or 40 pounds per day of NO_x) were eligible to obtain needed offsets from a new "Community Bank." Under the 1990 amendments, negative balances were to be "verified by the Executive Officer" and discounted by 80%. The rules specified that "upon validation" the remaining 20% was to be issued to the permit holder in the form of an ERC (Rule 1309(a)).
- **Implementation of 1990 Amendments**
Shortly after adoption of the 1990 amendments to Regulation XIII, AQMD staff drafted a detailed internal guidance document titled "Regulation XIII – New Source Review Guidance Manual" (Guidance Manual) specifying how the amendments would be implemented by AQMD permit processing engineers. The required treatment of negative balances was described in this document. It specified that negative balances would have to be "verified" in accordance with standard procedures established by the Guidance Manual. It also specified that each facility's NSR account would be searched by computer to determine if any "forgivenesses" (*i.e.* negative entries due to prior rule amendments lowering offset thresholds) contributed to the facility's negative balance. The Guidance Manual further

provided that NSR balances “shall be recalculated” excluding any forgivenesses since they were not “real” emission reductions and therefore did not qualify for ERC generation pursuant to Rule 1309(b)(1). The Guidance Manual also specified that any negative particulate matter emissions balances would be converted to PM10 by multiplying the particulate matter emissions by an average factor of 0.5. Finally, the Guidance Manual stated that any facility with a negative balance of 500 pounds per day or greater was to have each negative entry “confirmed by reviewing the application file which resulted in the negative NSR entry.” The vast majority of negative balances at the time (in excess of 80%) were associated with facilities with negative balances exceeding 500 pounds.

In 1991, AQMD’s engineering staff commenced the verification and validation processes described in the Guidance Manual. The result of these processes was a substantial reduction in the amount of the negative balances for some pollutants, even prior to the 80% discount. These reductions were the result of (1) addressing the “forgivenesses,” (2) determinations that some reductions were required by AQMD rules and thus ineligible for ERCs, and (3) in some cases correction of simple data entry errors. Table 3 presents the 80% portion of the 1990 negative balances that were deposited in AQMD’s offset accounts. The larger amount shown for each pollutant is the amount originally deposited as the result of this process in the early 1990s and which has been previously reported as the 1990 starting balance in the annual NSR status reports prior to September 2006. The lower amount is revised based upon recent (2003-2005) re-validation of these numbers by AQMD staff based on records that are still available to address EPA’s comments and consistent with EPA policy guidance that allows use of pre-1990 credits that are explicitly included and quantified as growth in the SIP.

Records for pre-1990 emission credits are from 20 to 34 years old. AQMD staff recently conducted an extensive review of the pre-1990 credits and determined that the types of records available today include printouts of NSR data captured in AQMD’s permitting database at the time of permit issuance and complete engineering files, which include the materials and documentation submitted by the applicant and AQMD’s engineering evaluation.

In the proposed revised NSR tracking system, AQMD is recommending to only use the revised and re-verified pre-1990 credits (as set forth in Table 3). These are pre-1990 credits that can reasonably be concluded to be creditable based on presently available records. However, for the majority of the pre-1990 credits (more than 60% overall), the AQMD at present time no longer has the ability to substantiate the validity of the original reductions based on the available records. Therefore, AQMD is proposing to adjust the pre-1990 credits by eliminating any past or present use of any credits for which AQMD presently does not have the records and can no longer substantiate the validity of such records.

- **Remaining Pre-1990 Credits**

AQMD’s NSR tracking system did not specify the age of credits held in AQMD’s offset accounts before 2006. However, in response to EPA’s comments about the use of pre-1990 credits, staff has completed a “First In/First Out” analysis of its federal offset accounts. The results of this analysis are summarized in Table 4, which show that, as of December 31,

2005, significant portions of the adjusted pre-1990 VOC and SO_x credits and about one fifth of the pre-1990 NO_x credits remained in AQMD's federal offset accounts. All of the pre-1990 CO and PM₁₀ credits were depleted from AQMD's federal offset accounts by 1997¹¹. In order to address EPA's comment regarding prolonged use of pre-1990 credits from AQMD's accounts, AQMD proposes to retire all unused pre-1990 credits remaining in its federal offset accounts at the end of the 2004-2005 reporting period as a clean air benefit and not use any pre-1990 credits in its offset accounts post 2005. As explained below, the retired pre-1990 credits will be replaced by newly tracked sources of offsets. As a result of this replacement, any shortfalls in offsets supporting permits already issued occasioned by retiring the pre-1990 credits will be eliminated, although the 1990 balances and 2002 balances except for NO_x will be smaller than they were before. This will in turn eliminate the continued need for the offset tracking authorized by SB 827-~~or AB 1318~~ either prospectively or retrospectively.

Table 4
Pre-1990 Credits Unused and Retired in AQMD's Federal Offset Accounts
December 31, 2005
(Tons per Day)

	VOC	NO _x	SO _x	CO	PM ₁₀	Overall
Revised pre-1990 credits verified with records or validation procedures	38.46	23.92	8.04	8.45	2.67	81.5
Unused and retired pre-1990 credits as of December 31, 2005	21.52	4.52	7.42	0	0	33.46
Percent of pre-1990 credits unused and retired	56%	19%	92%	0%	0%	41%

1990 and Beyond Credits

1990 and Beyond Accounting as it Existed Prior to September 8, 2006

Due to the relatively high level of available offsets in AQMD's accounts prior to the September 8, 2006 adoption of Rule 1315, AQMD only took credit for some of the qualified sources of emission reductions during the period prior to September 2006. For example, AQMD's federal NSR tracking system took credit for orphan shutdowns from major sources, but not from minor sources during that period. The pre-September 2006 tracking system credited orphan shutdowns to AQMD's federal offset accounts based upon the allowable permitted level of emissions of the shutdown source. It also did not take credit in the federal offset accounts for surplus reductions

¹¹ All data for 1991 to 1997 is aggregated, so it is uncertain when in this time period the adjusted pre-1990 CO, and PM₁₀ credits were depleted from AQMD's federal offset accounts. However, by assuming that these credits were consumed at an approximately constant rate, it is estimated that PM₁₀ was depleted from AQMD's federal offset accounts in 1994, while CO was depleted from AQMD's federal offset accounts in 1995.

of SO_x, CO, or PM₁₀ provided as ERCs by major sources as a result of the differences between the federal and local offset requirements for these pollutants (local requirement is 1.2-to-1.0 while federal law does not specify an offset ratio in excess of 1.0-to-1.0 for SO_x, CO, or PM₁₀) or for surplus reductions resulting from minor sources providing ERCs as emission offsets as required by local but not federal NSR. The tracking system also did not take credit for AQMD's zero BACT threshold. BACT discounts applied to newly-banked ERCs were credited to AQMD's federal offset accounts prior to 2006. Offsets were debited from AQMD's federal offset accounts at 1.2-to-1.0 for all five pollutants when major sources that were not exempt pursuant to the CAA were permitted using Rule 1304 exemptions or the Priority Reserve. AQMD's portion of the California SIP did not include commitments to make up any shortfall in AQMD's federal offset accounts; it also did not commit to discontinue issuing permits relying on offsets from AQMD's offset accounts if the balances in those accounts are depleted. Additionally, the tracking system did not take credit into the federal offset accounts for surplus reductions resulting from offsets provided in connection with modifications at major sources that do not constitute "major modifications" pursuant to the new NSR Reform Regulations even though federal NSR does not require offsets in such cases.

Proposed Adjustments to 1990 and Beyond Accounting

The proposed changes to the sources of credits to and debits from AQMD's federal offset accounts for the 1990 and beyond time period are summarized below:

- **Pre-1990 Credits**
In addition to elimination of almost 60% of overall pre-1990 credits (those for which AQMD no longer retains records), AQMD proposes to retire any unused pre-1990 credits remaining in its offset accounts at the end of the 2004-2005 reporting period as an air quality benefit and to not use any pre-1990 credits in its offset accounts post 2005.
- **Orphan Shutdowns of Minor Sources**
Prior to 2006, the NSR tracking system used orphan shutdowns of only major sources to fund AQMD's federal offset accounts. However, shutdowns of permitted minor sources also meet the requirements that credits be real, permanent, enforceable, quantifiable, and surplus in the same way as do shutdowns of major sources. ERCs applied for and issued for emission reductions from minor sources are commonly used to fulfill the offset requirements for emission increases at major sources that are not exempt from offset requirements under AQMD's NSR rules. Therefore, although AQMD has not previously used these reductions, it is appropriate to include emission reductions from minor source orphan shutdowns as offsets in AQMD's federal offset accounts.

AQMD's Rule 201 requires written authorization from the Executive Officer (*i.e.*, a permit to construct) before a person may build, erect, install, alter or replace any equipment, the use of which may cause the issuance of air contaminants or the use of which may eliminate, reduce or control the issuance of air contaminants. Rule 203 – Permit to Operate similarly prohibits the operation or use of such equipment without a permit issued by the Executive Officer. The only exceptions to these requirements are specifically identified in Rule 219. Therefore, all of the minor sources that AQMD proposes to use as sources of orphan shutdown offsets as described above have been through the permitting process. In fact, such minor sources are

subject to the same Regulation IV - Prohibitions, Regulation XI - Source Specific Standards, and Regulation XIII rule requirements as are major sources. In some cases the operators of these sources go through the necessary steps to quantify and generate ERCs when they experience real, permanent, enforceable, quantifiable, surplus emission reductions (*e.g.*, equipment or facility shutdown or modification). Such ERCs generated by minor sources are fully valid and eligible for use as offsets for major sources. Therefore, in cases where the operators do not go through the steps to generate ERCs from their emission reductions, or are not eligible for ERCs because they originally obtained their offsets from AQMD internal accounts, it is appropriate for AQMD to treat these orphan shutdowns in the same manner as it does orphan shutdowns at major sources, *i.e.*, to allow such reductions to offset increases from major sources.

- **Major Source Use of SO_x, CO, and PM₁₀ ERCs**
AQMD proposes to include credit for the 20% additional SO_x, CO, and PM₁₀ ERCs provided by major sources as emission offsets at a ratio of 1.2-to-1.0 pursuant to Rule 1303 rather than the federally-required 1.0-to-1.0 as a source of offsets to its federal accounts. The 20% above a 1.0-to-1.0 offset ratio is creditable because the federal CAA only requires a 1.2-to-1.0 offset ratio for extreme non-attainment pollutants and their precursors (*i.e.*, VOC and NO_x); the required offset ratio for SO_x, CO, and PM₁₀ pursuant to the CAA and the TSD is “at least 1-to-1” according to EPA.
- **Offset Ratio for Major Sources of SO_x, CO, and PM₁₀**
The proposed tracking system would provide emissions offsets for major sources of SO_x, CO, and PM₁₀ from AQMD’s federal offset accounts at an offset ratio of 1.0-to-1.0. This change is consistent with the CAA, which only requires a 1.2-to-1.0 offset ratio for extreme nonattainment pollutants and their precursors (*i.e.*, VOC and NO_x, not SO_x, CO, or PM₁₀).
- **ERCs Provided by Minor Sources to Offset Emission Increases**
The CAA does not require offsets for emission increases from minor sources. Therefore, the third-party (*i.e.*, private market) ERCs that these sources provide to offset their increases pursuant to Rule 1303 would be creditable to AQMD’s federal offset accounts.
- **Surplus Discount at Time of Use**
AQMD also proposes that offsets in its federal offset accounts that resulted from post-1990 orphan shutdowns or orphan reductions and that, based on a first-in/first-out analysis, are not used in the same timeframe they are banked be subject to a best available retrofit control technology (BARCT) at the time of use adjustment. This would be accomplished based on rule control requirements that become effective each year. Specifically, each year all offsets in AQMD’s federal accounts carried over from the previous year would be discounted by the amount of the percentage reduction in overall permitted emissions¹² projected to be achieved as a result of implementation of control requirements that become effective during the year for the pollutant in question. This analysis would be performed on an aggregate basis each year for offsets carried over from the previous year on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis.

¹² Permitted emissions data is derived primarily from permitted facilities emitting more than four tons of VOC, NO_x, SO_x, or PM per year or more than 100 tons of CO per year.

- Actual Emissions Baseline

AQMD proposes to use an average discount factor to account for the difference between potential and actual emissions. Since 1997, AQMD has used a twenty percent discount to convert potential emissions to estimated actual emissions for purposes of compliance with California requirements for no net increase in emissions of California nonattainment air pollutants. This procedure has been used with concurrence of the California Air Resources Board. The current proposal is to use the same factor for federal NSR tracking purposes. In light of the methodology used to quantify potential emissions (explained in more detail below), staff's engineering judgment indicates that, on average, a twenty percent reduction from potential emissions is a reasonable calculation of actual emissions. Actual emissions for individual sources range from the sources' full potential emissions down to less than eighty percent of potential emissions, but eighty percent of potential emissions represents a calculation of aggregate actual emissions. The use of eighty percent of potential emissions as a calculation of actual emissions is well documented in AQMD's annual status reports regarding Regulation XIII and is further supported by "Industrial Production and Capacity Utilization"¹³ and "Industrial Production and Capacity Utilization: The 2009 Annual Revision"¹⁴.

Facilities with potential to emit in excess of the Rule 1304 exemption thresholds (4 tons per year for VOC, NO_x, SO_x, and PM₁₀ and 29 tons per year for CO), provide ERCs to offset their increases in potential emissions so they have a strong incentive to keep their potential emissions in line with actual emissions at times of high production. Smaller facilities with potential to emit below the exemption thresholds theoretically may be inclined to request permits based on potential emissions at the exemption threshold levels because the offsets are provided by AQMD at no cost to the facility; however, as shown below, this generally does not occur. AQMD engineers perform a thorough evaluation of each permit application prior to recommending issuance of a permit to construct or a permit to operate. These evaluations include a determination of the actual controlled emission rate (based on source test results, VOC content of coatings, sulfur content of fuel, or potential toxics emissions, for example) or expected actual controlled emission rate (based on established emission factors or manufacturers' guarantees, for example). This data is then combined with the maximum anticipated production rate to determine the equipment's potential to emit. Note that the maximum production rate used in these calculations is based on what is reasonably expected for the facility and source in question during periods of high production and is not based on either "24-7" operations (except for those facilities that actually do operate in such a manner) or an artificially highest permissible emission level for each source. In addition, although these sources are not required to provide emission offsets, they are still subject to AQMD's toxics NSR rules, and as such are discouraged from artificially raising their potential to emit or permitted emissions since to do so would increase potential toxic emissions. Therefore, actual emissions are not expected to be considerably different than potential emissions, and 80% of potential emissions provides a reasonable calculation of actual emissions. This conclusion is further supported by potential to emit data for facilities at or below the

¹³ Federal Reserve Statistical Release G.17, June 25, 2010, http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/g17/cap_notes.htm.

¹⁴ Anne Hall, Federal Reserve Board, Division of Research and Statistics, August 2009, <http://www.federalreserve.gov/pubs/bulletin/2009/pdf/Industrial09.pdf>.

exemption thresholds. Table 5 shows that there are far more facilities with potentials to emit below the exemption thresholds than at the exemption thresholds.

Table 5
Ratio of Numbers of Facilities with Potential to Emit (PTE) Below Exemptions Thresholds to Numbers of Facilities with PTE at Exemption Thresholds

Pollutant	Facility Count			Ratio (Below Threshold: At Threshold)
	PTE Range A ¹	PTE Range B ²	PTE C ³	
VOC	4,583	2,228	2,237	3:1
NOx	4,218	560	25	191:1
SOx	480	99	3	193:1
CO	2,719	219	0	Undefined:1
PM10	2,163	454	18	144:1

¹ PTE Range A is greater than zero but less than 2 tons per year for VOC, NOx, SOx, and PM10 and is greater than zero but less than 15 tons per year for CO.

² PTE Range B is greater than or equal to two but less than four tons per year for VOC, NOx, SOx, and PM10 and is greater than or equal to 15 but less than 29 tons per year for CO.

³ PTE C is four tons per year for VOC, NOx, SOx, and PM10 and is 29 tons per year for CO.

The above table indicates that it is likely that few facilities obtain a potential to emit (permit limit) substantially higher than their actual emissions.

- Discounting Newly-Banked ERCs to BACT

Rule 1309 – Emission Reduction Credits and Short Term Credits specifies that the amount of emission reductions banked as a new ERC not be “greater than the equipment would have achieved if operating with current Best Available Control Technology (BACT).” Similarly, Rule 1306 – Emission Calculations specifies that “emission decreases from sources which are modified or removed from service shall be the actual emissions reduced to the amount which would be actual if current BACT were applied” in its description of the procedure to be used for quantifying emission reductions used to generate ERCs. No similar requirement exists in the federal CAA. Therefore, the amount of any otherwise qualifying emission reductions not issued as an ERC due to implementation of these provisions is surplus.

However, EPA has indicated that AQMD uses the BACT discount at time of generation in lieu of the federally-required BARCT discount at time of use and, therefore, AQMD cannot take credit into its federal offset accounts for the BACT discount of ERCs. In order to address EPA’s concerns, AQMD proposes to retroactively remove all offsets generated from BACT discount of ERCs from its offset accounts, except such offsets that AQMD has demonstrated (or demonstrates in the future) are not otherwise required by rule, regulation, law, approved Air Quality Management Plan Control Measure, or the State Implementation Plan exceed the discount that would be required by approved SIP rules and rules scheduled to be approved by AQMD in the following year’s rule cycle. AQMD would notify EPA and obtain EPA’s concurrence when making this alternative discount. Specifically, AQMD has

identified 6.67 tons of CO per day of BACT discount of ERC credits from 1991¹⁵ in AQMD's federal CO offset account that are satisfied this criterion at the time of their use (1998 and earlier)~~beyond approved SIP rules and rules scheduled to be approved by AQMD in the following year's rule cycle~~. AQMD, therefore, proposes to retain these offsets (which were used in the early 1990s).

- SIP Inventory and Growth Assumptions

To date, AQMD has incorporated a sufficient portion of available tracking system offsets into the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP or Plan) at the time of Plan revision to assure that the growth assumptions in the Plan are consistent with NSR offsets used. In order to assure that the actual impacts of the proposed rule do not exceed the impacts analyzed in the PEA, PR 1315 includes provisions directing the Executive Officer to track cumulative net emissions increases by pollutant and to discontinue issuing permits to construct and permits to operate issued to major and minor sources that rely on new use of offsets from the internal accounts resulting from the use of Rule 1304 exemptions or Priority Reserve offsets for any pollutant with a cumulative net emissions increase that exceeds cap set forth in the rule, which is based on the stationary source growth assumption for that pollutant in the SIP.

- Other Potential Credits

AQMD does not propose to take any credits for surplus reductions such as application of LAER in excess of federal requirements to any increase in emissions at a major stationary source for non-ozone precursors such as SO_x, CO and PM₁₀ or the zero BACT threshold. AQMD understands that when and if it wants to use such credits it will be necessary to hold further discussions with EPA and CARB. AQMD is also not presently proposing to take any credits for not having to deduct emission increases resulting from modifications at major sources that do not constitute major modifications pursuant to the NSR Reform Regulations at this time. Such an approach to credit generation would be subject to future discussion with and approval by EPA.

Summary

The proposed revised NSR tracking system establishes a very conservative accounting methodology for demonstrating equivalency with federal NSR offset requirements. It also establishes new sources of emissions offsets for inclusion in AQMD's offset accounts. As

¹⁵ The 6.67 tons of CO per day that AQMD has claimed as BACT discount credits which were not otherwise required by rule, regulation, law, approved Air Quality Management Plan Control Measure, or the State Implementation Plan~~beyond approved SIP rules and rules scheduled for the following year's rule cycle~~ at the time of use resulted from the shutdown of internal combustion engines (ICEs). In particular, Southern California Edison (SCE) arranged for various operators to remove their ICEs from service in 1991 as a means of mitigating the then-proposed merger between SCE and San Diego Gas and Electric. However, the PUC denied the merger request, so SCE applied for ERCs for the shutdown engines. According to the first in/first out analysis on the resulting BACT discount CO credits, the credits were completely used by the 1997-98 reporting period. The rule limit for CO emissions from ICEs was 2,000 ppm during the 1991 through 1998 timeframe and all of the subject ICEs were in compliance with this limit prior to being removed from service. BACT for CO emissions from ICEs was 250 ppm during the same timeframe. ~~Furthermore, there were not only no approved SIP rules and no rules scheduled for adoption in the following year's rule cycle, but there also were no control measures in AQMD's Air Quality Management Plan seeking CO emission reductions from ICEs during that timeframe.~~ Therefore, the 1991 BACT discount of the resulting ERCs was available for credit to AQMD's offset accounts at the time of use (1998 and earlier).

indicated earlier and shown in Tables 3 and 6, it includes reducing AQMD's previously-reported pre-1990 credits from a 7% reduction in NOx to a 92% reduction in PM10 and would change the previously-reported federal 2002 NSR offset accounts from a 34% increase in NOx credits to an 81% reduction in PM10 credits. The overall impact on the federal offset accounts of the proposed revised NSR tracking system is summarized in Table 6 for both the 1990 starting balances and the July 2002 running balances. Table 6 also presents the federal offset account balances at the end of the 2002-2003, 2003-2004, 2004-2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008 reporting periods as calculated consistent with the proposed revised NSR tracking system procedures. A detailed accounting of federal tracking, including debits, the various categories of credits, BARCT adjustments, and balances of pre-1990 and post 1990 offsets during each reporting period is presented in Appendix A.

Table 6
Summary of Federal Offsets Accounts
(Tons per Day)

	VOC	NOx	SOx	CO	PM10
Previously-Reported Pre-1990 Beginning Balance	92.40	25.80	18.40	34.90	34.50
Revised Pre-1990 Beginning Balance	38.45	23.92	8.04	8.45	2.67
Reductions in Pre-1990 Beginning Balance	58%	7%	56%	76%	92%
Previously-Reported 2001-02 Ending Balance	107.65	21.60	18.76	24.09	41.24
Revised 2001-02 Ending Balance	68.75	28.84	10.72	8.30	7.67
Reductions in 2001-02 Ending Balance	36.1%	-33.5%	42.9%	65.5%	81.4%
2002-03 Ending Balance	74.23	30.29	10.95	9.60	9.34
2003-04 Ending Balance	82.86	29.79	10.79	10.73	10.36
2004-05 Ending Balance	64.40	23.61	1.89	11.08	10.77
2006 Ending Balance	68.72	27.10	2.19	13.87	11.07
2007 Ending Balance	72.57	28.25	2.40	15.00	11.29
2008 Ending Balance	73.30	28.85	2.43	15.91	11.68

Tables 7 and 8 summarize the changes between AQMD's pre-September 2006 federal NSR tracking system and the proposed federal NSR tracking system that would be established by PR 1315. Specifically, these tables compare the existing and proposed revised NSR tracking systems for pre-1990 emission reductions and 1990 and beyond emission reductions.

Table 7
Summary of Changes between AQMD'S Pre-September 2006 and Proposed Revised NSR Tracking Systems for Equivalency with Federal Requirements:

Pre-1990 Federal Emission Reductions

AQMD's Pre-September 2006 NSR Tracking System	AQMD's Proposed Revised NSR Tracking System
Starting Balance based on data generated in 1990 from facilities' (both major and minor sources) emission reductions recorded as negative NSR balances. This data has been used and previously reported in all pre-September 2006 annual NSR status reports.	Initial Starting Balance would be based on data from facilities' (both major and minor sources) emission reductions recorded as negative NSR balances that were originally verified in 1990-1991 and re-verified in 2003-2005 and all or some records currently exist. This would exclude all other data for emission reductions with no present records.
No credit taken for surplus reductions from SO _x , CO, and PM ₁₀ offsets provided (at 120% of PTE) as ERCs for minor sources.	No Change.
No credit taken for the 20% additional SO _x , CO, and PM ₁₀ offsets (ERCs) for major sources provided at a ratio of 1.2-to-1.0 compared to 1.0-to-1.0.	No Change.
No credit taken for emission reductions created from the application of zero BACT threshold ⁽¹⁾ .	No Change.

⁽¹⁾ "Zero BACT threshold" refers to AQMD's requirement that BACT applies to all emission increases (no matter how small) at all sources (no matter how low their potential to emit).

Table 8
Summary of Changes between AQMD'S Pre-September 2006 and Proposed Revised NSR Tracking Systems for Equivalency with Federal Requirements:

1990 and Beyond Federal Emission Reductions

AQMD's Pre-September 2006 NSR Tracking System	AQMD's Proposed Revised NSR Tracking System
Remaining pre-1990 credits eligible for use until depleted.	Remaining pre-1990 credits would be eligible for use until the end of 2005; no pre-1990 credits would be used post-2005.
No credit taken for orphan shutdowns from minor sources.	Creditable orphan shutdowns would include shutdowns of both major and minor sources.
No further discount/adjustment applied to estimate actual emissions.	All orphan shutdowns would be discounted/adjusted to reflect estimated actual emissions.
No further discount/adjustment for orphan shutdowns due to BARCT at time of use.	All orphan shutdowns would be discounted/adjusted to BARCT at time of use by discounting balances "carried over" from one year to the next.

Table 8 (continued)

1990 and Beyond Federal Emission Reductions

AQMD's Pre-September 2006 NSR Tracking System	AQMD's Proposed Revised NSR Tracking System
BACT discount of newly-issued ERCs eligible for crediting to AQMD's offset accounts (as previously approved by EPA).	No BACT-discount credits from any past or future-issued ERCs would be eligible for crediting to AQMD's offset accounts except those for specific projects for which staff has demonstrated or demonstrates and EPA has agreed or agrees that the BACT discount is <u>not otherwise required by rule, regulation, law, approved Air Quality Management Plan Control Measure, or the State Implementation Plan beyond approved SIP rules and rules scheduled to be approved by AQMD in the following year's rule cycle.</u>
VOC and NOx offsets provided by AQMD for federal major sources exempted by AQMD at a ratio of 1.2-to-1.0.	No Change.
SOx, CO, and PM10 offsets provided by AQMD for major sources exempted from providing offsets by Rule 1304 or using the Priority Reserve at a ratio of 1.2-to-1.0 compared to 1.0-to-1.0.	SOx, CO, and PM10 offsets would be provided by AQMD for major sources exempted from providing offsets by Rule 1304 or using the Priority Reserve at a ratio of 1.0-to-1.0.
No credit taken for surplus reductions created from offsets (ERCs) provided (at 120% of PTE) by minor sources that are not exempt from offset requirements under AQMD NSR rules (e.g., > 4 but < 10 TPY of VOC and NOx, etc.).	Credit would be taken for surplus reductions created from offsets (ERCs) provided (at 120% of PTE) by minor sources (i.e., not subject to federal offset requirements) that are not exempt from offset requirements under AQMD rules (e.g., > 4 but < 10 TPY of VOC and NOx, etc.).
No credit taken for surplus reductions created from the 20% additional SOx, CO, and PM10 offsets (ERCs) provided by major sources at 1.2-to-1.0 ratio compared to 1.0-to-1.0 ratio.	Credit would be taken for surplus reductions created from the 20% additional SOx, CO, and PM10 offsets (ERCs) provided by major sources at a ratio of 1.2-to-1.0 compared to 1.0-to-1.0 ratio.
No credit taken for emission reductions created from the application of zero BACT threshold.	No Change.
No credit taken for application of LAER in excess of federal requirements to non-major modifications resulting in any increase in emissions at a major stationary source for non-ozone precursors (SOx, CO, and PM10).	No credit would be taken for application of LAER in excess of federal requirements to non-major modifications resulting in any increase in emissions at a major stationary source for non-ozone precursors (SOx, CO, and PM10).

Table 8 (continued)**1990 and Beyond Federal Emission Reductions**

AQMD's Pre-September 2006 NSR Tracking System	AQMD's Proposed Revised NSR Tracking System
No SIP adjustment for NSR tracking system and no backstop to ensure net emissions increases do not exceed AQMP growth assumptions.	Appropriate assumptions would be included in the SIP to reflect NSR tracking system with commitment to make up any shortfall in next AQMP revision pursuant to state law and backstop provisions stopping issuance of permits to major and minor sources relying on new use of credits from internal offset accounts if cumulative net emissions increase of any air contaminant exceeds the rule cap based on AQMP growth assumption for that air contaminant.

USE OF OFFSETS

The above-described offsets would be used by AQMD for the following purposes:

- To provide offsets for federal major sources that are exempt from offset requirements under AQMD Regulation XIII (Rule 1304)¹⁶; and
- To provide Priority Reserve offsets (Rule 1309.1) to major sources.

These uses of the offsets in AQMD's accounts ensure ongoing equivalence with federal NSR requirements. As indicated earlier, a list of sources that Rule 1304 exempts from offset requirements or that are eligible to obtain offsets from the Priority Reserve pursuant to Rule 1309.1 and for which AQMD uses its offset accounts to demonstrate equivalency is presented in Appendix II.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF EQUIVALENCY

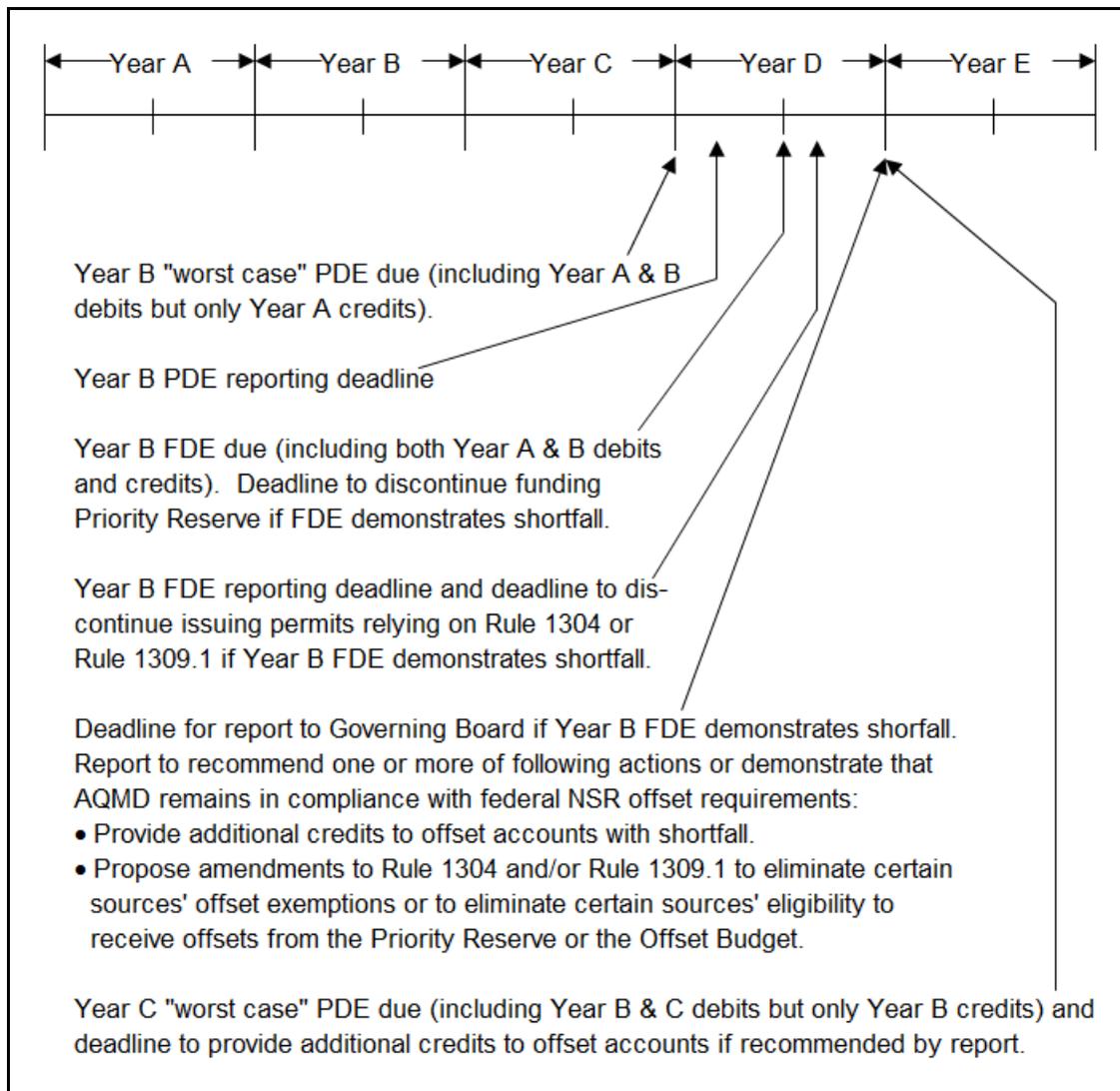
AQMD's proposed revised NSR tracking system would call for the Executive Officer to make annual equivalency demonstrations in two steps. In the first step, AQMD would make a preliminary determination of equivalency (PDE) within twelve months of the close of each reporting period. Each PDE would be a very conservative determination based on the reporting

¹⁶ Rule 1304 includes exemptions from the offset requirements of Rule 1303(b)(2) for a variety of categories of sources. Three of those categories—replacements with no increase in maximum rating, relocations without any increase in potential to emit, and concurrent facility modifications resulting in net emissions decreases—are essentially self offsetting in that for each emissions increase they include and provide a corresponding emissions decrease. Furthermore, BACT is required to be employed on all the new sources permitted pursuant to these exemption provisions. Therefore, the decreases are expected to offset the increases, so neither the emissions reductions associated with the old permits nor the increases associated with the new permits need to be tracked pursuant to Rule 1315.

period's combined debits but would not include the credits from that reporting period. Therefore, the PDE would represent a "worst case" analysis. As the second step, the Executive Officer would then make a final determination of equivalency (FDE), which would include crediting the reporting period's surplus reductions to the offset accounts, within another six months (*i.e.*, within eighteen months of the close of the reporting period). For example, the PDE for reporting year B (including all debits for years A and B and credits for year A only) would be completed by the end of reporting year C. Then an FDE incorporating year B's credits would be prepared within six months of the end of year C. Each PDE would be presented to AQMD's Governing Board in a report from the Executive Officer ("Board Letter") at a public meeting of the AQMD Governing Board, no later than the second regularly-scheduled Governing Board meeting after the conclusion of the applicable twelve-month period. Similarly, reports presenting the results of each FDE for a reporting period with a PDE that does not demonstrate equivalency with federal NSR offset requirements would be due to the Governing Board by the second regularly scheduled Governing Board meeting after the FDE completion deadline. However, reports presenting the results of each FDE for a reporting period with a PDE that does demonstrate equivalency with federal NSR offset requirements would be due with the report for the subsequent reporting period's PDE. Figure 1 illustrates the timeline for preparing PDEs and FDEs, and for reporting their results to the Governing Board. The PDE and FDE reports would include the balances in AQMD's offset accounts, as well as summaries of credit and debit data by category such as Priority Reserve, Community Bank, and Rule 1304 exemptions. Table 9 summarizes the differences between AQMD's pre-September 2006 and proposed revised determinations of equivalency. In lieu of preparing a PDE and an FDE for a particular reporting period, the Executive Officer would have the option to merge the PDE into the FDE provided the FDE includes all of the elements of the PDE that it subsumes and it complies with the completion and reporting requirements of the subsumed PDE. The offset accounting for year B would be conducted in the following order:

1. Discount any post-1990 credits remaining from year A as described in the discussion of Surplus Discount at Time of Use; then
2. Subtract as much of year B's debits from any remaining pre-1990 credits as possible without resulting in a negative balance of pre-1990 credits (1990-2005 timeframe only); then
3. Subtract any debits remaining after step 2 from any post-1990 credits remaining from year A after application of step 1; then
4. Add year B's credits to the remaining discounted post-1990 credits.

Figure 1
Equivalency Demonstration Timeline



In addition, AQMD would evaluate the future availability of offsets in AQMD's accounts by conducting a two-year projection of debits, credits, and account balances in conjunction with (but not as a part of) each determination of equivalency. This analysis would include projected debits, credits, and offset account balances for each of the two years following the subject reporting period. The projections for each pollutant would be based on the average of the previous five years' credits and debits for that pollutant. The purpose of the projections would be to provide the Executive Officer a prospective indicator that a shortfall may be coming so that the Executive Officer can further investigate, inform the Governing Board of the findings of the investigation, and recommend appropriate actions to prevent or resolve the shortfall or demonstrate that no action is needed because AQMD remains in aggregate equivalency with federal offset requirements.

Table 9
Summary of Changes between AQMD’S Pre-September
2006 and Proposed Revised Determinations of Equivalency

AQMD’s Pre-September 2006 NSR Tracking System	AQMD’s Proposed Revised NSR Tracking System
Annual reports to the Governing Board “regarding the effectiveness of Regulation XIII in meeting the state and federal NSR requirements” specified by Rule 1310 – Analysis and Reporting.	Preliminary (worst case) determination of equivalency (PDE) would be completed within one year of the close of the reporting period. If PDE does not verify equivalency, final determination of equivalency (FDE) would be completed within six months of the PDE timeframe.
No projections of future equivalency done with annual equivalency demonstrations.	All annual demonstrations of equivalency (FDE or PDE) would be accompanied by projected NSR offset account balances for the two years following the subject reporting period. These projections would be for the purpose of prospectively determining if implementation of backstop measures is necessary to prevent an offset account shortfall and would not constitute a part of the determinations of equivalency.

TRACKING AND BACKSTOP

AQMD’s proposed revised NSR tracking system includes equivalency backstop provisions that would be triggered in the event that an FDE does not demonstrate equivalency. In such an event, the backstop provisions would require the Executive Officer to both discontinue funding the Priority Reserve for each air contaminant with a shortfall¹⁷ and discontinue issuing permits to construct and permits to operate that rely on Rule 1304 exemptions or on offsets from the Priority Reserve for each air contaminant that has a shortfall to sources that are major sources of that air contaminant. Funding of the Priority Reserve and issuance of permits relying on Rule 1304 exemptions or on offsets from the Priority Reserve may resume upon completion of an FDE demonstrating that the shortfall no longer exists. Additionally, if there is an actual or projected shortfall in any of the offset accounts, the backstop provisions would require the Executive Officer to prepare a report to the Governing Board recommending appropriate action to remedy the shortfall. The report would either recommend implementing one or more of the

¹⁷ Offsets provided from the Priority Reserve would be debited from AQMD’s offset accounts for the period during which the permit was issued (*i.e.*, for the timeframe they are used) whereas the quarterly allocations made to the Priority Reserve pursuant to Rule 1309.1(a) would not constitute debits from AQMD’s offset accounts. The newly-proposed future years’ projections of balances in AQMD’s offset accounts would include projected use of Priority Reserve offsets as well as sources exempted pursuant to Rule 1304. A significant portion of the quarterly allocations to the Priority Reserve are used by sources that are not subject to federal offset requirements (*i.e.*, federal minor sources) and, therefore, do not need to be debited from AQMD’s offset accounts for purposes of demonstrating equivalency with federal NSR requirements.

following actions as needed to correct the shortfall or include an explanation of why it is not necessary to implement any of the following actions by making a demonstration that AQMD remains in compliance with federal NSR offset requirements on an aggregate basis, as applicable:

- Provide additional offsets within six months of the FDE demonstrating the shortfall or of the projection that predicted it; such offsets could be derived through AQMD purchase of credits, through AQMD funding of emission reduction projects using quantification protocols or rules approved by EPA/CARB on a case-by case or programmatic basis, application of LAER/BACT in excess of federal requirements¹⁸, or other approved sources of credits.
- Propose amendments to Rules 1309.1 and/or 1304 to restrict access by specific sources to the Priority Reserve and/or to eliminate certain categories of offset exemptions, respectively, to be identified during the rulemaking process.

In addition to the equivalency backstop provisions discussed above, the proposed revised NSR tracking system also includes backstop provisions designed to ensure the impacts of implementing the proposed project do not exceed those analyzed in the Program Environmental Assessment (PEA) pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; refer to the CEQA Analysis section of this staff report for further information regarding the PEA). In particular, the proposed rule includes provisions directing the Executive Officer to track the cumulative net emissions increase of each nonattainment air contaminant tracked pursuant to the proposed revised federal NSR tracking system. (Net emission increase is defined as the “aggregate increase in potential to emit from permitted major and minor stationary sources of a nonattainment air contaminant subject to tracking pursuant to paragraph (c)(2) offset from the Priority Reserve or exempt from offsets pursuant to Rule 1304 minus the aggregate emissions reductions of the same nonattainment air contaminant tracked pursuant to paragraph (c)(3) over the same time period.”) The proposed rule also includes a table summarizing cumulative net emission increase thresholds for each nonattainment air contaminant to be initially tracked for each year from 2010 through 2030. The CEQA backstop provisions specify that, if the cumulative net emission increase of a nonattainment air contaminant tracked pursuant to the proposed rule and reported in an FDE exceeds the corresponding threshold for that air contaminant, the Executive Officer shall discontinue issuing permits to construct and permits to operate that rely on new use of Rule 1304 exemptions or Priority Reserve offsets for that air contaminant. If triggered, this backstop provision would prevent the issuance of permits drawing on the Priority Reserve or on Rule 1304 exemptions for the air contaminant with cumulative net emission increases in excess of the applicable threshold in the proposed rule to major or minor sources until the cumulative net emissions increase is reduced to a level at least ten percent below its threshold.

¹⁸ Precise quantification of all surplus credits generated through application of LAER/BACT in excess of federal requirements may be extremely resource intensive. Therefore, AQMD could, with EPA approval, demonstrate that such application of LAER/BACT has generated at least enough surplus reductions to make up for the shortfall using very conservative assumptions to estimate the surplus reductions.

Table 10 summarizes the differences between AQMD’s pre-September 2006 and proposed revised NSR tracking backstop measures.

Table 10
Summary of Changes between AQMD’S Pre-September
2006 and Proposed Revised Backstop Measures

AQMD’s Existing NSR Tracking System	AQMD’s Proposed Revised NSR Tracking System
<p>No backstop measures identified for addressing potential shortfalls in AQMD’s offset accounts.</p>	<p>Several backstop provisions identified in the proposed revised NSR tracking system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If there is an actual shortfall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discontinue funding the Priority Reserve for the contaminant(s) with a shortfall; and ▪ Discontinue issuing permits relying on AQMD’s offset accounts for pollutant(s) with a shortfall. • If there is an actual or projected shortfall, recommend one or more of the following or demonstrate continued compliance with federal NSR offset requirements, as appropriate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide additional credits within six months of the demonstration or projection of the shortfall; to be derived from AQMD purchase of credits, AQMD funding of emission reduction projects using quantification protocols or rules approved by EPA, application of LAER/BACT in excess of federal/California requirements, or other EPA-approved credit sources. ▪ Suspend issuance of Priority Reserve credits within 90 days of the report to the Governing Board, not to be resumed until equivalency has been reestablished. ▪ Propose amendments to Rules 1309.1 and/or 1304 to eliminate access to the Priority Reserve by certain sources and/or eliminate certain offset exemptions, respectively.
<p>No backstop measures identified for addressing cumulative net emission increases.</p>	<p>Discontinue issuing permits relying on new use of the Priority Reserve or of Rule 1304 exemptions if cumulative net emission increase for any pollutant exceeds the specified threshold until the cumulative net emission increase has returned to a level at least 10% below current threshold.</p>

STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND RULE SUNSET DATE

The provisions of PR 1315 pertaining to tracking of cumulative net emissions increase and CEQA backstop measures would not be included in the SIP. The rule would expire January 1, 2031.

DISCUSSION OF PR 1315 RULE LANGUAGE

Several changes have been made to the language of PR 1315 since the Draft PEA was circulated. The following changes were made to ensure that the language of the proposed rule is clear and unambiguous and is consistent with the intent of the proposed rule.

- Paragraph (c)(1) was clarified to explain that AQMD may discontinue tracking of an attainment air contaminant only if the use of emission offsets is not necessary to maintain attainment for that air contaminant.
- The provisions pertaining to CEQA backstop formerly contained in subdivisions (d), (f), and (h) were consolidated into a single subdivision of the proposed rule, subdivision (g). Some wording changes were also made to ensure that these backstop provisions are unambiguous and consistent with their intent.
- The provisions in paragraph (c)(4) requiring that credits deposited into the District's offset accounts be discounted to ensure they remain surplus at the time of use was extended to include clause (c)(3)(A)(vi) for offset credits derived from the Rule 1306(c)(2) BACT adjustment that applies to newly banked ERCs. In addition, the criteria in clause (c)(3)(A)(vi) for determining if the reductions are surplus were strengthened.
- Provisions explicitly stating the sequence and order in which each tracking element is implemented for each reporting period were added in paragraph (c)(5) to remove a potential source of confusion.
- A paragraph explicitly identifying the provisions of the proposed rule that ensure offsets tracked pursuant to PR 1315 meet the federal offset criteria was added in paragraph (c)(6).
- A clarifying provision was added in subparagraph (f)(1)(B) to require that, as part of the equivalency backstops, any permit application that has not provided sufficient ERCs and is put on hold due to a shortfall will not be approved until the Governing Board has approved an FDE report demonstrating that the shortfall that triggered the backstop provisions has been rectified.
- It was clarified in paragraph (d)(3) that if a PDE shows compliance with federal NSR, an FDE will be prepared either separately or with the next reporting period's PDE.
- The sunset date specified in subdivision (i), formerly subdivision (j), was removed from the list of provisions to be excluded from submittals for approval into the SIP so that the rule would not remain active in the SIP after expiring locally.
- The language excluding PM_{2.5} from tracking was clarified.
- The Public Hearing to consider adoption of PR 1315, previously scheduled for December 2010, is now scheduled for January 2011. Therefore, several dates in subdivisions (d) and (g) of the proposed rule were updated accordingly.

The following discussion provides a subdivision-by-subdivision analysis of PR 1315:

- PR 1315(a) Purpose
Subdivision (a) would summarize the purpose of this proposed rule. In particular, PR 1315 would specify and memorialize in rule form the procedures to: maintain AQMD’s ability to issue permits to major sources that rely on the Priority Reserve for emissions offsets or that are exempt from AQMD’s NSR offset requirements, and demonstrate programmatic equivalency between its NSR program and federal NSR offset requirements, ~~and demonstrate equivalence between AQMD and federal NSR offset requirements.~~
- PR 1315(b) Definitions
Subdivision (b) would provide definitions for “Community Bank,” “net emission increase,” “offset ratio,” “orphan reduction,” “orphan shutdown,” “Priority Reserve,” and “shortfall.”
- PR 1315(c) Offset Accounts for Federal NSR Equivalency
 - Paragraph(c)(1) District Offset Accounts for Federal Nonattainment Air Contaminants
Paragraph (c)(1) would establish AQMD’s offset accounts, including starting balances for VOC, NO_x, SO_x, CO, and PM₁₀ as of 1990, and specify that any portion of the starting balances not used by December 31, 2005 would be retired for clean air. Paragraph (c)(1) would further direct the Executive Officer to establish additional offset accounts for any nonattainment air contaminants (excluding PM_{2.5}¹⁹) or their precursors that become subject to federal nonattainment NSR offset requirements (unless by rule, the District establishes that Rule 1304 and Rule 1309.1 do not apply to such contaminants or their precursors) and would provide for the Executive Officer to discontinue tracking and reporting the offset account for any air contaminant that is changed from a nonattainment designation to attainment by EPA. Finally, paragraph (c)(1) would specify the criterion for considering AQMD’s NSR program equivalent with federal nonattainment NSR offset requirements to be that following the procedures in PR 1315 results in the balances in AQMD’s offset accounts remaining positive.
 - Paragraph (c)(2) Tracking of Offset Account Debits for Federal NSR Equivalency
Paragraph (c)(2) would identify the sources of debits from AQMD’s offset accounts as emissions offsets from the Priority Reserve or Community Bank pursuant to Rule 1309.1 for major sources and exemptions from the offset requirements of Rule 1303 for major sources pursuant to Rule 1304 and would specify that the offset ratios applicable to these debits are 1.2-to-1.0 for extreme nonattainment air contaminants and their precursors and 1.0-to-1.0 for all other nonattainment air contaminants.
 - Paragraph (c)(3) Tracking of Offset Account Credits for Federal NSR Equivalency
Paragraph (c)(3) would identify the sources of credits to AQMD’s offset accounts as orphan shutdowns (at eighty percent of permitted emission levels²⁰), orphan reductions

¹⁹ The provision directing the Executive Officer to establish additional offset accounts for any nonattainment air contaminants or their precursors that become subject to federal nonattainment NSR offset requirements is not applicable to PM_{2.5} because AQMD is developing a separate regulation specifically addressing federal nonattainment NSR for PM_{2.5} and existing Regulation XIII will not be applicable to PM_{2.5}. Therefore, facilities will not be able obtain PM_{2.5} offsets via the Priority Reserve or the offset exemptions in Rule 1304.

²⁰ The permitted emission level is the potential to emit of the source in pounds per day on a thirty-day average basis calculated by an AQMD engineer as part of the evaluation of the permit application. This emission level often, but not always, appears on the permit either directly as an emission limit or indirectly as a throughput limit (e.g., a

(at eighty percent of the reduction in permitted emission levels), ERCs provided as offsets by minor sources, excess ERCs provided at a 1.2-to-1.0 offset ratio rather than 1.0-to-1.0 by major sources of non-attainment air contaminants that are not extreme non-attainment air contaminants, payback of NSR offset debt through the ERC banking process, and the BACT discount of newly-banked ERCs in cases where “the Executive Officer demonstrates and EPA concurs that the subtracted amount is not otherwise required by rule, regulation, law, approved Air Quality Management Plan Control Measure, or the State Implementation Plan.” Paragraph (c)(3) would also provide the Executive Officer the option to not track some of the potential sources of credits provided sufficient credits remain in the federal offset accounts to demonstrate equivalence with federal NSR offset requirements each reporting period.

- Paragraph (c)(4) Surplus at the Time of Use

Paragraph (c)(4) would direct the Executive Officer to discount all orphan shutdown and orphan reduction credits, as well as all credits resulting from the BACT discount of newly-banked ERCs, deposited in AQMD’s federal offset accounts pursuant to paragraph (c)(3) to ensure that they are surplus at the time of use. This discounting would be performed annually “based on the percentage reduction in overall permitted emissions projected to be achieved as a result of implementation of control requirements that become effective during the year for each specific pollutant within the District.”

- Paragraph (c)(5) Tracking Sequence

Paragraph (c)(5) would specify the order in which the tracking elements described in paragraphs (c)(2), (c)(3), and (c)(4) would be carried out. That order would be apply surplus at the time of use discount to any remaining post-1990 balance, subtract the aggregate debits from the remaining Pre-1990 unused initial balance to the extent available, subtract remaining debits from the post-1990 balance, and add the credits to the corresponding District Offset Account Balance.

- Paragraph (c)(6) Federal Offset Criteria

Paragraph (c)(6) would specify that offset account credits used pursuant to Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1 are real as specified in subparagraphs (c)(3)(A) and (c)(3)(B), surplus as specified in paragraphs (b)(4), (b)(5), and (c)(4), permanent as specified in paragraphs (b)(4) and (b)(5) and subparagraph (c)(3)(A), quantifiable as specified in subdivisions paragraphs (c)(1), (c)(3), (c)(4), and (c)(5), and enforceable as specified in paragraphs (b)(4), (b)(5), and (c)(3).

- PR 1315(d) Federal NSR Equivalency Determination Reports

- Paragraph (d)(1) Reporting Periods

Paragraph (d)(1) would establish the following reporting periods for purposes of NSR tracking: October 1, 1990 through July 31, 1995; each year starting with August 1995 through July 1996 and ending with August 2003 through July 2004; August 2004 through December 2005; each calendar year from 2006 through 2009, and each calendar year from 2010 through 2030.

limit on fuel or raw material consumption). In the case of a permit that did not have a 30-day average emission level calculated by the engineer as a part of the application evaluation (e.g., a “pre-NSR” permit), the permitted emission level would be estimated based on the controlled emission rate (the source’s emission rate considering the effect of any installed control equipment in pounds per hour) and the operating schedule (if no operating schedule is on file for the source then a schedule of eight hours per day, five days per week, and fifty weeks per year would be used).

- Paragraph (d)(2) Preliminary Determinations of Equivalency
Paragraph (d)(2) would specify that, commencing with the 2010 reporting period, the Executive Officer would complete a PDE within twelve months of the end of each reporting period and report each to the Governing Board and to EPA by the second regularly-scheduled Governing Board meeting after its completion deadline. Each PDE would be a conservative assessment of the remaining balances in AQMD's offset accounts at the end of the reporting period obtained by subtracting the reporting period's aggregate debits from the remaining balance that existed at the start of the reporting period without accounting for any credits that accrued during the reporting period.
- Paragraph (d)(3) Final Determinations of Equivalency
Paragraph (d)(3) would specify that, commencing with the 2010 reporting period, the Executive Officer would complete an FDE within eighteen months of the end of each reporting period. The Executive Officer would report the FDE to the Governing Board and to EPA by the second regularly-scheduled Governing Board meeting after the PDE completion deadline for cases in which the PDE did not demonstrate equivalence with federal NSR offset requirements (*i.e.*, did not show a positive balance in each of AQMD's federal offset accounts) and by the reporting deadline for the subsequent reporting period's PDE for cases in which the PDE did demonstrate equivalence with federal NSR offset requirements. Each FDE would be an assessment of the remaining balances in AQMD's offset accounts at the end of the reporting period obtained by subtracting the reporting period's aggregate debits from and adding the reporting period's aggregate credits to the remaining balance that existed at the start of the reporting period.
- Paragraph (d)(4) Early FDE Subsuming PDE
Paragraph (d)(4) would provide the Executive Officer the option to combine all of the elements of a reporting period's PDE and FDE into the FDE provided the consolidated FDE complies with the completion and reporting deadlines of the subsumed PDE.
- PR 1315(e) Projections of District Offset Account Balances
Subdivision (e) would specify that each PDE [PR 1315(d)(2)] report and each FDE [PR 1315(d)(3)] report would also include projections of the federal offset account balances at the end of each of the two subsequent reporting periods based upon the average of the total annual debits and credits for the five reporting periods most recently included in a PDE or an FDE. These projections would be reported with the results of the PDE or FDE but would not be a part of them. Because PDEs would not include tracking of aggregate credits or aggregate emissions reductions for the subject reporting period, projections presented in PDE reports would need to include projections of the subject reporting period's aggregate credits and aggregate emissions reductions in addition to the projections for the subsequent two reporting periods.
- PR 1315(f) Equivalency Backstop Provisions
 - Paragraph (f)(1) Funding of the Priority Reserve and Issuance of Permits
Paragraph (f)(1) would establish that, if the most-recent FDE [PR 1315(d)(3)] demonstrates a shortfall in the federal offset account for any air contaminant, the Executive Officer would discontinue funding the Priority Reserve for the air contaminant(s) with a shortfall and discontinue issuing permits to construct and permits to operate that rely on Rule 1304 exemptions or the Priority Reserve for any air contaminant with a shortfall to any source that is a major source of that air contaminant.

The Executive Officer would be able to resume funding the Priority Reserve and issuing such permits upon completion of an FDE demonstrating that the shortfall no longer exists.

- Paragraph (f)(2) Report to the Governing Board: Rectification of a Shortfall
Paragraph (f)(2) would, in the event of an FDE [PR 1315(d)(3)] demonstrating a shortfall or of a projection [PR 1315(e)] predicting a shortfall, direct the Executive Officer to prepare a report to the Governing Board either recommending action to remedy the shortfall or demonstrating that AQMD “remains in compliance with federal nonattainment NSR offset requirements on an aggregate basis.” If such a report were to recommend action to remedy the shortfall, the recommended action would include one or more of the following:
 - Provide additional credits to the federal offset account(s) with a shortfall within six months of the demonstration or projection of the shortfall. The Executive Officer could purchase them, fund emission reduction projects using quantification protocols approved by EPA, track application of BACT (federal LAER) in excess of federal requirements²¹, or implement other credit sources approved by EPA; and/or
 - Propose amendments to Rule 1304 and/or Rule 1309.1 to eliminate certain offset exemptions or certain sources’ ability to obtain offsets from the Priority Reserve.
- PR 1315(g) California Environmental Quality Act Backstop Provisions
Subdivision (g) would direct the Executive Officer to track the cumulative net emission increase from both major and minor sources of each nonattainment air contaminant tracked pursuant to the proposed rule from the date of adoption through the end of each post-adoption reporting period and to report those cumulative net emission increases to the Governing Board, and would establish annual cumulative net emission increase thresholds for nonattainment air contaminants resulting from major and minor Rule 1309.1 and Rule 1304 sources based upon AQMP growth projections. It would further specify that, if the cumulative net emission increase of a nonattainment air contaminant from such sources exceeds the threshold for that air contaminant, issuance of permits to construct and permits to operate relying on new use of Rule 1304 exemptions or Priority Reserve offsets for that air contaminant would cease, not to resume unless and until the corresponding net emission increase returns to a level at least ten percent below the corresponding threshold. Additionally, commencing with the reports for the 2011 reporting period, each PDE report and each FDE report would also include projections of the cumulative net emission increases at the end of each of the two subsequent reporting periods based upon the average of the aggregate increase in potential to emit of each nonattainment air contaminant and the average of the aggregate emissions reductions of the same nonattainment air contaminant for the five reporting periods most recently included in a PDE or an FDE or each of the reporting periods commencing with the 2011 reporting period, whichever is fewer reporting periods.

²¹ Quantification of all surplus emissions reductions resulting from application of LAER beyond federal requirements could be extremely resource intensive. Therefore, with the concurrence of EPA, AQMD could make a demonstration based on conservative assumptions that application of LAER has generated at least enough surplus reductions to rectify the shortfall.

- PR 1315(h) State Implementation Plan Submittals
Subdivision (h) would specify that paragraphs (b)(2) and (e)(2) and subdivisions (g) and (h) shall not be submitted to the California Air Resources Board or to the United States Environmental Protection Agency for inclusion in the California State Implementation Plan.
- PR 1315(i) Sunset Date for Permit Issuance
Subdivision (i) would specify that Rule 1315 expires on January 1, 2031.

CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY SECTION 40440.5(c)(3)—REQUIRED STAFF REPORT ELEMENTS

Section 40440.5(c)(3) of the California Health and Safety Code specifies that the staff report for a proposed rule that would significantly affect air quality or emissions limitations must include “the full text of the proposed rule or regulation, an analysis of alternative control measures, a list of reference materials used in developing the proposed rule or regulation, an environmental assessment, exhibits, and draft findings for consideration by the south coast district board pursuant to Section 40727. Further, if an environmental assessment is prepared, the staff report shall also include social, economic, and public health analyses.” Table 11 identifies where each of the elements required by H&SC §40440.5(c)(3) is located in this staff report and associated documents.

Table 11
Staff Report Elements Required by H&SC §40440.5(c)(3)

Element	Location
Full text of PR 1315	Appended to this staff report and incorporated herein by reference.
Analysis of alternative Control Measures	Program Environmental Assessment for Re-Adoption of Proposed Rule 1315 - Federal New Source Review Tracking System Chapter 6 – Alternatives and Chapter 7 – Alternatives – Indirect Impacts circulated for public comment from September 9 through November 9, 2010 and available at http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/aqmd.html .
Reference materials used in developing PR 1315	South Coast Air Quality Management District 2007 Air Quality Management Plan; applicable laws and regulations; <u>February 2006 AQMD letter to U.S. EPA describing the proposed tracking system and U.S. EPA's response letter expressing agreement.</u>
Environmental Assessment	Program Environmental Assessment for Re-Adoption of Proposed Rule 1315 - Federal New Source Review Tracking System circulated for public comment from September 9 through November 9, 2010 and available at http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/aqmd.html .

Table 11 (continued)
Staff Report Elements Required by H&SC §40440.5(c)(3)

Element	Location
Exhibits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 1: SIP-Approved Revisions of AQMD's NSR Rules (p. 4) • Table 2: AQMD's Federal Offset Account Balances as of December 31, 2005 (p. 7) • Table 3: Pre-1990 Credits Deposited in AQMD's Offset Accounts (p. 9) • Table 4: Pre-1990 Credits Unused and Retired in AQMD's Federal Offset Accounts December 31, 2005 (p. 14) • Table 5: Ratio of Numbers of Facilities with Potential to Emit (PTE) Below Exemptions Thresholds to Numbers of Facilities with PTE at Exemption Thresholds (p. 18) • Table 6: Summary of Federal Offsets Accounts (p. 20) • Table 7: Summary of Changes between AQMD'S Pre-September 2006 and Proposed Revised NSR Tracking Systems for Equivalency with Federal Requirements (p. 21) • Table 8: Summary of Changes between AQMD'S Pre-September 2006 and Proposed Revised NSR Tracking Systems for Equivalency with Federal Requirements (pp. 21-23) • Figure 1: Equivalency Demonstration Timeline (p. 25) • Table 9: Summary of Changes between AQMD'S Pre-September 2006 and Proposed Revised Determinations of Equivalency (p. 26) • Table 10: Summary of Changes between AQMD'S Pre-September 2006 and Proposed Revised Backstop Measures (pp. 28-29) • Table 11: Staff Report Elements Required by H&SC §40440.5(c)(3) (pp. 33-34) • Appendix I: AQMD'S NSR Offset Tracking—Updated Federal Running Balances (pp. I-1 through I-8) • Appendix II: List of Sources Exempt From Offset Requirements and Provisions Covered by Equivalency Showing (p. II-1 through II-3) • Program Environmental Assessment for Re-Adoption of Proposed Rule 1315 - Federal New Source Review Tracking System circulated for public comment from September 9 through November 9, 2010 and available at http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/aqmd.html • Socio-Economic Analysis circulated with this staff report.

Table 11 (continued)
Staff Report Elements Required by H&SC §40440.5(c)(3)

Element	Location
Draft Findings for Governing Board consideration pursuant to H&SC §40727	DRAFT FINDINGS section of this staff report (pp. 36-37)
Social analysis	Socio-Economic Analysis circulated with this staff report.
Economic analysis	Socio-Economic Analysis circulated with this staff report.
Public health analysis	Program Environmental Assessment for Re-Adoption of Proposed Rule 1315 - Federal New Source Review Tracking System Chapter 4 – Direct Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures and Chapter 5 – Indirect Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures circulated for public comment from September 9 through November 9, 2010 and available at http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/aqmd.html .

CEQA ANALYSIS

The AQMD is the lead agency for the proposed project and has prepared a PEA pursuant to its certified regulatory program (CEQA Guidelines §15251(l)) as codified as AQMD Rule 110. A Draft Program Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the Proposed Rule (PR) 1315 has been prepared because the proposed rule would establish criteria to govern the conduct of a continuing program.

PR 1315 would codify existing procedures and establish new requirements for establishing equivalency under federal New Source Review requirements through the use of AQMD's internal emission offsets by operators of various projects that either obtain emissions offsets pursuant to Rule 1309.1 – Priority Reserve or are exempt from the emissions offsets requirements of Rule 1303 – Requirements pursuant to Rule 1304 – Exemptions. The PEA analyzes direct and indirect impacts from both major and non-major sources relying on offsets from the AQMD's internal offset accounts pursuant to Rule 1309.1 – Priority Reserve or Rule 1304 – Offset exemptions. The analysis in the PEA includes the conservative assumption that all net emission increases will occur at a rate consistent with growth rate projections in the 2007 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP).

Air quality would be directly impacted by the proposed project. In addition, the proposed project has the potential for significant adverse impacts resulting from construction and operation of sources obtaining permits on all environmental topic areas on the environmental checklist.

The air quality impacts from the emissions resulting from permits issued and emission reductions foregone and environmental impacts from the siting, construction, and operation of those facilities provided offsets from the AQMD's internal accounts would exceed the AQMD's significance thresholds, so the environmental impacts from the proposed project have been determined to be significant. The PEA has been circulated for a 62-day public review and

comment period. After the close of the public review period, responses to all comments will be prepared and included in the PEA, at which time the document will become a Final PEA.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS

The analysis of socio-economic impacts is contained in a socio-economic analysis circulated with this staff report.

AQMP AND LEGAL MANDATES

The California Health and Safety Code requires AQMD to adopt an AQMP to meet state and federal ambient air quality standards in the South Coast Air Basin. In addition, the California Health and Safety Code requires that AQMD adopt rules and regulations that carry out the objectives of the AQMP. While Proposed Rule 1315 is not a control measure included in the AQMP, its requirements are consistent with the AQMP objectives.

RESOURCE IMPACTS

Due to the volume and complexity of analysis required, it is estimated that implementation of PR 1315 would require one full time employee and \$150,000 in programming costs for enhancements to AQMD's New Source Review computer program.

DRAFT FINDINGS

Before adopting, amending or repealing a rule, the AQMD Governing Board shall make findings of necessity, authority, clarity, consistency, non-duplication, and reference, as defined in Health and Safety Code Section 40727. The draft findings are as follows:

Necessity – The AQMD Governing Board has determined that a need exists to adopt Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System to:

- Maintain AQMD's ability to continue to administer its new source review program for major and minor sources for facility modernization and to accommodate population growth through implementation of Rule 1304 and Rule 1309.1. AQMD's policy objectives include allowing the permitting system to operate in order to: 1) allow facility modernization which will increase efficiency and reduce air pollution, 2) allow facilities to install pollution control equipment, 3) allow emergency equipment to be installed, 4) allow permitting of equipment necessary for essential public services and small emitters, 5) allow operation of portable equipment and other sources determined as a policy matter to be exempt from offsets or eligible for Priority Reserve credits, and 6) take into account environmental and socioeconomic benefits as well as environmental and socioeconomic impacts;
- Memorialize in rule form the accounting procedures AQMD uses to establish equivalency of AQMD's New Source Review program with federal offset requirements, and ensure that valid offsets are projected to be available in AQMD internal offset accounts before a major source relying on such offsets is permitted thus assuring that increases in emissions resulting from such sources are fully offset; and

- Recognize sufficient previously-unused emission reductions that are beyond those required by applicable regulatory requirements in order to demonstrate federal equivalency for major sources that are exempt under Rule 1304 or that obtain credits from the Priority Reserve under Rule 1309.1.

Authority – The AQMD Governing Board obtains its authority to adopt, amend, or repeal rules and regulations from Sections 39002, 40000, 40001, 40440, 40441, 40463, 40702, 40725 through 40728, 41508, and 42300 *et seq.* of the California Health and Safety Code.

Clarity – The AQMD Governing Board has determined that Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System, as proposed to be adopted, is written or displayed so that its meaning can be easily understood by the persons directly affected by it.

Consistency – The AQMD Governing Board has determined that Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System, as proposed to be adopted is in harmony with, and not in conflict with or contradictory to, existing statutes, court decisions, or state or federal regulations.

Non-Duplication – The AQMD Governing Board has determined that Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System, as proposed to be adopted, does not impose the same requirements as any existing state or federal regulation and is necessary and proper to execute the power and duties granted to, and imposed upon, the AQMD.

Reference – The AQMD Governing Board, in adopting Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System, references the following statutes that the AQMD hereby implements, interprets, or makes specific: Health and Safety Code Sections 40001, 40702, 40910 *et seq.*, 40920.5, and 42300 *et seq.* and Clean Air Act Sections 110, 172, 173, 182, and 189 (42 U.S.C. §§ 7410, 7502, 7503, 7511a, and 7513a).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The comparative analysis referred to in Health and Safety Code Section 40727.2 is not required because PR 1315 would not establish a new emissions limit, make an existing limit more stringent, or impose new or more stringent monitoring, reporting, or recordkeeping requirements on a source. Similarly, the proposed rule would not impose any requirements on regulated sources so the incremental cost effectiveness analysis identified in Health and Safety Code Section 40920.6 (which only applies to adoption of rules or regulations that require use of best available retrofit control technology or that are feasible measures pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 40914) is not required.

Staff recommends adoption of Proposed Rule 1315 for the reasons stated in this staff report.

APPENDIX I
AQMD'S NSR OFFSET TRACKING—UPDATED FEDERAL RUNNING BALANCES

	VOC t/d	NOx t/d	SOx t/d	CO t/d	PM10 t/d
Previously-Reported Pre-1990 Beginning Balance ⁽¹⁾	92.40	25.80	18.40	34.90	34.50
Pre-1990 Beginning Balance Values verified with records by category:					
Discounted (80%) Pre-1990 Negative Balance	29.57	22.09	5.95	7.54	2.18
Discounted (80%) Pre-1990 Shutdown ERCs	2.36	1.51	0.22	0.91	0.20
Discounted (80%) Pre-1990 ERCs	6.19	0.32	1.49	0.00	0.26
Donated ERCs ⁽²⁾	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.04
Unclaimed ERCs ⁽²⁾	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Revised Beginning Balance verified with records ⁽³⁾	38.45	23.92	8.04	8.45	2.67
Percentage Reduced from the Original Previously Reported Pre-1990 Beginning Balance	58%	7%	56%	76%	92%
Total 1990-97 Minor Source Credits [(c)(3)(A)(i), (c)(3)(A)(ii)] ⁽⁴⁾	24.17	7.67	1.16	6.10	6.13
Total 1990-97 Major Source Credits [(c)(3)(A)(i), (c)(3)(A)(ii)] ⁽⁴⁾	11.43	5.61	0.49	2.56	0.41
1990-97 Creditable Minor Source ERC use [(c)(3)(A)(iii)]	0.84	0.29	0.08	0.55	0.52
1990-97 Creditable Major Source ERC use [(c)(3)(A)(iv)]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.02
1990-97 ERC Payback of Offset Debt [(c)(3)(A)(v)]	0.49	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.01
1990-97 BACT Discount ERCs [(c)(3)(A)(vi)] ⁽⁵⁾	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.67	0.00
Sum of 1990-97 Credits	36.93	13.65	1.73	16.03	7.08
Sum of 1990-97 Debits [(c)(2)] ⁽⁶⁾	-9.83	-12.03	-0.47	-13.71	-5.81
Pre-1990 Remaining Balance ⁽⁷⁾	28.62	11.89	7.57	0.00	0.00
Post-1990 Balance ⁽⁷⁾	36.93	13.65	1.73	10.77	3.94
1997 Ending Balance	65.54	25.54	9.30	10.77	3.94
Surplus Adjustment of Post-1990 Balance Carryover [(c)(4)]	-8.49	-0.82	-0.97	0.00	0.00
1997-98 Starting Balance	57.05	24.72	8.33	10.77	3.94

	VOC t/d	NOx t/d	SOx t/d	CO t/d	PM10 t/d
1997-98 Starting Balance	57.05	24.72	8.33	10.77	3.94
1997-98 Minor Source Credits [(c)(3)(A)(i), (c)(3)(A)(ii)] ⁽⁴⁾	4.01	2.68	0.18	1.73	1.87
1997-98 Major Source Credits [(c)(3)(A)(i), (c)(3)(A)(ii)] ⁽⁴⁾	2.80	0.81	1.07	0.04	0.17
1997-98 Creditable Minor Source ERC use [(c)(3)(A)(iii)]	0.11	0.04	0.01	0.07	0.07
1997-98 Creditable Major Source ERC use [(c)(3)(A)(iv)]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
1997-98 ERC Payback of Offset Debt [(c)(3)(A)(v)]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1997-98 BACT Discount ERCs [(c)(3)(A)(vi)] ⁽⁵⁾	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sum of 1997-98 Credits	6.92	3.52	1.25	1.86	2.11
Sum of 1997-98 Debits [(c)(2)] ⁽⁶⁾	-1.64	-1.79	-0.04	-1.98	-2.67
1997-98 Refinements	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.89
Pre-1990 Remaining Balance ⁽⁷⁾	26.99	10.10	7.53	0.00	0.00
Post-1990 Balance ⁽⁷⁾	35.36	16.35	2.01	10.65	4.27
1997-98 Ending Balance	62.35	26.45	9.54	10.65	4.27
Surplus Adjustment of Post-1990 Balance Carryover [(c)(4)]	-1.77	-0.49	-0.02	0.00	0.00
1998-99 Starting Balance	60.58	25.96	9.52	10.65	4.27
1998-99 Minor Source Credits [(c)(3)(A)(i), (c)(3)(A)(ii)] ⁽⁴⁾	3.45	1.37	0.06	0.91	1.03
1998-99 Major Source Credits [(c)(3)(A)(i), (c)(3)(A)(ii)] ⁽⁴⁾	0.42	0.24	0.00	0.07	0.02
1998-99 Creditable Minor Source ERC use [(c)(3)(A)(iii)]	0.11	0.04	0.01	0.07	0.07
1998-99 Creditable Major Source ERC use [(c)(3)(A)(iv)]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
1998-99 ERC Payback of Offset Debt [(c)(3)(A)(v)]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1998-99 BACT Discount ERCs [(c)(3)(A)(vi)] ⁽⁵⁾	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sum of 1998-99 Credits	3.98	1.65	0.07	1.07	1.12
Sum of 1998-99 Debits [(c)(2)] ⁽⁶⁾	-1.39	-1.24	-0.04	-2.89	-0.05
1998-99 Refinements	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pre-1990 Remaining Balance ⁽⁷⁾	25.60	8.86	7.49	0.00	0.00
Post-1990 Balance ⁽⁷⁾	37.57	17.51	2.06	8.82	5.34
1998-99 Ending Balance	63.17	26.37	9.55	8.82	5.34
Surplus Adjustment of Post-1990 Balance Carryover [(c)(4)]	-1.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1999-00 Starting Balance	62.04	26.37	9.55	8.82	5.34

	VOC t/d	NOx t/d	SOx t/d	CO t/d	PM10 t/d
1999-00 Starting Balance	62.04	26.37	9.55	8.82	5.34
1999-2000 Minor Source Credits [(c)(3)(A)(i), (c)(3)(A)(ii)] ⁽⁴⁾	2.03	1.07	0.12	1.00	1.41
1999-2000 Major Source Credits [(c)(3)(A)(i), (c)(3)(A)(ii)] ⁽⁴⁾	0.24	0.03	0.00	0.06	0.01
1999-2000 Creditable Minor Source ERC use [(c)(3)(A)(iii)]	0.11	0.04	0.01	0.07	0.07
1999-2000 Creditable Major Source ERC use [(c)(3)(A)(iv)]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.02
1999-2000 ERC Payback of Offset Debt [(c)(3)(A)(v)]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1999-2000 BACT Discount ERCs [(c)(3)(A)(vi)] ⁽⁵⁾	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sum of 1999-2000 Credits	2.39	1.14	0.13	1.32	1.51
Sum of 1999-2000 Debits [(c)(2)] ⁽⁶⁾	-0.40	-0.66	0.00	-1.43	-0.14
Pre-1990 Remaining Balance ⁽⁷⁾	25.20	8.20	7.49	0.00	0.00
Post-1990 Balance ⁽⁷⁾	38.83	18.65	2.19	8.72	6.71
1999-00 Ending Balance	64.03	26.85	9.68	8.72	6.71
Surplus Adjustment of Post-1990 Balance Carryover [(c)(4)]	-0.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2000-01 Starting Balance	63.25	26.85	9.68	8.72	6.71
2000-01 Minor Source Credits [(c)(3)(A)(i), (c)(3)(A)(ii)] ⁽⁴⁾	2.67	0.87	0.75	0.30	0.96
2000-01 Major Source Credits [(c)(3)(A)(i), (c)(3)(A)(ii)] ⁽⁴⁾	0.99	0.84	0.00	0.70	0.00
2000-01 Creditable Minor Source ERC use [(c)(3)(A)(iii)]	0.11	0.04	0.01	0.07	0.07
2000-01 Creditable Major Source ERC use [(c)(3)(A)(iv)]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
2000-01 ERC Payback of Offset Debt [(c)(3)(A)(v)]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2000-01 BACT Discount ERCs [(c)(3)(A)(vi)] ⁽⁵⁾	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Positive Balance Adjustment via ERC [(c)(3)(A)(v)]	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sum of 2000-01 Credits	3.78	1.75	0.76	1.09	1.03
Sum of 2000-01 Debits [(c)(2)] ⁽⁶⁾	-1.33	-0.59	0.00	-0.34	-1.09
Pre-1990 Remaining Balance ⁽⁷⁾	23.87	7.61	7.49	0.00	0.00
Post-1990 Balance ⁽⁷⁾	41.83	20.40	2.95	9.47	6.65
2000-01 Ending Balance	65.70	28.01	10.44	9.47	6.65
Surplus Adjustment of Post-1990 Balance Carryover [(c)(4)]	-0.42	-0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00
2001-02 Starting Balance	65.28	27.60	10.44	9.47	6.65

	VOC t/d	NOx t/d	SOx t/d	CO t/d	PM10 t/d
2001-02 Starting Balance	65.28	27.60	10.44	9.47	6.65
2001-02 Minor Source Credits [(c)(3)(A)(i), (c)(3)(A)(ii)] ⁽⁴⁾	2.63	0.91	0.19	0.87	0.60
2001-02 Major Source Credits [(c)(3)(A)(i), (c)(3)(A)(ii)] ⁽⁴⁾	1.69	1.09	0.08	0.40	0.42
2001-02 Creditable Minor Source ERC use [(c)(3)(A)(iii)]	0.11	0.04	0.01	0.07	0.07
2001-02 Creditable Major Source ERC use [(c)(3)(A)(iv)]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
2001-02 ERC Payback of Offset Debt [(c)(3)(A)(v)]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2001-02 BACT Discount ERCs [(c)(3)(A)(vi)] ⁽⁵⁾	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sum of 2001-02 Credits	4.43	2.05	0.28	1.36	1.09
Sum of 2001-02 Debits [(c)(2)] ⁽⁶⁾	-0.97	-0.81	0.00	-2.53	-0.07
Pre-1990 Remaining Balance ⁽⁷⁾	22.90	6.80	7.49	0.00	0.00
Post-1990 Balance ⁽⁷⁾	45.85	22.04	3.23	8.30	7.67
2001-02 Ending Balance	68.75	28.84	10.72	8.30	7.67
Previously-Reported 2002 Running Balance	107.65	21.60	18.76	24.09	41.24
Percentage Reduction to 2002 Running Balance Due to Proposed Changes	36.1%	-33.5%	42.9%	65.5%	81.4%
Surplus Adjustment of Post-1990 Balance Carryover [(c)(4)]	-0.46	-0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00
2002-03 Starting Balance	68.29	28.40	10.72	8.30	7.67
2002-03 Minor Source Credits [(c)(3)(A)(i), (c)(3)(A)(ii)] ⁽⁴⁾	4.78	1.17	0.26	1.88	0.62
2002-03 Major Source Credits [(c)(3)(A)(i), (c)(3)(A)(ii)] ⁽⁴⁾	1.74	1.71	0.02	1.60	1.08
2002-03 Creditable Minor Source ERC use [(c)(3)(A)(iii)]	0.11	0.04	0.01	0.07	0.07
2002-03 Creditable Major Source ERC use [(c)(3)(A)(iv)]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
2002-03 ERC Payback of Offset Debt [(c)(3)(A)(v)]	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2002-03 BACT Discount ERCs [(c)(3)(A)(vi)] ⁽⁵⁾	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sum of 2002-03 Credits	6.65	2.92	0.30	3.57	1.78
Sum of 2002-03 Debits [(c)(2)] ⁽⁶⁾	-0.71	-1.03	-0.07	-2.27	-0.11
Pre-1990 Remaining Balance ⁽⁷⁾	22.19	5.77	7.42	0.00	0.00
Post-1990 Balance ⁽⁷⁾	52.04	24.52	3.53	9.60	9.34
2002-03 Ending Balance	74.23	30.29	10.95	9.60	9.34
Surplus Adjustment of Post-1990 Balance Carryover [(c)(4)]	-0.52	-2.21	-0.60	0.00	0.00
2003-04 Starting Balance	73.71	28.08	10.35	9.60	9.34

	VOC t/d	NO _x t/d	SO _x t/d	CO t/d	PM10 t/d
2003-04 Starting Balance	73.71	28.08	10.35	9.60	9.34
2003-04 Minor Source Credits [(c)(3)(A)(i), (c)(3)(A)(ii)] ⁽⁴⁾	6.76	2.10	0.43	1.30	1.05
2003-04 Major Source Credits [(c)(3)(A)(i), (c)(3)(A)(ii)] ⁽⁴⁾	2.54	0.37	0.00	1.50	0.03
2003-04 Creditable Minor Source ERC use [(c)(3)(A)(iii)]	0.11	0.04	0.01	0.07	0.07
2003-04 Creditable Major Source ERC use [(c)(3)(A)(iv)]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
2003-04 ERC Payback of Offset Debt [(c)(3)(A)(v)]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2003-04 BACT Discount ERCs [(c)(3)(A)(vi)] ⁽⁵⁾	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sum of 2003-04 Credits	9.42	2.52	0.44	2.89	1.14
Sum of 2003-04 Debits [(c)(2)] ⁽⁶⁾	-0.27	-0.81	0.00	-1.76	-0.12
Pre-1990 Remaining Balance ⁽⁷⁾	21.92	4.96	7.42	0.00	0.00
Post-1990 Balance ⁽⁷⁾	60.94	24.83	3.37	10.73	10.36
2003-04 Ending Balance	82.86	29.79	10.79	10.73	10.36
Surplus Adjustment of Post-1990 Balance Carryover [(c)(4)]	-5.48	-2.48	-1.65	0.00	-0.10
2004-05 Starting Balance	77.38	27.31	9.14	10.73	10.26
2004-05 Minor Source Credits [(c)(3)(A)(i), (c)(3)(A)(ii)] ⁽⁴⁾	7.59	1.10	0.14	1.37	0.78
2004-05 Major Source Credits [(c)(3)(A)(i), (c)(3)(A)(ii)] ⁽⁴⁾	1.16	0.11	0.01	0.33	0.00
2004-05 Creditable Minor Source ERC use [(c)(3)(A)(iii)]	0.17	0.06	0.02	0.11	0.10
2004-05 Creditable Major Source ERC use [(c)(3)(A)(iv)]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
2004-05 ERC Payback of Offset Debt [(c)(3)(A)(v)]	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2004-05 BACT Discount ERCs [(c)(3)(A)(vi)] ⁽⁵⁾	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sum of 2004-05 Credits	8.94	1.27	0.17	1.84	0.89
Sum of 2004-05 Debits [(c)(2)] ⁽⁶⁾	-0.41	-0.44	0.00	-1.49	-0.38
Pre-1990 Remaining Balance ⁽⁷⁾	21.51	4.52	7.42	0.00	0.00
Post-1990 Balance ⁽⁷⁾	64.40	23.61	1.89	11.08	10.77
2004-05 Ending Balance w/ pre-1990 credits	85.91	28.13	9.31	11.08	10.77
Remove Remaining Pre-1990 Balance	-21.51	-4.52	-7.42	0.00	0.00
2004-05 Ending Balance	64.40	23.61	1.89	11.08	10.77
Surplus Adjustment of Post-1990 Balance Carryover [(c)(4)]	-1.61	-0.21	0.00	0.00	-0.42
2006 Starting Balance	62.79	23.40	1.89	11.08	10.35

	VOC t/d	NOx t/d	SOx t/d	CO t/d	PM10 t/d
2006 Starting Balance	62.79	23.40	1.89	11.08	10.35
2006 Minor Source Credits [(c)(3)(A)(i), (c)(3)(A)(ii)] ⁽⁴⁾	4.79	1.06	0.31	1.36	0.72
2006 Major Source Credits [(c)(3)(A)(i), (c)(3)(A)(ii)] ⁽⁴⁾	1.32	3.16	0.00	1.56	0.00
2006 Creditable Minor Source ERC use [(c)(3)(A)(iii)]	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02
2006 Creditable Major Source ERC use [(c)(3)(A)(iv)]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
2006 ERC Payback of Offset Debt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2006 BACT Discount ERCs [(c)(3)(A)(vi)] ⁽⁵⁾	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sum of 2006 Credits	6.13	4.24	0.31	2.94	0.74
Sum of 2006 Debits [(c)(2)] ⁽⁶⁾	-0.21	-0.54	-0.01	-0.15	-0.02
Pre-1990 Remaining Balance ⁽⁷⁾	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Post-1990 Balance ⁽⁷⁾	68.72	27.10	2.19	13.87	11.07
2006 Ending Balance	68.72	27.10	2.19	13.87	11.07
Surplus Adjustment of Post-1990 Balance Carryover [(c)(4)]	-1.48	-0.22	0.00	0.00	-0.31
2007 Starting Balance	67.24	26.88	2.19	13.87	10.76
2007 Minor Source Credits [(c)(3)(A)(i), (c)(3)(A)(ii)] ⁽⁴⁾	4.92	0.85	0.20	0.74	0.39
2007 Major Source Credits [(c)(3)(A)(i), (c)(3)(A)(ii)] ⁽⁴⁾	0.23	0.73	0.00	0.64	0.00
2007 Creditable Minor Source ERC use [(c)(3)(A)(iii)]	0.30	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.14
2007 Creditable Major Source ERC use [(c)(3)(A)(iv)]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2007 ERC Payback of Offset Debt	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2007 BACT Discount ERCs [(c)(3)(A)(vi)] ⁽⁵⁾	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sum of 2007 Credits	5.46	1.58	0.21	1.38	0.53
Sum of 2007 Debits [(c)(2)] ⁽⁶⁾	-0.13	-0.21	0.00	-0.25	0.00
Pre-1990 Remaining Balance ⁽⁷⁾	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Post-1990 Balance ⁽⁷⁾	72.57	28.25	2.40	15.00	11.29
2007 Ending Balance	72.57	28.25	2.40	15.00	11.29
Surplus Adjustment of Post-1990 Balance Carryover [(c)(4)]	-3.96	-0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
2008 Starting Balance	68.61	27.99	2.40	15.00	11.29

	VOC t/d	NOx t/d	SOx t/d	CO t/d	PM10 t/d
2008 Starting Balance	68.61	27.99	2.40	15.00	11.29
2008 Minor Source Credits [(c)(3)(A)(i), (c)(3)(A)(ii)] ⁽⁴⁾	4.00	0.66	0.02	0.62	0.36
2008 Major Source Credits [(c)(3)(A)(i), (c)(3)(A)(ii)] ⁽⁴⁾	0.56	0.20	0.00	0.36	0.01
2008 Creditable Minor Source ERC use [(c)(3)(A)(iii)]	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
2008 Creditable Major Source ERC use [(c)(3)(A)(iv)]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2008 ERC Payback of Offset Debt	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.07	0.00
2008 BACT Discount ERCs [(c)(3)(A)(vi)] ⁽⁵⁾	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sum of 2008 Credits	4.73	0.88	0.03	1.05	0.39
Sum of 2008 Debits [(c)(2)] ⁽⁶⁾	-0.04	-0.02	0.00	-0.13	0.00
Pre-1990 Remaining Balance ⁽⁷⁾	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Post-1990 Balance ⁽⁷⁾	73.30	28.85	2.43	15.91	11.68
2008 Ending Balance	73.30	28.85	2.43	15.91	11.68
Surplus Adjustment of Post-1990 Balance Carryover [(c)(4)]	-2.95	-1.25	-0.32	0.00	-0.18
2009 Starting Balance	70.35	27.60	2.11	15.91	11.50
2009 Projected Credits ⁽⁸⁾	6.41	2.02	0.22	1.91	0.69
2009 Projected Debits ⁽⁸⁾	-0.19	-0.38	0.00	-0.67	-0.08
Projected Pre 1990 Balance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projected Post 1990 Balance	76.57	29.24	2.33	17.15	12.11
2009 Projected Ending Balance	76.57	29.24	2.33	17.15	12.11
Projected Surplus Adjustment of Post-1990 Balance Carryover [(c)(4)]	-3.08	-1.26	-0.31	0.00	-0.19
2010 Projected Starting Balance	73.49	27.98	2.02	17.15	11.92
2010 Projected Credits ⁽⁸⁾	6.41	2.02	0.22	1.91	0.69
2010 Projected Debits ⁽⁸⁾	-0.19	-0.38	0.00	-0.67	-0.08
Projected Post 1990 Balance	79.71	29.62	2.24	18.39	12.53
2010 Projected Balance	79.71	29.62	2.24	18.39	12.53

Notes:

- (1) The total amount of the Previously Reported Pre-1990 Beginning Balance.
- (2) Donated and Unclaimed ERCs reflect 20% of the negative NSR balances for facilities that donated or did not claim their pre-1990 ERCs; the other 80% of these pre-1990 negative NSR balance amounts are included in the Discounted Pre-1990 ERCs.
- (3) Revised Beginning Balances based on documented values with records.
- (4) Minor Source and Major Source Credits are orphan shutdowns and orphan reductions from Minor and Major Sources, respectively, and reflect 80 % of permitted allowable emission values.
- (5) No credit claimed for BACT discount of ERCs except CO 1991 BACT discount of ERCs issued for removal of ICES. This discount was surplus to BARCT at the time of use. The resulting credits were completely used by the 1997-98 reporting period to offset portions of the 13.71 tons per day debits for 1990-97 and the 1.98 tons per day debits for 1997-98.
- (6) Debits are sources that were exempt from offset requirements under Reg. XIII yet were not exempt from offset requirements under Federal NSR. Debits are denoted as negative amounts and are deducted from the account

balances at a ratio of 1.2:1.0 for ozone precursors (1.2 pounds are deducted for each pound of increase in potential emissions) and at a ratio of 1.0:1.0 for non-ozone precursors.

- (7) The Debits are first deducted from Pre-1990 account balances, if any, and any remaining debits are then deducted from the earliest available Post-1990 account balances.
- (8) Projections based on average of the previous five years' credits and debits.

**APPENDIX II:
LIST OF SOURCES EXEMPT FROM OFFSET REQUIREMENTS AND PROVISIONS
COVERED BY EQUIVALENCY SHOWING**

The following sources are exempt from AQMD's NSR offset requirements or eligible to obtain their offsets from AQMD's Priority Reserve but are not exempt from federal NSR offset requirements. Therefore, use of these exemptions or use of Priority Reserve offsets by major sources requires debits from AQMD's offset accounts and would be reflected in AQMD's demonstrations of equivalency.

Rule 1304 - Exemptions:

- (1) Replacements of electric utility steam boilers with combined cycle gas turbines, intercooled, chemically-recuperated gas turbines, other advanced gas turbines, solar, geothermal, or wind energy, or other equipment to allow compliance with Rule 1135 – Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Electric Power Generating Systems or Regulation XX – Regional Clean Air Incentives Market. If the replacement results in a per-utility increase in basinwide electricity generating capacity, the emissions associated with the increase in capacity is not exempt.
- (2) Abrasive Blasting Equipment
- (3) Air Pollution Control Strategies
- (4) Emergency Equipment
- (5) Portable Internal Combustion Engines
- (6) Methyl Bromide Fumigation
- (7) Replacement of Ozone Depleting Compounds
- (8) Portable Equipment
- (9) Regulatory Compliance
- (10) Regulatory Compliance for Essential Public Services
- (11) Facility Exemption (VOC, NO_x, SO_x, or PM₁₀ PTE less than 4 tons per year or CO PTE less than 29 tons per year)
- (12) Resource Recovery and Energy Conservation
- (13) Electric Utility Boilers

Rule 1309.1 - Priority Reserve

The Priority Reserve, which is funded from AQMD's offset accounts, provides a source of emission offsets for certain priority categories of sources. Except as noted below, these offsets

are provided by AQMD at no cost to the operator. The various categories of sources eligible to access the Priority Reserve pursuant to Rule 1309.1 as amended May 3, 2002, which is the currently operative version of the rule, are summarized below:

- (1) Innovative Technology
Use of a technology that results in significantly lower emissions than would the use of BACT.
- (2) Research Operations
Projects with the purpose of “investigation, [experimentation], or research to advance the state of knowledge or the state-of-the-art.” Limited to at most two years.
- (3) Essential Public Service
Sources in the following categories located at facilities where all sources operate at or below BARCT levels
 - Publicly-owned sewage facilities;
 - Prisons;
 - Police facilities;
 - Fire fighting facilities;
 - Schools;
 - Hospitals;
 - Construction/operation of landfill gas control or processing facility;
 - Water delivery operations;
 - Public transit; and
- (4) Electrical Generating Facilities (2000 through 2003)
Specified categories of facilities that generate electricity; meet BARCT for all sources; applicant has conducted a due diligence effort to acquire ERCs on the open market; applicant has applied for California Energy Commission certification or AQMD permit to construct during calendar years 2000, 2001, 2002, or 2003; and applicant pays the following fee for each pound of Priority Reserve offsets obtained (VOC and NOx not available for these sources):
 - \$25,000 per pound PM10 and day;
 - \$8,900 per pound SOx per day; and
 - \$12,000 per pound CO per day.

ATTACHMENT F

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

**SOCIOECONOMIC REPORT FOR
Proposed Rule 1315—Federal New Source Review Tracking System**

January 2011

**Deputy Executive Officer
Engineering and Compliance**
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**SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
GOVERNING BOARD**

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City of Los Angeles

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Mayor, Santa Ana
Cities of Orange County

Executive Officer:

BARRY R. WALLERSTEIN, D.Env.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A socioeconomic analysis was conducted to assess the impacts of Proposed Rule (PR) 1315—Federal New Source Review Tracking System. A summary of the analysis and findings is presented below.

<p>Elements of Proposed Rule</p>	<p>PR 1315 would allow the AQMD to continue to issue permits based on the Priority Reserve of Rule 1309.1 and/or the offset exemptions of Rule 1304. PR 1315 memorializes the procedures for establishing equivalency with the federal NSR requirements and provides safeguards to ensure that sufficient offsets are available in the AQMD's internal bank and to ensure air emission impacts do not exceed those analyzed in the CEQA document.</p>
<p>Affected Facilities and Industries</p>	<p>Sources that are qualified to seek access to the Priority Reserve include innovative technology, research operations, and essential public services. Essential public services include sewage treatment facilities, prisons, police and fire fighting facilities, schools, hospitals, landfill gas control or processing facilities, water delivery operations, and public transit.</p> <p>Sources that are exempt from the offset requirements include various types of equipment as well as replacement equipment; relocation; concurrent facility modifications; projects for resource conservation, resource recovery, and regulatory compliance; and new and modified facilities with permitted emissions less than the specified thresholds, etc.</p> <p>Sources eligible for the Priority Reserve and the offset exemptions are from all the sectors of the four-county economy.</p>
<p>Assumptions of Analysis</p>	<p>Implementation of PR 1315 would allow the AQMD to continue to issue permits to the sources under Rules 1309.1 (Priority Reserve) and 1304 (Exemptions), consistent with the growth assumptions used for the 2007 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP). As such, the baseline economic forecast used for the socioeconomic assessment of the 2007 AQMP incorporated the impact of PR 1315 (See p. 4 for a description of the baseline forecast used for this analysis). PR 1315 is a growth-accommodating rule for new and modified sources. Therefore, the analysis of PR 1315 was based on projected growth of individual industries.</p> <p>Estimated changes in concentrations of either ozone, PM_{2.5}, or both from the proposed rule relative to concentration changes in the 2007 AQMP were used to assess the forgone air quality benefits due to PR 1315.</p>

Compliance Costs	PR 1315 is not expected to generate additional compliance costs since it allows the AQMD to continue its current offset exemption for Rules 1304 and 1309.1 sources.
Economic Impacts	<p>Allowing eligible sources to have access to the AQMD internal offsets as allowed by PR 1315 would be expected to result in more than 1.86 million jobs, an increase of over 2.11 million people, and a gain of more than \$283 billion of gross regional product (GRP) to the local economy in 2030, as compared to the conditions without the proposed rule. These translate to increases in employment, population, and GRP by 16.1 percent, 9.7 percent, and 20.5 percent, respectively, as compared to the conditions without the proposed rule. As stated above, these growth projections have been incorporated in the 2007 AQMP. However, it is not certain whether all the anticipated population increase would be avoided without the proposed rule since population increase is based on births and migration.</p> <p>The emissions from sources permitted in reliance upon the internal offset accounts tracked under PR 1315 translate into forgone air quality benefits of \$1.2 billion in 2030, 76 percent of which are health benefits.</p>
Impacts of CEQA Alternatives	<p>There are five CEQA Alternatives. Alternative A—No Project Alternative—would restrict growth for certain industries to the 2010 levels. Compared to PR 1315, more than 1.86 million jobs would be forgone, population would be reduced by more than 2.11 million people, and GRP would decrease by more than \$283 billion in 2030. Alternative A would have an extreme impact on the local economy.</p> <p>Under Alternative B large businesses would pay offset fees even if their emissions are less than four tons. The offset fees would make expansion, new development, and modernization in the region more expensive. Alternative C—Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions—would create uncertainty for large businesses in terms of offset prices and quantities in the open market and for purposes of analysis, is projected to result in large businesses not being able to replace equipment or expand. Alternative D—Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only (as it limits small businesses as well as large businesses)—would create even a greater uncertainty (i.e., quantity and timing) than Alternative C for the long-term development of a business in light of today’s high control efficiency, implementation of the Best Available Control Technology, and fluctuation and delayed availability of shutdown credits. This alternative is projected to allow only replacement of existing equipment, no expansion, or no new facilities since all offsets would come from reductions or shutdown of existing sources. Alternative E would cap the growth</p>

	<p>to one-half of the 2007 AQMP amount.</p> <p>Alternatives B through E are projected to result in reduction in job growth. Such reduction is expected to be the least for Alternative B because of its similarity to PR 1315.</p> <p>Limited growth from Alternatives A through E translates into fewer emission reductions forgone due to growth, thus benefiting air quality compared with assumptions in the 2007 AQMP. Alternative A has the highest air quality benefit as it has the toughest limit on growth. Alternative B is projected to have the least air quality benefit of all the alternatives to the proposed rule.</p>
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INTRODUCTION

Proposed Rule 1315—Federal New Source Review Tracking System—would allow the AQMD to issue permits based on the Priority Reserve of Rule 1309.1 and/or the offset exemptions of Rule 1304. Without PR 1315, sources that would otherwise be qualified for offsets from the AQMD internal offset accounts would have to purchase Emission Reduction Credits (ERCs) from the open market in order to offset their emission increases. However, it is unlikely that a sufficient quantity of ERCs would be available to accommodate the growth projected in the 2007 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP).

LEGISLATIVE MANDATES

The socioeconomic assessments at the AQMD have evolved over time to reflect the benefits and costs of regulations. The legal mandates directly related to the assessment of the proposed amendments include the AQMD Governing Board resolutions and various sections of the California Health & Safety Code (H&SC).

AQMD Governing Board Resolutions

On March 17, 1989 the AQMD Governing Board adopted a resolution that calls for preparing an economic analysis of each proposed rule for the following elements:

- Affected Industries
- Range of Control Costs
- Cost Effectiveness
- Public Health Benefits

On October 14, 1994, the Board passed a resolution which directed staff to address whether the rules or amendments brought to the Board for adoption are in the order of cost effectiveness as defined in the AQMP. The intent was to bring forth those rules that are cost effective first.

Health & Safety Code Requirements

The state legislature adopted legislation that reinforces and expands the Governing Board resolutions for socioeconomic assessments. H&SC Sections 40440.8(a) and (b), which became effective on January 1, 1991, require that a socioeconomic analysis be prepared for any proposed rule or rule amendment that "will significantly affect air quality or emissions limitations." Specifically, the scope of the analysis should include:

- Type of Affected Industries
- Impact on Employment and the Economy of the District
- Range of Probable Costs, Including Those to Industries
- Emission Reduction Potential
- Necessity of Adopting, Amending or Repealing the Rule in Order to Attain State and Federal Ambient Air Quality Standards
- Availability and Cost Effectiveness of Alternatives to the Rule

The analysis for PR 1315 projects that the rule will not increase costs compares to conditions without the rule. Therefore, some types of analysis are not applicable. For the necessity of rule adoption, please refer to the Staff Report for Proposed Rule 1315. Cost effectiveness is not relevant to the proposed rule since it does not require emission reductions. Similarly, the range of control costs is not applicable to this rule since it does not increase control requirements. Additionally, the AQMD is required to actively consider the socioeconomic impacts of regulations and make a good faith effort to minimize adverse socioeconomic impacts. H&SC Section 40728.5, which became effective on January 1, 1992, requires the AQMD to:

- Examine the type of industries affected, including small businesses; and
- Consider Socioeconomic Impacts in Rule Adoption

H&SC Section 40920.6, which became effective on January 1, 1996, requires that incremental cost effectiveness be performed for a proposed rule or amendment that imposes Best Available Retrofit Control Technology or “all feasible measures” requirements relating to ozone, carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of sulfur (SO_x), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), and their precursors. Incremental cost effectiveness is defined as the difference in costs divided by the difference in emission reductions between one level of control and the next more stringent control. This analysis is not relevant since the rule is not a retrofit requirement or an “all feasible measures” requirement. The analysis focuses on the economic effects of the proposed rule and the alternatives, including the health dis-benefits of emission reductions forgone, as compared to conditions without PR 1315.

AFFECTED FACILITIES

Sources that are qualified for the Priority Reserve include innovative technology, research operations, and essential public services. Essential public services include sewage treatment facilities, prisons, police and fire fighting facilities, schools, hospitals, landfill gas control or processing facilities, water delivery operations, and public transit.

Sources that are exempt from the offset requirements include various types of equipment as well as replacement equipment; relocation; concurrent facility modifications; projects for resource conservation, resource recovery, and regulatory compliance; and new and modified facilities with permitted emissions less than the specified thresholds, etc.¹

Sources eligible for the Priority Reserve and the offset exemptions are in all the sectors of the four-county economy. It is too speculative to predict which individual sources would access the AQMD internal offset accounts. The socioeconomic analysis herein evaluates the impact of PR 1315 on the growth of industries.

Small Businesses

The AQMD defines a "small business" in Rule 102 for purposes of fees as one which employs 10 or fewer persons and which earns less than \$500,000 in gross annual receipts. The AQMD

¹ The thresholds are four tons per year for VOC, NO_x, SO_x, and PM₁₀; and 29 tons per year for CO.

also defines “small business” for the purpose of qualifying for access to services from the AQMD’s Small Business Assistance Office as a business with an annual receipt of \$5 million or less, or with 100 or fewer employees. In addition to the AQMD's definition of a small business, the federal Small Business Administration (SBA), the federal Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) of 1990, and the California Department of Health Services (DHS) also provide definitions of a small business.

The SBA's definition of a small business uses the criteria of gross annual receipts (ranging from \$0.5 million to \$25 million), number of employees (ranging from 100 to 1,500), megawatt hours generated (4 million), or assets (\$150 million), depending on industry type. The SBA definitions of small businesses vary by 6-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) code.

The CAAA classifies a facility as a "small business stationary source" if it: (1) employs 100 or fewer employees, (2) does not emit more than 10 tons per year of either VOC or NOx, and (3) is a small business as defined by SBA.

The sources that would utilize the AQMD’s internal accounts in the future as a result of PR 1315 cannot be readily identified. As such, their small business status cannot be determined.

For Alternatives B and C in the Environmental Assessment of PR 1315, a business with an annual gross receipt of \$5 million or less, or a total number of employees below 100 is considered small (Small Business Assistance Office definition in Rule 102—Definition of Terms).

IMPACTS OF PR 1315

The growth impact from PR 1315 translates to additional employment, output, and population. On the other hand, emission increases from growth would forgo some of the air quality benefits [compared to conditions without the project, but would still be consistent with, including](#) health benefits that were projected for the 2007 AQMP [because the growth associated with PR 1315 was assumed in the 2007 AQMP.](#)

Economic Impact

The REMI model (REMI, 2006) is used to assess the total socioeconomic impacts of a policy change (e.g., PR 1315). The model links economic activities in the 19 sub-areas that make up the counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino. The REMI model for each sub-area is comprised of a five block structure that includes (1) output and demand, (2) labor and capital, (3) population and labor force, (4) wages, prices and costs, and (5) market shares. These five blocks are interrelated. Within each sub-area, producers are made up of 66 private non-farm industries, three government sectors, and a farm sector. Trade flows are captured between sectors as well as across the 19 sub-areas and the rest of U.S. Market shares of industries are dependent upon their product prices, access to production inputs, and local infrastructure. The demographic/migration component has 160 ages/gender/race/ethnicity cohorts and captures population changes in births, deaths, and migration.

The growth assumptions used for the 2007 AQMP were based on the Southern California Association of Governments' socioeconomic projections for the region, which did not assume a constraint on growth from an inability of the AQMD to issue permits to sources under Rules 1309.1 and 1304. As such, the baseline economic forecast used for the socioeconomic assessment of the 2007 AQMP incorporated the impact of PR 1315. The baseline economic forecast was based on future uncontrolled emissions, i.e., there would have been no further controls beyond those already adopted before the 2007 AQMP.

As shown in Table 1, the baseline economic forecast (including Rule 1315) projected an annual growth rate of 0.82 percent in employment, 0.85 percent in population, and 2.27 percent in gross regional product, respectively, from 2011 to 2030 within the four-county area of the AQMD jurisdiction. Table 2 shows the projected employment by key sector for 2011, 2014, 2023, and 2030.

Table 1
2007 AQMP Baseline Economic Forecast

Economic Variable	2011	2014	2023	2030
Employment (thousands)	9,895	10,217	10,980	11,565
Population (thousands)	18,589	19,149	20,725	21,841
GRP (billions in 2000 \$)	\$904	\$987	\$1,198	\$1,384

Table 2
Employment by Industry

Industry	NAICS	2011	2014	2023	2030
Forestry, Fishing, Other	113-115	20,178	20,168	19,457	18,510
Mining	21	8,148	7,811	7,358	7,237
Utilities	22	22,200	22,674	23,937	24,764
Construction	23	540,402	574,868	665,056	723,968
Manufacturing	31-33	736,087	711,924	719,032	728,417
Wholesale Trade	42	402,555	390,751	352,767	324,925
Retail Trade	44-45	1,014,780	1,028,262	1,005,258	981,691
Transportation & Warehousing	48-49	322,621	332,895	363,327	386,271
Information	51	309,165	311,281	305,021	306,046
Finance, Insurance	52	449,740	457,534	463,696	463,415
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	53	441,402	453,728	474,208	479,518
Professional & Technical Services	54	758,806	790,209	882,890	961,152
Management of Companies & Enterprises	55	135,414	133,983	129,991	126,137
Administrative & Waste Services	56	785,570	835,487	960,895	1,053,402
Educational Services	61	219,003	236,575	284,688	330,432
Health Care & Social Assistance	62	1,021,296	1,135,133	1,478,855	1,781,952
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	71	298,237	310,975	335,090	351,621
Accommodation & Food Services	72	682,915	704,646	717,302	720,809
Other Services	81	583,521	592,407	592,170	589,430
Government	92	1,111,192	1,135,060	1,172,495	1,182,157
Farm	111-112	31,334	30,228	26,444	23,512
Total		9,894,565	10,216,599	10,979,937	11,565,368

In order to analyze the impact of PR 1315, the industries that are likely to be affected by PR 1315 were identified, as shown in Table 3. Without the proposed rule, their growth (in terms of production) beyond 2010 is assumed to be restricted to the 2010 level. Additionally, without PR 1315, future shutdown credits returning to the AQMD internal offset accounts would not be allowed to be used. The shutdown effect was approximated by a percentage of the restricted growth that was calculated as the average ratio of shutdown credits returning to the AQMD to the total emissions of permitted sources absent PR 1315 for VOC, SO_x, and PM₁₀, respectively. VOC emissions serve as a proxy for process-oriented sources, SO_x for combustion sources, and PM₁₀ for sources with combustion and process characteristics. The average ratio was calculated for 2014, 2023, and 2030 and interpolated for interim years.

Table 3
No Growth Industries Beyond 2010 Without PR 1315

Industries	NAICS
Support activities for mining	213
Wood product manufacturing	321
Primary metal manufacturing	331
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332
Machinery manufacturing	333
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334
Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing	335
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339
Food manufacturing	311
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312
Textile & textile product mills	313-314
Apparel manufacturing	315
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316
Paper manufacturing	322
Printing and related support activities	323
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324
Chemical manufacturing	325
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326
Wholesale & retail trade	42, 44-45
Air transportation	481
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485
Scenic and sightseeing transportation; support activities	487-488
Publishing industries, except Internet	511
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512
Waste management and remediation services	562
Educational services	61
Ambulatory health care services	621
Hospitals	622
Nursing and residential care facilities	623
Accommodation	721
Repair and maintenance	811
Personal and laundry services	812

If these industries were allowed to grow as anticipated, they collectively would bring more than 1.86 million jobs, an increase of over 2.11 million people, and a gain of more than \$283 billion of gross regional product (GRP) to the local economy in 2030 (Table 4). These translate to increases in employment, population, and GRP by 16.1 percent, 9.7 percent, and 20.5 percent, respectively, as compared to the conditions without the proposed rule, under which it is assumed that this growth would not occur.

Table 4
Annual Economic Impact of Proposed Rule (Compared to Without PR 1315)

Variable	2011	2014	2023	2030
Employment (thousands)	144	564	1,325	1,857
Population (thousands)	30	264	1,256	2,111
Gross Regional Product (billions of 2000\$)	\$18	\$70	\$183	\$283

The detailed employment impact by sector by year is presented in Table 5. The entire four-county area is projected to gain more than 1.33 million jobs in 2023 and 1.86 million jobs in 2030, respectively. The majority of jobs gained would be in the industries of manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and health care and social assistance where growth is most affected by PR 1315.

Table 5
Annual Employment Impact of Proposed Rule by Sector by Year
(Compared to Without PR 1315)

Industry	NAICS	2011	2014	2023	2030
Forestry, Fishing, Other	113-115	-5	-8	-5	-5
Mining	21	2	69	141	161
Utilities	22	-24	-50	-80	-100
Construction	23	-508	-1,243	-2,150	-2,587
Manufacturing	31-33	12,860	64,230	185,963	258,449
Wholesale Trade	42	16,237	58,059	114,558	139,326
Retail Trade	44-45	44,170	154,378	293,278	370,306
Transportation & Warehousing	48-49	2,748	12,565	30,988	44,121
Information	51	11,012	35,093	67,808	87,391
Finance, Insurance	52	-494	-1,006	-1,623	-1,911
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	53	-212	-469	-922	-1,189
Professional & Technical Services	54	-608	-1,320	-2,465	-3,269
Management of Companies & Enterprises	55	-127	-259	-379	-435
Administrative & Waste Services	56	210	1,590	2,880	3,413
Educational Services	61	6,541	26,450	58,875	90,038
Health Care & Social Assistance	62	39,281	166,858	482,921	751,422
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	71	-126	-254	-370	-448
Accommodation & Food Services	72	3,900	14,150	26,103	31,181
Other Services	81	9,512	35,784	71,509	93,686
Government	92	-344	-674	-1,630	-2,219
Farm	111-112	0	0	0	0
Total		144,025	563,944	1,325,400	1,857,331

Forgone Air Quality Benefits

The forgone air quality benefits due to the proposed rule were estimated by scaling the estimated benefits from implementing the 2007 AQMP presented in the 2007 AQMP Socioeconomic Analysis. The benefit categories considered herein include morbidity and mortality, visibility, materials, and crops. The additional air quality benefits that could be achieved if PR 1315 were not adopted, beyond the benefits forecasted in the 2007 AQMO Socioeconomic Report, are projected to be valued at \$1.2 billion in 2030, 76 percent of which are health benefits, as shown in Table 6. The consequence of adopting PR 1315 is that additional health benefits would be forgone.

Table 6
Annual Forgone Benefit by Category by Year (in millions of 2000 dollars)

Category	2014	2023	2030
Ozone Mortality	\$42.1	\$70.5	\$121.5
Ozone Morbidity	5.1	8.5	14.7
PM Mortality	198.0	516.0	750.0
PM Morbidity	13.3	34.0	49.1
Visibility	52.4	157.9	270.3
Materials	5.8	12.5	19.1
Crops	0.8	1.4	2.3
Total	\$317.5	\$800.8	\$1,227.0

Specifically, estimated concentrations of either ozone, PM_{2.5} or both pollutants attributed to the proposed rule were calculated. The per incident values associated with mortality and morbidity presented in the 2007 AQMP Socioeconomic Analysis were directly applied to the number of cases of each health effect resulting from both PM_{2.5} and ozone exposure provided in the Program Environmental Assessment. The estimated impact on crop yield was based on estimated ozone exposure from the proposed rule, which was then scaled to the differential average ozone exposure projected between the 2023 baseline and controlled emissions scenarios. An approximate \$0.9 million per part per billion ozone exposure to crops was used. A similar approach, projected visual range miles reduced from the proposed rule, was used to estimate the impact on visibility. The analysis was based on an approximate \$575 million per mile visual range. It was assumed that the impact on materials was proportional to exposure from both ozone and PM_{2.5}. Specifically, a factor of \$3.1 million per part per billion ozone and \$53.4 million per microgram per cubic meter PM_{2.5} were applied to the concentrations calculated for the proposed rule.

CEQA ALTERNATIVES

Five alternatives to the proposed amendments have been identified in the Program Environmental Assessment prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Alternative A is the No Project Alternative, which would not implement the proposed

rule. It is assumed that all new and modified sources that had access to the AQMD internal offset accounts would have to obtain ERCs from the open market. Otherwise, these sources would not be able to obtain permits from the AQMD and therefore would not be built or operated. Because sufficient ERCs are not likely to be available, Alternative A assumes no growth in the industries that receive permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1.

Relative to PR 1315, Alternative B—Offset User Fees for Large Businesses—would require that large businesses under Rule 1304 pay for the use of offsets from the AQMD internal accounts. Alternative C—Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions—would prohibit large businesses from accessing offsets under Rule 1304. Alternative D—Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only—would eliminate existing balances of the AQMD’s internal offset accounts, which would be funded only by credits generated beginning in 2009. Alternative E—Limited Offset Availability—would cap the emission increases at 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP allowable levels.

Assessment Methodology

The socioeconomic analysis for the No Project Alternative assumed that there would be no growth after 2010 for the industries identified in Table 3. The production (output) of these industries after 2010 would be set at the 2010 level and future shutdown credits returning to the AQMD banks would not be allowed to be used. The result of these two effects is that AQMD would not be able to issue permits pursuant to Rules 1304 and 1309.1.

The socioeconomic impact analysis of Alternative B was conducted qualitatively relative to the proposed rule due to their similarities in requirements except for the offset user fee for large businesses.

Both Alternatives A and D have restricted growth to the 2010 level for the industries identified in Table 3. However, relative to Alternative A, future shutdown credits would be allowed to be used under Alternative D.

Alternatives C and E would allow more growth than Alternative A. The additional growth was assessed by multiplying the ratio of emission increases from each of Alternatives C and E to those from Alternative A by the forgone production for each industry identified in Table 3 because of Alternative A. The ratio was an average from three pollutants, VOC, SO_x, and PM₁₀. VOC emissions serve as a proxy for process-oriented sources, SO_x for combustion sources, and PM₁₀ for sources with combustion and process characteristics. The average ratio was calculated for 2014, 2023, and 2030 and interpolated for interim years. Table 7 shows these ratios by alternative by year.

Table 7
Ratio of Emission Reductions Forgone Relative to Alternative A

Alternative	2014	2023	2030
Alternative C	0.880	0.856	0.845
Alternative E	0.647	0.591	0.569

Increases in air quality benefits, beyond those forecasted in the 2007 AQMP Socioeconomic Report, associated with Alternatives A through E were conducted in the same manner as for the proposed rule.

Assessment Results

As shown in Table 8, PR 1315 would restore job growth assumed in the 2007 AQMP. Relative to the condition without PR 1315, PR 1315 would result in growth of more than 1.8 million jobs in 2030. Another consequence of adopting PR 1315 is that additional air quality benefits (\$1.23 billion in 2030) would be forgone.

Table 8
Impact of PR 1315 Relative to Without PR 1315

	Job Impacts				Benefits (in millions dollars)		
	2011	2014	2023	2030	2014	2023	2030
PR 1315	144,37002 <u>5</u>	564563,61894 <u>4</u>	1,327325,03140 <u>0</u>	1,859857,55033 <u>1</u>			
					-\$318	-\$801	-\$1,227

Table 9 shows a comparison of impacts of all the CEQA alternatives in terms of job impacts and air quality benefits. Alternatives A through E are projected to result in reduction in job growth compared to the baseline projections for the 2007 AQMP. Such reduction is expected to be the least for Alternative B because of its similarity to PR 1315. All the job growth resulting from PR 1315 would be lost under Alternative A, which would not implement PR 1315.

Limited growth from Alternatives A through E translates into fewer emission increases, thus benefiting air quality. Alternative A has the highest air quality benefit as it has the toughest limit on growth. Of the alternative B is projected to have the least air quality benefit.

Alternative A

The ability of affected sources to obtain offsets in the open market is very limited, based on the current and anticipated future offset availability in the market. This is because there would be few opportunities to generate offsets from new technologies beyond regulatory requirements in light of today's high control efficiency and implementation of the Best Available Control Technology (BACT).

Relative to baseline economic forecast for the 2007 AQMP, the No Project Alternative is projected to result in substantially lower growth in employment, population, and gross regional product. Specifically, in 2030 there would be over 1.86 million fewer jobs, a reduction of over 2.11 million people, and a loss of more than \$283 billion of GRP in 2030 compared to the baseline projections for the 2007 AQMP, which included conditions under PR 1315.

Table 9
Impacts of CEQA Alternatives Relative to Baseline Economic Forecast of 2007 AQMP

Alternatives	Job Impacts				Benefits (in millions dollars)		
	2011	2014	2023	2030	2014	2023	2030
A	-144,370	-564,618	-1,327,031	-1,859,550	\$318	\$801	\$1,227
B	Slightly Less Than PR 1315				Similar to PR 1315		
C	-6,474	-162,132	-560,196	-897,174	\$27	\$103	\$170
D	-102,628	-407,403	-1,132,653	-1,680,027	\$175	\$616	\$994
E	-14,749	-268,751	-796,357	-1,210,786	\$88	\$306	\$497
Alternatives	Variables		2011	2014	2023	2030	
A	Employment		-144,025	-563,944	-1,325,400	-1,857,331	
	Population		-29,756	-263,945	-1,256,416	-2,111,000	
	GRP (billions 2000\$)		-\$18	-\$70	-\$183	-\$283	
	Benefit (millions 2000\$)		N/A	\$318	\$801	\$1,227	
B	Similar to PR 1315						
C	Employment		-6,474	-162,132	-560,196	-897,174	
	Population		-596	-68,219	-507,012	-972,449	
	GRP (billions 2000\$)		\$1	-\$4	-\$10	-\$21	
	Benefit (millions 2000\$)		N/A	\$27	\$103	\$170	
D	Employment		-102,628	-407,403	-1,132,653	-1,680,027	
	Population		-20,883	-193,041	-1,040,027	-1,850,154	
	GRP (billions 2000\$)		-\$14	-\$53	-\$160	-\$261	
	Benefit (millions 2000\$)		N/A	\$175	\$616	\$994	
E	Employment		-14,749	-268,751	-796,357	-1,210,786	
	Population		-2,340	-107,141	-721,191	-1,325,080	
	GRP (billions 2000\$)		<-\$1	-\$7	-\$64	-\$107	
	Benefit (millions 2000\$)		N/A	\$88	\$306	\$497	

Alternative B

Alternative B would require that large businesses using offsets pay fees to the AQMD for the use of offsets from the AQMD internal accounts, resulting in the additional cost of doing business to these facilities. Large businesses with relatively small emissions (i.e., less than four tons of emissions) would have to pay offset fees. Offset fees would make expansion, new development, and modernization in the region more expensive. Alternatively, large businesses might decide to reduce the size of a project or pull a project completely. As a result, the projected growth under Alternative B would be less than under the proposed rule, but it is not possible to quantify the increment. The job impact of Alternative B would be closer to that of PR 1315 if few large businesses decide to pull back in light of offset costs.

Alternative C

Large businesses would be prohibited from accessing offsets from Rules 1309.1 or 1304 under Alternative C. These businesses would have to acquire offsets in the open market or these

projects would not be built. There would be potential uncertainty on offset availability and prices. Or, large businesses would not pursue the planned investments. This report and the Program Environmental Assessment assume that, under Alternative C, there would be no growth of large businesses in the industries affected by PR 1315. Alternatives B and C bracket the range of potential outcomes if large businesses are charged fees for or denied access to the AQMD internal offset accounts. The actual outcome likely would not be at either end of the range, but the point within the range cannot be quantified.

Alternative D

Alternative D would allow only the use of internal offsets generated in 2009 and beyond. Offset balances prior to 2009 would be forfeited. As such, the internal offset access is more limited than Alternatives B and C for all businesses unless generation of offsets in the future increases to more than compensate for the loss of offset balances prior to 2009. However, significant control efficiency that we experience today along with the requirement that new sources implement the BACT means that the majority of future offsets would come from shutdowns, which would require verification. Additionally, shutdown credits would fluctuate from year to year. The resulting uncertainty under Alternative D would make it difficult for businesses to do long-range planning. The business impacts under Alternative D could be more severe in early years while the AQMD internal offset account balances are being built up.

Alternative E

Job reduction from Alternative E (compared to the baseline projections for the 2007 AQMP) is expected to be less severe than from Alternatives A and D but more severe than those from Alternatives B and C. As with Alternatives A through D, Alternative E would generate air quality benefits beyond the benefits identified in the 2007 AQMP due to the limited growth.

RULE ADOPTION RELATIVE TO THE COST EFFECTIVENESS SCHEDULE

On October 14, 1994, the Governing Board adopted a resolution that requires staff to address whether rules being proposed for adoption are considered in the order of cost-effectiveness. The 2007 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) ranked, in the order of cost-effectiveness, all of the control measures for which costs were quantified. It is generally recommended that the most cost-effective actions be taken first. Proposed Rule 1315 is not a control measure in the 2007 AQMP. Therefore, implementation by cost-effectiveness does not apply.

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ATTACHMENT G

CEQA – PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Final Program Environmental Assessment for:

Re-adoption of Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System

VOLUME I: *Chapters 1 - 4*

January 7, 2011

SCAQMD No. 100909MKSS

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PREFACE

This document constitutes the Final Program Environmental Assessment (PEA) for proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System. The Draft PEA was released and made available to the public on September 9, 2010 for a 45-day public review and comment period (the review and comment period was actually 48 days). At the request of the public, a 14-day extension of the comment period was granted resulting in a total comment period of 62 days. Six comment letters were received on the Draft PEA. Comment letters received and responses to all comments were prepared and are included in Appendix J of the Final PEA

To facilitate identifying modifications to the document, added text is included as underlined text and text removed from the document is indicated by ~~striketrough~~ text. Only minor modifications were made to the Final PEA. Further, no public comments were received that resulted in modifications to the Final PEA that alter any conclusions reached in the Draft EA or provide significant new information such as: a new significant environmental impact that would result from the project or from a new mitigation measure proposed to be implemented; or a substantial increase in the severity of an environmental impact would result unless mitigation measures are adopted that reduce the impact to a level of insignificance relative to the draft PEA. On December 8, 2010, a revised version of proposed Rule 1315 was made available for a 30-day review period. Revisions to proposed Rule 1315 were made to clarify the rule's requirements to ensure that the rule would operate as intended. SCAQMD staff's evaluation of these revisions concluded that the revisions would not result in any changes to the analysis in the PEA. Therefore, no provisions are triggered that would require recirculation of the document pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15088.5. Therefore, this document constitutes the Final EA for Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

Introduction

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INTRODUCTION

The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) has prepared this Program Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the re-adoption of proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System, with modifications. Proposed Rule 1315 would codify SCAQMD procedures for establishing equivalency under federal New Source Review requirements. Equivalency means that the SCAQMD provides sufficient offsets from its internal offset accounts to cover the emission increases from new or modified sources that are exempt from offsets under SCAQMD rules or that obtain credits from the Priority Reserve, but are subject to offset requirements under federal law. The USEPA has asked that the SCAQMD adopt a tracking rule to demonstrate equivalency with federal offset requirements. Proposed Rule 1315 would ensure that exempt sources under Rule 1304 and essential public services and other projects that qualify for Priority Reserve offsets under Rule 1309.1 are fully offset to the extent required by federal law, using valid emission reductions from the SCAQMD’s internal offset accounts.

Proposed Rule 1315 would also specify what types of emissions reductions are eligible to be deposited into the SCAQMD’s internal offset accounts, including newly-tracked reductions. “Newly tracked” emissions reductions are reductions that had not been historically tracked until the adoption of a prior version of Rule 1315 in 2006.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the proposed project include the following:

First, to maintain the SCAQMD’s ability to continue to administer its new source review program for major and minor sources for facility modernization and to accommodate population growth through implementation of Rule 1304 and Rule 1309.1. SCAQMD’s policy objectives include allowing the permitting system to operate in order to: 1) allow facility modernization which will increase efficiency and reduce air pollution, 2) allow facilities to install pollution control equipment, 3) allow emergency equipment to be installed, 4) allow permitting of equipment necessary for essential public services and small emitters, 5) allow operation of portable equipment and other sources determined as a policy matter to be exempt from offsets or eligible for Priority Reserve credits, and 6) take into account environmental and socioeconomic benefits as well as environmental and socioeconomic impacts.

Second, to memorialize in rule form the accounting procedures the SCAQMD uses to establish equivalency of SCAQMD’s New Source Review program with federal offset requirements, and ensure that valid offsets are projected to be available in SCAQMD internal offset accounts before a major source relying on such offsets is permitted thus assuring that increases in emissions resulting from such sources are fully offset.

Third, to recognize sufficient previously-unused emission reductions that are beyond those required by applicable regulatory requirements in order to demonstrate federal equivalency

for major sources that are exempt under Rule 1304 or that are allocated credits from the Priority Reserve under Rule 1309.1.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

The California Legislature created the SCAQMD in 1977¹ as the agency responsible for developing and enforcing air pollution control rules and regulations in the South Coast Air Basin (Basin) and portions of the Salton Sea Air Basin and Mojave Desert Air Basin, (this geographic area is referred to hereinafter as the district). The political and geographical boundaries of the district are described in greater detail in the discussion of the project location (below). By statute, the SCAQMD is required to adopt an air quality management plan (AQMP) to achieve and maintain compliance with all federal and state ambient air quality standards for the district². Furthermore, the SCAQMD must adopt rules and regulations that carry out the AQMP³. As part of the strategy to achieve ambient air quality standards, federal and state laws require the development and implementation of air quality permitting programs, commonly known as New Source Review (NSR) programs for nonattainment pollutants. Local NSR programs must, at a minimum, comply with the requirements established pursuant to federal and state law. The general requirements of NSR programs include: (1) pre-construction review; (2) installing best available control technology (BACT)⁴; and (3) mitigating emission increases by providing emission offsets, where required.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

Proposed Rule 1315 comprises a "project" as defined by CEQA (Cal. Public Resources Code §21000, *et. seq.*). The SCAQMD is the lead agency for the proposed project and has prepared an appropriate environmental analysis pursuant to its certified regulatory program under California Public Resources Code §21080.5. That statute allows public agencies with certified regulatory programs to prepare a plan or other written document that is the functional equivalent of an environmental impact report once the Secretary of the Resources Agency has certified the regulatory program. The SCAQMD's regulatory program was certified by the Secretary of the Resources Agency on March 1, 1989, and is codified as SCAQMD Rule 110.

SCAQMD staff previously prepared an initial study (IS) and concluded that an EIR or EIR-equivalent CEQA document was warranted. The IS, along with a Notice of Preparation (NOP), was circulated for a 30-day public review period to solicit comments from public

¹ The Lewis-Presley Air Quality Management Act, 1976 Cal. Stats., Ch 324 (codified at Cal. Health & Safety Code, §§ 40400-40540).

² Cal. Health & Safety Code, § 40460 (a).

³ Cal. Health & Safety Code, § 40440 (a).

⁴ California BACT is comparable to federal lowest achievable emission rate (LAER; Health and Safety Code §40405).

agencies and the public in general, on potential impacts from the proposed project. Two comment letters were received by the SCAQMD during the public comment period on the NOP/IS. Responses to comments received during the public comment period on the NOP/IS are included in Appendix B of this PEA.

CEQA requires that potential adverse environmental impacts of proposed projects be evaluated and that feasible methods to reduce or avoid significant adverse environmental impacts of these projects be identified. To fulfill the purpose and intent of CEQA, the SCAQMD has prepared this PEA, which identifies potentially significant adverse direct and indirect environmental impacts associated with adopting and implementing proposed Rule 1315. Proposed Rule 1315 would not authorize any particular sources to be permitted and operated. However, adoption of proposed Rule 1315 would enable the SCAQMD to continue issuing permits for exempt sources under Rule 1304 and for essential public services and other projects that qualify for priority reserve offsets under Rule 1309.1. Rule 1315 will remain in effect through 2030. This PEA accordingly provides an overall analysis of the direct and indirect impacts of sources expected to receive permits under Rule 1304 and Rule 1309.1 through 2030.

It is expected that individual future projects that apply for permits from the SCAQMD under Rule 1304 or 1309.1 will undergo a project-specific CEQA review in connection with their permit applications.

INTENDED USES OF THIS DOCUMENT

In general, a CEQA document is an informational document that informs a public agency's decision-makers and the public generally of potentially significant environmental effects of a project, identifies possible ways to avoid or minimize the significant effects, and describes reasonable alternatives to the project (CEQA Guidelines §15121). A public agency's decision-makers must consider the information in a CEQA document prior to making a decision on the project. Accordingly, this ~~Draft PEA~~Final PEA is intended to: (a) provide the SCAQMD Governing Board and the public with information on the environmental effects of the proposed project; and, (b) be used as a tool by the SCAQMD Governing Board to facilitate decision making on the proposed project.

AREAS OF CONTROVERSY

In accordance with CEQA Guidelines §15123(b)(2), the areas of controversy known to the lead agency, including issues raised by agencies and the public, shall be identified in the CEQA document. The following discussion identifies the areas of controversy that have been raised relating to proposed Rule 1315.

The SCAQMD is proposing to readopt proposed Rule 1315, with modifications, as a result of a court ruling that set aside a former version of Rule 1315 and an amendment to Rule 1309.1 (which would have allowed electric generating facilities temporary access to the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts) based on a determination by the court that the CEQA review SCAQMD had prepared was legally inadequate in several respects. In that ruling,

the Los Angeles County Superior Court issued a writ of mandate ordering the SCAQMD to, *inter alia*, set aside its August 2007 adoption of Rule 1315 and the amendment to Rule 1309.1 (“the 2007 Project”). The Court also issued an order that enjoined the SCAQMD from undertaking any actions to implement the 2007 Project pending CEQA compliance. In response to the Court’s decision, on January 8, 2010, the SCAQMD repealed the 2007 amendments to Rule 1309.1, as well as the 2007 adopted version of Rule 1315.

A key area of controversy in the litigation was the amendment to Rule 1309.1, which gave electric generating facilities temporary access to offsets in SCAQMD’s internal accounts. The SCAQMD does not intend to pursue re-adopting amendments to Rule 1309.1 that would allow electric generating facilities access to internal offsets in the SCAQMD’s internal offset accounts. Other areas of controversy raised in the litigation related to the overall effect of Rule 1315 on air emissions and the impacts of those emissions, including impacts on health, visibility and greenhouse gas emissions. These issues are addressed in detail in this PEA.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following sections provide summaries of the contents of this PEA.

Executive Summary – Chapter 2: Project Description

The proposed project would occur within the SCAQMD’s area of jurisdiction, which covers an area of 10,473 square miles, consisting of the four-county South Coast Air Basin (Basin) and the Riverside County portions of the Salton Sea Air Basin and the Mojave Desert Air Basin. The Basin includes all of Orange County and the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties.

Proposed Rule 1315 would ensure that exempt sources under Rule 1304 and essential public services and other projects that qualify for Priority Reserve offsets under Rule 1309.1 are fully offset to the extent required by federal law by valid emission reductions from the SCAQMD’s internal offset accounts. The proposed rule would achieve this by specifying what types of reductions are eligible to be credited as offsets to SCAQMD’s internal accounts and how those reductions are tracked. The proposed rule would provide for the use of certain types of offsets that, prior to the initial adoption of Rule 1315 in 2006, had not been accounted for in the SCAQMD’s federal tracking system. In addition, the proposed rule provides for annual demonstrations of equivalency with federal offset requirements. The proposed rule would require debits from the SCAQMD’s internal accounts for emissions offsets allocated from the Priority Reserve under Rule 1309.1 and for increased emissions from sources permitted under exemptions from the offset requirements under Rule 1304.

Proposed Rule 1315 provides for offsets to be credited to the SCAQMD’s internal accounts for: (1) orphan shutdowns and orphan reductions, including from minor federal sources as defined under federal law; (2) ERCs provided as emissions offsets for sources located at federal minor facilities; (3) the difference between the quantity of ERCs provided for a source located at a major polluting facility at a 1.2-to-1.0 ratio and quantity of ERCs

required to offset emissions at a 1:0-to-1:0 ratio; (4) return of offsets originally obtained from the SCAQMD, including Community Bank allocations; and (5) the difference between the reduction in daily emissions that is actually achieved and the reduction in daily emissions as calculated with the BACT adjustment when a facility reduces emissions and applies for an ERC. For offsets resulting from orphan shutdowns or reductions, credit is taken for eighty percent of the permitted emission levels.

Proposed Rule 1315 provides for an overall cumulative annual cap, for each pollutant, on the amount of offsets that are available to be used from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. If the cap is exceeded for any pollutant in a given year, proposed Rule 1315 would bar the issuance of permits for individual projects that require offsets from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts until consistency with the cap is restored. The cumulative annual caps are established based upon the growth assumptions in the approved 2007 Air Quality Management Plan through December of 2010 and each subsequent year through 2030 for industries that potentially would obtain permits under Rules 1304 (exemptions) and 1309.1 (Priority Reserve).

Executive Summary – Chapter 3: Environmental Settings

The Subchapters in Chapter 3 describe the existing setting for each environmental topic area evaluated in the PEA to determine whether or not the proposed project could generate significant adverse impacts. Each Subchapter in Chapter 3 is devoted to a description of the setting relevant to each environmental topic area.

Executive Summary – Chapter 4: Direct Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Subchapter 4.0 - Methodology

This subchapter describes the methodology used to quantify the potential adverse air quality, visibility and greenhouse gas impacts resulting from the proposed project.

- *Baseline*

Because the project will be carried out over the next twenty years, a “future” baseline is appropriate for assessing the project's emissions-related effects. Sources relying on the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts make up a portion of the regional growth analyzed in the 2007 AQMP. During this twenty-year time frame, the 2007 AQMP forecasts that the total amount of regional emissions of all pollutants will be dropping substantially, due to the effect of pollution control rules and regulations adopted by SCAQMD, EPA, and CARB. The overall reduction in emissions from these regulatory controls will be greater than the increase in emissions associated with regional growth. The PEA therefore compares forecasts of future emissions with the proposed project in place to forecasts of future emissions without the proposed project. The analysis assumes that if the project were not approved, a portion of the regional growth projected in the AQMP would not occur and future regional emissions without the project would be lower than they would be with the project.

- *Analysis Years*

The air quality analysis is presented for the years in which emission reductions are required to be in place in order for the Basin to attain the NAAQS, as well as for the project end year of 2030. The years modeled are 2014 for a 2015 PM2.5 attainment date, 2023 for a 2024 ozone attainment date, and 2030 for the project end date.

- *Mass Emissions of Criteria Pollutants –Project*

For criteria pollutants, the analysis of project impacts was performed by first determining the total quantities of future emissions of each criteria pollutant that are expected to occur under the proposed project. Next, staff determined the future emissions of each criteria pollutant under future conditions without the project. The incremental difference between emissions under project conditions and emissions without the project was used to quantify and assess project impacts in terms of mass emissions of criteria pollutants.

- *Mass Emissions of Criteria Pollutants – Cumulative*

For this analysis, cumulative impacts associated with emissions of criteria pollutants are assessed in two ways. First, emissions from other sources approved pursuant to permits that have relied or foreseeably may rely on SCAQMD internal account offsets are quantified and added to the incremental project emissions to assess the combined effect of all sources relying on the SCAQMD internal account offsets. This analysis includes emissions from sources approved under prior versions of Rule 1315, SB 827 and the emissions from power plants approved pursuant to state legislation requiring use of the SCAQMD internal offset accounts. Second, the analysis of cumulative impacts also assesses the impacts under the proposed project in the context of all emissions forecasted in the 2007 AQMP.

- *Modeled Concentrations of Regional Criteria Pollutant Emissions - Project*

After quantifying the incremental difference in mass emissions of each criteria pollutant under the project and without project conditions, SCAQMD staff then used air quality modeling to determine the resulting changes in concentration levels (micrograms per cubic meter for PM2.5 and PM10, and parts per billion (ppb) for ozone) for the three primary criteria pollutants: ozone, PM2.5 and PM10 in both the Basin and Coachella Valley. The modeling used the same methods as were used in the 2007 AQMP. SO₂, NO₂ and CO concentrations were estimated using an emissions weighted approach that linearly relates changes in emissions to expected changes in ambient air quality. Lead emissions were projected based on reported data and growth projected in the 2007 AQMP.

- *Modeled Concentrations of Regional Criteria Pollutant Emissions- Cumulative*

The emissions associated with the cumulative conditions are modeled to determine the concentrations of pollutants resulting from the combination of sources obtaining permits in reliance on offsets in the SCAQMD internal offset accounts.

- *Modeled Concentrations of Localized Criteria Pollutant Emissions*

Because the specific attributes of sources that may be permitted under the project are not known, the evaluation of localized concentrations is made on the basis of air dispersion modeling of emissions from recently permitted sources. This analysis is intended to provide an estimate of the potential impacts on localized concentrations of criteria pollutants in the vicinity of individual facilities as a result of future permits issued under the proposed project. This approach treats previously-permitted sources as representative of the types of individual sources and air pollutants emitted by sources that would be permitted in the future under the proposed project.

- *Health Effects of Criteria Pollutant Emissions - Project*

The analysis of criteria pollutant health effects compares the forecasted health benefits under the proposed project to the greater health benefits anticipated if the project were not approved, in order to quantify the incremental difference. The differences between regional health benefits under the proposed project and under without project conditions are calculated for PM_{2.5} and ozone using the methodology developed for the Final Socioeconomic Report for the 2007 AQMP. Even with the proposed project, health impacts will be reduced greatly in the future, as projected in the Socioeconomic Report for the 2007 AQMP.

- *Health Effects of Criteria Pollutant Emissions - Cumulative*

Similar to the health effects analysis for the proposed project, the cumulative impacts analysis relies on the methodology used in the Final Socioeconomic Report for the 2007 AQMP. In this case, the incremental health effects of the proposed project together with the other permits issued in reliance upon the SCAQMD internal account offsets are quantified.

- *Health Effects of Toxic Air Contaminants - Project*

Due to future control measures, air pollutants are expected to decrease, resulting in decreased health effects from toxic air contaminants. However, the impacts of the project are compared to conditions without the project. The proposed project's incremental contribution to future regional health risks from toxic air contaminants are estimated using the MATES-III modeling methodology and the methodology developed for the 2010 Draft Clean Communities Plan.

The metric used to estimate the cancer risk impacts in the PEA is the change in overall population-weighted inhalation cancer risks between the conditions with and without the project. The total inhalation cancer risk is the summation of the products of the population-weighted average pollutant concentrations and their corresponding inhalation unit risk factors. In addition, regional changes in cancer burden (projected number of cancer cases) are evaluated.

The population weighted non-cancer chronic hazard index is calculated similarly. The total population-weighted non-cancer chronic hazard index is the summation of the ratios of

population-weighted average pollutant concentrations to its chronic reference exposure level (REL). The acute hazard index is the summation of the ratios of peak hourly pollutant concentrations to its acute reference exposure level. The metric used to estimate the non-cancer chronic and acute impacts in the PEA is the change in overall population-weighted chronic hazard index between the conditions with and without the project.

- *Health Effects of Toxic Air Contaminants - Cumulative*

The same methodology used to assess health effects of Toxic Air Contaminants associated with the project is used to assess the toxic air contaminant emissions from the other sources with permits issued in reliance on Rules 1304 and 1309.1.

- *Localized Concentrations of Toxic Air Contaminants*

In addition to contributing to region-wide health risk, sources emitting toxic air contaminants have the potential to result in localized concentrations of toxic air contaminants that exceed the SCAQMD significance thresholds. A qualitative discussion of localized concentrations of toxic air contaminants is included in the analysis.

- *Odors*

The potential for the proposed project to result in significant odors is assessed qualitatively based upon the attributes of sources permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 and applicable SCAQMD rules.

- *Visibility – Project and Cumulative*

To evaluate the visibility effects of the proposed project, air pollution modeling results are used to calculate the potential for visual range reduction, measured in light extinction and miles, and also translated into “deciviews.” While the deciview calculation does not directly measure changes in color, such as the brown sky that can be caused by photochemical smog, it captures these effects by incorporating reductions of light absorbing particulates and gases (elemental carbon and NO₂) and the scattering effects of particulate mass into the evaluation. The cumulative impacts analysis relies on the same methodology as is used to evaluate project effects -- in this case, the incremental effects on visibility of the proposed project, plus the emissions from the other permits issued in reliance upon the SCAQMD internal account offsets.

- *Climate Change - Project*

For greenhouse gas emissions, the analysis in this PEA uses one methodology to calculate CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O emissions, and a second methodology to calculate HFCs, PFC, and SF₆. First, an analysis of emissions data from the 2007 AQMP focuses on directly emitted CO₂, N₂O, and CH₄ emissions because these are the primary GHG pollutants emitted during combustion processes. SO_x emissions were selected as a surrogate to prorate the GHG emissions because SO_x emissions result primarily from sulfur contained in fossil fuels and this correlates to GHGs emitted from combustion of fossil fuels. Second, an analysis of

the statewide GHG inventory is conducted to determine the quantities of the remaining GHG pollutants attributed to the project — HFCs, PFCs and SF6.

- *Climate Change - Cumulative*

Cumulative impacts are determined by combining GHGs attributed to the proposed project with other permits relying on the SCAQMD internal offset accounts.

Subchapter 4.1 - Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Based on the methodology in subchapter 4.0, subchapter 4.1 evaluates the air quality impacts resulting from the proposed project. This subchapter first describes the significance criteria used to assess whether the air quality impacts from the proposed project are significant. It then provides an impact assessment based on those criteria. This assessment includes direct and indirect, as well as cumulative, impacts. The subchapter concludes with a discussion of mitigation measures.

- *Conflict with AQMP*

Emissions from regional growth in the industry sectors that are eligible for permits issued in reliance upon SCAQMD internal account offsets are a component of the emissions forecasted in the 2007 AQMP and are accounted for in the 2007 AQMP. For that reason, the proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct the implementation of the AQMP.

- *Mass Emissions of Criteria Pollutants –Project*

Emissions attributed to the proposed project are based on the projections in the 2007 AQMP for the industry sectors that could be eligible for permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1, with a 15 percent factor added to ensure reasonable worst case emissions are captured. In addition, emissions attributed to the project include emissions represented by shutdowns of stationary sources that have obtained offsets from SCAQMD internal offset accounts, which would be replaced under the proposed project but not under the without project scenario.

The stationary source emissions attributable to the proposed project are considered to result in a significant air quality impact because the emissions will exceed the applicable operational significance threshold for each of the following criteria pollutants: VOC, NO_x, SO_x, CO, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. Table 1-2, located at the end of this chapter, identifies the mass emissions of each of these pollutants from the proposed project.

The net increase of lead emissions attributed to the project would be less than the CEQA significance threshold of three pounds per day so project lead impacts are not significant.

- *Mass Emissions of Criteria Pollutants –Cumulative*

The cumulative emissions from permitted sources receiving offsets from SCAQMD internal offsets accounts include the emissions from the proposed project, plus emissions from sources permitted since 2006 under the prior version of Rule 1315 and under state

legislation, SB 827, through May 1, 2012. The cumulative impact analysis also includes emissions from three power plant projects. As explained in Chapter 2, these three power plants are considered probable foreseeable future projects that could contribute to cumulative impacts. The three projects have been evaluated by the California Energy Commission (CEC), the CEQA lead agency for the projects. Because the cumulative emissions of VOC, NO_x, SO_x, CO, PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ exceed the SCAQMD's significance thresholds, the cumulative impact is significant and the project's contribution is cumulatively considerable. Cumulative lead emissions do not exceed the applicable significance threshold.

In the larger context of all emissions forecasted in the 2007 AQMP from all sources, project VOC emissions would be less than ten percent of the total regional VOC emissions, about 6/10ths of one percent of the total regional NO_x emissions, one percent of the total regional SO_x emissions, and slightly over one percent of the total regional PM₁₀ emissions. The impacts under the proposed project are considered cumulatively considerable, and therefore significant, even though emissions attributed to the project represent a fraction of the cumulative future regional emissions projected in the 2007 AQMP.

- *Modeled Concentrations of Regional Criteria Pollutant Emissions – Project*

The PEA supplements the analysis of mass emissions of criteria pollutants by identifying the project's contributions to regional concentrations of these same pollutants. No new threshold is applied to assess the regional concentrations of pollutants.

Ozone and Particulate Matter. The estimates in the 2007 AQMP include emissions from future projected cumulative growth throughout the region. As a result, it is not anticipated that the emissions attributed to the proposed project would interfere with attainment of the 80 ppb federal ozone standard as demonstrated in the 2007 AQMP.

In the future, additional emissions reduction measures will be needed beyond the control measures identified in the 2007 AQMP in order to reduce ambient ozone levels to achieve attainment of the 75 ppb federal ozone standard adopted in 2008 and the California 1-hour and 8-hour ozone standards (90 ppb and 70 ppb, respectively). It cannot be ascertained precisely when these standards will be attained. The 2007 AQMP projects attainment in the Basin and Coachella Valley will not occur until after 2024.

The proposed project also would not interfere with the attainment demonstrations made in connection with the 2007 AQMP and the 2010 PM₁₀ maintenance plans—specifically, the continued attainment of the NAAQS for PM₁₀; continued attainment of the 24-hour NAAQS for PM_{2.5} of 65 µg/m³, and the Basin's attainment by 2015 of the annual NAAQS for PM_{2.5} of 15 µg/m³.

It is possible that, without the project, attainment of the ozone and particulate matter NAAQS and CAAQS could occur at an earlier date than under the conditions with the proposed project. However, for several reasons, it cannot be determined whether the without project scenario would in fact achieve attainment at an earlier date than under the proposed project, and if so when. These reasons include the long-term nature of the control

measures needed to reduce ozone and PM levels; and the relatively small amount that the project would contribute to ozone concentrations (from 0.5 to 2.9 ppb), PM_{2.5} concentrations (from 0.01 to 1.6 µg/m³) and PM₁₀ (from 0.01 to 2.5 µg/m³).

SO₂ and NO₂. The reductions in SO₂ concentrations under the without project scenario likely would not make any difference in the attainment designation for this pollutant, as compared to future conditions with the proposed project.

With respect to NO₂, the Basin is in compliance with the annual NAAQS of 53 ppb, but has recently been classified by CARB as a nonattainment region for the new annual CAAQS of 30 ppb. The current estimate is that the Basin and Coachella Valley are in attainment with the federal 1-hour standard. The maximum potential incremental increased contribution to Basin NO₂ from the project would be less than 1 ppb in 2014 and 1 ppb in 2023 and 2030, for 1-hour or annual averages. In all cases, the NO₂ contribution from the project represents only a small fraction of the California and federal standards, and is not expected to result in exceedance of the existing standards or delay in attaining the new state standard.

Lead. Facilities that use or process lead are only rarely permitted by the SCAQMD and very few sources emit sufficient levels of lead to cause or contribute to a nonattainment problem. There are two such sources in Los Angeles County, both battery recycling facilities. It is not anticipated that any facilities would be permitted under the proposed project that would cause or contribute to a violation of a federal or state ambient standard for lead.

CO. The Basin is in attainment of both the California and federal 1-hour and 8-hour carbon monoxide standards. The proposed project is estimated to contribute to ambient CO concentrations in an amount less than 0.1 part per million, for all years simulated. The project would have no impact on the Basin's attainment status (either California or federal standards).

- *Modeled Concentrations of Regional Criteria Pollutant Emissions – Cumulative*

Ozone and Particulate Matter. The contribution to ozone, PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ concentrations from the cumulative projects (including the three power plants) relying on offsets from the SCAQMD internal offset accounts would be greater than the project contribution.

SO₂ and NO₂. The cumulative projects' contributions to regional SO₂ concentrations reflect only a minor fraction of the California SO₂ standards at 250 ppb for 1-hour average and 40 ppb for 24-hour average, and the federal SO₂ standards at 75 ppb for 1-hour average and 30 ppb for annual average. The cumulative projects' contribution to regional NO₂ concentrations range from 0.0 to 2.0 ppb for the Basin and Coachella Valley. Overall, the cumulative projects' contributions to SO₂ and NO₂ concentrations are not projected to result in an exceedance of the existing and newly adopted NO₂ and SO₂ state and federal standards.

CO. The cumulative projects' contribution to regional CO concentrations, are less than 0.1 part per million, for all years simulated. Thus, the cumulative projects would have no effect on the Basin's attainment status (either California or federal standards).

- *Modeled Concentrations of Localized Criteria Pollutant Emissions*

The analysis of localized concentrations of particulate matter evaluates concentrations of pollutants that may result from individual sources based on modeling for representative categories of facilities that receive permits from the district. The actual permitted sources may result in lower concentrations of pollutants than the modeled concentrations shown in the analysis. The results include estimated concentrations for both the 50th and 95th percentile emission rates for both short- and long-term exposure periods. These concentrations are then compared to the SCAQMD's significance thresholds

The impact resulting from the proposed project would be significant in terms of localized criteria pollutant concentrations based on the data collected, which in some cases results in modeled exceedances of SCAQMD's localized significance thresholds. It should be noted that the modeling reflects worst-case meteorological conditions and incorporates conservative assumptions regarding hours of operation.

- *Health Effects of Criteria Pollutant Emissions – Project*

Health effects can be evaluated by modeling criteria pollutant concentrations, which can provide information on mortality, hospital admissions, emergency room visits, minor restricted activity days, school absence days, loss of work days, and cases of acute/chronic bronchitis, nonfatal heart attacks and adverse upper/lower respiratory conditions.

The current population in the SCAQMD is approximately 17 million, and is expected to grow to approximately 20 million by 2030. CARB has estimated that there are approximately 6,500 premature deaths each year in the Basin resulting from exposure to ozone and PM_{2.5} concentrations. There are approximately 100,000 cases of asthma and other respiratory symptoms each year in the Basin due to these exposures.

The Final Socioeconomic Report for the 2007 AQMP explained the health benefits (or, conversely, the reductions in adverse health impacts) resulting from the emissions controls to be implemented under the AQMP. In comparison with the with-project scenario, the without project scenario would result in additional health benefits beyond those identified in the Final Socioeconomic Report for the 2007 AQMP. As compared to future conditions under the proposed project, the ozone reductions without the project conditions would result in the additional avoidance of approximately 12 premature deaths in 2023. In the year 2030, the ozone reductions from the without project scenario would result in the avoidance of approximately 20 premature deaths. These impacts show additional benefits which could occur if the project were not implemented. The avoidance of 12 premature deaths in 2023 under the without project scenario would represent an increase of six percent in the health benefits described in the 2007 AQMP, which projects that future emissions controls would avoid 200 premature deaths from ozone emissions in the year 2023.

The 2007 AQMP projects that PM_{2.5} emissions controls will avoid 1,500 premature deaths in the year 2015. The particulate matter reductions under the without project scenario would avoid an additional 33 premature deaths during the same timeframe (in 2014). Thus, the health benefits in terms of premature deaths avoided by not implementing the proposed

project represent an additional 2.2 percent increase in benefits beyond what the AQMP projects.

The additional premature deaths avoided under the without project scenario increases to 86 and 125 in 2023 and 2030, respectively. The total premature deaths due to PM_{2.5} avoided under the AQMP also would continue to increase well beyond 1,500, as a result of additional emission reductions in 2023 and 2030, although the totals for these years have not been calculated.

Given the magnitude of the health benefits under the without project scenario, the health impacts of the proposed project from criteria pollutant emissions (ozone and PM_{2.5}) would be significant.

- *Health Effects of Criteria Pollutant Emissions – Cumulative*

As noted above, the proposed project is determined to have a significant health impact resulting from emissions of criteria pollutants. The cumulative impact is similarly significant, taking into account other stationary sources receiving permits in reliance on offsets in the internal offset accounts including the three power plants. The PEA concludes that the proposed project would make a cumulatively considerable contribution to this significant impact. In addition, the potential health impacts of the three power plants are evaluated.

- *Health Effects of Regionwide Emissions of Toxic Air Contaminants – Project and Cumulative*

Currently, about one in three female and one in two male Californians contracts cancer at some time in their lives⁵. This represents an overall cancer risk of 330,000 to 500,000 in a million. According to the MATES-III study completed by SCAQMD in 2008, total Basin population-weighted cancer risk from air pollution is 853 in a million, which is based on the modeling exposures over the entire basin. Approximately 94 percent of this risk is caused by mobile source emissions, primarily diesel particulates (84 percent) and six percent from industrial sources. Total risk from industrial sources is approximately 51 in a million. Total Basin population-weighted exposure is expected to be reduced to below 400 in a million by 2030, even with the proposed project.

This PEA analyzes the potential additional benefit of not implementing the proposed project. The difference in cancer risk between implementing the proposed project and not implementing it in 2014 would be approximately 1 in a million, or about 2 tenths of one percent of the projected 2014 total of 556 in a million. This difference increases to as much as 4.4 in a million by the year 2030.

⁵ American Cancer Society, California Department of Public Health, California Cancer Registry. California Cancer Facts and Figures 2010. Oakland, CA: American Cancer Society, California Division, September 2009. <http://www.ccrca.org/PDF/ACS2010-9-29-09.pdf> (page 6)

The maximum cancer risk reduction attributable to the cumulative project scenario would be less than seven additional cases of cancer in a population of one million individuals that are exposed over a 70-year lifetime. The change in cancer risk per million does not exceed SCAQMD's significance threshold of 10 in one million. However, project and cumulative cancer burden does exceed the SCAQMD's significance threshold of 0.5, so the project and cumulative cancer burden impacts are considered significant.

A hazard index is a summation of the hazard (non-cancer) quotients for all chemicals to which an individual is exposed. A hazard index can be measured as a result of chronic (long-term) exposure or acute (short-term) exposure. The change in hazard index from project emissions does not exceed SCAQMD's significance threshold for acute or chronic exposure, considering either project-specific or cumulative impacts.

- *Localized Concentrations of TACs*

SCAQMD Rule 1401 (New Source Review of Toxic Air Contaminants) prohibits the issuance of a permit for a stationary source that emits a listed TAC (or for a modification to or relocation of such a source), unless the applicant demonstrates, among other things, all of the following:

- The cumulative increase in the maximum individual cancer risk (MICR),⁶ which is the sum of the calculated MICR values for all TACs emitted from the new, relocated or modified permit unit, will not result in a cancer burden⁷ of greater than 0.5, and will not result in an increased MICR greater than 1 in 1 million at any receptor location, if the permit unit is constructed without T-BACT,⁸ or an increased MICR greater than 10 in 1 million, if the permit unit is constructed with T-BACT.
- The cumulative increase in the total chronic Hazard Index for any target organ system due to the total emissions from the new, relocated or modified permit unit will not exceed 1.0 at any receptor location.
- The cumulative increase in the total acute Hazard Index for any target organ system due to the total emissions from the new, relocated or modified permit unit will not exceed 1.0 at any receptor location.

See SCAQMD Rule 1401(d). These thresholds in Rule 1401 are the same as the SCAQMD's CEQA significance thresholds for toxics.

⁶ MICR is the estimated probability of a potentially maximally exposed individual contracting cancer as a result of exposure to TACs over a period of 70 years for residential receptor locations, or as calculated by established Risk Assessment Procedures for worker receptor locations. SCAQMD Rule 1401(c)(8).

⁷ "Cancer burden" means the estimated increase in the occurrence of cancer cases in a population subject to an MICR of greater than or equal to 1 in 1 million resulting from exposure to TACs. SCAQMD Rule 1401(c)(3).

⁸ T-BACT means the most stringent emissions limitation or control technique for TACs that (a) has been achieved in practice for the category or class of source at issue; or (b) is any other emissions limitation or control technique, including process and equipment changes of basic and control equipment, found by the Executive Officer to be technologically feasible for the class or category of source, or for a specific source. SCAQMD Rule 1401(c)(2).

As a result of these regulatory prohibitions, the issuance of a permit by the SCAQMD to a stationary source of TACs would not result in stationary source emissions that exceed the CEQA significance thresholds for localized health impacts. However, the thresholds above contained in Rule 1401 are applied on a permit-unit basis; as a result, a facility with multiple permitted sources could still exceed the Hazard Index limits in Rule 1401. Such facilities would instead be subject to Rule 1402; under that rule, the allowable cancer burden is the same as under Rule 1401, but the allowable cancer risk (25 in a million) and Hazard Index limits for acute and chronic non-cancer toxic impacts are higher (3.0) than the limits under Rule 1401 and thus higher than the applicable CEQA significance thresholds. Therefore, the localized air toxic impacts are considered significant.

- *Odors*

Equipment at a permitted stationary source could create objectionable odors. However, SCAQMD evaluation of permit applications would include the imposition of conditions to minimize such odors. Such conditions would range from limiting the release of the odor emitting source to installation and operation of control equipment that provides odor abatement. Such control equipment includes thermal oxidizers, scrubbers, afterburners, carbon absorbers and paint spray booths. Despite these permitting controls, some facilities may result in significant odor effects, so odor impacts resulting from the proposed project are considered significant.

- *Visibility – Project and Cumulative*

Pollution can cause the absorption and scattering of light, which reduces the clarity and color of what we see.⁹ Poor air quality can therefore result in adverse impacts on visibility. Emissions that substantially contribute to a violation of the statewide standard for visibility are considered significant, and emissions that cause or substantially contribute to a violation of the Regional Haze Rule for federal Class I areas (National Parks and wilderness areas), exceed a change of 0.5 deciviews, are also considered significant.

The maximum predicted impact on the light extinction coefficient (.001 km⁻¹) attributable to the proposed project would not cause or contribute to a violation of the state standard, and is not significant. The maximum project impact measured in deciviews would be less than 0.06 in all cases, which is not significant. The maximum impact from the cumulative projects, measured in both extinction coefficient and deciviews, would be less than the significance criteria in all cases.

- *Climate Change - Project*

The estimated increase in greenhouse gas emissions attributable to the proposed project (22.26 million metric tons/year) is substantially greater than the SCAQMD's GHG significance threshold for lead agency projects (10,000 MTCO₂e/yr). As such, GHG

⁹ EPA, How Air Pollution Affects the View, available at http://www.epa.gov/visibility/pdfs/haze_brochure_20060426.pdf.

emissions attributable to the proposed project, taken as a whole, are therefore cumulatively considerable.

- *Climate Change - Cumulative*

GHG emissions from the cumulative projects obtaining permits in reliance on offsets in the SCAQMD internal accounts are quantified using the same methodology as project emissions. The total GHG emissions in year 2030 from the cumulative projects (29.13 million metric tons/year) exceed the SCAQMD's Tier 3 GHG significance threshold of 0.01 million MT CO₂e/year (or 10,000 MT CO₂e/year), so GHG emissions from the cumulative scenario are cumulatively considerable.

- *Indirect Air Quality Impacts*

Because construction emissions would add to the project-related emissions, they will increase each of the significant operational impacts that are identified to some degree. The extent of that increase cannot be characterized, however, because the amount of construction emissions associated with the project cannot be estimated. Similarly, it is concluded that the significant impacts of the project will be increased by the additional mobile source emissions that will occur as an indirect result of the project.

There is no correlation between the amount of stationary source emissions at a facility receiving a permit under Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1 and the amount of mobile source emissions that may be associated with that facility. Nor is there any correlation between the number of permits that may be issued under Rule 1304 and 1309.1 and mobile source emissions, since the relationship will depend on variables that will differ from facility to facility.

Because the difference in construction and mobile source emissions that will occur under the with project scenario in comparison to the without project scenario cannot be measured or estimated, the environmental analysis in this PEA assumes that construction and mobile sources emissions associated with stationary sources permitted under Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1 will, in the aggregate, comprise a substantial increment of emissions in addition to the emissions attributed to the project. In addition, because construction and mobile source emissions are presumed to be substantial, combined impacts from sources permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 plus construction and mobile source emissions from facilities containing such sources could result in significant impacts relating to visibility. On the other hand, given that the direct visibility impacts are so small, it is possible that associated indirect visibility impacts are not significant. SCAQMD staff therefore concludes that the visibility impacts from construction and mobile service emissions are "presumed" significant.

The combined stationary and mobile source emissions would not result in a significant impact with regard to conflicts with the AQMP because mobile source emissions are included in the AQMP. Table 1-1 provides an overview of all air quality, visibility, and greenhouse gas significance determinations.

Table 1-1
Significance Determination of Direct and Indirect Air Quality Impacts

Air Quality Impact Area	Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts	Overall Significance Determination
Consistency with AQMP	Not significant	Not significant	Not significant
Regional Emissions from Criteria Pollutants - Project	Significant	Significant	Significant
Regional Emissions from Criteria Pollutants - Cumulative	Significant	Significant	Significant
Regional Emissions from Lead – Project	Not significant	Not significant	Not significant
Regional Emissions from Lead - Cumulative	Not significant	Not significant	Not significant
Localized Concentrations	Significant	Significant	Significant
Health Effects (Ozone, PM) - Project	Significant	Significant	Significant
Health Effects (Ozone, PM) - Cumulative	Significant	Significant	Significant
Regional Health Impacts (TACs) - Project	Significant	Significant	Significant
Regional Health Impacts (TACs)-Cumulative	Significant	Significant	Significant
Localized Toxic Air Contaminants	Significant	Significant	Significant
Odors	Significant	Significant	Significant
Visibility – Project	Not significant	Presumed significant	Presumed significant
Visibility - Cumulative	Not significant	Presumed significant	Presumed significant
Greenhouse Gases	Significant	Significant	Significant

- *Mitigation Measures*

Chapter 4 also discusses the following measures that will have the effect of limiting the total quantity of emissions by new or modified sources.

Limitations on Total Quantity of Emissions Associated with Rule 1315. The regional emissions expected to result from Proposed Rule 1315 equal the quantity of the Rule 1315 offsets that are used pursuant to Rules 1304 and 1309.1. As a result, any limitation on the use of the offsets will directly reduce the quantity of regional air pollutant emissions. The proposed project includes a cap on total emissions offsets to be provided from the SCAQMD internal accounts for each pollutant in order to ensure that the net emissions increase attributable to both federal major and non-major sources do not exceed the emissions analyzed in this PEA.

Other Limitations on Emissions by New or Modified Sources. The following briefly summarizes requirements that apply to new or modified sources receiving emissions offsets that will ensure those projects reduce their emissions to the extent feasible.

SCAQMD rules require “best available control technology” (BACT) for any new or modified source resulting in an emissions increase of nonattainment pollutants and their precursors.

SCAQMD rules require best available control technology for toxic air pollutants (T-BACT) for any permit which would result in a maximum individual cancer risk exceeding 1 in a million at any receptor location. In addition, no permit may be issued if it exceeds a maximum individual cancer risk of 10 in a million, even with T-BACT.

The SCAQMD significance thresholds for localized impacts for criteria pollutants are based on the changes to ambient air quality caused by a project. Under SCAQMD Rule 1303, NO₂ and PM₁₀ for new or modified source must be modeled. If an individual source would exceed the District’s thresholds for localized concentrations of criteria pollutants, the permit would be denied. The SCAQMD will also begin implementing BACT for GHGs as soon as its rules can be adopted to require this.

Executive Summary – Chapter 5: Indirect Environmental Impacts

- *Methodology*

Because providing offsets can be a necessary step in obtaining approval for a facility that is an emissions source, the proposed offset accounting system has the potential to create indirect adverse environmental impacts in the future from siting, constructing, and operating individual facilities containing stationary pollutant sources that qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the SCAQMD’s internal offset accounts under Rules 1304 and 1309.1. Depending upon the nature of the specific project and its setting, future affected facilities could require constructing new or modified structures resulting in adverse impacts in a number of different environmental topic areas.

Given the large number and variety of facilities and geographic extremes within the 10,473 square-mile area under SCAQMD jurisdiction and the fact that the project extends over the next 20 years, it is infeasible to analyze, in detail, the environmental impacts of potential future permitted facilities. Therefore, general facility categories are identified based on the available historical data from facilities that have been permitted or with permits pending during a five-year period (2003 through 2008). Based upon these facility categories, a wide selection of corresponding CEQA documentation was examined for projects that would generally fit within each of these facility categories. These selected sample CEQA documents capture a range of reasonably foreseeable significant impacts that could occur as a result of siting, constructing, and operating facilities that could receive future emission offsets under the proposed rule.

The steps for identifying primary facility categories, review of past CEQA environmental documentation, and potential future environmental impacts include the following:

- Review of available existing data of past and pending permits (years 2003 through 2008)
- Identification of primary facility categories

- Review of CEQA documents relevant to each of the facility categories
- Disclosure of potentially significant environmental impacts found in the analysis of past CEQA documents within each facility category, and the identification of general and specific significant impacts that could potentially occur for similar future projects.

The facilities were grouped according to the following general categories:

- Agriculture facilities
- Retail and service facilities
- large commercial facilities,
- Entertainment and recreational facilities
- Institutional facilities
- Transportation facilities
- utilities, including power plant facilities
- Light industrial and warehousing facilities
- Heavy industrial facilities

- *Environmental Impacts*

The proposed project has the potential to result in indirect adverse impacts in the future from siting, constructing, and operating individual facilities containing stationary pollutant sources that qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. Construction and operation of future new facilities or of new or modified structures at existing new facilities obtaining emissions offsets from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts have the potential to generate adverse impacts depending upon the nature of the project, its location, and its setting.

Environmental impacts found to be potentially significant include indirect impacts to: aesthetics, agricultural resources, air quality, biological resources, culture resources, energy, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, land use and planning, mineral resources, noise, population and housing, public services, recreation, solid/hazardous waste, and transportation/traffic.

Indirect impacts from the proposed project were concluded to be significant for all topic areas either because one or more CEQA documents for representative projects concluded there would be significant impacts or because there could be unique circumstances or unique locations for facilities containing permitted sources that could result in significant impacts.

Executive Summary – Chapter 6: Alternatives – Direct and Indirect Air Quality, Visibility and Greenhouse Gas Impacts

- *Introduction*

This PEA provides a discussion of alternatives to the proposed project as required by CEQA. An EIR must describe a range of reasonable alternatives to the proposed project that would feasibly attain most of the project objectives and provide a means for evaluating the comparative merits of each alternative. A "No Project" alternative must also be evaluated. The range of alternatives must be sufficient to permit a reasoned choice.

The discussion of alternatives in the PEA is presented in two chapters, mirroring the presentation of project impacts. Chapter 6 presents the air quality, visibility and greenhouse gas effects of each of the alternatives. Chapter 7 presents the indirect effects of the alternatives. Both chapters compare the effects of the alternatives to the effects of the proposed project.

- *Alternatives Rejected as Infeasible*

A CEQA document should identify any alternatives that were considered by the lead agency, but were rejected as infeasible during the scoping process and briefly explain the reasons underlying the lead agency's determination (CEQA Guidelines §15126.6(c)). The following alternatives have been considered but eliminated from further detailed consideration in the PEA for the following reasons: 1) they fail to meet most of the basic project objectives, 2) they are infeasible as defined by CEQA (CEQA Guidelines §15364), or 3) they are unable to avoid significant impacts (CEQA Guidelines §15126.6(c)). The reasons for eliminating these alternatives are described in more detail in Chapter 6.

- Prohibit the Use of Offsets from Shutdowns or Reductions at Minor Sources to Demonstrate Equivalency with Federal Offset Requirements
- Prohibit the Use of Any Credits Not Previously Recognized Prior to Adoption of Rule
- Fossil Fueled Power Plant Project Alternative
- Other Project Alternatives Suggested by the Superior Court
- Issue Offsets to Priority Projects First

- *Description of Project Alternatives*

The following subsections briefly describe each project alternative analyzed in this PEA. For a more complete description of each alternative, the reader is referred to Chapter 6 of this PEA.

Alternative A - No Project Alternative. CEQA Guidelines §15126.6 requires evaluation of a no project alternative to allow decisionmakers to compare the impacts of approving the proposed project with the impacts of not approving the proposed project. Consistent with

CEQA Guidelines §15126.6, Alternative A, the No Project Alternative, means the SCAQMD Governing Board would not re-adopt Rule 1315. The SCAQMD would no longer provide offsets to eligible facilities pursuant to Rules 1309.1 or 1304 from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. After expiration of SB 827, the only new or modified stationary sources that could be approved under the SCAQMD's New Source Review program would be those facilities obtaining ERCs on the open market or those with no increases in emissions.

Alternative B – Offset User Fees for Large Businesses. Alternative B is similar to the proposed project in all aspects except that Alternative B includes “offset user fees” for large businesses that seek an exemption from offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The intent of this Alternative would be to charge fees for large businesses using the “small facility” exemption (Rule 1304(d)), but not for equipment replacement or air pollution control projects. Fees collected from large businesses would be used to fund emission reduction projects. For purposes of analysis, the PEA assumes fees charged to large businesses would be higher than the cost of purchasing ERCs in order to ensure that offsets from the internal accounts are used only as a last resort. Further, for purposes of analysis, the PEA assumes that the same amount of growth in the large business sector as has been anticipated to occur under the proposed project would occur if the user fee were charged. This is a conservative assumption to show the maximum impacts of growth and the maximum potential benefits of use of the user fees for emissions reduction projections. It is expected that any emission reductions resulting from emission reduction projects may benefit both the local area in which the emission reduction project is located and the region depending on the type and amount of air pollutants reduced. Emission reductions obtained from offset user fees, however, would be prohibited from generating future emission offsets, but would be retired for the benefit of the environment. The PEA assumes that the emissions reductions obtained from emissions reductions fees would be equal to current BACT incremental cost effectiveness, adjusted to 2010 dollars. It should be noted that if the future emission reduction projects have higher costs than the current BACT increment cost, this alternative will yield less emissions reduction benefits than analyzed. Recent mobile source reduction projects for PM10 have shown to have higher costs than the BACT incremental cost.

Alternative C - Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions. Alternative C would prohibit access by large businesses to the Rule 1304 Exemption. In all other aspects Alternative C would be identical to the proposed project. For purposes of analysis, the PEA assumes that none of the growth in emissions from large businesses that is projected to occur under the proposed project would occur under Alternative C. (Under Alternative C, large businesses could still implement modifications that do not increase emissions from stationary sources.) This assumption ensures that the analysis of Alternatives B and C bracket the range of potential outcomes resulting from increased costs to large businesses, whether in the form of user fees under Alternative B or the restrictions on use of offsets from the district's internal accounts under Alternative C.

Alternative D - Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only. Alternative D would only allow the use of credits generated in 2009 and beyond to be used to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 in order to demonstrate

equivalency with federal offset requirements. Specifically, under Alternative D, offsets in the SCAQMD's existing offset accounts would be eliminated. Instead, only new credits generated starting in 2009 and succeeding years could be used as offsets for demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Any unused credits in a given year would rollover to the next year. Because SCAQMD's previous offset accounts would be eliminated under Alternative D, use of offsets could not exceed the number of credits generated each year plus any credits rolled over from previous years, thus, effectively capping the number of offsets that can be used per year. In all other respects Alternative D is similar to the proposed project.

Alternative E – Limited Offset Availability. Alternative E would limit the cumulative net emissions increases from sources permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 to levels set at 50 percent of the AQMP-based growth in emissions from the industry categories potentially eligible for offsets under these rules (“50 percent cap”). That is, staff would track the total net increases of each nonattainment air contaminant from the offset accounts from the start of implementation through the end of each reporting period and compare the results with the 50 percent caps included in the adopted rule for the corresponding period. If the cumulative net emission increase of any contaminant exceeded the cap, no further offsets of that contaminant would be available from the offset accounts until sufficient additional credits are tracked to bring the cumulative net emission increase to a level below the applicable 50 percent cap. In other respects, Alternative E would be the same as the proposed project.

- *Evaluation of the Comparative Effects of the Project Alternatives*

Table 1-2 summarizes the mass emissions of criteria pollutants that may be generated by each project alternative. Evaluations of the other air quality effects of the project alternatives compared to the proposed project are presented in Chapter 6.

Least Toxic Alternative. In accordance with SCAQMD's policy document, Environmental Justice Program Enhancements for FY 2002-03, Enhancement II-1 recommends that all EIR equivalent CEQA documents for SCAQMD regulatory projects include an analysis of a potentially feasible project alternative with the lowest air toxics emissions.

With regard to the evaluation of cancer and non-cancer effects of the alternatives evaluated in Chapter 6, Alternative A, the No Project Alternative is the least toxic alternative. Some toxic emissions from existing facilities as they age would likely occur, but such air toxics emissions would be less than the proposed project and remaining project alternatives. Of the remaining alternatives, Alternative D is concluded to be the least toxic alternative for the following reasons. Alternative D is projected to generate the lowest regional cancer risk and cancer burden for the most number of milestone years. Similarly, Alternative D has lower or equivalent regional chronic hazard impacts for more milestone years than the other alternatives.

Environmentally Superior Alternative. A CEQA document should identify an environmentally superior alternative. If the environmentally superior alternative is the “no project” alternative, the EIR shall also identify an environmentally superior alternative among the other alternatives. Here, Alternative A, the no project alternative, would result in

the fewest air quality, visibility and greenhouse gas effects. Alternative A would also avoid most indirect effects of the proposed project. However, as discussed further in Chapter 7, Alternative A would result in greater cumulative effects on water supply, wastewater treatment capacity, and public services than the proposed project because Alternative A would hinder construction of new and expanded essential public services to accommodate anticipated population growth. Other than the no-project alternative, Alternative D is concluded to be the environmentally superior alternative. The emissions reductions achieved by limited use of offsets to those generated starting in the year 2009 would result in substantially lower emissions of criteria pollutants, TACs and greenhouse gases than any of the other project alternatives, and lesser health effects than the other project alternatives. However, Alternative D would hinder construction of new or expanded essential public services needed to accommodate population growth. Other indirect impacts associated with Alternative D would be less than those resulting from the proposed project because fewer new facilities would be constructed.

TABLE 1-2
Comparison of the Proposed Project and the Alternatives’
Stationary Source Emissions (Tons per Day)

Milestone Years	Pollutant					
	VOC	NO _x	SO _x	CO	PM10	PM2.5
Proposed Project						
2014	16.99	1.29	0.16	1.14	0.85	0.54
2023	34.52	2.38	0.49	4.16	2.84	1.8
2030	44.59	3.31	0.74	6.26	4.44	2.82
Alternative A						
2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
2030	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alternative B						
2014	16.78	1.16	0.11	1.14	0.10	0.06
2023	33.83	2.06	0.35	4.16	0.28	0.28
2030	43.52	2.77	0.51	6.26	0.48	0.30
Alternative C						
2014	15.61	1.17	0.13	1.1	0.76	0.48
2023	29.98	2.07	0.4	3.77	2.53	1.61
2030	37.63	2.79	0.59	5.57	3.96	2.51
Alternative D - Tons per Day						
2014	11.21	0.77	0.03	0.87	0.03	0.02
2023	15.56	1.05	0.04	1.37	0.04	0.03
2030	15.56	1.05	0.04	1.37	0.04	0.03
Alternative E - Tons per Day						
2014	14.1	1.03	0.1	1	0.44	0.28
2023	25.04	1.71	0.27	2.77	1.44	0.91
2030	30.08	2.18	0.39	3.81	2.24	1.42

Executive Summary – Chapter 7: Alternatives –Indirect Impacts

- *Introduction*

Chapter 7 of the PEA presents the analysis of indirect impacts from the project alternatives. In general, Alternatives A (no project alternative), C (large businesses prevented from using offset accounts), D (prospective credit use only) and E (limited availability of offsets) would hinder growth in the industry categories potentially eligible for use of offsets, as compared to the growth projected under the 2007 AQMP. Because each of these alternatives would result in fewer new or expanded facilities, they would result in lesser indirect effects associated with facility construction, siting and operation than the proposed project. However, by restricting future use of offsets, these alternatives also could hinder equipment replacement, which could in turn increase hazards. In addition, Alternatives A, D and E would hinder construction of new and expanded essential public services needed to accommodate expected population growth. As a result, these alternatives could result in greater cumulative effects on water supply, wastewater treatment capacity, and public services than the proposed project.

Alternative B would result in the same indirect effects from construction and operation of new and modified sources as the proposed project. If, however, fewer large businesses undertake projects to construct new or modified facilities because of the user fee associated with accessing offsets from the district's internal accounts, then the indirect effects of Alternative B could be more similar to the indirect effects of Alternative C (large businesses prevented from using offset accounts). Alternative B also would result in indirect effects associated with constructing and operating the emissions reductions projects funded by the user fees charged to large businesses. While the emissions reduction projects would reduce the air quality, visibility and greenhouse gas effects analyzed in Chapter 6 of the PEA, the projects would be expected to increase the indirect effects analyzed in Chapter 7, in comparison with the proposed project. For example, construction of alternative energy facilities could result in significant effects to aesthetic resources, depending upon where the facilities are located.

- *Evaluation of the Comparative Effects of the Project Alternatives*

Indirect impacts from the proposed project (Chapter 5) were concluded to be significant for all topic areas either because one or more CEQA documents for representative projects concluded there would be significant impacts or because there could be unique circumstances or unique locations for facilities containing permitted sources that could result in significant impacts. For the same reasons, indirect impacts of all project alternatives could also be significant. Therefore, the analysis and comparison of alternatives in this PEA presents a qualitative conclusion as to whether the impacts of each alternative in each topic area would be more or less significant than the proposed project. For a detailed discussion of environmental effects of the project alternatives compared to the proposed project, the reader is referred to Chapter 7.

Executive Summary – Chapter 8: Responses to the Court’s Decision on Amended Rule 1309.1 and Rule 1315

In the July, 2008 Decision on Ruling on Respondent’s Motion for Summary Judgment, the Superior Court found the District’s CEQA analysis for its adoption of Rule 1315 (in its previous form) and amendment of Rule 1309.1 to be inadequate regarding its description of the proposed project, and the analyses of impacts from air emissions on health, aesthetics and climate change.

- *Project Description*

The rule changes that were the subject of the Court’s decision included an amendment to SCAQMD Rule 1309.1 that would have allowed new power plants to qualify for offsets from the SCAQMD’s Priority Reserve for a limited period of time. That rule amendment is no longer proposed. Therefore, the project description for the proposed project is limited to the re-adoption of Rule 1315, which (as modified) has been revised.

- *Health Effects*

The emissions resulting from facilities with sources to be issued permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 are included in the 2007 AQMP growth projections. As a result of control measures identified in the AQMP, adverse health effects from particulate matter and ozone will be reduced over time. The PEA includes an analysis of the health effects of the incremental change in particulate and ozone pollution on a regional basis resulting from the emissions of these pollutants and their precursors attributed to the proposed project and cumulative projects. The PEA also analyzes cancer and non-cancer health risk from region-wide and localized emissions of toxic air contaminants (TACs) attributed to the proposed project and cumulative projects. The PEA also analyzes the health effects from the operation of the three power plants that were or could have been authorized by state legislation to rely on the SCAQMD’s internal offset accounts.

- *Aesthetics*

Visibility will improve in the future due to the control measures described in the 2007 AQMP. The PEA analyzes the impacts on region-wide visibility resulting from the operation of the sources potentially eligible to be issued permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 in reliance on the SCAQMD’s internal accounts. In addition, the PEA analyzes the cumulative impacts on visibility from the proposed project plus the other reasonably foreseeable sources that may be issued permits in reliance on the SCAQMD’s internal accounts, including the sources permitted under SB 827 and the three potential power plants.

- *Climate Change*

The PEA quantifies the six greenhouse gases identified under AB 32 expected to be emitted by sources potentially eligible to be issued permits under Rules 1309.1 and 1304. The PEA also includes an analysis of cumulative greenhouse gas emissions attributed to the proposed project plus the greenhouse gas emissions from the other reasonably foreseeable sources that

may be issued permits in reliance on the SCAQMD’s internal accounts, including the projects permitted under SB 827 and the three potential power plants

- *Impact Analysis Assuming Full Use of Credits (Maximum Use Scenario)*

The proposed project has been designed so that it is not possible for all offsets in the beginning balance plus those deposited in future years to be used. The proposed project now includes a cap on the amount of offsets that can be used.

Nevertheless, mass emissions of criteria pollutants and modeled concentrations of ozone and particulate matter emissions were calculated assuming full use of the credits. From the modeled concentration, health effects from ozone and particulate matter impacts were determined. Finally, toxic impacts, visibility and greenhouse gases from the maximum use of the credits were calculated and presented in Chapter 8.

DOCUMENT FORMAT

State CEQA Guidelines outline the information required in an EIR, but allow the format of the document to vary [CEQA Guidelines §15120(a)]. The information in this PEA complies with CEQA Guidelines §15122 through §15131 and consists of the following:

Chapter 1: Introduction and Executive Summary

Chapter 2: Project Description

Chapter 3: Environmental Setting

Chapter 4: Direct Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Chapter 5: Indirect Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Chapter 6: Alternatives – Direct Impacts

Chapter 7: Alternatives – Indirect Impacts

Chapter 8: Responses to the Court’s Decision on Amended Rule 1309.1 and Rule 1315

Chapter 9: Acronyms

Chapter 10: References

Chapter 11: Contributors

Appendix A: Proposed Rule 1315

Appendix B: Notice of Preparation/Initial Study ; Comment Letters Received on the NOP/IS and Responses to Comments

Appendix C: Air Quality Analysis for SCAQMD Proposed Rule 1315

Appendix D: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Analysis

Appendix E: Historic Permit Data and NAICS Code Categorization

Appendix F: Primary Facility Categories Location Maps

Appendix G: [withdrawn]

Appendix H: Facilities Affected by Permit Moratorium

Appendix I: Modeling Files (available at SCAQMD)

CHAPTER 2

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Location

Background

Project Description

Project Objectives

Permits and Approvals

Other Issues Relevant to Project Description

PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed project consists of readopting Proposed Rule 1315 with specific modifications in response to a judgment in litigation which invalidated a prior version of the rule. If adopted by the SCAQMD's Governing Board, proposed Rule 1315 would become part of the SCAQMD's Regulation XIII – New Source Review rules, which regulate new and modified stationary sources of air pollution located within the SCAQMD's jurisdiction (i.e., the entire district).

The SCAQMD has jurisdiction over an area of 10,473 square miles, consisting of the four-county South Coast Air Basin (Basin) and the Riverside County portions of the Salton Sea Air Basin (SSAB) and the Mojave Desert Air Basin (MDAB). The Basin, which is a sub area of the SCAQMD's jurisdiction, is bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the west and the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mountains to the north and east. The 6,745 square-mile Basin includes all of Orange County and the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties. The Riverside County portions of the SSAB and MDAB are bounded by the San Jacinto Mountains to the west and span eastward up to the Palo Verde Valley. The federal nonattainment area (known as the Coachella Valley Planning Area) is a sub region of both Riverside County and the SSAB and is bounded by the San Jacinto Mountains to the west and the eastern boundary of the Coachella Valley to the east. The SCAQMD's jurisdictional area is depicted in Figure 2-1. The proposed project would be in effect in the entire area of the SCAQMD's jurisdiction.

BACKGROUND

Overview of the Federal Clean Air Act and the Requirement for a State Implementation Plan

The federal Clean Air Act (CAA), 42 U.S.C. §§ 7401 *et seq.*, establishes a comprehensive national regulatory scheme for controlling air pollution. The CAA requires the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for certain pollutants. The USEPA has set NAAQS for six “criteria pollutants”: ozone (O₃), particulate matter,¹ carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), and lead (Pb). The USEPA has made several recent amendments to the NAAQSs, including the adoption of: a new 24-hour standard for PM_{2.5} in 2006, a new 8-hour ozone standard, a new standard for lead in 2008, and new standards for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and sulfur dioxide (SO₂) in 2010.

¹ The USEPA has established NAAQSs for two types of particulate matter: PM₁₀ (inhalable coarse particulate matter, which ranges from 2.5 to 10 micrometers in diameter) and PM_{2.5} (fine particulate matter, which is less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter).

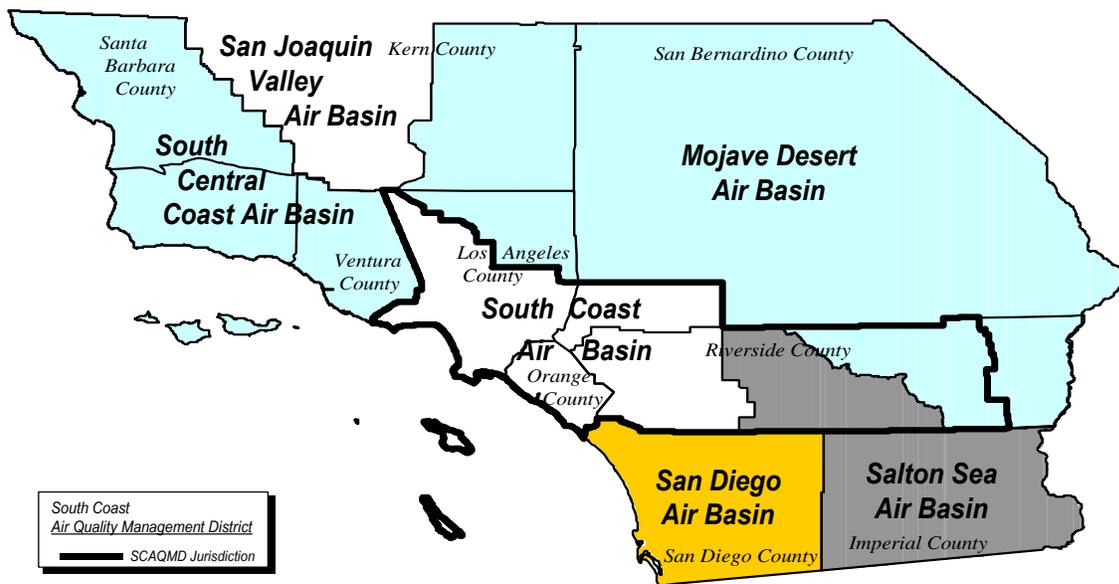


FIGURE 2-1

South Coast Air Quality Management District Boundaries

For planning purposes, the USEPA divides each state into air quality control regions and then designates those regions that do not meet the NAAQS for a particular air pollutant as a “nonattainment” region for that pollutant. There are two federal nonattainment regions within the SCAQMD’s jurisdiction. First, the Basin is currently designated as a federal nonattainment region for ozone, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5}. In addition, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) has recently recommended that the USEPA designate the portion of the Basin that is located within Los Angeles County as a federal nonattainment area for the new NAAQS for lead². Second, the Coachella Valley Planning Area, which is the portion of Riverside County that is located within the SSAB, is designated as a federal nonattainment region for ozone and PM₁₀. Based on monitoring data, the SCAQMD and CARB have submitted a request to the USEPA to redesignate both the Basin and Coachella Valley as federal attainment areas for PM₁₀.

Each state has the primary responsibility under the CAA for assuring air quality within its jurisdiction through the preparation and implementation of a “State Implementation Plan” (SIP), which identifies control measures to achieve and maintain compliance with the

² USEPA released a preliminary designation of nonattainment with the new 2008 lead National Ambient Air Quality Standard on June 1, 2010, which starts a 120-day public comment period. USEPA has indicated it will make a final designation of nonattainment with the 2008 lead standard by October 15, 2010.

NAAQS. The SCAQMD is responsible together with CARB and Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) for preparing and implementing the component of the California SIP that covers the SCAQMD’s jurisdictional area.

As part of this effort, the SCAQMD has adopted numerous rules and regulations to implement the CAA’s requirements, as well as a series of air quality management plans (AQMPs) that set forth policies, strategies and control measures for reducing emissions. The SCAQMD adopted a comprehensive AQMP update in 2007. The 2007 AQMP builds on prior plans and is specifically designed to achieve attainment with the NAAQS for ozone and PM_{2.5} in effect at the time of its adoption. The 2007 AQMP takes into account the growth that is projected in the region and is based on a comprehensive strategy aimed at controlling air pollution from all sources, including stationary sources, on-road and off-road mobile sources, and area sources. The AQMP incorporates significant new scientific data, primarily in the form of updated emissions inventories, ambient measurements, new meteorological episodes and new air quality modeling tools.

New Source Review and the Requirement for Offsets

Under the federal CAA, a SIP for a nonattainment area must include a “New Source Review” (NSR) permitting program for the construction and operation of new and modified “major” stationary sources of air emissions.³ These requirements do not apply to mobile sources such as cars, trucks and ships. The definition of what constitutes a “major” stationary source under the CAA depends on the extent to which the region in question is in nonattainment for a particular pollutant. The Basin is classified as an “extreme” nonattainment region for ozone and therefore the threshold for triggering the NSR requirements for ozone is lower than in the Coachella Valley, which is classified as a “severe” nonattainment area for ozone. It should be noted that the SCAQMD’s permitting requirements are broader than the federal NSR requirements in that the SCAQMD’s requirements apply to *all* stationary sources that would result in a net increase in emissions of any nonattainment pollutant, even if the source does not qualify as a “major” source under the CAA.

The CAA’s NSR permitting requirements are designed to ensure that the operation of new, modified, or relocated major stationary emission sources in nonattainment areas does not impede the attainment and maintenance of the NAAQS. Under the CAA, all local major NSR permitting programs for nonattainment areas must require the implementation of the lowest achievable emissions rate (LAER). LAER is the most stringent emissions limitation derived from either of the following: (1) the most stringent emissions limitation contained in any state’s SIP for the class or category of source at issue, unless it is demonstrated that such a limitation is not achievable; or (2) the most stringent emissions limitation achieved in practice by that class or source category.

In addition, all local NSR permitting programs for nonattainment areas must require that emissions increases from permitted major sources are “offset” by corresponding emissions

³ The CAA also establishes permitting requirements for major sources of emissions located in attainment regions, in order to prevent a significant deterioration of air quality in those areas.

reductions.⁴ An “offset” is a reduction of emissions in an amount equal to, or greater than, the emissions increase of the same pollutant from the permitted source. Offsets can be created when an operator reduces emissions by shutting down equipment or installing controls, or implementing permanent process changes resulting in emissions reductions that are not required. The specific quantity of the offset that is required under the CAA depends on the degree of nonattainment in the area in question. The SCAQMD’s offset requirements are discussed in greater detail below.

Overview of California Law

Similar to the federal CAA, the California Health & Safety Code (§§ 39000 *et seq*) requires the promulgation of California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) for certain pollutants. CARB has published CAAQS for the six criteria pollutants regulated under the federal CAA, and for three other pollutants (sulfates, hydrogen sulfide and vinyl sulfide). As with the federal CAA, an area that does not meet the CAAQS for a particular pollutant is designated as a state nonattainment area for that pollutant and the local air district must develop a plan to attain the relevant CAAQS. In general, the California standards are more protective than the corresponding federal standards.

CARB has published in its regulations the state law designations for attainment with the CAAQS. See 17 Cal. Code Regs. §§ 60200 *et seq*. The Basin, the SSAB and the MDAB have all been designated in their entirety as nonattainment areas for the CAAQS for ozone and PM10. See *id.* §§ 60201, 60205. The Basin also has been designated as a state nonattainment area for PM2.5. See *id.* § 60210. In addition, CARB has adopted new regulations that, if approved by the state Office of Administrative Law, would designate the Basin as a state nonattainment area for nitrogen dioxide and the Los Angeles County portion of the Basin as a state nonattainment area for lead. See CARB Resolution 10-17 (Mar. 25, 2010).

California law requires local air districts in nonattainment areas to implement a stationary source control program designed to achieve no net increase (NNI) in emissions of state nonattainment air pollutants from new or modified stationary sources exceeding specified emissions thresholds. As under the CAA, the applicable thresholds depend on the degree of nonattainment in the area in question.

Description of the SCAQMD’s NSR Permitting Program

Contents of Regulation XIII

The SCAQMD’s NSR program, which is codified in the SCAQMD’s “Regulation XIII,” is designed to meet the requirements of federal and state law.⁵ Each of the existing rules in

⁴ The NSR offset requirements are set forth in Section 173(c) of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. § 7503(c).

⁵ Separate New Source Review requirements for RECLAIM pollutants (NO_x and SO_x) at RECLAIM facilities are included in Rule 2005. RECLAIM (Regional Clean Air Incentives Market) is a cap and trade program consisting of the largest stationary sources of these pollutants, and Regulation XIII does not apply to these pollutants at RECLAIM sources.

Regulation XIII that collectively comprise the SCAQMD’s NSR program is summarized in the following bulleted items:

- Rule 1301 – General (adopted October 5, 1979, last amended December 7, 1995): Rule 1301 describes the purpose and applicability of Regulation XIII. As stated in Rule 1301, the purpose of the SCAQMD’s NSR program is to ensure that the operation of new, modified or relocated facilities does not interfere with progress in attaining the NAAQSs and the CAAQS, and that future economic growth within the district is not unnecessarily restricted. Rule 1301(a). A specific goal of the program “is to achieve no net increases from new or modified permitted sources of nonattainment air contaminants or their precursors.” *Id.* The program applies to the installation of a new source, or the modification of an existing source, that may cause emissions of any federal or state nonattainment air contaminant, any constituent identified by the USEPA as an ozone depleting compound, or ammonia. Rule 1301(b)(1).
- Rule 1302 – Definitions (adopted October 5, 1979, last amended December 6, 2002): Rule 1302 provides definitions for 42 terms and phrases used throughout Regulation XIII.
- Rule 1303 – Requirements (adopted October 5, 1979, last amended December 6, 2002): Rule 1303 presents the pre-construction review requirements that make up the core of SCAQMD’s NSR program.
 - The requirements include Best Available Control Technology (BACT) for new or modified sources that may cause an increase in emissions of any federal or state nonattainment air contaminant, any ozone depleting compound, or ammonia. Rule 1303(a). Under the SCAQMD regulations, BACT means the most stringent emissions limitation which: (1) has been achieved in practice for the category or class of source at issue; (2) is contained in any SIP approved by the USEPA for such category or class; or (3) is based on any other emissions limitation or technique that has been found by the SCAQMD to be technologically feasible and cost-effective. Rule 1302(h). For “major polluting facilities,”⁶ the BACT requirements must be at least as stringent as the federal LAER requirements under the CAA. Rule 1303(a)(2). With respect to other facilities, when updating BACT requirements to make them more stringent, the SCAQMD must consider economic and technological feasibility for the class or category of sources at issue. *Id.*

⁶ Under the SCAQMD’s regulations, a “major polluting facility” is: (1) any facility in the Basin that has the potential to emit 10 tons per year or more of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) or NO_x, or 100 tons of per year of oxides of sulfur (SO_x); 70 tons per year or more of PM₁₀; or 50 tons per year or more of CO; (2) any facility in the Riverside County portion of the SSAB that has the potential to emit 25 tons per year or more of VOCs or NO_x; 70 tons per year or more of PM₁₀; or 100 tons per year or more of CO or SO_x; or (3) any facility in the Riverside County portion of the MDAB under the SCAQMD’s jurisdiction that has the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of any of these compounds. See Rule 1302(s).

- Rule 1303(b)(1) also requires modeling to show that the new or modified source will not cause a violation, or make significantly worse an existing violation, of any NAAQS or CAAQS at any receptor location in the district.
- Rule 1303(b)(2) further requires that, unless there is an exemption under Rule 1304 (see below), emissions increases from the new or modified permitted source must be offset by one of two methods.
 - First, under Rule 1309 (see below), for projects that meet specified eligibility requirements, the applicant can use Emissions Reductions Credits (ERCs), which are created when an operator reduces emissions from a permitted facility. Once ERCs are created, operators may bank ERCs for their own subsequent use or for sale to other permit applicants.
 - Second, under Rule 1309.1 (see below), the SCAQMD may allocate credits from its “Priority Reserve” to offset emissions from “essential public services” and other specified “priority sources.” As described more fully below, the Priority Reserve is part of an internal “bank” or internal accounts of offsets that the SCAQMD accumulates primarily from “orphan” reductions and shutdowns which occur when an operator reduces emissions from a permitted facility but does not convert the emissions reduction into ERCs. This bank of offsets is referred to in the SCAQMD regulations, and this document, as the SCAQMD’s “internal offset accounts.”
- Rule 1303(b)(2)(A) specifies the required offset ratio in terms of the amount of emissions reductions that is needed to compensate for the increase in emissions from the permitted source. For facilities located in the Basin, the required offset ratios are 1.0-to-1.0 for allocations from the Priority Reserve⁷ and 1.2-to-1.0 for the use of ERCs. For facilities not in the Basin, the required offset ratios are 1.0-to-1.0 for allocations from the Priority Reserve; 1.2-to-1.0 for ERCs for emissions of VOCs, NO_x, SO_x, and PM10; and 1.0-to-1.0 for ERCs for emissions of CO. (Note: the district has achieved the California Ambient Air Quality standards for CO and has been designated as in attainment for the federal standards, so CO emissions are no longer required to be offset.)
- Rule 1303 also includes additional permitting requirements for “major polluting facilities” (as defined above) and “major modifications”⁸ at an existing major polluting facility. These requirements include an analysis of alternatives (this

⁷ Although the offset ratio for credits allocated from the SCAQMD’s Priority Reserve account is 1.0-to-1.0, this ratio is for accounting purposes of limiting the use of the Priority Reserve to the level authorized by Rule 1309.1 only and is not the offset ratio used for demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. If the facility accessing the Priority Reserve is a major source then the actual ratio of credits allocated from the SCAQMD’s federal offset accounts would be 1.2-to-1.0 for extreme nonattainment air contaminants and their precursors to comply with federal offset requirements.

⁸ Under the SCAQMD’s regulations, a “major modification” is a modification of a major polluting facility that will cause an increase of the facility’s potential to emit according to the following criteria: (a) for facilities in the Basin, one pound per day of more of VOCs or NO_x; (b) for facilities under the SCAQMD’s jurisdiction that are not in the Basin, 25 tons per year or more of VOCs or NO_x; or (c) for all facilities under the SCAQMD’s jurisdiction, 40 tons per year or more of SO_x, 15 tons per year or more of PM10, or 50 tons per year or more of CO. Rule 1302(r).

requirement may be satisfied through CEQA compliance), a demonstration by the applicant that its facilities in California comply with applicable air quality requirements, and modeling of plume visibility for certain sources of PM₁₀ or NO_x located near specified areas.

- Rule 1304 - Exemptions (adopted October 5, 1979, last amended June 14, 1996): Rule 1304 establishes exemptions from the offset requirements in Rule 1303 for the following categories of projects:
 - Replacement of a functionally identical source.
 - Replacement of electric utility steam boilers with specified types of equipment, as long as the new equipment has a maximum electric power rating that does not allow basinwide electricity generating capacity on a per-utility basis to increase.
 - Portable abrasive blasting equipment complying with all state laws.
 - Emergency standby equipment for nonutility electric power generation or any other emergency equipment as approved by the SCAQMD, provided the source does not operate more than 200 hours per year.
 - Air pollution control strategies (i.e., source modifications) for the sole purpose of reducing emissions.
 - Emergency operations performed under the jurisdiction of an authorized health office, fire protection officer, or other authorized public agency officer. Rule 1304 requires that a specific time limit be imposed for each emergency operation.
 - Portable equipment that is not located for more than 12 consecutive months at any one facility in the district. This exemption does not apply to portable internal combustion engines.
 - Portable internal combustion engines that are not located for more than 12 consecutive months at any one facility in the district. To qualify for this exemption, the emissions from the engine may not cause an exceedance of an ambient air quality standard and may not exceed specified limits for either VOCs, NO_x, SO_x, PM₁₀ or CO.
 - Intra-facility portable equipment meeting specified criteria where emissions from the equipment do not exceed specified emissions thresholds for any of the constituents listed in the bulleted item above.
 - Relocation of existing equipment, under the same operator or ownership, and provided that the potential to emit any air contaminant will not be greater at the new location than at the previous location when the source is operated at the same conditions as if current BACT were applied.
 - Concurrent facility modifications, which are modifications to a facility after the submittal of an application for a permit to construct, but before the start of operation. The modifications must result in a net emissions decrease and other conditions must also be satisfied.
 - Resource recovery and energy conservation projects.

- Regulatory compliance actions (i.e., modifications to comply with federal, state or SCAQMD pollution control requirements), provided there is no increase in the maximum rating of the equipment.
 - Regulatory compliance for essential public services.
 - Replacement of ozone depleting compounds (ODC), provided the replacement complies with the SCAQMD’s “ODC Replacement Guidelines” and meets other specified criteria.
 - Methyl bromide fumigation.
 - New and modified facilities with only minimal potential to emit (less than four tons per year of VOCs, NO_x, SO_x, or PM10 and less than 29 tons per year of CO).
- Rule 1306 – Emissions Calculations (adopted October 5, 1979, last amended December 6, 2002): Rule 1306 codifies the methodology for quantifying emissions increases and emissions reductions for Regulation XIII purposes (e.g., determining applicability of BACT, quantifying the amount of emission offsets required or the amount of ERCs to be banked), but is not applicable to the SCAQMD’s internal accounts.
 - Rule 1309 – Emission Reduction Credits and Short Term Credits (adopted September 10, 1982, last amended December 6, 2002): Rule 1309 sets forth the requirements for eligibility, registration, use and transfer of ERCs for use as offsets under Rule 1303(b)(2), but is not applicable to the SCAQMD’s internal accounts. Among other topics, the rule addresses the validation of past emissions decreases for use as ERCs; the application for an ERC for a new emissions reduction; interpollutant offsets; and inter-basin and inter-district offsets.
 - Rule 1309.1 – Priority Reserve (adopted June 28, 1990, last amended May 3, 2002⁹): Rule 1309.1 establishes the Priority Reserve, which is part of the SCAQMD’s internal accounts of emission offsets. The SCAQMD accumulates offsets in the Priority Reserve primarily from orphan shutdowns and reductions. The SCAQMD then allocates these offsets to meet offset requirements when issuing permits for “essential public services,” which are defined to include publicly owned or operated sewage treatment plants, prisons, police and firefighting facilities, schools, hospitals, landfill gas control or processing facilities, water delivery facilities, and public transit facilities. The SCAQMD also allocates offsets from the Priority Reserve when issuing permits for other specified priority sources, such as innovative technologies that result in lower emissions rates and experimental research activities designed to advance the state of the art. The rule requires that, before an eligible facility may use offsets from the Priority Reserve for a particular pollutant, the facility must first use any ERCs that it holds for that pollutant.

⁹ As explained below, subsequent amendments to Rule 1309.1 in 2006 were replaced by the 2007 amendments, which were invalidated as a result of litigation.

- Rule 1310 – Analysis and Reporting (adopted October 5, 1979, last amended December 7, 1995): Rule 1310 addresses the Executive Officer’s application completeness determinations, annual reports to the Governing Board regarding the effectiveness of Regulation XIII and public notice requirements for banking ERCs above specified threshold amounts.
- Rule 1313 – Permits to Operate (adopted October 5, 1979, last amended December 7, 1995): Rule 1313 exempts permit renewal, change of operator, or change in Rule 219 – Equipment Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II, from the SCAQMD’s NSR program, specifies that an application for a permit to operate a source that was constructed without a prior permit to construct is considered an application for a permit to construct for purposes of the SCAQMD’s NSR program, establishes a 90-day deadline for facility operators to provide emissions offsets requested by the Executive Officer for a permit to operate, provides a window of up to 90 days for a replacement source to operate concurrently with the source it is replacing, specifies the inclusion of NSR permit conditions on permits, and specifies that relaxing or removing a condition limiting mass emissions from a permit is subject to NSR if that condition limited the source’s obligations under NSR.
- Rule 1316 – Federal Major Modifications (Adopted December 2, 2005) Rule 1316 establishes that if a permit applicant demonstrates that a proposed modification to an existing stationary source would not constitute a Federal Major Modification (as defined in the USEPA’s regulations at 40 C.F.R. § 51.165) the proposed modification is exempt from the analysis of alternatives otherwise required by Rule 1303. Rule 1316 also allows applicants for major polluting facilities to apply for a plantwide applicability limit (PAL), which is a cap on facility-wide emissions of a particular pollutant that allows the operator to make modifications to the facility without triggering the alternatives requirement of Rule 1303, as long as the requirements for PALs are met and the cap is not exceeded.

The SCAQMD’s System for Tracking Offsets

1996 Tracking System

In 1996, the SCAQMD submitted its NSR program to CARB for approval, and incorporation into the California SIP. CARB then forwarded the SCAQMD’s NSR program to the USEPA for approval. The USEPA approved the SCAQMD’s NSR program as part of California’s SIP in December 1996. See 61 Fed. Reg. 64291 (December 4, 1996) (“Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plan for South Coast Air Quality Management District”). The preamble to USEPA’s December 1996 approval stated that SCAQMD would apply a tracking system to show in the aggregate that the SCAQMD (1) will provide for the necessary offsets to meet the CAA’s requirements, and (2) will provide offsets for facilities that are exempt under Rule 1304, which are not exempt under the CAA from the federal offset requirements. The SCAQMD implemented a tracking system for demonstrating equivalence between the SCAQMD and federal NSR programs.

As explained by the USEPA in its October 1996 Technical Support Document (TSD), the purpose of the tracking system is to “continuously show that in the aggregate the SCAQMD is able to provide for the necessary offsets required to meet the appropriate statutory offset ratio” (TSD, page 16). In other words, the tracking system is designed to show that offsets are sufficient in the aggregate to compensate for aggregate increases of emissions of nonattainment pollutants from sources in the district that are regulated by the CAA’s major source NSR requirements including a 1.2 to one offset ratio for VOC and NO_x. The USEPA concluded in the TSD and in its December 1996 Federal Register Notice that the SCAQMD’s NSR program was consistent with the provisions of the CAA, including the Act’s requirements for offsets.

Although SCAQMD Rule 1304 exempts certain types of projects from offset requirements, if they are federal major sources their emission increases are still subject to federal offset requirements pursuant to the CAA’s emission requirements. Additionally, specific essential public services and other high priority sources may obtain offsets from the SCAQMD’s Priority Reserve pursuant to SCAQMD Rule 1309.1. The NSR Tracking System accounts for offsets provided from the SCAQMD’s internal accounts to offset emissions increases from these types of sources.

Since 1996, as a part of the SCAQMD’s effort to track emissions offsets in its internal offset accounts, SCAQMD staff has prepared a series of reports that track credits and debits from August 1990 through July 2002 and present the remaining balances of credits in the SCAQMD’s federal and California offset accounts. These NSR tracking reports go back to the year 1990¹⁰ because that was the year when fundamental amendments were made to the SCAQMD’s Regulation XIII. A key source of credits in these tracking reports was orphan shutdowns of federal major sources (for purposes of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements) and of sources with potential to emit above California’s “no net increase” (NNI) applicability thresholds (for purposes of demonstrating equivalency with California NNI requirements). In other words, when a facility had previously reduced emissions by shutting down equipment or installing control equipment or implementing permanent process changes that were not required, but did not claim an ERC or had originally obtained its offset from SCAQMD, the SCAQMD allocated that reduction as a credit in its internal offset accounts. The USEPA’s 1996 approval of the SCAQMD NSR program confirmed its use of emissions reductions from orphan shutdowns as a source of offset credits. The USEPA also indicated that other appropriate credit sources

¹⁰ Prior to 1990 SCAQMD kept a running “NSR balance” for each facility with permitted stationary sources. The NSR balance included an entry for every increase and every decrease in emissions at a facility that resulted from a permit action since October, 1976, when the SCAQMD first implemented an NSR program. When the SCAQMD modified Regulation XIII in 1990, it discounted and carried forward into its internal accounts the pre-1990 NSR balance for facilities that had a “negative balance,” i.e., the decreases in emissions exceeded the cumulative increases at the facility.

included, for example, the “BACT discount¹¹” required by Regulation XIII (Rule 1306(c)) when a facility banks ERCs; and surplus emissions reductions, which occur when an offset is required under the SCAQMD regulations, but not under the CAA. In addition, USEPA confirmed that the internal bank would provide offsets for priority reserve sources under Rule 1309.1 and for facilities that are exempt under SCAQMD Rule 1304, but which are not exempt under the CAA from the federal offset requirements.

Changes to Tracking System

In 2002, the SCAQMD adopted a new Rule 1309.2 to provide for an “offset budget” for projects that do not qualify for Priority Reserve credits.¹² The rule was submitted to USEPA for approval as part of the California SIP, and during its review of that rule USEPA raised the issue of whether the SCAQMD had retained adequate documentation of certain emissions reductions that arose from shutdowns occurring before 1990. After an exhaustive internal review of its documentation, the SCAQMD established to USEPA’s satisfaction that its records supported many of the pre-1990 offset credits, and agreed to remove from its internal accounts those pre-1990 offset credits for which the SCAQMD no longer possessed sufficient documentation.

Removing these offset credits reduced the balance of offsets in the SCAQMD’s internal offset accounts. To counteract this reduction, the SCAQMD proposed in 2006 to revise its offset tracking system, to, among other things, account for a set of emissions reductions it had not previously tracked as part of its federal NSR program: offsets from orphan shutdowns and reductions from federal minor sources. The SCAQMD’s federal NSR program had previously tracked offsets from orphan shutdowns and reductions of federal major sources. The USEPA approved the revised tracking system in April 2006, including the use by the SCAQMD of previously unclaimed orphan shutdown credits.¹³

During its review, the USEPA also requested that the SCAQMD describe its internal offset tracking system in a rule. The SCAQMD began developing new Rule 1315 for this purpose and in September 2006, adopted Rule 1315.

¹¹ The BACT discount serves to reduce the amount of the ERC that may be claimed when a facility curtails or reduces or ceases emissions. In particular, instead of obtaining an ERC for the amount of the actual reduction in emissions, the facility may claim an ERC under the SCAQMD’s regulations only for the amount of the reduction that would have occurred if the facility was equipped with then-current BACT at the time the reduction occurred. The CAA does not require this discount, but USEPA later indicated that the BACT discount operated as a substitute for USEPA’s requirement that ERCs be shown to be “surplus at the time of use” and therefore could not be used to generate offsets, unless the discount is demonstrated to exceed the reductions that would be required by SCAQMD rules in the SIP scheduled to be adopted in the following year.

¹² As indicated below, the SCAQMD rescinded Rule 1309.2 in February 2010. The amendments to Rule 1309.2 that were previously proposed for consideration in this EA have accordingly been withdrawn.

¹³ The various changes that the SCAQMD proposed in 2006 to its pre-existing emissions offset tracking system are documented in a submittal to the USEPA in February 2006. See SCAQMD’s Revised NSR Offset Tracking System, February 23, 2006. These changes were approved in a letter from Deborah Jordan, USEPA, to Dr. Barry Wallerstein, SCAQMD, April 11, 2006, re “Proposed NSR Offset Tracking System.”

Litigation Challenging the Adoption of Rule 1315 and Amendment of 1309.1

The SCAQMD adopted Rule 1315 describing its internal offset trucking system on September 8, 2006. The SCAQMD also adopted amendments to Rule 1309.1 at the same time to allow new power plants applying for a permit to qualify for offsets from the SCAQMD's Priority Reserve upon payment of mitigation fees. These amendments to Rule 1309.1 were proposed to apply for a limited period of time in recognition of the potential for an energy crisis and of the extreme difficulty such facilities faced in attempting to find ERCs on the open market.

The SCAQMD initially determined that its actions in adopting Rule 1315 and amending Rule 1309.1 were exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act. But a suit was filed in state court to challenge these rules alleging that a CEQA review was required. [*Natural Resources Defense Council, et al. v. South Coast Air Quality Management District, et al.*, Los Angeles Superior Court No. BS105728.] As a result of the lawsuit, the SCAQMD decided not to proceed on the basis of a CEQA exemption and instead to prepare a Program Environmental Assessment (PEA). After completing the PEA, in 2007 the SCAQMD readopted Rule 1315 and the amendments to Rule 1309.1 relating to power plants.

A second lawsuit was then filed to challenge the adequacy of the PEA under CEQA. [*Natural Resources Defense Council v. South Coast Air Quality Management District*, Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. BS 110792 (case filed Aug. 31, 2007)]. The court upheld the Petitioners' claims that the PEA was not adequate in certain respects. In July 2008, the court issued an order vacating the SCAQMD's approval of Rule 1315 and the amendments to Rule 1309.1, and "enjoined the SCAQMD from undertaking any action to further implement these rules pending CEQA compliance."

The SCAQMD is now undertaking environmental review under CEQA of its proposed adoption of a revised version of Rule 1315, as contemplated by the court's order.

The SCAQMD is not proposing to readopt any amendments to Rule 1309.1. As a result, the former amendments to Rule 1309.1 relating to power plants are not part of the proposed project. Instead, the SCAQMD will keep in place the current version of Rule 1309.1, as last amended in 2002.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project consists of adopting a revised version of Rule 1315. The major components of proposed Rule 1315 are briefly summarized in the following subsections. A complete copy of proposed Rule 1315 can be found in Appendix A.

Proposed Rule 1315

Proposed Rule 1315 would ensure that exempt sources under Rule 1304 and essential public services and other projects that qualify for Priority Reserve offsets under Rule 1309.1 are fully offset to the extent required by federal law by valid emission reductions from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. The proposed rule would achieve this by specifying

what types of reductions are eligible to be credited as offsets to SCAQMD’s internal accounts and how those reductions are tracked.

The proposed rule would provide for the use of certain types of offsets that previously had not been accounted for in the SCAQMD’s federal tracking system.¹⁴ In addition, the proposed rule provides for annual demonstrations of equivalency with federal offset requirements, as discussed below.

The proposed rule would require debits from the SCAQMD’s internal accounts for emissions offsets allocated from the Priority Reserve under Rule 1309.1 and for increased emissions from sources permitted under exemptions from the offset requirements under Rule 1304.

Proposed Rule 1315 provides for offsets to be credited to the SCAQMD’s internal accounts for the following:

- Orphan shutdowns and orphan reductions, including from minor federal sources. See Proposed Rule 1315(c)(3)(A)(i), (ii).
- ERCs provided as emissions offsets for sources located at federal minor facilities. See Proposed Rule 1315(c)(3)(A)(iii).
- The difference between the quantity of ERCs provided for a source located at a major polluting facility at a 1.2-to-1.0 ratio (see Rule 1303(b)(2)(A)), and the quantity of ERCs required to offset emissions at a 1:0-to-1:0 ratio pursuant to the CAA. See Proposed Rule 1315(c)(3)(A)(iv).
- The amount of emissions reductions associated with a facility’s NSR balance¹⁵ or Community Bank¹⁶ allocations that are deducted from an emission reduction

¹⁴ Proposed Rule 1315 provides for SCAQMD to recognize for federal NSR purposes: emission reductions from: federal minor source “orphan shutdowns” and “orphan reductions;” federal minor sources where the source provides an ERC under the SCAQMD regulations, but where no offset is required under the CAA; and, the difference between emissions reductions provided at an offset ratio of 1.2-to-1.0 and a ratio of 1.0 to 1.0 for pollutants where the CAA requires offsets of only 1.0-to-1.0. Many, but not all, of the sources of offset credits that had not previously been accounted for in federal tracking were previously tracked for purposes of demonstrating equivalency with California “No Net Increase” (NNI) requirements. Specifically, shutdowns and reductions from minor sources, regardless of how small, were tracked for state purposes for VOC and NO_x. Shutdowns and reductions from minor sources of CO, PM₁₀ and SO_x were tracked for state purposes if emissions were 15 tons per year or more, the threshold for state NNI tracking.

¹⁵ The SCAQMD’s regulations define “NSR balance” as the sum of emissions increases, decreases, and offsets as listed in district records for a facility. Under no circumstances shall the NSR balance for a facility be greater than the facility’s potential to emit or less than zero. See Rule 1302(y).

¹⁶ The Community Bank previously provided a source of offsets from the SCAQMD’s internal accounts, under a prior version of Rule 1309.1, to relatively low-emitting facilities (i.e., facilities with a total potential to emit of either less than two tons per year of each air contaminant or less than specified daily amounts for each air contaminant). The Community Bank provisions in the 1990 version of Rule 1309.1 also specified the amounts of credits available for each nonattainment or precursor pollutant required to be offset pursuant to federal regulations on a daily and monthly basis. These offsets became unavailable to applications deemed complete after adoption of the December 7, 1995 amendments to Rule 1309.1 – Priority Reserve, which eliminated the Community Bank.

quantified during the Executive Officer’s evaluation of an ERC banking application. See Proposed Rule 1315(c)(3)(A)(v).

- The difference between the reduction in daily emissions that is actually achieved and the reduction in daily emissions as calculated with the BACT adjustment required by Rule 1306(c) when a facility reduces emissions and applies for an ERC.¹⁷ See Proposed Rule 1315(c)(3)(A)(vi).

For offsets resulting from orphan shutdowns or reductions, credit is taken for eighty percent of the permitted emission levels. The reason for this procedure is that it is estimated that, on average, facilities operate at approximately 80 percent of permitted levels.

Proposed Rule 1315 would specify procedures to be followed by the Executive Officer to make annual demonstrations that the SCAQMD’s NSR program, in the aggregate, satisfies federal offset requirements for major sources under Clean Air Act §173. Under proposed Rule 1315, SCAQMD will track annually all eligible offsets credited to the SCAQMD internal offset accounts. The amount of offsets needed for federal major sources relying on the SCAQMD internal offset accounts to meet the federal NSR requirements will be debited from the offset accounts.

In a significant change from the 2007 version of the Rule 1315, proposed Rule 1315 provides for an overall cumulative annual cap, for each pollutant, on the cumulative net emission increases that can be offset from the SCAQMD’s internal offset accounts. This is referred to as a CEQA “backstop” measure and establishes pollutant-specific limits on cumulative net emissions increases, based on the growth projection in the SCAQMD’s 2007 AQMP for stationary sources eligible to obtain offsets from the Priority Reserve or eligible for offset exemptions. If one of these limits is exceeded, the SCAQMD must cease issuing permits for sources that rely on the Rule 1309.1 Priority Reserve or the Rule 1304 exemption for the relevant pollutant. This will ensure that the net emission increase, if any, attributable to proposed Rule 1315 will not exceed the emissions forecasted in this PEA.

Specific components of proposed Rule 1315 are briefly summarized below.

Purpose (subdivision a)

The purpose of this rule is the following:

- Maintain the ability to continue to issue permits to major sources that obtain offset credits from the Priority Reserve under Rule 1309.1 and/or are exempt from offsets under Rule 1304 [paragraph (a)(1)];

¹⁷ This emission reduction credit applies where the SCAQMD demonstrates, and the USEPA concurs, that the reduction as calculated with the BACT adjustment exceeds what would be required under approved SIP rules and rules scheduled for approval by the SCAQMD in the following year’s rule cycle. See Proposed Rule 1315(c)(3)(A)(vi).

- Memorialize in rule form the procedures used to establish NSR program equivalency with federal NSR offset requirements for such major sources [subparagraph (a)(2)(A)]; and
- Demonstrate that sufficient emission reductions, including previously-untracked emission reductions, exist beyond federal regulatory requirements, and could be used as offsets to establish that the SCAQMD’s NSR program is equivalent to federal NSR offset requirements for major sources exempt under Rules 1304 and/or eligible for offsets from the Priority Reserve under Rule 1309.1 [subparagraph (a)(2)(B)].

Definitions (subdivision b)

Key definitions in PR 1315 include the following:

- “Community Bank” [paragraph (b)(1)]: As indicated above, the Community Bank previously provided a source of offsets from the SCAQMD’s internal accounts to relatively low-emitting facilities (i.e., facilities with a total potential to emit of either less than two tons per year of each air contaminant or less than specified daily amounts for each air contaminant);
- Net Emission Increase [paragraph (b)(2)]: For any given nonattainment air contaminant, the aggregate increase in potential to emit from permitted major and minor stationary sources, less the aggregate emissions reduction;
- Offset Ratio [paragraph (b)(3)]: A ratio of the quantity of offset credits provided to the increase of potential emissions requiring offsets;
- Orphan Reduction [paragraph (b)(4)]: Any reduction in actual emissions from a permitted source within SCAQMD resulting from a physical change to the source and/or a change to the method of operation of the source provided the change is reflected in a revised permit for the source and provided the reduction is not otherwise required by rule, regulation, law, approved AQMP control measure or the SIP, and does not result in issuance of an ERC;
- Orphan Shutdown [paragraph (b)(5)]: Any reduction in actual emissions from a permitted source within SCAQMD resulting from removal of the source from service and inactivation of the permit without subsequent reinstatement of the permit, provided the reduction is not otherwise required by rule, regulation, law, approved AQMP control measure or the SIP, and does not result in issuance of an ERC;
- Priority Reserve [paragraph (b)(6)]: A reserve of offsets available to specified priority sources; and
- Shortfall [paragraph (b)(7)]: A negative net balance in any offset account,

Offset Accounts for Federal NSR Equivalency (subdivision c)

- The Executive Officer shall maintain a separate offset account for each federal nonattainment air contaminant that is subject to federal NSR offset requirements (federal offset account). The initial offset account balances as of October 1, 1990 for each air contaminant are listed in Table A [paragraph (c)(1)], as set forth in Table 2-1.

TABLE 2-1
Initial SCAQMD Offset Account Balances

Air Contaminant	Initial Account Balance (tons per day)
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	38.46
Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x)	23.92
Sulfur Oxides (SO _x)	8.04
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	8.45
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	2.67

- The Executive Officer shall track and debit from the offset accounts the eligible types of offset allocations or exemptions (e.g. Priority Reserve, Community Bank, and Rule 1304 exemptions) located at major polluting facilities not exempt from federal offset requirements [paragraph (c)(2)];
- The Executive Officer shall track and credit the eligible types of emission reductions (e.g., orphan shutdowns, orphan reductions, ERCs provided for sources located at minor facilities, etc.) that have occurred since October 1, 1990 to the SCAQMD offset accounts [subparagraph (c)(3)(A)].
- The Executive Officer shall deposit emission reductions into the SCAQMD offset accounts according to procedures that make the credits real, quantifiable, permanent and enforceable. For orphan shutdowns and reductions as provided for in subparagraphs (c)(3)(A)(i) and (c)(3)(A)(ii), the entire amount of the emissions reduction is not credited to the SCAQMD's internal accounts; rather, the amount of the credit is 80 percent of the total change in the source's NSR permitted emission levels. For other types of credits as provided for in subparagraphs (c)(3)(A)(iii) through (vi) (e.g., ERCs provided for sources located at minor facilities; the difference between the quantity of ERCs provided for a source located at a major polluting facility at a 1.2-to-1.0 ratio, and the quantity of ERCs required to offset emissions at a 1:0-to-1:0 ratio pursuant to the CAA; etc.), the full amount of the credit is allocated to the SCAQMD's internal accounts [subparagraph (c)(3)(B)].

- The Executive Officer may choose not to track all potential sources of credits if it is determined that sufficient credits remain in the SCAQMD offset accounts to demonstrate equivalency for each reporting period [subparagraph (c)(3)(C)].
- All unused orphan shutdown and orphan reduction credits in the federal offset accounts shall be discounted annually, based on the percentage reduction in overall permitted emissions that are projected to be achieved as a result of the implementation of control requirements that became effective for that pollutant during the previous calendar year [paragraph (c)(4)]. This provision is designed to make sure that credits from orphan sources are adjusted each year to account for the most recent control measures and to assure that the offsets in the SCAQMD's internal accounts remain "surplus at the time of use" pursuant to USEPA policy.

Net Emissions Increases (subdivision d)

- All increases in potential to emit that occur at minor sources pursuant to Rule 1304 and Rule 1309.1 do not constitute debits from the SCAQMD offset accounts; however, these increases are tracked to ensure that the overall limits for cumulative net increases in emissions are not exceeded as specified in subdivision (h) for purposes of the CEQA backstop [paragraph (d)(1)].
- The cumulative net emission increase of each nonattainment air contaminant from use of offsets by major and minor sources shall be calculated and tracked through the end of the 2010 reporting period, and through the end of each subsequent tracking period, by no later than the Final Determination of Equivalency (FDE, which is described below) completion deadline for each period [paragraph (d)(2)].
- Cumulative net emission increases from use of offsets by major and minor sources shall be included in the Executive Officer's report to the Governing Board of each FDE commencing with the FDE for the 2010 reporting period. When the Executive Officer reports the credit accounting elements identified in paragraph (c)(3) with the PDE for the subsequent reporting period, the Executive Officer shall report the cumulative net emission increases for the same air contaminant, with the PDE for the subsequent reporting period [paragraph (d)(3)]. Net emission increases are not an element of the FDE. Net emission increases include both major and minor emission sources. The determination of equivalency with federal offset requirements only applies to major sources. Therefore, the net emissions increases are not part of the determination of equivalency with federal requirements, but are part of the CEQA backstop.

Federal NSR Equivalency Determination Reports (subdivision e)

- In order to monitor equivalency, the Executive Officer shall aggregate and track offsets debited from and offsets provided to the SCAQMD offset accounts into specific reporting periods [paragraph (e)(1)].
- Commencing with the calendar year 2009 reporting period, the Executive Officer shall, no later than twelve months after the completion of the reporting period,

complete a PDE to show equivalence with federal nonattainment NSR offset requirements [paragraph (e)(2)].

- Commencing with the calendar year 2009 reporting period, the Executive Officer shall, no later than eighteen months after the completion of the reporting period, complete an FDE to show equivalence with federal nonattainment NSR offset requirements accounting for both debits and credits during the subject reporting period for any account(s) for which the PDE did not demonstrate equivalence [paragraph (e)(3)].
- In lieu of preparing both a PDE and FDE for a single reporting period, the Executive Officer may opt to include the PDE in the FDE for the same reporting period [paragraph (e)(4)].

Projections of Offset Account Balances and Net Emission Increases (subdivision f)

- Each PDE and FDE report the Executive Officer prepares and presents to the Governing Board and USEPA shall also include projections of the SCAQMD offset account balances at the end of each of the two subsequent reporting periods; projections of the SCAQMD offset accounts are based upon the average of the total annual debits and average of total annual credits for the five most recent reporting periods [paragraph (f)(1)].
- Projections of the cumulative net emission increases at the end of each of the two subsequent reporting periods shall be included in each PDE report and each FDE report commencing with the reports analyzing the 2010 reporting period [paragraph (f)(2)]. Although these projections are reported as part of the PDEs and FDEs, they are separate from the determination of equivalency.

Equivalency Backstop Provisions (subdivision g)

- The Executive Officer shall discontinue funding the Priority Reserve for any air contaminant that the most recent FDE has demonstrated does not have a positive balance in its SCAQMD offset account. The Executive Officer may resume funding the Priority Reserve upon completion of an FDE demonstrating that the shortfall no longer exists [subparagraph (g)(1)(A)].
- If an FDE shows a shortfall (i.e., negative balance) for any air contaminant, the Executive Officer shall discontinue issuing permits to construct or operate any major sources that rely on new offset account debits resulting from the use of Rule 1304 exemptions or Priority Reserve offsets from Rule 1309.1. The Executive Officer may resume issuance of such permits upon completion of an FDE demonstrating that the shortfall no longer exists [subparagraph (g)(1)(B)].
- If an FDE demonstrates that a shortfall exists in any of the SCAQMD offset accounts or a subdivision (f) projection predicts a shortfall, the Executive Officer shall prepare a report to the Governing Board recommending implementation of

one or more backstop provisions as needed to correct the shortfall or demonstrating that the backstop provisions are not necessary by demonstrating continued compliance with federal NSR offset requirements on an aggregate basis [paragraph (g)(2)].

California Environmental Quality Act Backstop Provisions (subdivision h)

- If the cumulative net emission increase of a nonattainment air contaminant exceeds the threshold for that air contaminant, as set forth in Table B, the Executive Officer shall discontinue issuing permits to construct and permits to operate that rely on new offset account debits resulting from the use of Rule 1304 exemptions or Priority Reserve offsets from Rule 1309.1 for that air contaminant [paragraph (h)(1)].
- The cumulative net emission increase thresholds are established based upon the growth assumptions in the approved 2007 Air Quality Management Plan through December of 2010 and each subsequent year through 2030 [paragraph (h)(2)].

State Implementation Plan Submittals (subdivision i)

- Subparagraphs (b)(2) and (f)(2), and subdivisions (d), (h), (i) and (j), as these provisions are described above, will not be submitted for inclusion in the California State Implementation Plan. The purpose of this subdivision is to assure that only the method for demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements is included in the federally-approved state implementation plan. The CEQA backstop is based on state law requirements and is not a part of the federal equivalency demonstration.

Sunset Date for Permit Issuance (subdivision j)

- This rule shall expire on January 1, 2031.

Please refer to Appendix A for the text of Proposed Rule 1315.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

CEQA Guidelines §15124(b) requires the project description to include a statement of objectives sought by the proposed project, including the underlying purpose of the proposed project. Compatibility with project objectives is one criterion for selecting a range of reasonable project alternatives and provides a standard against which to measure project alternatives. The project objectives identified in the following bullet points have been developed: (1) in compliance with CEQA Guidelines §15124(b); (2) to be consistent with policy objectives of the SCAQMD's New Source Review program; and (3) to address the Los Angeles Superior Court's judgment in the litigation relating to the September 2007 adoption of Rule 1315 and amendments to Rule 1309.1. The project objectives are as follows:

- Maintain the SCAQMD’s ability to continue to administer its new source review program for major and minor sources for facility modernization and to accommodate population growth through implementation of Rule 1304 and Rule 1309.1. SCAQMD’s policy objectives include allowing the permitting system to operate in order to: 1) allow facility modernization which will increase efficiency and reduce air pollution, 2) allow facilities to install pollution control equipment, 3) allow emergency equipment to be installed, 4) allow permitting of equipment necessary for essential public services and small emitters, 5) allow operation of portable equipment and other sources determined as a policy matter to be exempt from offsets or eligible for Priority Reserve credits, and 6) take into account environmental and socioeconomic benefits as well as environmental and socioeconomic impacts;
- Memorialize in rule form the accounting procedures the SCAQMD uses to establish equivalency of SCAQMD’s New Source Review program with federal offset requirements, and ensure that valid offsets are projected to be available in SCAQMD internal offset accounts before a major source relying on such offsets is permitted thus assuring that increases in emissions resulting from such sources are fully offset; and
- Recognize sufficient previously-unused emission reductions that are beyond those required by applicable regulatory requirements in order to demonstrate federal equivalency for major sources that are exempt under Rule 1304 or that are allocated credits from the Priority Reserve under Rule 1309.1.

PERMITS AND APPROVALS

If the SCAQMD Governing Board adopts proposed Rule 1315, CARB must then determine whether to approve the rule and submit it to the USEPA for federal approval under the CAA. This decision has been held not to be an action subject to CEQA. There are no other public agencies with discretionary approval over the proposed project, i.e., approval of proposed Rule 1315. Therefore, no other permits or approvals are required for the proposed project.

Specific future projects that may seek permits from the SCAQMD under a Rule 1304 exemption, or that may seek offsets from the Priority Reserve under Rule 1309.1, would be subject to discretionary approvals by those public agencies that have approval authority over such projects. The lead agency with the principal authority for approving each particular future project would be responsible for conducting CEQA review for the project which would be conducted at the time the project is proposed for that agency’s approval.

OTHER ISSUES RELEVANT TO PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Legislative Requirements for Use of Credits in Internal Offset Accounts

Following the entry of the judgment in *Natural Resources Defense Council v. South Coast Air Quality Management District* (Los Angeles County Superior Court Case No. BS 110792) in November 2008, the SCAQMD declared a Permit Moratorium under which the SCAQMD suspended issuance of permits for sources that relied on Priority Reserve internal

account offsets pursuant to Rule 1309.1, and permits using the exemptions from offset requirements found in Rule 1304, because both of these types of permits relied on offsets in the SCAQMD's internal accounts. The judgment had the effect of preventing the SCAQMD from using any of the newly-tracked types of offsets in the internal accounts, primarily minor source orphan shutdowns. As a result of the Permit Moratorium, many essential public service projects and projects seeking an exemption pursuant to Rule 1304, some of which are considered to be environmentally beneficial projects such as replacing equipment with new, cleaner equipment, could not go forward. In addition, the court decision invalidated the prior amendments to Rule 1309.1 which would have allowed qualified power plants access to internal account offsets, upon payment of a mitigation fee. Given the extreme difficulty of finding the necessary types and amounts of ERCs on the open market, new power plants also could not go forward as a result of the judgment.

In response to the court's decision, and its effect on the projects described above, in 2009 Sen. Rod Wright proposed legislation, SB 696, which in early versions would have allowed access to the internal accounts for essential public services, Rule 1304 exempt sources, and specified power plants. Through the legislative process, the bill was ultimately replaced by SB 827, which allowed access to internal offset accounts only for facilities exempt from offsets pursuant to Rule 1304 (as amended June 14, 1996) and essential public service Priority Reserve projects pursuant to Rule 1309.1 (as amended May 3, 2002). Under this legislation, the SCAQMD was required to use internal account offsets, including minor source shutdowns and reductions occurring since 1990, for these two categories of projects, notwithstanding the Superior Court decision. The bill was signed by Governor Schwarzenegger on October 11, 2009, and became effective on January 1, 2010 (Health & Safety Code §40440.13). The SCAQMD began implementing SB 827 on January 2, 2010, and issued over 1,300 permits that had been held up in the permit moratorium, some for over a year. SB 827 sunsets on May 1, 2012.

Also during the 2009 legislative session, Assemblymember V. Manuel Perez proposed legislation, AB 1318, requiring that qualified electrical generating facilities be provided with offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts (Health & Safety Code §40440.14). This bill also was signed by the Governor on October 11, 2009, and became effective January 1, 2010. Based on the eligibility criteria in the bill, the only power plant that foreseeably could qualify for offsets under the bill is the proposed CPV Sentinel Energy Project, proposed to be located in Desert Hot Springs, California, which is outside the South Coast Air Basin, but still within the district. AB 1318 sunsets on January 1, 2012.

Implementation of these statutes is not a part of the proposed project and does not depend on the proposed project. The SCAQMD may continue to issue permits to exempt sources under Rule 1304, and essential public services under Rule 1309.1, until SB 827 sunsets in May 2012. Similarly, the statutory provisions regarding transfer of internal account offsets to

CPV Sentinel pursuant to AB 1318 remain in effect until AB 1318 sunsets in January 2012.¹⁸

There is pending legislation, Senate Bill 388 (Calderon) that is a carbon copy of AB 1318, except that instead of providing offsets to CPV Sentinel, it would provide offsets to the Walnut Creek Mission Energy project. The bill was held on the Senate floor on the last day of the 2009 legislative session, making it a two-year bill, which can be considered for passage in the 2010 legislative session. The bill has not been adopted by either house of the California Legislature. SB 388 proposes to sunset on January 1, 2013.

In addition to these two power plants (CPV Sentinel and the Walnut Creek Mission Energy project), a third power plant – the NRG El Segundo Repowering project – was anticipated to be the subject of legislation mirroring AB 1318 and SB 388. More recently, the El Segundo plant applied for and received an exemption from the offset requirements under SCAQMD Rule 1304(a)(2), which covers electric utility steam boiler replacement. Because the El Segundo project meets the requirements of Rule 1304, it was one of the facilities allowed under SB 827. However, when preparation of the PEA commenced, it was possible that the El Segundo project would be permitted under legislation specific to that project, similar to the other two power plant projects discussed above. Thus, for purposes of analysis, this PEA discusses the impacts of the El Segundo project along with the impacts of the other two power plants. . All three of these power plant projects are considered foreseeable future projects that could contribute to cumulative impacts and, therefore, the cumulative impacts of the power plant projects are included in this PEA.

As provided in SB 827, the SCAQMD will continue to issue permits to exempt sources under Rule 1304 and essential public services under Rule 1309.1 in accordance with the provisions of SB 827, “until a new tracking system is approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.” As noted above, permits issued pursuant to SB 827 are not part of, nor are they dependent upon, the proposed project (i.e., adoption of proposed Rule 1315). However, it is unknown exactly when USEPA will approve the Rule 1315 tracking system, assuming proposed Rule 1315 is adopted and this PEA is certified. For that reason, this PEA’s impact analysis evaluates the impacts of using internal account offsets for sources approved under Rule 1304 and Rule 1309.1 as of July 2010. This approach will have the effect of applying the impact analysis to some permits that will be issued under SB 827 between July 2010 and the date the USEPA approves the tracking system in proposed Rule 1315. Although this approach will overstate the project related impacts to some degree, it will ensure that project impacts are fully accounted for from the date Rule 1315 takes effect.

¹⁸ SB 827 and AB 1318 were the subject of litigation (*California Communities Against Toxics v. South Coast Air Quality Management District*, Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. BS 124264, action filed Dec. 30, 2009). On June 18, 2010 the court issued a ruling granting judgment on the pleadings in favor of SCAQMD on all claims in the case. However, plaintiffs have appealed that decision, although there is no order preventing implementation of the bills.

Rescission Of Former Rule 1309.2 And Deletion Of Proposed Amendments To Rule 1309.2 From The Proposed Project

The Notice of Preparation for this PEA indicated that the PEA would address proposed amendments to Rule 1309.2. Rule 1309.2, which was adopted on December 6, 2002, provided for creation of an Offset Budget. Upon approval by the USEPA, Rule 1309.2 would have allowed projects that did not qualify for Priority Reserve credits to use offsets from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts under certain specified circumstances. The Rule has not been approved by the EPA, and was rescinded by the SCAQMD Governing Board on February 5, 2010. Accordingly, the amendments to Rule 1309.2 which were previously proposed have been withdrawn, and those previously-proposed amendments are not discussed further in this PEA.

CHAPTER 3

EXISTING SETTING

Introduction

Aesthetics

Agricultural Resources

Air Quality

Biological Resources

Cultural Resources

Energy

Geology and Soils

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Hydrology and Water Quality

Land Use and Planning

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SUBCHAPTER 3.0

EXISTING SETTING - INTRODUCTION

Introduction

INTRODUCTION

CEQA Guidelines Section 15360 (Public Resources Code Section 21060.5) defines “environment” as “the physical conditions that exist within the area which will be affected by a proposed project including land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, ambient noise, and objects of historical or aesthetic significance.” According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15125, a CEQA document must include a description of the physical environment in the vicinity of the project, as it exists at the time the Notice of Preparation (NOP) is published from both a local and regional perspective. Since this is a programmatic document that covers the SCAQMD’s entire jurisdiction, the existing setting for each category of impact is described on a regional level.

The following subchapters present the existing settings for the environmental topics of concern identified in the Initial Study for the proposed project. In addition, topic areas that were initially found to be less than significant or were found to have no impact, are now included for analysis and existing setting discussions have been prepared.

SUBCHAPTER 3.1

EXISTING SETTING - AESTHETICS

Introduction

Environmental Setting

Regulatory Setting

INTRODUCTION

In previous litigation on Rule 1315, the Los Angeles County Superior Court issued a writ of mandate ordering the SCAQMD to, *inter alia*, set aside its August 2007 adoption of Rule 1315 and amended Rule 1309.1 (“the 2007 Project”). The Court held that the SCAQMD violated CEQA in adopting the rules. In particular, the Court concluded that the 2007 PEA did not address the visual degradation of allowing new pollution into the air of the Basin. Visual character of the sky or visibility, is a manifestation of air quality, i.e., the worse the air quality the more visibility is adversely affected. Because of the direct relationship between visibility and air quality, this topic is addressed in detail in Subchapter 3.3, baseline; Subchapter 4.1, direct project-specific impacts; and Chapter 6, direct impacts from the project alternatives.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

This environmental setting subchapter describes the aesthetics resources settings that may be adversely affected by the proposed project. Specifically, this environmental setting subchapter describes visual character and quality, visual resources, scenic highways, and coastal zones within the district.

Visual Character and Quality

Visual character and quality are defined by the built and natural environment. The **visual character** of a view is descriptive cataloguing of underlying landforms and landcover including the topography, general land use patterns, scale, form, and the presence of natural areas. Urban features, such as structures, roads, utility lines, and other development associated with human activities also help to define visual character. **Visual quality** is an evaluative appraisal of the aesthetics of a view and is established using a well-established approach to visual analysis adopted from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) based upon the relative degree of vividness, intactness, and unity found within the visual setting, as defined in the following bullet points.¹

- Vividness is the visual power or memorability of landscape components as they combine in striking and distinctive patterns.
- Intactness is the visual integrity of the landscape and its freedom from encroaching elements; this factor can be present in well-kept urban and rural landscapes, as well as in natural settings.
- Unity is the degree to which the visual resources of the landscape join together to form a coherent, harmonious visual pattern. Unity refers to the compositional harmony or inter-compatibility between landscape elements.

Each of the three criteria is independent and intended to evaluate one aspect of visual quality; however, no one criterion considered alone equates to visual quality.

¹Federal Highway Administration, Visual Impact Assessment for Highway Projects, 1981.

The perception of visual quality can vary significantly among viewers depending on their level of visual sensitivity (interest). Among sensitive viewers perceptions can vary seasonally and even hourly as weather, light, shadow, and the elements that compose the viewshed change. Form, line, color, and texture are the basic components used to describe visual character and quality for most visual assessments.² Sensitivity depends upon the length of time the viewer has access to a particular view. Typically, residential viewers have extended viewing periods and are often concerned about changes in views from their homes. Visual sensitivity is, therefore, considered to be high for neighborhood residential areas. Visual sensitivity is considered to be less important for commuters and other people driving along surrounding streets. Views from vehicles are generally more fleeting and temporary, yet under certain circumstances are sometimes considered important (e.g., viewers who are driving for pleasure, views/vistas from scenic corridors).

As discussed in the Subchapter 3.1, Aesthetics, of the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) 2008 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR), various jurisdictions within the SCAG region, which includes the jurisdiction of SCAQMD such as cities, counties, and federal or regional agencies, provide guidelines regarding the preservation and enhancement of visual quality in their plans or regulations.³ An example of such guidance is the Caltrans Scenic Highway Visual Quality Program Intrusion Examples, which are presented in Table 3.1-1. As the table illustrates, a given visual element may be considered desirable or undesirable, depending on design, location, use, and other considerations. Because of the size and diversity of the area within the SCAQMD’s jurisdiction, it is not possible to apply uniform standards to all areas within the district.

**TABLE 3.1-1
Caltrans Scenic Highways Program – Examples of Visual Quality Intrusions**

	Minor Intrusion	Moderate Intrusion	Major Intrusion
BUILDINGS: <i>Residential Development, Commercial Development, Industrial Development</i>			
	Widely Dispersed buildings. Natural Landscape dominates. Wide setbacks and buildings screened from roadway. Exterior colors and materials are compatible with environment. Buildings have cultural or historical significance.	Increased number of buildings, but these are complementary to the landscape. Smaller setbacks and lack of roadway screening. Buildings do not degrade or obstruct scenic view.	Dense and continuous development. Highly reflective surfaces. Buildings poorly maintained. Visible blight. Development along ridge lines. Buildings degrade or obstruct scenic view.

² *Ibid.*

³ California cities and counties are not required to include visual quality elements in their General Plans although many do. However, the General Plans are required to include a Conservation Element, which includes resources such as waterways and forests that frequently are also scenic resources.

TABLE 3.1-1 (Continued)
Caltrans Scenic Highways Program – Examples of Visual Quality Intrusions

	Minor Intrusion	Moderate Intrusion	Major Intrusion
UNSIGHTLY LAND USES: <i>Dumps, Quarries, Concrete Plants, Tank Farms, Auto Dismantling</i>			
	Screened from view so that facility is not visible from the highway.	Not screened and visible but programmed/funded for removal and site restoration.	Not screened and visible by motorists. Will not be removed or modified. Scenic view is degraded.
STRIP MALLS			
	No examples.	Neat and well landscaped. Single story. Blend with surroundings.	Not harmonious with surroundings. Poorly maintained or vacant. Blighted. Development degrades or obstructs scenic view.
PARKING LOTS			
	Screened from view so that vehicles and pavement are not visible from the highway.	Neat and well landscaped. Blend with surroundings.	Not screened or landscaped. Scenic view is degraded.
OFF-SITE ADVERTISING STRUCTURES			
	No examples.	No examples.	Billboards degrade or obstruct scenic view.
NOISE BARRIERS			
	No examples.	Noise barriers are well landscaped and complement the natural landscape. Noise barriers do not degrade or obstruct scenic view.	Noise barriers obstruct scenic view.
POWER LINES			
	Not easily visible from road.	Visible, but compatible with surroundings.	Poles and lines dominate view. Scenic view is degraded.
AGRICULTURE: <i>Structures, Equipment, Crops</i>			
	Blends in and complements scenic view. Indicative of regional culture.	Not in harmony with surroundings. Competes with natural landscape for visual dominance.	Incompatible with and dominates natural landscape. Structures, equipment or crops degrade scenic view.

TABLE 3.1-1 (Concluded)
Caltrans Scenic Highways Program – Examples of Visual Quality Intrusions

	Minor Intrusion	Moderate Intrusion	Major Intrusion
EXOTIC VEGETATION			
	Used as screening and landscaping. Blends in and complements scenic view.	Competes with native vegetation for visual dominance.	Incompatible with and dominates natural landscape. Structures, equipment or crops degrade scenic view.
CLEARCUTTING			
	No examples.	Trees bordering highway remain so that clearcutting is not evident.	Clearcutting or deforestation is evident. Scenic view is degraded.
EROSION			
	Minor Soil Erosion	Slopes beginning to erode. Not stabilized.	Large slope failures and no vegetation. Scenic view is degraded.
GRADING			
	Grading blends with adjacent landforms and topography.	Some changes, but restoration is taking place.	Extensive cut and fill. Scarred hillsides and landscape. Canyons filled in. Scenic view is degraded.
ROAD DESIGN			
	Blends in and complements scenic view. Roadway structures are suitable for location and compatible with surroundings.	Cut and fill is visible but has vegetative cover.	No examples.

Source: SCAG 2008 RTP FEIR; California Department of Transportation. (1996, March). Scenic Highways Program. Sacramento, CA.

The *viewshed* can be defined as all of the surface area visible from a particular location or sequence of locations, and is described in terms of the dominance of landforms, landcover, and manmade development constituting visual character. Views of high visual quality in urban settings generally have several of the following additional characteristics:

- Harmony in scale with the surroundings;
- Context sensitive architectural design; and
- Impressive landscape design features.

Areas of medium visual quality have interesting forms but lack unique architectural design elements or landscape features. Areas of low visual quality have uninteresting features and/or undistinguished architectural design and /or other common elements.

Visual Resources

Visual resources include historic buildings that uniquely identify a setting, views identified as significant in local plans, and/or views from scenic highways. The importance of a view to viewers is related to the position of the viewers relative to the resource and the distinctiveness of a particular view. The visibility and visual dominance of landscape elements are usually described with respect to their placement in the viewshed.

Visual resources occur in a diverse array of environments within the boundaries of the district, ranging in character from urban centers to rural agricultural land, natural woodlands, and coastal views. The extraordinary range of visual features in the region is afforded by the mixture of climate, topography, flora and fauna found in the natural environment, and the diversity of style, composition, and distribution of the built environment. Views of the coast from locations in Los Angeles and Orange counties are considered valuable visual resources, while views of various mountain ranges are prevalent throughout the district. Other natural features that may be visually significant in the district include rivers, streams, creeks, lakes, and reservoirs.

The County of Los Angeles General Plan identifies regional open space and recognized scenic areas, generally including the Santa Monica Mountains, as well as the San Gabriel Mountains, Verdugo Hills, Santa Susana Mountains, Simi Hills, Santa Monica Mountains, and Puente Hills. In addition, ridgelines and hillsides are generally considered to be scenic resources, with specific measures for the protection of these areas.⁴

The County of Orange General Plan identifies the Santa Ana Mountains along with their distinctive twin peaks known as “Saddleback” as the county’s signature landmark. The Plan designates 10 scenic “viewscope corridors,” which include among others Pacific Coast Highway, Oso Parkway, Ortega Highway, Jamboree Road, Santiago Canyon Road, Laguna Canyon Road. These designated viewscope corridors provide scenic views of the Santa Ana Mountains, Lomas de Santiago and the San Joaquin Hills, as well as numerous canyons and valleys including the Santa Ana Canyon, Capistrano Valley, Laguna, Aliso, Wood, Moro, San Juan, Trabuco Santiago, Modjeska, Silverado, Limestone, and Black Star Canyons. Finally, the General Plan identifies nearly 42 miles of coastline and approximately 33 miles of sandy beaches as defining scenic resources⁵.

The County of Riverside General Plan identifies regional scenic resources, including Santa Ana River basin, Lake Mathews, Lake Perris, Lake Elsinore, Lake Skinner, Vail Lake, the San Jacinto River, Murrieta Creek, the Santa Margarita River, the vineyard/citrus region near Temecula, the Diamond Valley Reservoir, Joshua Tree National Park, Whitewater River, the Santa Rosa Mountains, and a portion of the Salton Sea⁶.

⁴ Scenic Resources Element, 2009. Los Angeles County Draft General Plan.

⁵ Transportation and Resources Elements, 2004. Orange County General Plan.

⁶ Multipurpose Open Space Element, 2003. County of Riverside General Plan.

The County of San Bernardino General Plan identifies several scenic areas, including the San Gabriel Mountains, the San Bernardino Mountains, La Loma Hills, Jurupa Hills, Chino Hills, Yucaipa Hills, Holcomb Valley, and the Mojave Desert. In addition, Big Bear Lake, Silverwood Lake, Lake Arrowhead, and Lake Gregory, along with associated waterways, serve as defining characteristics of the mountain regions within the County. San Bernardino County has a wide variety of scenic and wilderness areas respectively categorized as the Mountain, Valley, and Desert regions. Each region has its own defined measures for protecting the specific resources contained in this region. The County of San Bernardino also considers desert night-sky views to be scenic resources and has enacted measures to reflect this⁷.

In addition to County plans, many of the cities within the district have general plan policies, and in some cases, ordinances, related to the protection of visual resources.

In addition to the visual resources related to natural areas, many features of the built environment that may also have visual significance include individual or groups of structures that are distinctive due to their aesthetic, historical, social, or cultural significance or characteristics, such as architecturally appealing buildings or groups of buildings, landscaped freeways, bridges or overpasses, and historic resources.

Scenic Highways

Within the district, there are numerous officially designated state and county scenic highways and one historic parkway, as listed in Table 3.1-2.

**TABLE 3.1-2
Scenic Highways Within District Boundaries**

Route	County	Location	Description	Miles	Designation
2	Los Angeles	From near La Cañada Flintridge north to the San Bernardino County line.	This U.S. Forest Service Scenic Byway and State Scenic Highway winds along the spine of the San Gabriel Mountains. It provides views of the mountain peaks, the Mojave Desert, and the Los Angeles Basin.	55	ODSSH
38	San Bernardino	From east of South Fork Campground to State Lane.	This U.S. Forest Service Scenic Byway and State Scenic Highway crosses the San Bernardino Mountains at Onyx Summit. It features forested mountainsides with far-off desert vistas near the summit.	16	ODSSH

⁷ Conservation Element, 2007. County of San Bernardino General Plan.

TABLE 3.1-2 (Continued)
Scenic Highways Within District Boundaries

Route	County	Location	Description	Miles	Designation
62	Riverside	From I-10 north to the San Bernardino County line.	This highway features high desert country scenery and leads to or from Joshua Tree National Monument. Large "windmill farms," where wind power is used to generate electricity, can be seen along the way.	9	ODSSH
74	Riverside	From west boundary of the San Bernardino National Forest to SR-111 in Palm Desert.	This road goes from the southern Mojave Desert to oak and pine forests of San Bernardino National Forest. It offers views of the San Jacinto Valley and peaks of the San Jacinto Mountains.	48	ODSSH
91	Orange	From SR-55 to east of Anaheim city limit.	This freeway runs along the banks of the Santa Ana River. Views include residential and commercial development with intermittent riparian and chaparral vegetation.	4	ODSSH
243	Riverside	From SR-74 to the Banning city limit.	This U.S. Forest Service Scenic Byway and State Scenic Highway traverses forested mountain scenery along a ridge of the San Bernardino Mountains. It then drops in a series of switchbacks offering views of the San Bernardino Valley and the desert scenery.	28	ODSSH
N/A	Los Angeles	Mulholland Highway from SR-1 to Kanan Dume Road and from west of Cornell Road to east of Las Virgenes Road.	With the dramatic canyons, oak woodlands, open spaces and ocean views of the Santa Monica Mountains, Mulholland Highway offers travelers views of the mountains, the Pacific Ocean, and historic sites along its stretch.	19	ODCSH
N/A	Los Angeles	Malibu Canyon-Las Virgenes Highway from State Route 1 to Lost Hills Road	The rugged terrain and ancient rock formations along this route have been a backdrop of many early California settlers. The formations have known presence dating to the original De Anza expedition of Spanish colonists.	7.4	ODCSH

**TABLE 3.1-2 (Concluded)
Scenic Highways Within District Boundaries**

Route	County	Location	Description	Miles	Designation
110	Los Angeles	Between milepost 25.7 and 31.9 in Los Angeles.	This segment of the Pasadena Freeway traces the first freeway in California. All structural elements of the original parkway, opened to traffic in 1940, still remain.	6	HP

ODSSH = Officially Designated State Scenic Highway

OCCSH = Officially Designated County Scenic Highway

HP = Historic Parkway

Source: Caltrans, *California Scenic Highway Mapping System*, accessed April 2009.

There are also a number of roadways that have been determined eligible for state scenic highway designation, as listed in Table 3.1-3.

Coastal Zones

According to the California Coastal Act of 1976, a coastal zone is the land and water area of the State of California from the Oregon border to the border of Mexico, extending seaward to the state's outer limit of jurisdiction, including all offshore islands, and extending inland generally 1,000 yards from the mean high tide line of the sea. In significant coastal estuarine, habitat, and recreational areas, the coastal zone extends inland to the first major ridgeline paralleling the sea or five miles from the mean high tide line of the sea, whichever is less, and in developed urban areas the coastal zone generally extends inland less than 1,000 yards.

The coastal zone within the district generally extends from Leo Carrillo State Park in Malibu in the northwestern corner of Los Angeles County to San Clemente Beach in San Clemente near the southern tip of Orange County.

Local Coastal Plans (LCPs) typically contain policies on visual access and site development review. LCPs are basic planning tools used by local governments to guide development in the coastal zone, in partnership with the California Coastal Commission. LCPs contain the ground rules for future development and protection of coastal resources in the 75 coastal cities and counties. The LCPs specify appropriate location, type, and scale of new or changed uses of land and water. Each LCP includes a land use plan and measures to implement the plan (such as zoning ordinances). Prepared by local government, these programs govern decisions that determine the short- and long-term conservation and use of coastal resources. While each LCP reflects unique characteristics of individual local coastal communities, regional and statewide interests and concerns must also be addressed in conformity with Coastal Act goals and policies.

**TABLE 3.1-3
Highways Within District Boundaries Eligible for State Scenic Highway Designation**

Route	County	Location (From/To)	Postmiles
1	Orange/LA	I-5 south of San Juan Capistrano/SR-19 near Long Beach	0.0-3.6
1	LA/(Ventura)	SR-187 near Santa Monica/SR-101 near El Rio	32.2-21.1
2	LA/SB	SR-210 in La Cañada Flintridge/SR 138 via Wrightwood	22.9-6.36
5	SD/Orange	Opposite Coronado/SR-74 near San Juan Capistrano	R14.0-9.6
5	LA	I-210 near Tunnel Station/SR-136 near Castaic	R44.0-R55.5
10	SB/Riverside	SR-38 near Redlands/SR-62 near Whitewater	T0.0-R10.0
15	(SD)/Riverside	SR-76 near San Luis Rey River/SR-91 near Corona	R46.5-41.5
15	SB	SR-58 near Barstow/SR-127 near Baker	76.9-R136.6
18	SB	SR-138 near Mt. Anderson/SR-247 near Lucerne Valley	R17.7-73.8
27	LA	SR-1/Mulholland Drive	0.0-11.1
30	SB	SR-330 near Highland/I-10 near Redlands	T29.5-33.3
38	SB	I-10 near Redlands/SR-18 near Fawnskin	0.0-49.5
39	LA	SR-210 near Azusa/SR-2	14.1-44.4
40	SB	Barstow/Needles	0.0-154.6
57	Orange/LA	SR-90/SR-60 near City of Industry	19.9-R4.5
58	(Kern)/SB	SR-14 near Mojave/I-15 near Barstow	112.0-R4.5
62	Riverside/SB	I-10 near Whitewater/Arizona State Line	0.0-142.7
71	Riverside	SR-91 near Corona/SR-83 north of Corona	0.0-G3.0
74	Orange/Riverside	I-5 near San Juan Capistrano/I-111 (All)	0.0-R96.0
74	Riverside	Western boundary of the SB National Forest/SR-111	48.3-96.0
79	(SD)/Riverside	SR-78 near Santa Ysabel/SR-371 near Aguanga	20.2-2.3
91	Orange/Riverside	SR-55 near Santa Ana Canyon/I-15 near Corona	R9.2-7.5
101	LA/(Ventura)/(SBar)/(SLO)	SR-27 (Topanga Canyon Blvd)/SR-46 near Paso Robles	25.3-57.9
111	(Imperial)/Riverside	Bombay Beach-Salton Sea/SR-195 near Mecca	57.6-18.4
111	Riverside	SR-74 near Palm Desert/I-10 near Whitewater	39.6-R63.4

TABLE 3.1-3 (Concluded)
Highways Within District Boundaries Eligible for State Scenic Highway Designation

Route	County	Location (From/To)	Postmiles
118	(Ventura)/LA	SR-23/Desoto Avenue near Browns Canyon	17.4-R2.7
126	(Ventura)/LA	SR-150 near Santa Paula/I-5 near Castaic	R12.0-0R5.8
127	SB/(Inyo)	I-15 near Baker/Nevada State Line	L0.0-49.4
138	SB	SR-2 near Wrightwood/SR-18 near Mt. Anderson	6.6-R37.9
142	SB	Orange County Line/Peyton Dr.	0.0-4.4
173	SB	SR-138 near Silverwood Lake/SR-18 south of Lake Arrowhead	0.0-23.0
210	LA	I-5 near Tunnel Station/SR-134	R0.0-R25.0
215	Riverside	SR-74 near Romoland/SR-74 near Perris	23.5-26.3
243	Riverside	SR-74 near Mountain Center/I-10 near Banning	0.0-29.7
247	SB	SR-62 near Yucca Valley/I-15 near Barstow	0.0-78.1
330	SB	SR-30 near Highland/SR-18 near Running Springs	29.5-44.1

LA = Los Angeles

SB = San Bernardino

SBar = Santa Barbara

SD = San Diego

SLO = San Luis Obispo

() = County not within the District

Source: Caltrans, *California Scenic Highway Mapping System*, accessed April 2009.

REGULATORY SETTING

Federal

Aesthetic resources on federal lands are managed by the federal government using various visual resource management programs, depending on the type of federal land and/or the federal agency involved with a given project. Examples of federal visual resource management programs include the Visual Resource Management System utilized by the Federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the Visual Management System utilized by the United States Forest Service (USFS).

State

California Coastal Act. The California Coastal Act of 1976 was enacted to regulate development projects within California's Coastal Zone. The act includes requirements that protect views and aesthetic resources through siting and design control measures, which are typically implemented at the local planning level through local coastal programs (LCPs) or land use plans (LUPs). According to the California Coastal Act:

*The scenic and visual qualities of coastal areas shall be considered and protected as a resource of public importance. Permitted development shall be sited and designed to protect views to and along the ocean and scenic coastal areas, to minimize the alteration of natural land forms, to be visually compatible with the character of surrounding areas, and, where feasible, to restore and enhance visual quality in visually degraded areas. New development in highly scenic areas such as those designated in the California Coastline Preservation and Recreation Plan prepared by the Department of Parks and Recreation and by local government shall be subordinate to the character of its setting.*⁸

For local jurisdictions that do not have an approved LCP, regulation of development projects within the coastal zone remains under the jurisdiction of the California Coastal Commission (CCC).

State Scenic Highway Program. California's Scenic Highway Program was created by the California Legislature in 1963 to preserve and protect scenic highway corridors from change that would diminish the aesthetic value of land adjacent to those highways. When a city or county nominates an eligible scenic highway for official designation, it must adopt ordinances to preserve the scenic quality of the corridor or document such regulations that already exist in various portions of local codes. These ordinances make up the scenic corridor protection program.

Scenic corridor protection programs include policies intended to preserve the scenic qualities of the highway corridor, including regulation of land use and density of development, detailed land and site planning, control of outdoor advertising (including a ban on billboards), careful attention to and control of earthmoving and landscaping, and careful attention to design and appearance of structures and equipment (California Streets and Highways Code § 260 et seq.).

Local

Counties and Cities. The geographic area encompassed by the district includes numerous cities and unincorporated communities in the counties of Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, and Riverside. Each of these counties and incorporated cities has prepared a general plan, which is the primary document that establishes local land use policies and goals. Many of these general plans also establish local policies related to aesthetics and the preservation of scenic resources within their communities or sub-planning areas, and may include local scenic highway programs.

Local Coastal Programs. The CCC and the local governments along the coast share responsibility for managing the state's coastal resources. Through coordination with the CCC, coastal cities and counties develop LCPs. These programs are the primary means for carrying out the policies of the California Coastal Act at the local level. In general, these policies are intended to promote public access and enhance recreational use of the

⁸California Public Resources Code. California Coastal Act (Chapter 3 [Coastal Resources Planning and Management Policies] Article 6, Section 30251)

coast as well as protection of natural resources in the coastal zone. Examples of counties, cities and local jurisdictions within the district that do have an approved LCP or LUP include Los Angeles County and the County of Orange and the cities of Santa Monica, El Segundo, Manhattan Beach, Hermosa Beach, Redondo Beach, Palos Verdes Estates, Rancho Palos Verdes, Long Beach, Avalon, Huntington Beach, Newport Beach, Irvine, Laguna Beach, Laguna Niguel, Dana Point, and San Clemente.

Following approval by the CCC, an LCP is certified and the local governments implement the programs. LCPs include two main components, a Land Use Plan and an Implementation Plan. These components may include policies or regulations that apply to preservation of visual and scenic resources within the coastal zone. Typically, these policies relate to preservation of views of the coast.

SUBCHAPTER 3.2

EXISTING SETTING – AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

Introduction

Environmental Setting

Regulatory Setting

INTRODUCTION

This subchapter describes the environmental setting for agricultural resources in the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) region. The SCAQMD is encompassed within the SCAG region and includes Orange County and portions of Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

This environmental setting subchapter describes the agricultural settings that may be affected by the proposed project. The environmental setting addresses designated farmlands pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency and areas of conversion from agricultural uses to non-agricultural uses in the counties in which potential future facilities that require stationary source permits that could receive emissions offsets would be located or would take effect.

Agricultural Lands

Farmlands and rangelands are agricultural lands that are part of the region's open landscape and entail various types and degrees of modifications to natural lands. Farmlands include irrigated and non-irrigated crop production. Rangelands include any expanse of natural land that is not fertilized, irrigated, or cultivated and is predominately used for grazing by livestock and wildlife¹.

The California Department of Conservation classifies important farmland by four categories: prime farmland, unique farmland, farmland of statewide importance and farmland of local importance. Through this process, the state assists in the maintenance of these valuable resources.

Following are the definitions of these four farmland categories²:

- **Prime farmland** is land best suited for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops. It has the soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply needed to produce sustained high yields of crops. Production should occur economically when the land is treated and managed (including water management) according to modern farming methods.
- **Unique farmland** is land other than prime farmland and farmland of statewide importance that is currently used for the production of specific high value food and fiber crops. It has the special combination of soil quality location, growing season, and moisture supply needed to produce sustained high yields and/or high quality yields of a specific crop when treated and managed according to modern farming methods. Examples of such crops are citrus, olives, strawberries, avocados, fruit, and vegetables.

¹ Southern California Association of Governments. *Draft 2008 RTP PEIR*. January 2008.

² http://www.ocplanning.net/docs/GeneralPlan2005/Chapter_VI_Resources.pdf. Accessed August 7, 2009.

- **Farmland of statewide importance** is land other than prime farmland that has a good combination of suitable physical terrain and soil for producing foods, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops. The land must be available for use as cropland, pastureland, range land, and forest land.
- **Farmland of Local Importance:** In some local areas there is concern for certain additional farmlands for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops, even though these lands are not identified as having national or statewide importance. These lands are to be identified by a local committee made up of concerned agencies called together by the State Department of Conservation. The local committee reviews the lands under this category on a five-year basis.

The following discussion describes the distribution of farmlands and rangelands in the SCAG region and vicinity based primarily on data provided by the California Department of Conservation. It also provides a summary of existing plans and programs in the region to conserve agricultural lands, plus a summary of growth management plans in other states that include provisions for conserving agricultural lands³. The district is included within the SCAG region.

Based on 2005 estimates prepared by the California Department of Conservation (CDC), there are approximately 2.2 million acres of agricultural lands in the SCAG region, approximately 856,000 acres of farmland and 1.2 million acres of rangeland. This estimate is substantially higher than the estimate in the 2005 SCAG land use inventory because the latter includes substantial areas of rangeland under the “vacant” category. It also should be noted that the CDC estimate is based on a selective inventory of agricultural lands and the SCAG inventory is based on aerial imagery interpretation⁴.

There is substantially more farmland than rangeland in Ventura, Riverside, and Imperial counties, while the reverse is true in Los Angeles, Orange, and San Bernardino counties. However, as stated in the Chapter 2, the district is comprised of portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties and all of Orange County. Therefore, the remainder of the discussion focuses on the above-mentioned four counties.

Table 3.2-1 below shows estimated farmlands and rangelands in Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino counties.

³ Southern California Association of Governments. *Draft 2008 RTP PEIR*. January 2008.

⁴ *Ibid.*

**TABLE 3.2-1
Farmlands and Rangelands in Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties (2005 acres)**

Designation	Los Angeles County	Orange County	Riverside County	San Bernardino County
Farmland of Local Importance	8,684	0	244,848	2,928
Prime Farmland	33,218	7,260	134,429	20,316
Farmland of Statewide Importance	1,028	620	48,499	8,776
Unique Farmland	1,120	5,601	38,691	2,653
All Farmland	44,050	13,481	466,467	34,673
Grazing	228,826	35,872	116,029	915,549
Total	272,876	49,353	582,496	950,222

Source: California Department of Conservation, 2005 Estimates.

As shown in the table above, Riverside County contains the largest amount of designated farmland (466,467 acres), while San Bernardino County contains the largest amount of grazing land (915,549 acres.) Of the four counties, Orange County contains the least amount of farmland (13,481 acres) and the least amount of grazing land (35,872 acres). San Bernardino County contains the most acreage of combined farmland and rangeland (950,222 acres.)

Williamson Act Contract Lands

The California Land Conservation Act, better known as the Williamson Act, has been the state's primary agricultural land protection program since its enactment in 1965. Approximately 16.9 million of the state's 29 million acres of farm and ranch land are currently protected under the Williamson Act. A Williamson Act Contract is the legal document that obligates the property owner, and any successors of interest, to the contract's enforceable restrictions.

Los Angeles County

Williamson Act Lands are not discussed in the Land Use Element or the Conservation, Open Space and Recreation Element of the General Plan. According to the California

Department of Conservation, as of July 2005, Los Angeles County discontinued offering Williamson Act contracts⁵.

Orange County

According to the Orange County General Plan, two major landowners, the Irvine Company and Rancho Mission Viejo, have historically held the majority of property within agricultural preserves under the Williamson Act⁶. In 1987, the Irvine Company filed a notice of non-renewal on all of their remaining properties (approximately 19,000 acres) from their contract⁷. Withdrawal of the Irvine Company properties from the agricultural preserve is a ten-year process, which was completed in 1999. Rancho Mission Viejo currently holds approximately 22,000 acres in agricultural preserves.

Riverside County

Specific information about Williamson Act lands located in Riverside County is not included in the Riverside County General Plan. The General Plan indicates that participation in the program is voluntary and requires 100 contiguous acres of agricultural land under one or more ownerships to file an application for agricultural preserve status with the Riverside County Planning Department⁸.

San Bernardino County

Specific information about Williamson Act lands located in San Bernardino County is not included in the San Bernardino County General Plan. However, the General Plan does include policies and programs utilizing the provisions of the Williamson Act to further the preservation of agricultural lands⁹.

Conversion of Agricultural Lands

Historically, development patterns in the SCAG region have been tied as much to the conversion of agricultural lands as to the consumption of natural lands for urban uses. A key issue in the region today is whether the high rate of farmland conversion in recent years can be slowed to prevent irreversible losses. An estimated 230,000 acres of farmland and grazing land were converted to non-agricultural uses and/or applied for development entitlements between 1996 and 2004. If this trend continues unabated, the existing inventory of agricultural lands could be reduced by 700,000 acres before 2030¹⁰.

⁵ State of California Department of Conservation.

http://www.consrv.ca.gov/dlrp/lca/basic_contract_provisions/Pages/index.aspx#does%20my%20county%20participate, accessed August 19, 2009.

⁶ County of Orange General Plan. 2005. Planning Department. Available online at www.ocplanning.net/docs/GeneralPlan2005/Chapter_VI_Resources.pdf, accessed August 7, 2009.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ County of Riverside, http://www.rctlma.org/genplan/content/gp/chapter05.html#TOC4_12, accessed August 7, 2009.

⁹ County of San Bernardino. County of San Bernardino General Plan. April 2007.

¹⁰ Southern California Association of Governments. *2008 Draft RTP PEIR*. January 2008.

The following is a county summary of agricultural land conversion for 2004-2006 based on data from the California Department of Conservation¹¹. As previously discussed, the district is comprised of all or portions of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino counties; therefore, the following discussion includes the four counties.

Los Angeles County

Farmland. According to the California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection the total acreage inventoried of Important Farmland (which includes Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, Unique Farmland and Farmland of Local Importance) was 44,050 acres in 2004. In 2006, the amount decreased slightly to 43,631 acres. Approximately 2,571 acres were lost and 2,152 acres were gained for a net loss of 419 acres.

Grazing Land. The total acreage inventoried of grazing land was 228,826 acres in 2004. In 2006, this amount declined slightly to 228,730 acres. Approximately 2,295 acres were lost and 2,199 acres were gained for a net loss of 96 acres.

Table 3.2-2 shows the conversion of Important Farmland and Grazing Land in Los Angeles County in 2004-2006.

**TABLE 3.2-2
Conversion of Important Farmland and Grazing Land in Los Angeles County
2004-2006**

Land Use Category	Total Acreage Inventoried		2004-06 Acreage Changes		
	2004	2006	Acrees Lost	Acrees Gained	Net Acreage Changed
Important Farmland	44,050	43,631	2,571	2,152	-419
Grazing Land	228,826	228,730	2,295	2,199	-96

Source: California Department of Conservation Division of Land Resource Protection
http://redirect.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/fmmp/product_page.asp. Accessed August 6, 2009.

Orange County

Farmland. According to the California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection the total acreage inventoried of Important Farmland (which includes Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, Unique Farmland and Farmland of Local Importance) was 13,480 acres in 2004. In 2006, the amount decreased to 11,915

¹¹ California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program, available online at http://redirect.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/fmmp/product_page.asp Accessed August 6, 2009.

acres. Approximately 1,764 acres were lost and 199 acres were gained for a net loss of 1,565 acres.

Grazing Land. The total acreage inventoried of grazing land was 35,872 acres in 2004. In 2006, the amount decreased slightly to 35,656 acres. Approximately 862 acres were lost and 646 acres were gained for a net loss of 216 acres.

Table 3.2-3 shows the conversion of Important Farmland and Grazing Land in Orange County in 2004-2006.

**TABLE 3.2-3
Conversion of Important Farmland and Grazing Land in Orange County 2004-2006**

Land Use Category	Total Acreage Inventoried		2004-06 Acreage Changes		
	2004	2006	Acres Lost	Acres Gained	Net Acreage Changed
Important Farmland	13,480	11,915	1,764	199	-1,565
Grazing Land	35,872	35,656	862	646	-216

Source: California Department of Conservation Division of Land Resource Protection.
http://redirect.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/fmmp/product_page.asp Accessed August 6, 2009.

Riverside County

Farmland. According to the California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection the total acreage inventoried of Important Farmland (which includes Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, Unique Farmland and Farmland of Local Importance) was 466,467 acres in 2004. In 2006, the amount decreased to 444,455 acres. Approximately 36,018 acres were lost and 14,006 acres were gained for a net loss of 22,012 acres.

Grazing Land. The total acreage inventoried of grazing land was 116,028 acres in 2004. In 2006, the amount decreased slightly to 111,695 acres. Approximately 4,473 acres were lost and 140 acres were gained for a net loss of 4,333 acres.

Table 3.2-4 shows the conversion of Important Farmland and Grazing Land in Riverside County in 2004-2006.

TABLE 3.2-4
Conversion of Important Farmland and Grazing Land in Riverside County 2004-2006

Land Use Category	Total Acreage Inventoried		2004-06 Acreage Changes		
	2004	2006	Acre Lost	Acre Gained	Net Acreage Changed
Important Farmland	466,467	444,455	36,018	14,006	-22,012
Grazing Land	116,028	111,695	4,473	140	-4,333

Source: California Department of Conservation Division of Land Resource Protection. http://redirect.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/fmmp/product_page.asp. Accessed August 6, 2009.

San Bernardino County

Farmland. According to the California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection the total acreage inventoried of Important Farmland (which includes Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, Unique Farmland and Farmland of Local Importance) was 34,675 acres in 2004. In 2006, the amount decreased to 30,920 acres. Approximately 5,770 acres were lost and 2,015 acres were gained for a net loss of 3,755 acres.

Grazing Land. The total acreage inventoried of grazing land was 915,549 acres in 2004. In 2006, the amount decreased slightly to 902,853 acres. Approximately 15,892 acres were lost and 3,196 acres were gained for a net loss of 12,696 acres.

Table 3.2-5 shows the conversion of Important Farmland and Grazing Land in San Bernardino County in 2004-2006.

TABLE 3.2-5
Conversion of Important Farmland and Grazing Land in San Bernardino County 2004-2006

Land Use Category	Total Acreage Inventoried		2004-06 Acreage Changes		
	2004	2006	Acre Lost	Acre Gained	Net Acreage Changed
Important Farmland	34,675	30,920	5,770	2,015	-3755
Grazing Land	915,549	902,853	15,892	3,196	-12696

Source: California Department of Conservation Division of Land Resource Protection, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. Available online at http://redirect.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/fmmp/product_page.asp. Accessed August 6, 2009.

Forest Resources

There are four national forests in the SCAQMD jurisdiction (Angeles, Cleveland, Los Padres and San Bernardino) that include over 3.5 million acres of federally managed public land extending from Big Sur to the north and the international border with Mexico to the south. The Angeles National Forest (662,983 acres) is located within Los Angeles, San Bernardino and Ventura Counties. The Cleveland National Forest (420,877 acres) is located within Orange, Riverside and San Diego Counties. The Los Padres National Forest (1,781,364 acres) is located within Kern, Los Angeles, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura Counties. The San Bernardino National Forest (665,753 acres) is located within San Bernardino and Riverside Counties.

The forests provide a balanced and sustainable flow of goods and services for a growing diverse population while ensuring long-term ecosystem health, biological diversity, and species recovery. The forests also accommodate changing trends in visitor use through outreach efforts, facilities and education that meet the needs of emerging population demand.

Forest watersheds are managed to provide many benefits including flood protection and quality drinking water for downstream communities, as well as protection of Wildland/Urban Interface (WUI) areas from wildland fire. They also offer a haven for native plants and animals, and provide unique and irreplaceable habitat for threatened, endangered, and sensitive species.

Wildland fires are a fact of life in southern California. The timing and frequency of fires varies as well as how much damage will result from wildland fires. Under the right conditions, a fire started anywhere in the southern California forests may be a threat to adjacent communities. The southern California forests include millions of acres with thousands of structures in or around their borders that are threatened by wildland fire. The southern California forests are also located in one of the driest, most fire-prone areas in the United States. The situation is compounded by decades of fire suppression practices that have resulted in the development of unnaturally dense stands of trees and the accumulation of brush and other flammable fuels in many areas. Housing and other development adjacent to national forest boundaries is increasing at a rapid rate without adequate provision for the development of a 'defensible' space around them.

Oak woodlands and savannas¹² found in southern California forests are coast live oak and blue oak. Engelmann oak and valley oak are much less common and more restricted in their distributions. Habitat loss (due to urban expansion) has been the major threat to Engelmann oak woodlands and forests on private lands. In the case of valley oak woodlands, a combination of urbanization, agricultural conversion and poor-to-non-existent natural regeneration has threatened this habitat. Natural recruitment of valley oak appears to be inadequate to maintain its populations over time, and without

¹² United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Land Management Plan – Southern California National Forests Vision <http://www.fs.fed.us/r5/scfpr/projects/lmp/docs/part1.pdf>

management intervention some areas now covered by these oaks may eventually convert to annual grasslands. Some areas of oak woodland and savannas (especially in Engelmann oak, valley oak and blue oak) that are dominated by large, old trees with little or no natural regeneration will begin to convert to annual grasslands as old oaks die without replacement. Losses of coast live oak woodlands could be accelerated by sudden oak death to which this species is particularly susceptible. The desired condition is to retain existing oak woodlands and savannas.

Southern California forests possess closed-cone conifers such as Sargent cypress, Tecate cypress, knobcone pine and Coulter pine. There are all fire-dependent tree species. According to the Forest Service, these forests typically burn in stand. Heat from a fire opens closed-cones triggering massive seed release, which is followed by seedling establishment the next spring season. All of these species depend on a well-developed aerial seed bank of closed-cones to perpetuate the stand after fire. Nevertheless, the rate at which this seed (cone) bank accumulates varies from species to species. If stands burn before they have a sufficient seed (cone) bank, they will not regenerate and will disappear from the landscape. The danger posed to the closed-cone conifers is that fires will occur too frequently, that is, before seed (cone) banks reach a sufficient size. For example, Tecate cypress is endangered because the interval between fires has shortened compared to the historic interval.

Forests located between elevations of 3,000 and 5,500 feet typically include bigcone Douglas-firs, canyon live oaks, black oaks and coastal live oaks as well as mixed evergreen forests. Alpine and subalpine forests are generally located above 8,000 feet in elevation. Subalpine conifer forests are more extensive than alpine forests and are composed of lodgepole pines, limber pines, white firs, and western junipers. Canopy cover in both vegetation types is generally sparse except where there are dense lodgepole stands in and around meadows and basins.

Timber production is negligible in southern California. The Timber Tax website¹³ denotes a majority of timber production zones in California are located in northern California counties. Most timber activity in southern California is the result of the clearing of the forest of small trees and shrubbery that can be a hindrance to fire prevention. In addition, there is a downward trend in the demand for lumber due to a number of factors. Such factors include an unprecedented decline in home building (typically consumes 45 percent of the lumber used annually), competing cheaper Canadian lumber, and the increased interest in the use of renewable products, such as bamboo, that are replacing the need for traditional wood lumber.

¹³ <http://www.timbertax.org/statetaxes/states/proptax/california.asp>

REGULATORY SETTING

Federal

Federal Farm and Ranchland Protection Program

The Farm and Ranchland Protection Program (FRPP), also referred to as the Farmland Protection Program (FPP), is a voluntary easement purchase program that helps farmers and ranchers keep their land in agriculture. Pursuant to Sections 1539-1549, the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) of 1981 aims to minimize ways in which Federal programs contribute to the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural land uses. It also addresses compatibility with state and local government, private programs and policies to protect farmland¹⁴. The program provides matching funds to state, tribal, or local governments and nongovernmental organizations with existing farmland protection programs to purchase conservation easements or other interests in land. FPP is reauthorized in the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (Farm Bill). The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) manages the program. A technical committee awards funds to qualified entities to conduct their farmland protection programs. Although a minimum of 30 years is required for conservation easements, priority is given to applications with perpetual easements.

Federal Environmental Quality Incentives Program

The Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) is a voluntary program that provides assistance to farmers and ranchers who face threats to soil, water, air, and related natural resources on their land.

State

California Department of Conservation

In 1982, the State of California created the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program within the California Department of Conservation to carry on the mapping activity from the NRCS on a continuing basis. The California Department of Conservation administers the California Land Conservation Act of 1965 (Williamson Act) for the conservation of farmland and other resource-oriented laws.

California Land Conservation Act of 1965 (Williamson Act)

The California Land Conservation Act (Williamson Act) has been the state's primary agricultural land protection program since its enactment in 1965. Approximately 16.9 million of the state's 29 million acres of farm and ranch land are currently protected under the Williamson Act. The California Legislature passed the Williamson Act in 1965

¹⁴ Southern California Association of Governments. *Draft 2008 RTP PEIR*. January 2008.

to preserve agricultural and open space lands by discouraging premature and unnecessary conversion to urban uses. The Act creates an arrangement whereby private landowners contract with counties and cities to voluntarily restrict land to agricultural and open-space uses. The vehicle for these agreements is a rolling term 10-year contract (i.e. unless either party files a “notice of non-renewal” the contract is automatically renewed annually for an additional year). In return, restricted parcels are assessed for property tax purposes at a rate consistent with their actual use, rather than potential market value.¹⁵

Farmland Security Zone. In August of 1998, the Legislature enhanced the Williamson Act with the farmland security zone (FSZ) provisions. The FSZ provisions offer landowners greater property tax reduction in return for a minimum rolling contract term of 20 years.

California Farmland Conservancy Program

The California Farmland Conservancy Program (CFCP) seeks to encourage the long-term, private stewardship of agricultural lands through the voluntary use of agricultural conservation easements. The CFCP provides grant funding for projects which use and support agricultural conservation easements for protection of agricultural lands. As of April 2005, the CFCP has funded more than 50 easement projects in California, including nearly 25,000 acres in more than a dozen counties. CFCP has also funded a number of planning grants, including some with regional or statewide value¹⁶.

Local Counties and Cities. The geographic area encompassed by the district includes numerous cities and unincorporated communities in the counties of Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, and Riverside. Each of these counties and incorporated cities has prepared a general plan, which is the primary document that establishes local land use policies and goals. Many of these general plans also establish local policies related to conservation and open space including agricultural lands.

California Forest Practice Act

The California Forest Practice Act was enacted in 1973 to ensure that logging is done in a manner that will preserve and protect fish, wildlife, forests and streams. The Act was last amended in January 2010. The Timber Harvesting Plan (THP) is the environmental review document submitted by landowners to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL-FIRE) outlining what timber one wants to harvest, how it will be harvested, and the steps that will be taken to prevent damage to the environment. CAL-FIRE reviews and approves approximately 500 to 1,400 THPs each year. CAL FIRE follows-up on approved THPs with site inspections and can shut down operations, cite or fine if illegal operations are found.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

SUBCHAPTER 3.3

EXISTING SETTING – AIR QUALITY, VISIBILITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Introduction

Air Quality Environmental Setting

Air Quality Regulatory Setting

Visibility Environmental Setting

Visibility Regulatory Setting

Climate Change Environmental Setting

Climate Change Regulatory Setting

INTRODUCTION

This section describes the existing air quality, visibility and greenhouse gas emissions within the district, as well as the regulatory setting for each of these topics, including the regulatory setting pertaining to climate change impacts and analysis.

AIR QUALITY ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Existing Physical Setting And Meteorology

Air Basins

The project area is the entire area of the SCAQMD's jurisdiction, referred to as the district, (Figure 3.3-1). The SCAQMD has jurisdiction over an area of 10,473 square miles, consisting of the four-county South Coast Air Basin (Basin) and the Riverside County portions of the Salton Sea Air Basin (SSAB) and the Mojave Desert Air Basin (MDAB). The Basin, which is a subarea of the district, is bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the west and the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mountains to the north and east. The 6,745 square-mile Basin includes all of Orange County and the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties. The combination of topography, low mean mixing height, abundant sunshine, and emissions from the second largest urban area in the United States gives the Basin the worst air pollution problems in the nation.

The Riverside County portion of the SSAB and MDAB is bounded by the San Jacinto Mountains in the west and spans eastward up to the Palo Verde Valley. The federal non-attainment area (known as the Coachella Valley Planning Area) is a sub-region of both Riverside County and the SSAB and is bounded by the San Jacinto Mountains to the west and the eastern boundary of the Coachella Valley to the east.

Climate/Meteorology in the Basin

Air quality is not only affected by various emission sources (mobile, industry, etc.) but is also affected by atmospheric conditions such as wind speed, wind direction, temperature, rainfall, etc. The following describes the climate and meteorology in the district portion of each of the three air basins.

Climate in the Basin is determined by its terrain and geographical location. The Basin consists of a coastal plain with connecting broad valleys and low hills. The Pacific Ocean forms the southwestern border, and high mountains surround the rest of the Basin. The Basin lies in the semi-permanent high pressure zone of the eastern Pacific. The resulting climate is mild, and is tempered by cool ocean breezes. This climatological pattern is rarely interrupted. However, periods of extremely hot weather, winter storms, and Santa Ana wind conditions occur periodically.

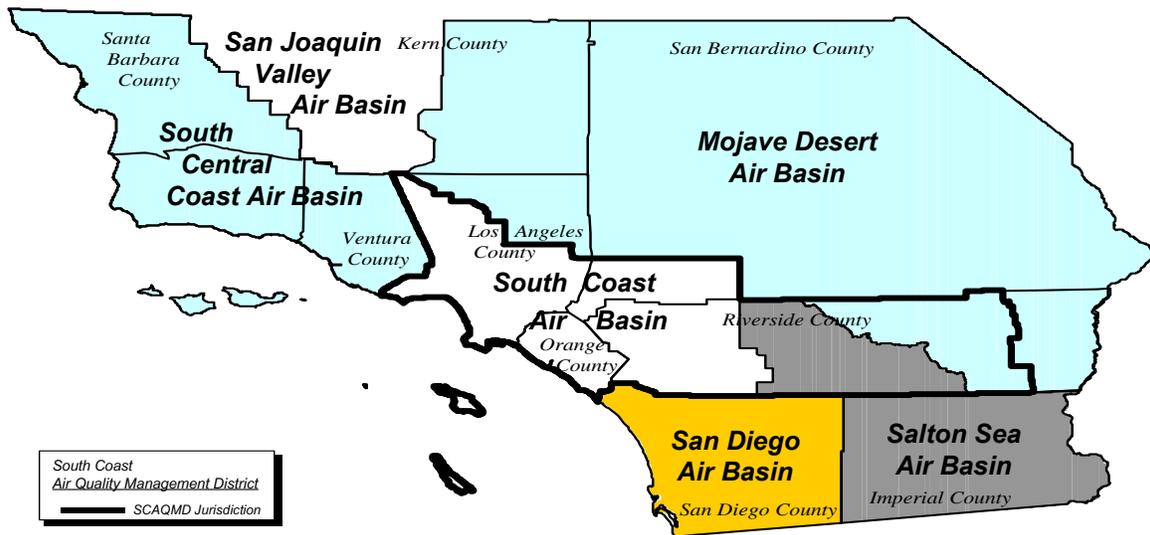


Figure 3.3-1

Southern California Air Basins within South Coast Air Quality Management District

Annual average temperature varies little throughout the Basin, ranging from the low-to-middle 60s, measured in degrees Fahrenheit. With a more pronounced oceanic influence, coastal areas show less variability in annual minimum and maximum temperatures than inland areas. The majority of annual rainfall in the Basin occurs between October and March. Summer rainfall is minimal and generally limited to scattered thundershowers in coastal regions and slightly heavier showers in the eastern portion of the Basin and along the coastal side of the mountains.

Although the Basin has a semi-arid climate, air near the surface is generally moist because of the presence of a shallow marine layer. With very low average wind speeds, there is a limited capacity to disperse air contaminants horizontally. The dominant daily wind pattern is an onshore 8 to 12 mph daytime breeze and an offshore 3 to 5 mph nighttime breeze. The typical wind flow pattern fluctuates only with occasional winter storms or strong northeasterly Santa Ana winds from the mountains and deserts northeast of the Basin. Summer wind flow patterns represent worst-case conditions, as this is the period of higher temperatures and more sunlight, which results in ozone formation.

During spring and early summer, pollution produced during any one day typically disperses out of the Basin through mountain passes or lifted by warm, vertical currents adjacent to mountain slopes. Air contaminants can be transported 60 miles or more from the Basin by ocean air during the afternoons. From early fall to winter, the transport is

less pronounced because of slower average wind speed and the appearance of drainage winds earlier in the day. During stagnant wind conditions, offshore drainage winds may begin by late afternoon. Pollutants remaining in the Basin are trapped and begin to accumulate during the night and the following morning. A low morning wind speed in pollutant source areas is an important indicator of air stagnation and the buildup potential for primary air contaminants.

Temperature normally declines with altitude. A reversal of this atmospheric state, where temperature increases with altitude, is called an inversion. The height from the earth's surface to the inversion base is known as the mixing height. With persistent low inversions and cool coastal air, morning fog and low stratus clouds are common. Cloudy days are less likely in the eastern portions of the district and about 25 percent more likely along the coast. The vertical dispersion of air pollutants in the district is limited by temperature inversions in the atmosphere close to the earth's surface.

Inversions are generally lower in the nighttime, when the ground is cool, than during daylight hours when the sun warms the ground and, in turn, the surface air layer. As this heating process continues, the temperature of the surface air layer approaches the temperature of the inversion base, causing heating along its lower edge. If enough warming takes place, the inversion layer becomes weak and opens up to allow the surface air layers to mix upward. This can be seen in the middle to late afternoon on a hot summer day when smog appears to clear suddenly. Winter inversions typically break earlier in the day, preventing excessive contaminant build-up.

The combination of stagnant wind conditions and low inversions produces the greatest pollutant concentrations. On days of no inversion or high wind speeds, ambient air pollutant concentrations are lowest. During periods of low inversions and low wind speeds, air pollutants generated in urbanized areas are transported predominantly onshore into Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. In the winter, the greatest pollution problems are carbon monoxide and oxides of nitrogen because of extremely low inversions and air stagnation during the night and early morning hours. In the summer, the longer daylight hours and the brighter sunshine combine to cause a reaction between hydrocarbons and oxides of nitrogen to form photochemical smog.

Climate/Meteorology in the Mojave Desert Air Basin

The MDAB is an assemblage of mountain ranges interspersed with long broad valleys that often contain dry lakes. Many of the lower mountains that dot the vast terrain rise from 1,000 to 4,000 feet above the valley floor. Prevailing winds in the MDAB are out of the west and southwest. These prevailing winds are due to the proximity of the MDAB to coastal and central regions and the blocking effect of the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the north. Air masses pushed onshore in southern California by differential heating are channeled through the MDAB. The MDAB is separated from the southern California coastal and central California Valley regions by mountains (highest elevation approximately 10,000 feet), whose passes form the main channels for these air masses. The Mojave Desert is bordered in the southwest by the San Bernardino Mountains, separated from the San Gabriel Mountains by the Cajon Pass (4,200 feet). A lesser

channel lies between the San Bernardino Mountains and the Little San Bernardino Mountains, the Morongo Valley. The Palo Verde Valley portion of the Mojave Desert lies in the low desert, at the eastern end of a series of valleys (notably the Coachella Valley) whose primary channel is the San Gorgonio Pass (2,300 feet) between the San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains.

During the summer, the MDAB is generally influenced by a Pacific Subtropical High cell that sits off the coast, inhibiting cloud formation and encouraging daytime solar heating. The MDAB is rarely influenced by cold air masses moving south from Canada and Alaska, as these frontal systems are weak and diffuse by the time they reach the desert. Most desert moisture arrives from infrequent warm, moist and unstable air masses from the south. The MDAB averages between three and seven inches of precipitation per year (from 16 to 30 days with at least 0.01 inch of precipitation). The MDAB is classified as a dry-hot desert climate (Bwh), with portions classified as dry-very hot desert (Bwhh), to indicate at least three months have maximum average temperatures over 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

Salton Sea Air Basin

The SSAB portion of the district is separated from the Basin region by the San Jacinto Mountains and from the MDAB region by the Little San Bernardino Mountains. Similar to the MDAB region, during the summer the SSAB is generally influenced by a Pacific Subtropical High cell that sits off the coast, inhibiting cloud formation and encouraging daytime solar heating. The SSAB is rarely influenced by cold air masses moving south from Canada and Alaska, as these frontal systems are weak and diffuse by the time they reach the desert. Most desert moisture arrives from infrequent warm, moist and unstable air masses from the south. The SSAB averages between three and seven inches of precipitation per year.

Criteria Pollutants

Many of the air pollutants emitted into the ambient air by stationary and mobile sources are regulated by federal and state law. Some of these regulated air pollutants are known as “criteria air pollutants” and are categorized as primary and secondary pollutants. Primary air pollutants are those that are emitted directly from sources. Carbon monoxide (CO), reactive organic gases (ROG), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and most fine particulate matter (PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}), including lead (Pb) and fugitive dust, are primary air pollutants. Of these, CO, SO₂, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} are criteria pollutants. ROG and NO_x are criteria pollutant precursors and go on to form secondary criteria pollutants through chemical and photochemical reactions in the atmosphere. Ozone (O₃) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) are the principal secondary pollutants. Presented below is a description of each of the primary and secondary criteria air pollutants and their known health effects.

Ozone (O₃), or smog, is formed by photochemical reactions between oxides of nitrogen and reactive organic gases rather than being directly emitted. O₃ is a pungent, colorless gas typical of Southern California smog. Elevated O₃ concentrations result in reduced

lung function, particularly during vigorous physical activity. This health problem is particularly acute in sensitive receptors such as the sick, elderly, and young children. O₃ levels peak during the summer and early fall.

Carbon Monoxide (CO) is formed by the incomplete combustion of fossil fuels, and is almost entirely from automobile exhaust. It is a colorless, odorless gas that can cause dizziness, fatigue, and impairments to central nervous system functions.

Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂), a reddish brown gas, and nitric oxide (NO), a colorless, odorless gas, are formed from fuel combustion under high temperature or pressure. These compounds are referred to jointly as nitrogen oxides, or NO_x. NO_x is a primary component of the photochemical smog reaction. They also contribute to other pollution problems, including a high concentration of fine particulate matter, poor visibility, and acid deposition. NO₂ decreases lung function and may reduce resistance to infection.

Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) is a colorless irritating gas formed primarily from incomplete combustion of fuels containing sulfur. Industrial facilities also contribute to gaseous SO₂ levels. SO₂ irritates the respiratory tract, can injure lung tissue when combined with fine particulate matter, and reduces visibility and the level of sunlight.

Particulate Matter is the term used for a mixture of solid particles and liquid droplets found in the air. Coarse particles (all particles smaller than 10 micrometers, or PM₁₀) come from a variety of sources, including windblown dust and grinding operations. Fine particles (less than 2.5 micrometers, or PM_{2.5}) often come from fuel combustion, power plants, and diesel buses and trucks. Fine particles can also be formed in the atmosphere through chemical reactions.

PM₁₀ can accumulate in the respiratory system and aggravate health problems such as asthma. EPA's scientific review concluded that fine particles (PM_{2.5}), which penetrate deeply into the lungs, are more likely than coarse particles to contribute to the health effects listed in a number of recently published community epidemiological studies at concentrations that extend well below those allowed by the current PM₁₀ standards. These health effects include premature death and increased hospital admissions and emergency room visits (primarily the elderly and individuals with cardiopulmonary disease); increased respiratory symptoms and disease (children and individuals with cardiopulmonary disease such as asthma); decreased lung functions (particularly in children and individuals with asthma); and alterations in lung tissue and structure and in respiratory tract defense mechanisms.

Lead is found in old paints and coatings, plumbing, and a variety of other materials. There are also two lead-acid battery recycling facilities in the Basin. Once in the bloodstream, lead (Pb) can cause damage to the brain, nervous system and other body systems. Children are highly susceptible to the effects of lead.

Criteria Pollutant Levels

The SCAQMD and CARB maintain a network of air quality monitoring stations located throughout the project area (Figure 3.3-2). The district is divided into fourteen General Forecast Areas based on geography, and further divided into thirty-eight Source Receptor Areas (SRA). Tables 3.3-1 through 3.3-11 show the most recent data available from monitoring stations in each General Forecast Area for which monitoring data are available.

Tables 3.3-1 through 3.3-11 list the air quality data monitored at within nine of the fourteen General Forecast Areas for which monitoring data are available. The ambient air quality data in these tables show that NO₂, SO₂ and CO levels are either not monitored, or are below the relevant State and federal standards at all stations. O₃ levels exceeded State and federal standards in almost every year of the past three years at all nine monitoring stations where O₃ concentration was monitored.

The PM₁₀ level monitored at these air monitoring stations exceeded the State standard in almost every year of the past three years at all monitoring stations that monitor this pollutant, while the federal standard was exceeded less frequently, or not at all, at each monitoring station. The PM_{2.5} level was exceeded at most of the stations.

Visibility, hydrogen sulfide and vinyl chloride are not measured at the monitoring stations.

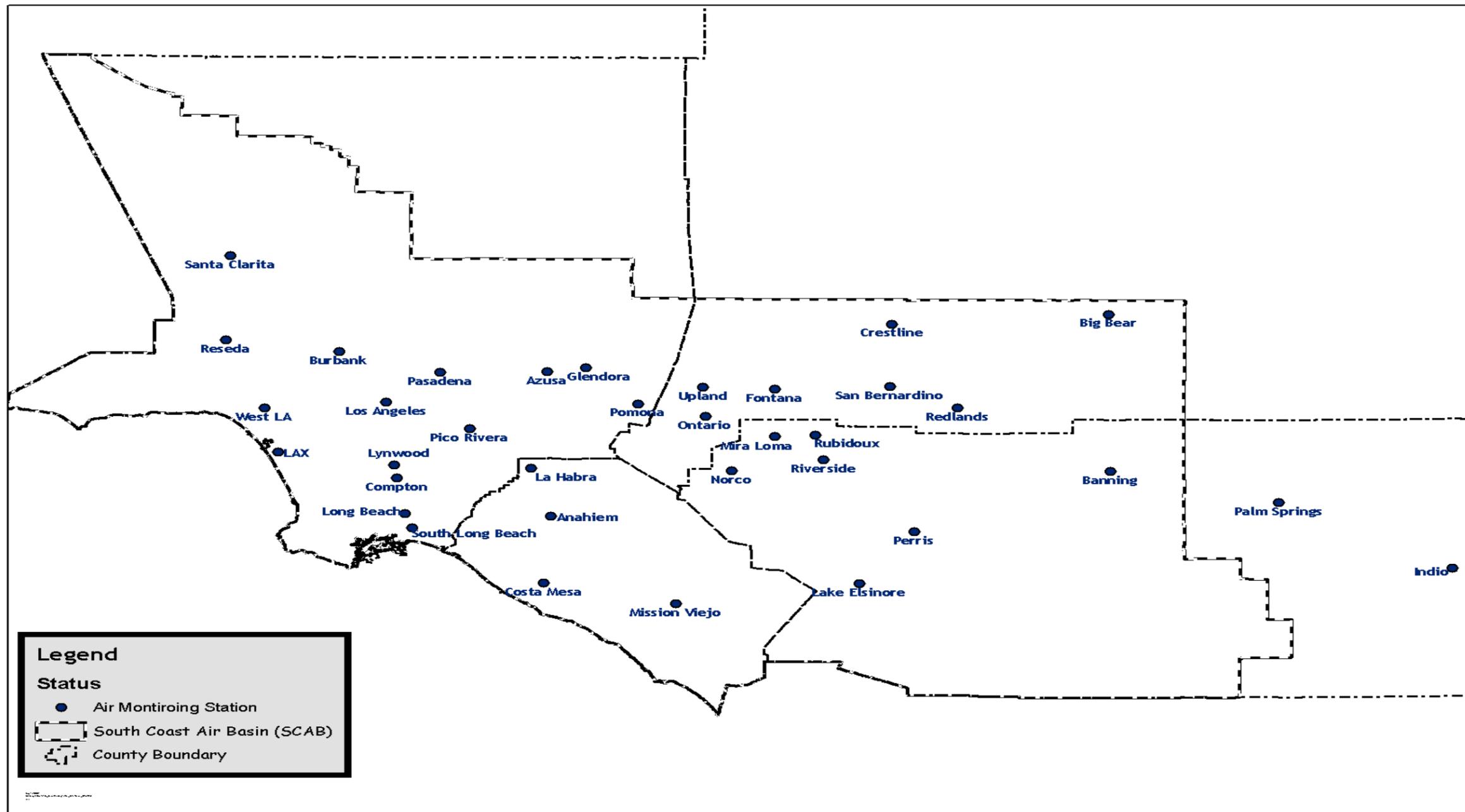


Figure 3.3-2
General Forecast and Air Monitoring Areas

TABLE 3.3-1
Air Quality Data from Banning Pass General Forecast Area – Banning Airport
Monitoring Station (33164)

Pollutant Standards	2006	2007	2008
Ozone (O₃)			
<i>State Standard (1-Hour Average = 0.09 ppm)</i>			
<i>National Standard (8-Hour Average = 0.075 ppm)</i>			
Maximum Concentration 1-Hour Period (ppm)	0.139	0.129	0.149
Maximum Concentration 8-Hour Period (ppm)	0.116	0.114	0.120
Days State 1-Hour Standard Exceeded	57	28	57
Days National 8-Hour Standard Exceeded	74	43	74
Carbon Monoxide (CO)			
<i>State Standard (8-Hour Average = 9 ppm)</i>			
<i>National Standard (8-Hour Average = 9 ppm)</i>			
Maximum Concentration 8-Hour Period (ppm)	NA	NA	NA
Days State/National 8-Hour Standard Exceeded	NA	NA	NA
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)			
<i>State Standard (1-Hour Average = 0.18 ppm)</i>			
Maximum 1-Hour Concentration	0.107	0.079	0.079
Days State Standard Exceeded	0	0	0
Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)			
<i>State Standard (24-Hour Average = 0.04 ppm)</i>			
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration	NA	NA	NA
Days State Standard Exceeded	NA	NA	NA
Suspended Particulates (PM₁₀)			
<i>State Standard (24-Hour Average = 50 µg/m³)</i>			
<i>National Standard (24-Hour Average = 150 µg/m³)</i>			
Maximum State 24-Hour Concentration	70.0	72.0	47.0
Maximum National 24-Hour Concentration	75.0	78.0	51.0
Days Exceeding State Standard	5	7	0
Days Exceeding National Standard	0	0	0
Suspended Particulates (PM_{2.5})			
<i>National Standard (24-Hour Average = 35 µg/m³)</i>			
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration	NA	NA	NA
Days Exceeding National Standard	NA	NA	NA
Sulfates			
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration	NA	NA	NA

Source: California Air Resources Board.

TABLE 3.3-2
Air Quality Data from Coachella/Low Desert General Forecast Area – Palm Springs
Fire Station Monitoring Station (33137)

Pollutant Standards	2006	2007	2008
Ozone (O₃)			
<i>State Standard (1-Hour Average = 0.09 ppm)</i>			
<i>National Standard (8-Hour Average = 0.075 ppm)</i>			
Maximum Concentration 1-Hour Period (ppm)	0.126	0.126	0.112
Maximum Concentration 8-Hour Period (ppm)	0.109	0.102	0.101
Days State 1-Hour Standard Exceeded	37	29	26
Days National 8-Hour Standard Exceeded	61	58	51
Carbon Monoxide (CO)			
<i>State Standard (8-Hour Average = 9 ppm)</i>			
<i>National Standard (8-Hour Average = 9 ppm)</i>			
Maximum Concentration 8-Hour Period (ppm)	0.85	0.79	0.54
Days State/National 8-Hour Standard Exceeded	0	0	0
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)			
<i>State Standard (1-Hour Average = 0.18 ppm)</i>			
Maximum 1-Hour Concentration	0.093	0.063	0.049
Days State Standard Exceeded	0	0	0
Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)			
<i>State Standard (24-Hour Average = 0.04 ppm)</i>			
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration	NA	NA	NA
Days State Standard Exceeded	NA	NA	NA
Suspended Particulates (PM₁₀)			
<i>State Standard (24-Hour Average = 50 µg/m³)</i>			
<i>National Standard (24-Hour Average = 150 µg/m³)</i>			
Maximum State 24-Hour Concentration	222.0	81.0	73.0
Maximum National 24-Hour Concentration	226.0	83.0	75.0
Days Exceeding State Standard	3	5	4
Days Exceeding National Standard	1	0	0
Suspended Particulates (PM_{2.5})			
<i>National Standard (24-Hour Average = 35 µg/m³)</i>			
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration	24.7	32.5	18.1
Days Exceeding National Standard	0	0	0
Sulfates			
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration	NA	NA	NA

Source: California Air Resources Board.

TABLE 3.3-3
Air Quality Data from Coastal General Forecast Area – North Long Beach Monitoring Station (70072)

Pollutant Standards	2006	2007	2008
Ozone (O₃)			
<i>State Standard (1-Hour Average = 0.09 ppm)</i>			
<i>National Standard (8-Hour Average = 0.075 ppm)</i>			
Maximum Concentration 1-Hour Period (ppm)	0.081	0.099	0.093
Maximum Concentration 8-Hour Period (ppm)	0.058	0.073	0.074
Days State 1-Hour Standard Exceeded	0	1	0
Days National 8-Hour Standard Exceeded	0	0	0
Carbon Monoxide (CO)			
<i>State Standard (8-Hour Average = 9 ppm)</i>			
<i>National Standard (8-Hour Average = 9 ppm)</i>			
Maximum Concentration 8-Hour Period (ppm)	3.36	2.59	2.49
Days State/National 8-Hour Standard Exceeded	0	0	0
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)			
<i>State Standard (1-Hour Average = 0.18 ppm)</i>			
Maximum 1-Hour Concentration	0.102	0.107	0.125
Days State Standard Exceeded	0	0	0
Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)			
<i>State Standard (24-Hour Average = 0.04 ppm)</i>			
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration	0.010	0.010	0.012
Days State Standard Exceeded	0	0	0
Suspended Particulates (PM₁₀)			
<i>State Standard (24-Hour Average = 50 µg/m³)</i>			
<i>National Standard (24-Hour Average = 150 µg/m³)</i>			
Maximum State 24-Hour Concentration	78.0	232.0	61.0
Maximum National 24-Hour Concentration	78.0	232.0	62.0
Days Exceeding State Standard	5	6	1
Days Exceeding National Standard	0	1	0
Suspended Particulates (PM_{2.5})			
<i>National Standard (24-Hour Average = 35 µg/m³)</i>			
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration	58.5	82.8	39.4
Days Exceeding National Standard	5	12	2
Sulfates			
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration	17.8	11.1	11.0

Source: California Air Resources Board.

TABLE 3.3-4
Air Quality Data from Hemet/Elsinore General Forecast Area – Lake Elsinore-W. Flint
Street Monitoring Station (33158)

Pollutant Standards	2006	2007	2008
Ozone (O₃)			
<i>State Standard (1-Hour Average = 0.09 ppm)</i>			
<i>National Standard (8-Hour Average = 0.075 ppm)</i>			
Maximum Concentration 1-Hour Period (ppm)	0.142	0.129	0.139
Maximum Concentration 8-Hour Period (ppm)	0.109	0.109	0.118
Days State 1-Hour Standard Exceeded	42	26	49
Days National 8-Hour Standard Exceeded	54	35	69
Carbon Monoxide (CO)			
<i>State Standard (8-Hour Average = 9 ppm)</i>			
<i>National Standard (8-Hour Average = 9 ppm)</i>			
Maximum Concentration 8-Hour Period (ppm)	1.01	1.40	0.84
Days State/National 8-Hour Standard Exceeded	0	0	0
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)			
<i>State Standard (1-Hour Average = 0.18 ppm)</i>			
Maximum 1-Hour Concentration	0.072	0.064	0.055
Days State Standard Exceeded	0	0	0
Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)			
<i>State Standard (24-Hour Average = 0.04 ppm)</i>			
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration	NA	NA	NA
Days State Standard Exceeded	NA	NA	NA
Suspended Particulates (PM₁₀)			
<i>State Standard (24-Hour Average = 50 µg/m³)</i>			
<i>National Standard (24-Hour Average = 150 µg/m³)</i>			
Maximum State 24-Hour Concentration	NA	NA	NA
Maximum National 24-Hour Concentration	NA	NA	NA
Days Exceeding State Standard	NA	NA	NA
Days Exceeding National Standard	NA	NA	NA
Suspended Particulates (PM_{2.5})			
<i>National Standard (24-Hour Average = 35 µg/m³)</i>			
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration	NA	NA	NA
Days Exceeding National Standard	NA	NA	NA
Sulfates			
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration	NA	NA	NA

Source: California Air Resources Board.

TABLE 3.3-5
**Air Quality Data from Inland Orange County General Forecast Area – Costa Mesa-
Mesa Verde Drive Monitoring Station (30195)**

Pollutant Standards	2006	2007	2008
Ozone (O₃)			
<i>State Standard (1-Hour Average = 0.09 ppm)</i>			
<i>National Standard (8-Hour Average = 0.075 ppm)</i>			
Maximum Concentration 1-Hour Period (ppm)	0.074	0.082	0.094
Maximum Concentration 8-Hour Period (ppm)	0.062	0.072	0.079
Days State 1-Hour Standard Exceeded	0	0	0
Days National 8-Hour Standard Exceeded	0	0	3
Carbon Monoxide (CO)			
<i>State Standard (8-Hour Average = 9 ppm)</i>			
<i>National Standard (8-Hour Average = 9 ppm)</i>			
Maximum Concentration 8-Hour Period (ppm)	3.01	3.13	1.97
Days State/National 8-Hour Standard Exceeded	0	0	0
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)			
<i>State Standard (1-Hour Average = 0.18 ppm)</i>			
Maximum 1-Hour Concentration	0.101	0.074	0.081
Days State Standard Exceeded	0	0	0
Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)			
<i>State Standard (24-Hour Average = 0.04 ppm)</i>			
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration	0.005	0.004	0.003
Days State Standard Exceeded	0	0	0
Suspended Particulates (PM₁₀)			
<i>State Standard (24-Hour Average = 50 µg/m³)</i>			
<i>National Standard (24-Hour Average = 150 µg/m³)</i>			
Maximum State 24-Hour Concentration	NA	NA	NA
Maximum National 24-Hour Concentration	NA	NA	NA
Days Exceeding State Standard	NA	NA	NA
Days Exceeding National Standard	NA	NA	NA
Suspended Particulates (PM_{2.5})			
<i>National Standard (24-Hour Average = 35 µg/m³)</i>			
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration	NA	NA	NA
Days Exceeding National Standard	NA	NA	NA
Sulfates			
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration	NA	NA	NA

Source: California Air Resources Board.

TABLE 3.3-6
Air Quality Data from Metropolitan General Forecast Area – Los Angeles-North Main Street Monitoring Station (70087)

Pollutant Standards	2006	2007	2008
Ozone (O₃)			
<i>State Standard (1-Hour Average = 0.09 ppm)</i>			
<i>National Standard (8-Hour Average = 0.075 ppm)</i>			
Maximum Concentration 1-Hour Period (ppm)	0.108	0.115	0.109
Maximum Concentration 8-Hour Period (ppm)	0.079	0.102	0.090
Days State 1-Hour Standard Exceeded	8	3	3
Days National 8-Hour Standard Exceeded	3	3	3
Carbon Monoxide (CO)			
<i>State Standard (8-Hour Average = 9 ppm)</i>			
<i>National Standard (8-Hour Average = 9 ppm)</i>			
Maximum Concentration 8-Hour Period (ppm)	2.68	2.15	1.96
Days State/National 8-Hour Standard Exceeded	0	0	0
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)			
<i>State Standard (1-Hour Average = 0.18 ppm)</i>			
Maximum 1-Hour Concentration	0.111	0.104	0.122
Days State Standard Exceeded	0	0	0
Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)			
<i>State Standard (24-Hour Average = 0.04 ppm)</i>			
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration	0.006	0.005	0.003
Days State Standard Exceeded	0	0	0
Suspended Particulates (PM₁₀)			
<i>State Standard (24-Hour Average = 50 µg/m³)</i>			
<i>National Standard (24-Hour Average = 150 µg/m³)</i>			
Maximum State 24-Hour Concentration	58.0	77.0	64.0
Maximum National 24-Hour Concentration	59.0	78.0	66.0
Days Exceeding State Standard	3	5	3
Days Exceeding National Standard	0	0	0
Suspended Particulates (PM_{2.5})			
<i>National Standard (24-Hour Average = 35 µg/m³)</i>			
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration	56.2	64.1	43.7
Days Exceeding National Standard	11	20	4
Sulfates			
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration	18.2	10.5	14.4

Source: California Air Resources Board.

TABLE 3.3-7
Air Quality Data from Riverside Valley General Forecast Area – Riverside-Rubidoux
Monitoring Station (33144)

Pollutant Standards	2006	2007	2008
Ozone (O₃)			
<i>State Standard (1-Hour Average = 0.09 ppm)</i>			
<i>National Standard (8-Hour Average = 0.075 ppm)</i>			
Maximum Concentration 1-Hour Period (ppm)	0.151	0.131	0.146
Maximum Concentration 8-Hour Period (ppm)	0.117	0.111	0.112
Days State 1-Hour Standard Exceeded	45	31	54
Days National 8-Hour Standard Exceeded	57	46	64
Carbon Monoxide (CO)			
<i>State Standard (8-Hour Average = 9 ppm)</i>			
<i>National Standard (8-Hour Average = 9 ppm)</i>			
Maximum Concentration 8-Hour Period (ppm)	2.29	2.93	1.86
Days State/National 8-Hour Standard Exceeded	0	0	0
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)			
<i>State Standard (1-Hour Average = 0.18 ppm)</i>			
Maximum 1-Hour Concentration	0.076	0.072	0.092
Days State Standard Exceeded	0	0	0
Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)			
<i>State Standard (24-Hour Average = 0.04 ppm)</i>			
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration	0.003	0.004	0.003
Days State Standard Exceeded	0	0	0
Suspended Particulates (PM₁₀)			
<i>State Standard (24-Hour Average = 50 µg/m³)</i>			
<i>National Standard (24-Hour Average = 150 µg/m³)</i>			
Maximum State 24-Hour Concentration	106.0	540.0	70.0
Maximum National 24-Hour Concentration	109.0	559.0	82.0
Days Exceeding State Standard	69	65	7
Days Exceeding National Standard	0	1	0
Suspended Particulates (PM_{2.5})			
<i>National Standard (24-Hour Average = 35 µg/m³)</i>			
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration	68.4	75.6	53.3
Days Exceeding National Standard	32	33	7
Sulfates			
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration	10.8	13.0	9.1

Source: California Air Resources Board.

TABLE 3.3-8
Air Quality Data from San Bernardino Mountains General Forecast Area – Crestline
Monitoring Station (36201)

Pollutant Standards	2006	2007	2008
Ozone (O₃)			
<i>State Standard (1-Hour Average = 0.09 ppm)</i>			
<i>National Standard (8-Hour Average = 0.075 ppm)</i>			
Maximum Concentration 1-Hour Period (ppm)	0.164	0.171	0.176
Maximum Concentration 8-Hour Period (ppm)	0.142	0.137	0.126
Days State 1-Hour Standard Exceeded	73	67	78
Days National 8-Hour Standard Exceeded	96	93	97
Carbon Monoxide (CO)			
<i>State Standard (8-Hour Average = 9 ppm)</i>			
<i>National Standard (8-Hour Average = 9 ppm)</i>			
Maximum Concentration 8-Hour Period (ppm)	NA	NA	NA
Days State/National 8-Hour Standard Exceeded	NA	NA	NA
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)			
<i>State Standard (1-Hour Average = 0.18 ppm)</i>			
Maximum 1-Hour Concentration	NA	NA	NA
Days State Standard Exceeded	NA	NA	NA
Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)			
<i>State Standard (24-Hour Average = 0.04 ppm)</i>			
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration	NA	NA	NA
Days State Standard Exceeded	NA	NA	NA
Suspended Particulates (PM₁₀)			
<i>State Standard (24-Hour Average = 50 µg/m³)</i>			
<i>National Standard (24-Hour Average = 150 µg/m³)</i>			
Maximum State 24-Hour Concentration	53.0	75.0	39.0
Maximum National 24-Hour Concentration	63.0	89.0	46.0
Days Exceeding State Standard	1	1	0
Days Exceeding National Standard	0	0	0
Suspended Particulates (PM_{2.5})			
<i>National Standard (24-Hour Average = 35 µg/m³)</i>			
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration	NA	NA	NA
Days Exceeding National Standard	NA	NA	NA
Sulfates			
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration	NA	NA	NA

Source: California Air Resources Board.

TABLE 3.3-9
Air Quality Data from San Bernardino Valley General Forecast Area – Fontana-Arrow
Highway Monitoring Station (36197)

Pollutant Standards	2006	2007	2008
Ozone (O₃)			
<i>State Standard (1-Hour Average = 0.09 ppm)</i>			
<i>National Standard (8-Hour Average = 0.075 ppm)</i>			
Maximum Concentration 1-Hour Period (ppm)	0.159	0.144	0.162
Maximum Concentration 8-Hour Period (ppm)	0.123	0.122	0.124
Days State 1-Hour Standard Exceeded	48	40	55
Days National 8-Hour Standard Exceeded	46	41	58
Carbon Monoxide (CO)			
<i>State Standard (8-Hour Average = 9 ppm)</i>			
<i>National Standard (8-Hour Average = 9 ppm)</i>			
Maximum Concentration 8-Hour Period (ppm)	NA	NA	1.69
Days State/National 8-Hour Standard Exceeded	NA	NA	0
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)			
<i>State Standard (1-Hour Average = 0.18 ppm)</i>			
Maximum 1-Hour Concentration	0.094	0.093	0.101
Days State Standard Exceeded	0	0	0
Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)			
<i>State Standard (24-Hour Average = 0.04 ppm)</i>			
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration	0.003	0.004	0.003
Days State Standard Exceeded	0	0	0
Suspended Particulates (PM₁₀)			
<i>State Standard (24-Hour Average = 50 µg/m³)</i>			
<i>National Standard (24-Hour Average = 150 µg/m³)</i>			
Maximum State 24-Hour Concentration	135.0	264.0	72.0
Maximum National 24-Hour Concentration	142.0	276.0	75.0
Days Exceeding State Standard	29	33	11
Days Exceeding National Standard	0	2	0
Suspended Particulates (PM_{2.5})			
<i>National Standard (24-Hour Average = 35 µg/m³)</i>			
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration	52.6	77.5	49.0
Days Exceeding National Standard	8	10	4
Sulfates			
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration	10.3	20.3	9.5

Source: California Air Resources Board.

TABLE 3.3-10
Air Quality Data from San Fernando Valley General Forecast Area – Burbank
Monitoring Station (70069)

Pollutant Standards	2006	2007	2008
Ozone (O₃)			
<i>State Standard (1-Hour Average = 0.09 ppm)</i>			
<i>National Standard (8-Hour Average = 0.075 ppm)</i>			
Maximum Concentration 1-Hour Period (ppm)	0.166	0.116	0.133
Maximum Concentration 8-Hour Period (ppm)	0.128	0.096	0.109
Days State 1-Hour Standard Exceeded	25	13	20
Days National 8-Hour Standard Exceeded	22	13	17
Carbon Monoxide (CO)			
<i>State Standard (8-Hour Average = 9 ppm)</i>			
<i>National Standard (8-Hour Average = 9 ppm)</i>			
Maximum Concentration 8-Hour Period (ppm)	3.38	2.78	2.48
Days State/National 8-Hour Standard Exceeded	0	0	0
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)			
<i>State Standard (1-Hour Average = 0.18 ppm)</i>			
Maximum 1-Hour Concentration	0.103	0.087	0.105
Days State Standard Exceeded	0	0	0
Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)			
<i>State Standard (24-Hour Average = 0.04 ppm)</i>			
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration	0.004	0.003	0.003
Days State Standard Exceeded	0	0	0
Suspended Particulates (PM₁₀)			
<i>State Standard (24-Hour Average = 50 µg/m³)</i>			
<i>National Standard (24-Hour Average = 150 µg/m³)</i>			
Maximum State 24-Hour Concentration	69.0	107.0	61.0
Maximum National 24-Hour Concentration	71.0	109.0	66.0
Days Exceeding State Standard	10	5	5
Days Exceeding National Standard	0	0	0
Suspended Particulates (PM_{2.5})			
<i>National Standard (24-Hour Average = 35 µg/m³)</i>			
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration	50.7	56.5	57.4
Days Exceeding National Standard	6	9	1
Sulfates			
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration	NA	NA	NA

Source: California Air Resources Board.

TABLE 3.3-11
Air Quality Data from San Gabriel Valley General Forecast Area – Pasadena
Monitoring Station (70088)

Pollutant Standards	2006	2007	2008
Ozone (O₃)			
<i>State Standard (1-Hour Average = 0.09 ppm)</i>			
<i>National Standard (8-Hour Average = 0.075 ppm)</i>			
Maximum Concentration 1-Hour Period (ppm)	0.151	0.149	0.122
Maximum Concentration 8-Hour Period (ppm)	0.117	0.101	0.100
Days State 1-Hour Standard Exceeded	26	13	16
Days National 8-Hour Standard Exceeded	23	11	16
Carbon Monoxide (CO)			
<i>State Standard (8-Hour Average = 9 ppm)</i>			
<i>National Standard (8-Hour Average = 9 ppm)</i>			
Maximum Concentration 8-Hour Period (ppm)	2.80	2.28	2.21
Days State/National 8-Hour Standard Exceeded	0	0	0
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)			
<i>State Standard (1-Hour Average = 0.18 ppm)</i>			
Maximum 1-Hour Concentration	0.120	0.092	0.105
Days State Standard Exceeded	0	0	0
Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)			
<i>State Standard (24-Hour Average = 0.04 ppm)</i>			
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration	NA	NA	NA
Days State Standard Exceeded	NA	NA	NA
Suspended Particulates (PM₁₀)			
<i>State Standard (24-Hour Average = 50 µg/m³)</i>			
<i>National Standard (24-Hour Average = 150 µg/m³)</i>			
Maximum State 24-Hour Concentration	NA	NA	NA
Maximum National 24-Hour Concentration	NA	NA	NA
Days Exceeding State Standard	NA	NA	NA
Days Exceeding National Standard	NA	NA	NA
Suspended Particulates (PM_{2.5})			
<i>National Standard (24-Hour Average = 35 µg/m³)</i>			
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration	45.8	68.8	66.0
Days Exceeding National Standard	1	3	1
Sulfates			
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration	28.7	22.4	14.1

Source: California Air Resources Board.

Toxic Air Contaminants

Pollutants are identified as toxic air contaminants (TACs) because of their potential to increase the risk of developing cancer or because of their acute or chronic health risks. For TACs that are known or suspected carcinogens, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) has consistently found that there are no levels or thresholds below which exposure is risk-free. Individual TACs vary greatly in the risk they present. At a given level of exposure, one TAC may pose a hazard that is many times greater than another. For certain TACs, a unit risk factor can be developed to evaluate cancer risk. For acute and chronic health risks, a similar factor, called a Hazard Index, is used to evaluate risk. In the early 1980s, CARB established a statewide comprehensive air toxics program to reduce exposure to air toxics. The Toxic Air Contaminant Identification and Control Act (AB 1807, CARB 1999¹) created California's program to reduce exposure to air toxics. The Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act (AB 2588, CARB 1999) supplements the AB 1807 program by requiring a statewide air toxics inventory, notification of people exposed to a significant health risk, and facility plans to reduce these risks.

In August 1998, CARB identified particulate emissions from diesel-fueled engines as TACs. In September 2000, CARB approved a comprehensive diesel risk reduction plan to reduce emissions from both new and existing diesel-fueled engines and vehicles. The goal of the plan is to reduce diesel particulate emissions and the associated health risk by 75 percent in 2010 and by 85 percent by 2020.

TACs are identified and their toxicity is studied by the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA). TACs include air pollutants that can produce adverse human health effects, including carcinogenic effects, after short-term (acute) or long-term (chronic) exposure. Examples of TAC sources within the district include industrial processes, dry cleaners, gasoline stations, paint and solvent operations, and fossil fuel combustion sources.

The SCAQMD has conducted several Multiple Air Toxics Exposure (MATES) studies to quantify the current magnitude of population exposure risk from existing sources of selected air toxic contaminants. In the most recent study, Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study III (MATES III), SCAQMD determined that the risk of contracting cancer from air toxics in the Basin, based on the average concentrations at the fixed monitoring sites, is about 1,200 per million while the population-weighted risk is about 853 in one million.² This risk refers to the expected number of additional cancers in a population of one million individuals that are exposed over a 70-year lifetime. The air toxics risk at the fixed sites used in the study ranged from 870 to 1,400 per million. Using the MATES III methodology, about 94% of the risk is attributed to emissions associated with mobile sources, and about 6% of the risk is attributed to toxics emitted from stationary sources,

¹ California Air Resources Board. *1999-08-12 California Air Toxics Program Background*. Available <http://www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/background.htm>. August, 1999.

² The Mates III Study is available at <http://www.aqmd.gov/prdas/matesIII/MATESIIIFinalReportSept2008.html>

which include industries, and businesses such as dry cleaners and chrome plating operations.

Diesel exhaust is the major contributor to air toxics risk, accounting for approximately 84 percent of the total risk. Compared to the MATES II study (originally published in 2000), the MATES III study (published in 2008) found a decreasing risk for air toxics exposure, with the population-weighted risk down by 17 percent from the analysis in MATES II.

AIR QUALITY REGULATORY SETTING

A number of plans, policies, and regulations have been adopted by various agencies that address air quality concerns. Those plans and policies that are relevant to the proposed project are discussed below.

Federal Clean Air Act

The Federal Clean Air Act (CAA) was first enacted in 1955 and has been amended numerous times in subsequent years (1963, 1965, 1967, 1970, 1977, and 1990). The CAA establishes federal air quality standards, known as National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), and specifies future dates for achieving compliance. The CAA also mandates that the state submit and implement a State Implementation Plan (SIP) for local areas not meeting those standards. Chapter 2 explains in more detail the architecture of the CAA.

California Clean Air Act

The California Clean Air Act (CCAA), signed into law in 1988, requires all areas of the state to achieve and maintain the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) for ozone, NO₂, CO and SO₂ by the earliest practical date. The CAAQS incorporate additional standards for most of the criteria pollutants and set standards for other pollutants recognized by the state. In general, the California standards are more health protective than the corresponding NAAQS. California has also set standards for sulfates, hydrogen sulfide, vinyl chloride, and visibility-reducing particles.

Table 3.3-12 details the current NAAQS and CAAQS, while Table 3.3-13 provides the attainment status with respect to federal and state standards in each basin.

**TABLE 3.3-12
Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards**

Pollutant	Averaging Time	California Standards ³ Concentration	Federal Standards ⁴ Primary
Ozone (O₃)	1 hour	0.09 ppm (180 µq/m ³)	–
	8 hour	0.070 ppm (137 µq/m ³)	0.075 ppm (147 µq/m ³)
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM₁₀)	24 hour	50 µq/m ³	150 µq/m ³
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	20 µq/m ³	–
Fine Particulate Matter (PM₁₀)	24 hour	No Separate State Standard	35 µq/m ³
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	12 µq/m ³	15.0 µq/m ³
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	8 Hour	9.0 ppm (10 mg/m ³)	9.0 ppm (10 mg/m ³)
	1 Hour	20 ppm (23 mg/m ³)	35 ppm (40 mg/m ³)
	8 Hour (Lake Tahoe)	6 ppm (7 mg/m ³)	–
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)	Annual Arithmetic Mean	0.030 ppm (57 µq/m ³)	0.053 ppm (100 µq/m ³)
	1 Hour	0.18 ppm (339 µq/m ³)	0.100 ppm
Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)	Annual Arithmetic Mean	–	0.030 ppm (80 µq/m ³)
	24 Hour	0.04 ppm (105 µq/m ³)	0.14 ppm (365 µq/m ³)
	3 Hour	–	–
	1 Hour	0.25 ppm (655 µq/m ³)	–
Lead	30 Day Average	1.5 µq/m ³	–
	Calendar Quarter	–	1.5 µq/m ³
	Rolling 3-Month Average	–	0.15 µq/m ³
Visibility Reducing Particles	8 Hour	Extinction coefficient of 0.23 per kilometer - visibility of ten miles or more due to particles when relative humidity is less than 70 percent.	No Federal Standards
Sulfates	24 Hour	25 µq/m ³	
Hydrogen Sulfide	1 Hour	0.03 ppm (42 µq/m ³)	
Vinyl Chloride	24 Hour	0.01 ppm (26 µq/m ³)	

³ The California ambient air quality standards for O₃, CO, SO₂ (1-hour and 24-hour), NO₂, PM₁₀, and PM₂₅ are values not to be exceeded. All other California standards shown are values not to be equaled or exceeded.

⁴ The national ambient air quality standards, other than O₃ and those based on annual averages, are not to be exceeded more than once a year. The O₃ standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with maximum hourly average concentrations above the standards is equal to or less than one.

**TABLE 3.3-13
Federal and State Attainment Status**

Pollutants	Federal Classification	State Classification
<i>South Coast Air Basin</i>		
O ₃ (1-hour standard)	—	Extreme Nonattainment
O ₃ (8-hour standard)	Extreme Nonattainment	Nonattainment
PM ₁₀	Nonattainment, Serious	Nonattainment
PM _{2.5}	Nonattainment	Nonattainment
CO	Attainment	Attainment
NO ₂	Unclassified /Attainment	Nonattainment
SO ₂	Attainment	Attainment
Visibility Reducing Particles	—	Unclassified
Sulfates	—	Attainment
Hydrogen Sulfide	—	Unclassified
Vinyl Chloride	—	Unclassified
<i>Salton Sea Air Basin</i>		
O ₃ (1-hour standard)	—	Extreme Nonattainment
O ₃ (8-hour standard)	Nonattainment, Serious	Nonattainment
PM ₁₀	Nonattainment	Nonattainment
PM _{2.5}	Unclassifiable/Attainment	Unclassified
CO	Attainment	Attainment
NO ₂	Unclassified /Attainment	Attainment
SO ₂	Unclassified /Attainment	Attainment
Visibility Reducing Particles	—	Unclassified
Sulfates	—	Attainment
Hydrogen Sulfide	—	Unclassified
Vinyl Chloride	—	Unclassified
<i>Mojave Desert Air Basin</i>		
O ₃ (1-hour standard)	—	Extreme Nonattainment
O ₃ (8-hour standard)	Nonattainment, Moderate	Nonattainment
PM ₁₀	Nonattainment, Serious	Nonattainment
PM _{2.5}	Unclassifiable/Attainment	Unclassified
CO	Attainment	Unclassified
NO ₂	Unclassified /Attainment	Attainment
SO ₂	Unclassified /Attainment	Attainment
Visibility Reducing Particles	—	Unclassified
Sulfates	—	Attainment
Hydrogen Sulfide	—	Unclassified/ Nonattainment
Vinyl Chloride	—	Unclassified

Source: California Air Resources Board and USEPA. Blanks reflect standards for which there are no federal standards.

South Coast Air Quality Management District

SCAQMD has adopted a series of air quality management plans (AQMPs) to meet the CAAQS and NAAQS. These plans require, among other emissions-reducing activities, control technology for existing sources; control programs for area sources and indirect sources; a SCAQMD permitting system designed to allow no net increase in emissions from any new or modified (i.e., previously permitted) emission sources; and, transportation control measures.

The SCAQMD adopted a comprehensive AQMP update, the 2007 AQMP, on June 1, 2007. The Final 2007 AQMP addresses several federal planning requirements and incorporates significant new scientific data, primarily in the form of updated emissions inventories, ambient measurements, new meteorological episodes and new air quality modeling tools. The 2007 AQMP builds upon the approaches taken in the 2003 AQMP for the attainment of the federal air quality standards. Additionally, the AQMP highlights the significant amount of reductions needed and the urgent need to identify additional strategies, especially in the area of mobile sources, to meet federal criteria pollutant standards within the timeframes allowed under federal Clean Air Act.

The SCAQMD adopts rules and regulations to implement portions of the AQMP. For example, SCAQMD Rule 403 requires implementing the best available fugitive dust control measures during active operations capable of generating fugitive dust emissions from on-site earth-moving activities, construction/demolition activities, and construction equipment travel on paved and unpaved roads. In addition, SCAQMD has published two additional guidance documents; Localized Significance Threshold Methodology for CEQA Evaluations (June 2003) and Particulate Matter (PM) 2.5 Significance Thresholds and Calculation Methodology. Both were used in the preparation of this analysis.

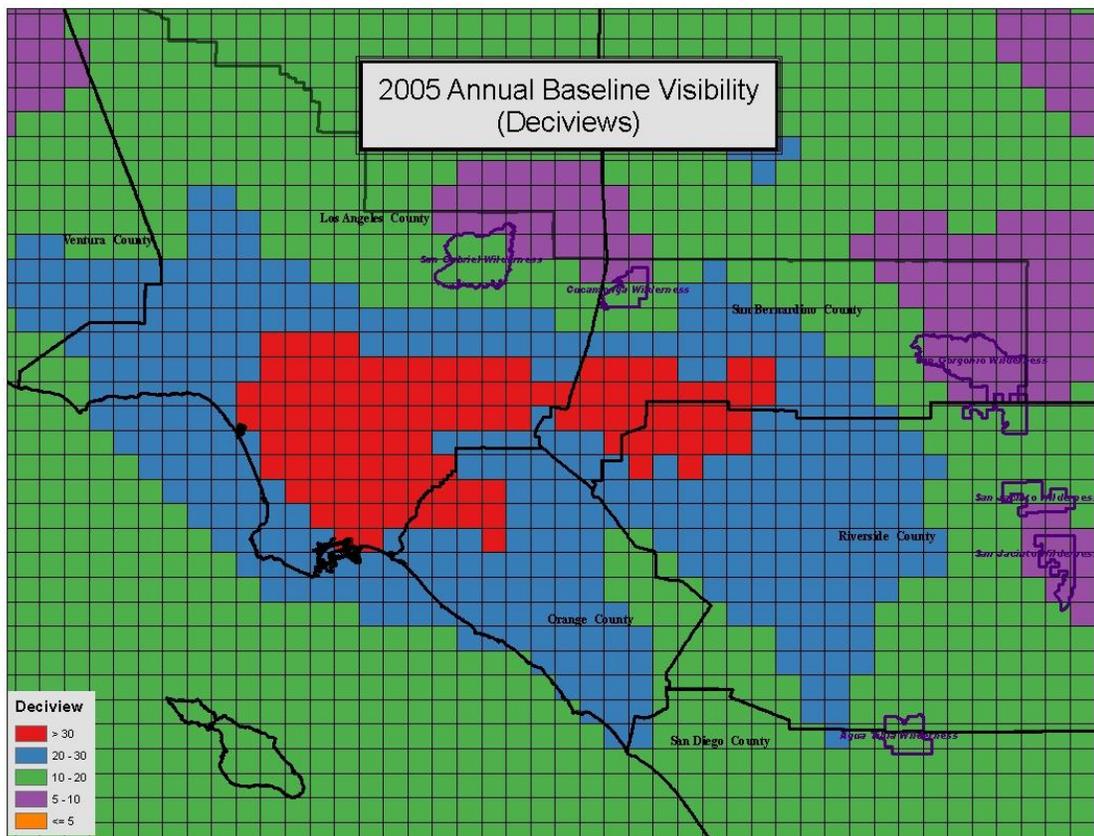
Southern California Association of Governments

The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) is the regional planning agency for Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Imperial Counties. It addresses regional issues relating to transportation, economy, community development, and environment. SCAG is the federally designated metropolitan planning organization (MPO) for the majority of the southern California region and is the largest MPO in the nation. With respect to air quality planning, SCAG has prepared the Regional Comprehensive Plan and Guide (RCPG) for the SCAG region, which includes Growth Management and Regional Mobility chapters, which form the basis for the land use and transportation components of the AQMP. These chapters are utilized in the preparation of air quality forecasts and the consistency analysis that is included in the AQMP.

VISIBILITY ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

In 2005, annual average visibility at Rudiboux (Riverside), the worst case, was just over 10 miles.⁵ With the exception of Lake County, which is designated in attainment, all of the air districts in California are currently designated as unclassified with respect to the CAAQS for visibility reducing particles.

In Class-I wilderness areas, which typically have visual range measured in tens of miles the deciview metric is used to estimate an individual's perception of visibility. The deciview index works inversely to visual range which is measured in miles or kilometers whereby a lower deciview is optimal. In the South Coast Air Basin, the Class-I areas are typically restricted to higher elevations (greater than 6000 feet above sea level) or far downwind of the metropolitan emission source areas. Visibility in these areas is typically unrestricted due to regional haze despite being in close proximity to the urban setting. The 2005 baseline deciview mapping of the Basin is presented in Figure 3.3-3. All of the Class-I wilderness areas reside in areas having average deciview values less than 20 with many portions of those areas having average deciview values less than 10. By contrast, Rubidoux, in the Basin has a deciview value exceeding 30.



**Figure 3.3-3
2005 Annual Baseline Visibility**

⁵ 2007 AQMP

VISIBILITY REGULATORY SETTING

Federal Regional Haze Rule

The federal Regional Haze Rule, established by the EPA pursuant to Clean Air Act section 169A, establishes the national goal to prevent future and remedy existing impairment of visibility in federal Class I areas (such as federal wilderness areas and national parks). EPA's visibility regulations (40 CFR 51.300 through 51.309), require states to develop measures necessary to make reasonable progress towards remedying visibility impairment in these federal Class I areas. Section 169A and these regulations also require Best Available Retrofit Technology for certain large stationary sources that were put in place between 1962 and 1977. See Regional Haze Regulations and Guidelines for Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART) Determinations, 70 Fed. Reg. 39104 (July 6, 2005).

California Air Resources Board

To meet Federal Regional Haze Rule requirements, the California Air Resources Board adopted the California Regional Haze Plan on January 22, 2009, addressing California's visibility goals through 2018. As stated in Table 3.3-12 above, the California's statewide standard (applicable outside of the Lake Tahoe area) for Visibility Reducing Particles is an extinction coefficient of 0.23 per kilometer over an 8-hour averaging period. This translates to visibility of ten miles or more due to particles when relative humidity is less than 70 percent.

CLIMATE CHANGE ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The potential impacts of climate change due to greenhouse gas emissions are described in Chapter 4.1. Worldwide emissions of GHGs in 2004 were 26.8 billion tonnes (metric tons) of CO₂e. In 2004, the US emitted about 7 billion tonnes of CO₂e (CO₂ equivalent) or about 24 tonnes of CO₂e per year per person. Over 80 percent of the GHG emissions in the US are comprised of CO₂ emissions from energy related fossil fuel combustion. In 2004, California emitted 0.492 billion tonnes of CO₂e, or about 7 percent of the US emissions. If California were a country, it would be the 16th largest emitter of GHGs in the world. This large number is due primarily to the sheer size of California. Compared to other states, California has one of the lowest per capita GHG emission rates in the country. This is due to California's higher energy efficiency standards, its temperate climate, and the fact that it relies on substantial out-of-state energy generation.

California GHG emissions in 2008 totaled approximately 477.7 million metric tons (MMT) CO₂e as shown in Table 3.3-14. Approximately 84 percent of GHG emissions (in CO₂e) from California were comprised of CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion, with 4 percent comprised of CO₂ from process emissions. CH₄ accounted for 7.3 percent of total CO₂e respectively, and high GWP gases accounted for 3.3 percent of the CO₂e emissions.

TABLE 3.3-14
California Greenhouse Gas Inventory for 2000-2008 (million MT CO₂e)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Transportation	171.13	173.71	180.36	178.03	181.71	184.32	184.11	183.84	174.99
<i>On Road</i>	<i>159.40</i>	<i>161.69</i>	<i>168.40</i>	<i>166.17</i>	<i>169.22</i>	<i>170.82</i>	<i>170.49</i>	<i>170.79</i>	<i>163.30</i>
Passenger Vehicles	126.91	129.25	135.43	132.83	134.24	134.51	133.80	133.34	128.51
Heavy Duty Trucks	32.49	32.45	32.97	33.34	34.98	36.31	36.68	37.45	34.79
<i>Ships & Commercial Boats</i>	<i>3.77</i>	<i>3.56</i>	<i>3.87</i>	<i>4.04</i>	<i>4.06</i>	<i>4.36</i>	<i>4.45</i>	<i>4.38</i>	<i>4.32</i>
<i>Aviation (Intrastate)</i>	<i>2.68</i>	<i>2.50</i>	<i>2.66</i>	<i>2.59</i>	<i>2.64</i>	<i>2.70</i>	<i>2.68</i>	<i>2.96</i>	<i>2.42</i>
<i>Rail</i>	<i>1.86</i>	<i>1.87</i>	<i>2.48</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.89</i>	<i>3.32</i>	<i>3.50</i>	<i>3.15</i>	<i>2.52</i>
<i>Unspecified</i>	<i>3.41</i>	<i>4.08</i>	<i>2.94</i>	<i>2.81</i>	<i>2.90</i>	<i>3.11</i>	<i>3.00</i>	<i>2.56</i>	<i>2.44</i>
Electric Power	103.92	120.62	106.49	109.89	119.96	110.98	107.66	111.10	116.35
<i>In-State Generation</i>	<i>59.93</i>	<i>63.86</i>	<i>50.87</i>	<i>49.08</i>	<i>57.40</i>	<i>51.75</i>	<i>56.28</i>	<i>55.16</i>	<i>55.12</i>
Natural Gas	51.06	55.55	42.42	41.01	48.66	43.21	47.62	47.20	48.07
Other Fuels	8.87	8.31	8.45	8.07	8.74	8.54	8.67	7.96	7.05
<i>Imported Electricity</i>	<i>43.99</i>	<i>56.76</i>	<i>55.62</i>	<i>60.81</i>	<i>62.56</i>	<i>59.22</i>	<i>51.38</i>	<i>55.94</i>	<i>61.24</i>
Unspecified Imports	13.83	24.69	25.42	30.21	31.32	28.44	26.40	30.57	35.19
Specified Imports	30.16	32.07	30.19	30.60	31.24	30.78	24.98	25.37	26.05
Commercial and Residential	42.93	41.02	43.79	41.38	42.54	40.79	41.47	41.83	43.13
<i>Residential Fuel Use</i>	<i>30.13</i>	<i>28.62</i>	<i>29.35</i>	<i>28.31</i>	<i>29.34</i>	<i>28.08</i>	<i>28.46</i>	<i>28.61</i>	<i>28.45</i>
Natural Gas	28.52	27.34	28.03	26.59	27.30	25.89	26.52	26.65	26.10
Other Fuels	1.61	1.27	1.32	1.72	2.04	2.19	1.93	1.96	2.35
<i>Commercial Fuel Use</i>	<i>11.69</i>	<i>11.32</i>	<i>13.37</i>	<i>12.81</i>	<i>12.71</i>	<i>12.56</i>	<i>12.84</i>	<i>12.73</i>	<i>14.31</i>
Natural Gas	10.24	10.07	12.11	11.34	11.13	10.90	11.58	11.35	12.51
Other Fuels	1.45	1.25	1.26	1.46	1.59	1.66	1.26	1.38	1.80
<i>Commercial Cogeneration Heat Output</i>	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.07</i>	<i>1.08</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.37</i>
Industrial	97.27	94.70	96.73	96.14	90.87	90.72	90.47	93.82	92.66
<i>Refineries</i>	<i>33.25</i>	<i>33.07</i>	<i>33.87</i>	<i>34.80</i>	<i>34.06</i>	<i>35.31</i>	<i>36.09</i>	<i>36.07</i>	<i>35.65</i>
<i>General Fuel Use</i>	<i>18.76</i>	<i>17.87</i>	<i>19.53</i>	<i>16.39</i>	<i>16.28</i>	<i>14.80</i>	<i>15.17</i>	<i>14.78</i>	<i>14.82</i>
Natural Gas	13.82	11.92	12.80	10.26	10.53	9.86	9.90	9.76	9.14
Other Fuels	4.94	5.94	6.73	6.13	5.76	4.93	5.27	5.02	5.69
<i>Oil & Gas Extraction^[1]</i>	<i>18.41</i>	<i>18.45</i>	<i>17.37</i>	<i>19.51</i>	<i>19.31</i>	<i>18.01</i>	<i>16.48</i>	<i>16.52</i>	<i>17.04</i>
Fuel Use	17.72	17.62	16.64	18.78	18.94	17.66	15.72	15.75	16.27
Fugitive Emissions	0.69	0.83	0.73	0.74	0.37	0.35	0.77	0.77	0.78

TABLE 3.3-14 (Concluded)

Cement Plants	9.41	9.51	9.61	9.72	9.82	9.92	9.75	9.17	8.61
Clinker Production	5.43	5.52	5.60	5.68	5.77	5.85	5.80	5.55	5.31
Fuel Use	3.97	4.00	4.01	4.03	4.05	4.07	3.95	3.62	3.30
Cogeneration Heat Output	11.96	10.69	10.84	10.79	6.19	6.91	6.90	11.22	10.47
Other Process Emissions	5.49	5.11	5.50	4.94	5.22	5.78	6.08	6.07	6.06
Recycling and Waste	6.20	6.28	6.21	6.29	6.23	6.52	6.59	6.53	6.71
Landfills [2]	6.20	6.28	6.21	6.29	6.23	6.52	6.59	6.53	6.71
High GWP	10.95	11.34	11.97	12.75	13.57	14.23	14.92	15.27	15.65
Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS) Substitutes	8.55	9.30	10.12	10.92	11.74	12.41	13.05	13.47	13.89
Electricity Grid SF6 Losses [3]	1.14	1.15	1.07	1.05	1.05	1.04	1.00	0.97	0.96
Semiconductor Mfg [2]	1.26	0.89	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.87	0.84	0.80
Agriculture [4]	25.44	25.37	28.42	28.49	28.82	28.99	29.90	28.26	28.06
Livestock	13.61	14.10	14.56	14.88	14.81	15.36	15.63	15.96	16.28
Enteric Fermentation (Digestive Process)	7.49	7.64	7.86	7.97	7.97	8.26	8.33	8.52	8.70
Manure Management	6.12	6.47	6.70	6.91	6.84	7.10	7.30	7.44	7.58
Crop Growing & Harvesting	8.01	7.46	9.48	9.41	9.51	9.03	9.08	8.53	7.95
Fertilizers	6.55	6.21	8.06	8.02	8.03	7.58	7.44	7.08	6.72
Soil Preparation and Disturbances	1.37	1.18	1.34	1.31	1.41	1.37	1.56	1.36	1.15
Crop Residue Burning	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09
General Fuel Use	3.82	3.81	4.39	4.20	4.50	4.60	5.19	3.78	3.82
Diesel	2.51	2.68	3.02	2.94	3.15	3.38	3.85	2.66	2.93
Natural Gas	1.00	0.75	0.95	0.85	0.82	0.69	0.77	0.79	0.72
Gasoline	0.31	0.38	0.40	0.41	0.52	0.52	0.57	0.32	0.17
Other Fuels	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Forestry	0.19								
Wildfire (CH4 & N2O Emissions)	0.19								
Total Gross Emissions	458.03	473.23	474.15	473.15	483.88	476.73	475.31	480.85	477.74

Source: California Air Resources Board (As of May 12, 2010; http://arb.ca.gov/cc/inventory/data/tables/ghg_inventory_scopingplan_00-08_2010-05-12.pdf)

[1] Reflects emissions from combustion of natural gas, diesel, and lease fuel plus fugitive emissions

[2] These categories are listed in the Industrial sector of ARB's GHG Emission Inventory sectors

[3] This category is listed in the Electric Power sector of ARB's GHG Emission Inventory sectors

[4] Reflects use of updated USEPA models for determining emissions from livestock and fertilizers

As shown in Table 3.3-14, transportation is responsible for 37 percent of the state's GHG emissions, followed by electricity generation (24 percent), the industrial sector (19 percent), commercial and residential (9 percent), agriculture and forestry (6 percent) and other sources (5 percent).

Greenhouse Gases

Greenhouse gases (GHG) include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and fluorinated gases. Presented below is a description of each GHG and their known sources.

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) enters the atmosphere through the burning of fossil fuels (oil, natural gas, and coal), solid waste, trees and wood products, respiration, and also as a result of other chemical reactions (e.g., manufacture of cement). Carbon dioxide is also removed from the atmosphere (or “sequestered”) when it is absorbed by plants as part of the biological carbon cycle.

Methane (CH₄) is emitted during the production and transport of coal, natural gas, and oil. Methane emissions also result from livestock and other agricultural practices and by the decay of organic waste in municipal solid waste landfills.

Nitrous Oxide (N₂O) is emitted during agricultural and industrial activities, as well as during combustion of fossil fuels and solid waste.

Fluorinated Gases are synthetic, strong greenhouse gases that are emitted from a variety of industrial processes. Fluorinated gases are sometimes used as substitutes for ozone-depleting substances. These gases are typically emitted in smaller quantities, but because they are potent greenhouse gases, they are sometimes referred to as High Global Warming Potential gases.

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are greenhouse gases covered under the 1987 Montreal Protocol and used for refrigeration, air conditioning, packaging, insulation, solvents, or aerosol propellants. Since they are not destroyed in the lower atmosphere (troposphere, stratosphere), CFCs drift into the upper atmosphere where, given suitable conditions, they break down ozone. These gases are being replaced by other compounds that are greenhouse gases covered under the Kyoto Protocol.

Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) are a group of human-made chemicals composed of carbon and fluorine only. These chemicals (predominantly perfluoromethane [CF₄] and perfluoroethane [C₂F₆]) were introduced as alternatives, along with HFCs, to the ozone-depleting substances. In addition, PFCs are emitted as by-products of industrial processes and are also used in manufacturing. PFCs do not harm the stratospheric ozone layer, but they are strong greenhouse gases.

Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF₆) is a colorless gas soluble in alcohol and ether, slightly soluble in water. SF₆ is a strong greenhouse gas used primarily in electrical transmission and distribution systems as a dielectric.

Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) contain hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, and carbon atoms. Although ozone-depleting substances, they are less potent than CFCs. They have been introduced as temporary replacements for CFCs and are also greenhouse gases.

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) contain only hydrogen, fluorine, and carbon atoms. They were introduced as alternatives to ozone-depleting substances in serving many industrial, commercial, and personal needs. HFCs are emitted as by-products of industrial processes and are also used in manufacturing. They do not significantly deplete the stratospheric ozone layer, but they are strong greenhouse gases.

CLIMATE CHANGE REGULATORY SETTING

Federal Climate Change Policy

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the Federal agency responsible for implementing the Clean Air Act (CAA). The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in its decision in *Massachusetts v. Environmental Protection Agency*, 549 U.S. 497 (2007) that carbon dioxide (CO₂) is an air pollutant as defined under the CAA, and that EPA has the authority to regulate emissions of GHGs. In response to the mounting issue of climate change, EPA has taken actions to regulate, monitor, and potentially reduce GHG emissions.

Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule

On September 22, 2009, EPA issued a final rule for mandatory reporting of GHGs from large GHG emissions sources in the United States. 74 Fed. Reg. 56260 (Oct. 30, 2009). In general, this national reporting requirement will provide EPA with accurate and timely GHG emissions data from facilities that emit 25,000 metric tons or more of CO₂ per year.

On March 22, 2010, the EPA issued four proposed rules that amend the Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule. These proposals would require reporting of emissions data from the petroleum and natural gas industry, facilities that inject and sequester carbon dioxide (CO₂) underground, and from industries that emit fluorinated greenhouse gases. 75 Fed. Reg. 18608, 18576, 18652 (April 12, 2010). In addition, the EPA has proposed to add three new reporting requirements to the General Provisions of the rule. 75 Fed. Reg. 18455 (April 12, 2010). The EPA plans to finalize all four of these proposals this year.

Endangerment and Cause or Contribute Findings for Greenhouse Gases under the Clean Air Act

On December 7, 2009, the EPA issued the Endangerment and Cause or Contribute Findings for Greenhouse Gases under Section 202(a) of the CAA. 74 Fed. Reg. 66496 (Dec. 15, 2009). Section 202(a) of the CAA states that the Administrator (of EPA) should regulate and develop standards for “emission[s] of air pollution from any class of classes of new motor vehicles or new motor vehicle engines, which in [its] judgment cause, or contribute to, air pollution which may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare.”

The EPA made two distinct findings under Section 202(a). The first addresses whether or not the concentrations of the six key GHGs threaten the public health and welfare of current and future generations. The second addresses whether or not the combined emissions of GHGs from new motor vehicles and motor vehicle engines contribute to atmospheric concentrations of GHGs and, therefore, the threat of climate change.

Endangerment Finding: The EPA found that the current and projected concentrations of the six key well-mixed GHGs - carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) - in the atmosphere threaten the public health and welfare of current and future generations. The evidence supporting this finding consists of human activity resulting in “high atmospheric levels” of GHG emissions, which are very likely responsible for increases in average temperatures and other climatic changes. Furthermore, the observed and projected results of climate change (e.g., higher likelihood of heat waves, wild fires, droughts, sea level rise, higher intensity storms) are a threat to the public health and welfare. Therefore, GHGs were found to endanger the public health and welfare of current and future generations.

Cause or Contribute Finding: The EPA found that the combined emissions of these well-mixed GHGs from new motor vehicles and new motor vehicle engines contribute to the greenhouse gas pollution which threatens public health and welfare. GHG emissions from motor vehicles and motor vehicle engines were found to contribute to air pollution that endangers public health and welfare.

These findings do not themselves impose any requirements on industry or other entities. However, this action was a prerequisite for finalizing the EPA and Department of Transportation’s National Highway Safety Administration (NHTSA) joint standards for GHG emission for light-duty vehicles.

Light-Duty Vehicle GHG Standards and CAFE Standards (EPA and NHTSA)

On April 1, 2010, the EPA and NHTSA announce a joint final rule establishing a National Program to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve fuel economy for new cars and trucks sold in the United States. The joint rule was developed in response to the Obama Administration’s National Fuel Efficiency Policy for a National Program to reduce greenhouse gases and improve fuel economy (May 19, 2009).

The combined EPA and NHTSA standards apply to passenger cars, light-duty trucks, and medium-duty passenger vehicles, covering model years 2012 through 2016. They require these vehicles to meet an estimated combined average emissions level of 250 grams of carbon dioxide per mile, equivalent to 35.5 miles per gallon (MPG) if the automobile industry were to meet this carbon dioxide level solely through fuel economy improvements.

The National Program allows automobile manufacturers to build a single light-duty national fleet that satisfies requirements under the CAA, the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, and standards of the State of California.

Regulation of GHGs from New or Modified Sources

In addition to the rules promulgated by CARB under AB32, EPA has promulgated a program requiring regulation of GHGs from specified new or modified sources. SCAQMD rules do not currently require BACT for new or modified sources of GHGs, except GHGs that are also ozone depleters. (Rule 1303(a)(1)). However, on June 3, 2010, EPA published in the Federal Register its Greenhouse Gas Tailoring Rule. 73 Fed. Reg. 31513. This rule will require air permitting agencies including SCAQMD to begin imposing GHG requirements on specified new or modified sources beginning in January, 2011. EPA has explained that the new source review program that applies for attainment pollutants, which is called “prevention of significant deterioration” (PSD), will apply to GHGs. This is because PSD applies to any major stationary source of air pollutants that are subject to regulation under the CAA. As of January 2, 2011, the six GHGs identified in AB 32 will become a pollutant subject to regulation under the CAA by reason of EPA’s regulations for GHGs from motor vehicles.

Under the CAA, the PSD definition of major source includes facilities with the potential to emit 250 tpy of a regulated air pollutant, or 100 tpy for certain listed source categories. Similarly, the Title V operating permit program also applies to major sources, generally defined as emitting 100 tpy or more (or less for certain pollutants in certain areas.) Because GHGs are emitted in such large amounts (as calculated as CO₂ equivalent (CO₂e)), these thresholds would result in requiring permits from relatively small sources, such as apartment buildings.. At these levels, EPA has concluded that it is administratively infeasible for permitting agencies to handle the vast numbers of new permits that would be required (e.g., six million new Title V permits, compared to 17,000 existing permits nationwide). EPA also concludes that applicability of these complex programs for such relatively small sources was never Congress’s intent. Therefore, EPA has promulgated the Tailoring Rule which would phase-in the PSD and Title V programs.

In Step 1, which begins January 1, 2011, only facilities that would already be subject to Title V or PSD would be subject to GHG requirements under these programs. In addition, a facility modification would only trigger PSD for GHGs if the modification resulted in an increase of 75,000 tpy CO₂e. Therefore, SCAQMD would begin to require GHG BACT for these sources effective January 2, 2011.

In Step 2, which begins July 1, 2011, facilities with the potential to emit 100,000 tpy CO₂e or more would be subject to Title V and PSD, regardless of whether they would otherwise be subject to these programs. However, the PSD significance threshold would still be 75,000 tpy.

In future phases of the program, EPA has committed to a further rulemaking to be completed in 2012, and a study in 2015, which will consider whether it is feasible to further lower the threshold for applicability of Title V and PSD for GHGs. It is unknown whether the thresholds will be further lowered. EPA has, however, committed not to lower the threshold below 50,000 tpy CO₂e until at least May 1, 2016.

California Climate Change Policy

Assembly Bill 1493 (2002), California Greenhouse Gas Emissions Standards for Light-Duty Vehicles (“Pavley” Regulations)

Prior to the EPA and NHTSA joint rulemaking, the Governor signed Assembly Bill (AB) 1493 (2002). AB 1493 requires that ARB develop and adopt, by January 1, 2005, regulations that achieve “the maximum feasible reduction of greenhouse gases emitted by passenger vehicles and light-duty trucks and other vehicles determined by ARB to be vehicles whose primary use is noncommercial personal transportation in the state.”

The ARB originally approved regulations to reduce GHGs from passenger vehicles in September 2004, with the regulations to take effect in 2009. Amendments to CCR Title 13, Sections 1900 and 1961 (13 CCR 1900, 1961), and adoption of Section 1961.1 (13 CCR 1961.1). California’s first request to the EPA to implement GHG standards for passenger vehicles was made in December 2005 and denied in March 2008. The EPA then granted California the authority to implement GHG emission reduction standards for new passenger cars, pickup trucks and sport utility vehicles on June 30, 2009.

On April 1, 2010, the ARB filed amended regulations for passenger vehicles as part of California’s commitment toward the National Program to reduce new passenger vehicle GHGs from 2012 through 2016. The amendments will prepare California to harmonize its rules with the federal Light-Duty Vehicle GHG Standards and CAFE Standards (discussed above).

Executive Order S-3-05 (2005)

Governor Schwarzenegger signed Executive Order S-3-05 on June 1, 2005, finding that California is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The executive order declared increased temperatures could reduce snowpack in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, further exacerbate California’s air quality problems, and potentially cause a rise in sea levels. The executive order established targets for total GHG emissions which include reducing GHG emissions to the 2000 level by 2010, to the 1990 level by 2020, and to 80 percent below the 1990 level by 2050.

The executive order directed the Secretary of the California Environmental Protection Agency to coordinate a multiagency effort to reduce GHG emissions to the target levels. The secretary will submit biannual reports to the governor and legislature describing progress made toward reaching the emission targets; impacts of global warming on California's resources; and mitigation and adaptation plans to combat impacts of global warming.

To comply with the executive order, the Secretary of the California Environmental Protection Agency created the California Climate Action Team which is made up of members from various state agencies and commissions. The California Climate Action Team (CAT) released its first report in March 2006 of which proposed achieving the GHG emissions targets by building on voluntary actions of California businesses and actions by local governments and communities along with continued implementation of state incentive and regulatory programs.

Assembly Bill 32 (2006), California Global Warming Solutions Act

In September 2006, the governor of California signed AB 32 (Chapter 488, Statutes of 2006), the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, which enacted Sections 38500–38599 of the California Health and Safety Code. AB 32 requires the reduction of statewide GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020.

To effectively implement the statewide cap on GHG emissions, AB 32 directs ARB to develop and implement regulations that reduce statewide GHG emissions generated by stationary sources. Specific actions required of ARB under AB 32 include adoption of a quantified cap on GHG emissions that represent 1990 emissions levels along with disclosing how the cap was quantified, institution of a schedule to meet the emissions cap, and development of tracking, reporting, and enforcement mechanisms to ensure that the state achieves the reductions in GHG emissions needed to meet the cap.

AB 32 Climate Change Scoping Plan

In December 2008, ARB adopted its Climate Change Scoping Plan, which contains the main strategies California will implement to achieve reduction of approximately 169 million metric tons (MMT) of CO₂e, or approximately 30 percent from the state's projected 2020 emission level of 596 MMT of CO₂e under a business-as-usual scenario (this is a reduction of 42 MMT CO₂e, or almost 10 percent, from 2002-2004 average emissions). The Scoping Plan also includes ARB-recommended GHG reductions for each emissions sector of the state's GHG inventory. The Scoping Plan calls for the largest reductions in GHG emissions to be achieved by implementing the following measures and standards:

- Improved emissions standards for light-duty vehicles (estimated reductions of 31.7 MMT CO₂e),
- The Low-Carbon Fuel Standard (15.0 MMT CO₂e),

- Energy efficiency measures in buildings and appliances and the widespread development of combined heat and power systems (26.3 MMT CO₂e), and
- A renewable portfolio standard for electricity production (21.3 MMT CO₂e).

Senate Bill 1368 (2006)

SB 1368 is the companion bill of AB 32 and was signed by Governor Schwarzenegger in September 2006. SB 1368 requires the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to establish a greenhouse gas emission performance standard for baseload generation from investor owned utilities by February 1, 2007. The California Energy Commission (CEC) must establish a similar standard for local publicly owned utilities by June 30, 2007. These standards cannot exceed the greenhouse gas emission rate from a baseload combined-cycle natural gas fired plant. The legislation further requires that all electricity provided to California, including imported electricity, must be generated from plants that meet the standards set by the PUC and CEC.

Executive Order S-1-07 (2007)

Governor Schwarzenegger signed Executive Order S-1-07 in 2007 which finds that the transportation sector is the main source of GHG emissions in California. The executive order proclaims the transportation sector accounts for over 40 percent of statewide GHG emissions. The executive order also establishes a goal to reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuels sold in California by a minimum of 10 percent by 2020.

In particular, the executive order established a Low-Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) and directed the Secretary for Environmental Protection to coordinate the actions of the CEC, the ARB, the University of California, and other agencies to develop and propose protocols for measuring the “life-cycle carbon intensity” of transportation fuels. This analysis supporting development of the protocols was included in the State Implementation Plan for alternative fuels (State Alternative Fuels Plan adopted by CEC on December 24, 2007) and was submitted to ARB for consideration as an “early action” item under AB 32. The ARB adopted the LCFS on April 23, 2009.

Senate Bill 97 (2007) and Revised CEQA Guidelines

SB 97, signed by governor of California in August 2007 (Chapter 185, Statutes of 2007; Public Resources Code, Sections 21083.05 and 21097), directed the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research (OPR) to prepare, develop, and transmit to the California Resources Agency by July 1, 2009 guidelines for the analysis of GHG emissions under CEQA. The OPR submitted recommended amendments to the State CEQA Guidelines on April 13, 2009. The Office of Administrative Law approved the amendments on February 16, 2010. The amendments became effective on March 18, 2010. The amendments do not set a threshold for significance for GHG emissions.

Senate Bill 375 (2008)

SB 375, signed in September 2008, aligns regional transportation planning efforts, regional GHG reduction targets, and land use and housing allocation. As part of the alignment, SB 375 requires Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) to adopt a Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) or Alternative Planning Strategy (APS) which prescribes land use allocation in that MPO's Regional Transportation Plan (RTP). The ARB, in consultation with MPOs, is required to provide each affected region with reduction targets for GHGs emitted by passenger cars and light trucks in the region for the years 2020 and 2035. These reduction targets will be updated every 8 years but can be updated every 4 years if advancements in emissions technologies affect the reduction strategies to achieve the targets. The ARB is also charged with reviewing each MPO's SCS or APS for consistency with its assigned GHG emission reduction targets. If MPOs do not meet the GHG reduction targets, transportation projects located in the MPO boundaries would not be eligible for funding programmed after January 1, 2012.

ARB appointed the Regional Targets Advisory Committee (RTAC), as required under SB 375, on January 23, 2009. The RTAC's charge was to advise ARB on the factors to be considered and methodologies to be used for establishing regional targets. The RTAC provided its recommendation to ARB on September 29, 2009. ARB must adopt final targets by September 30, 2010.

Executive Order S-13-08 (2008)

Governor Schwarzenegger signed Executive Order S-13-08 on November 14, 2008 which directs California to develop methods for adapting to climate change through preparation of a statewide plan. The executive order directs OPR, in cooperation with the California Resources Agency (CRA), to provide land use planning guidance related to sea level rise and other climate change impacts by May 30, 2009. The order also directs the CRA to develop a state Climate Adaptation Strategy by June 30, 2009 and to convene an independent panel to complete the first California Sea Level Rise Assessment Report. The assessment report is required to be completed by December 1, 2010 and required to meet the following four criteria:

1. Project the relative sea level rise specific to California by taking into account issues such as coastal erosion rates, tidal impacts, El Niño and La Niña events, storm surge, and land subsidence rates;
2. Identify the range of uncertainty in selected sea level rise projections;
3. Synthesize existing information on projected sea level rise impacts to state infrastructure (e.g., roads, public facilities, beaches), natural areas, and coastal and marine ecosystems; and
4. Discuss future research needs relating to sea level rise in California.

Senate Bills 1078 and 107 and Executive Order S-14-08 (2008)

SB 1078 (Chapter 516, Statutes of 2002) requires retail sellers of electricity, including investor owned utilities and community choice aggregators, to provide at least 20 percent of their supply from renewable sources by 2017. SB 107 (Chapter 464, Statutes of 2006) changed the target date to 2010. In November 2008 Governor Schwarzenegger signed Executive Order S-14-08, which expands the state’s Renewable Portfolio Standard to 33 percent renewable power by 2020.

SUBCHAPTER 3.4

EXISTING SETTING - BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Introduction

Environmental Setting

Regulatory Setting

INTRODUCTION

This section describes the existing biological regions and resources within the district and identifies applicable regulations regarding biological resources.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Climate and Biological Regions

Over much of the temperate zones of the world (e.g., eastern North America) most precipitation occurs when plants and animals are most active. California is an exception to this general pattern with the majority of precipitation falling during winter, when light and temperature are at their low points. In addition, annual variation is relatively great compared with many other regions. While coastal (“cismontane”) and desert (“transmontane”) portions of the district both experience such patterns, they are quite distinct. Coastal areas experience mild temperatures, somewhat more rain, and a year-round growing season while desert areas have a more continental climate that is cool to cold in winter and very hot in summer, as well as the driest in North America.

California desert areas are grouped into the Colorado Desert, also considered is part of the larger Sonoran Desert to the east and southeast, and the Mojave Desert, which extends beyond California’s boundaries to the northeast. The district includes a large portion of the Colorado Desert but minimal Mojave Desert areas. The Colorado Desert is dominated by the Salton Sink and the Salton Sea therein; it has generally mild winters and low elevations. The Mojave Desert lies at higher average elevations and has colder winters, with snow unsurprising in some portions at that time. Rainfall in the Mojave Desert is almost entirely in the winter, while the Colorado Desert receives a moderate fraction of rainfall in the summer, though it is highly irregular from year to year. Deserts east of California tend to have an important influence of regular summer rains and, thus, are quite distinct in both plants and wildlife from the California Deserts.

The more coastal, “Mediterranean” climate in the district is shared with several other, generally coastal-associated areas of the world, such as portions of Chile, Australia, South Africa, and lands surrounding the Mediterranean Sea. Though lacking the high richness of species in tropical areas, Mediterranean climate areas are frequently noted for their high levels of endemism (species found nowhere else). They are also frequently at risk through large-scale human development, as climates are very mild and attractive to human lifestyles and commerce. The two major islands within the district are Santa Catalina and San Clemente; both have mild, marine climates but very restricted development. Both also have few species compared with the mainland, but even higher rates of endemism and significant numbers of threatened and endangered species.

As suggested above, the district extensively overlaps two distinct biomes, or large-scale ecosystems, as identified by many classical biological analyses. These are often termed

the California floristic province and the North American Desert systems of the southwestern U.S. and northern Mexico.¹ The California floristic province extends from southern Oregon south into northern Baja California, west of the deserts and major mountain ranges such as the Sierra Nevada. This province has been extensively studied as a distinct and unique region, with strong support both to the idea that the region is a worldwide hotspot of biodiversity and that it is one of the most biologically threatened areas of the world.² There is a higher concentration of listed, endangered and threatened plant and animal species in southern California than anywhere else on earth except Hawaii, and these species persist in the same region as the largest metropolitan area in the U.S.³ The California deserts have both lower biodiversity and lower levels of endemism but are also experiencing rapid and increasing human development and have higher levels of special-status species than most of North America.

Los Angeles County

Much of the Los Angeles County portion of the district has become urbanized, but many biologically important and extensive, mostly-natural spaces remain, including portions of the Santa Monica Mountains (much within a national recreation area), the San Gabriel Mountains (mostly within Angeles National Forest), and the Chino Hills and Puente Hills (within Chino Hills State Park).

Along the coast, the Palos Verdes Peninsula and Ballona Wetlands are both biologically important, with the Peninsula containing the City of Rancho Palos Verdes Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP). Dozens of smaller areas provide stepping stones among the larger open spaces; many of these are designated as Significant Ecological Areas (SEA) by the County. The Los Angeles and San Gabriel rivers are largely channelized, but both have sections with important biological resources and can provide connectivity across urban spaces to some degree.

Orange County

All of Orange County lies within the district. Most of the coastal plain in north and central Orange County has shared urban growth with Los Angeles County. However, roughly 2,337 hectares of preserved lands lie within the Central/Coastal Natural Communities Conservation Plan of Orange County. The Santa Ana Mountains, much of which is in the Cleveland National Forest and a series of parks and preserves, overlap those preserves and include extensive open space within the County. There are several important, protected open spaces elsewhere in Orange County. Along the coast is a series

¹ Hickman, J. C., *The Jepson Manual: Higher Plants of California*, Geographic Subdivisions of California, Berkeley, CA: Univ. of California Press, pp. 37-48, ed. 1993.

² Myers, N., R. A. Mittermeier, C. G. Mittermeier, G. A. B. da Fonseca, and J. Kent, *Biodiversity Hotspots for Conservation Priorities*, Nature 403:853-858, 1999; Calsbeek, R., J. N. Thompson, and J. E. Richardson, *Patterns of Molecular Evolution and Diversification in a Biodiversity Hotspot: The California Floristic Province*. Molecular Ecology 12:1021-1029, 2003; Hunter, R., *South Coast Regional Report: California Wildlands Project Vision for Wild California*, Davis, CA: California Wilderness Coalition, 1999.

³ Beier, P., K. L. Penrod, C. Luke, W. D. Spencer, and C. Cananero, *South Coast Missing Linkages: Restoring Connectivity to Wildlands in the Largest Metropolitan Area in the USA*, Chapter 22, pp. 555-586 in K. J. Crooks and M. Sanjayan, *Connectivity Conservation*, Conservation Biology 14, Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge, UK. 2006.

of estuaries and open spaces with a concentration of natural resources; among the larger of these are Seal Beach National Wildlife Refuge, Bolsa Chica Ecological Reserve, upper Newport Bay and San Joaquin Wildlife Sanctuary, and the Laguna Coast Wilderness Park.

Riverside County

The Riverside County portion of the district includes all of the cismontane, or coastal slope, portion of the County, as well as most of the transmontane, or desert portion, east to the Palo Verde Valley. This includes the extensive area within the boundary of the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan. The eastern slopes of the Santa Ana Mountains and the San Jacinto Mountains are within this area and also receive protection as part of the Cleveland National Forest and San Bernardino National Forest, respectively. While much of the lowlands in western Riverside County is rapidly urbanizing, many important reserves are also present, including lands at Lake Mathews, Santa Rosa Plateau, the Agua Tibia Wilderness Area, Bautista Canyon, San Jacinto State Wildlife Area, San Timoteo Creek, and areas along the Santa Ana River including Hidden Valley Wildlife Area.

Essentially, all of the desert portions of the district are within Riverside County and, thus, are primarily the northern portion of the lower, or Colorado Desert. Key natural areas in this area are Joshua Tree National Park and the north end of the Salton Sea. The Santa Rosa Wilderness (Santa Rosa Mountains) and several preserves in the Coachella Valley also are regionally important natural areas.

San Bernardino County

As with the other counties, the San Bernardino Valley lowlands have now largely urbanized, with few intact examples of representative wildlands in that area. Nearly all drainages in lowland areas are heavily modified for storm flow control. The most regionally significant, protected natural area in cismontane San Bernardino County is Prado Basin along the Santa Ana River. The eastern end of the San Gabriel Mountains and large portions of the San Bernardino Mountains receive protection and management by the Forest Service, and this includes some of Cajon Pass, a key connector between desert and coastal lowlands in the region. The district includes all of the cismontane slopes and extends in some areas past the upper ridgelines onto the upper, transmontane (desert) slopes. There are no approved, multi-species Habitat Conservation Plans or Natural Community Conservation Plans within San Bernardino County.

Human Alteration and Special-status Species

Several “keystone” species, those having an exceptional influence on their environment, became extinct or were extirpated from the region between initial settlement by Europeans and the early part of the twentieth century. These include the Grizzly Bear (*Ursus arctos*), Pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*), Sea Otter (*Enhydra lutris*), and a subspecies of Kit Fox (*Vulpes macrotis macrotis*). A number of plant species similarly disappeared, and several natural community types, including coastal dunes and coastal

strand vegetation, have virtually disappeared. At this time, there were also ecologically important introductions of invasive species, perhaps most notably European annual grasses of several species and Virginia Opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*).

Across the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, much of the coastal portion of the district was urbanized and most rivers and streams were channelized. Extensive portions of Orange County were converted from wetlands to agriculture, and then to urban and suburban spaces. Many large parks and open spaces were preserved during this period; montane areas were less-dramatically altered due to the presence of four extensive National Forests with very limited logging. During this period natural fire regimes also began to alter substantially through fire suppression and fragmentation of natural areas.

Concomitant with the development of many national, state and local environmental protections during the last half of the twentieth century, hundreds of additional plant and animal species were recognized as declining in the region. Efforts to provide protection and management of remaining natural systems have included substantial research and funding efforts as well as increased requirements for review, evaluation, and mitigation of human activities under applicable laws. The region has been a national leader in large-scale, multi-species habitat conservation plans under the federal Endangered Species Act and state Natural Communities Conservation Plan. At the same time, extensive development has continued, large-scale effects are becoming clearer, newly introduced, invasive plants and animals continue to be documented at increasing rates, and the prospect of indirect effects from global warming are beginning to be studied.

Table 3.4-1 includes all plant and animals within the district that are currently listed as endangered or threatened under either the federal or state Endangered Species Acts.⁴ While representative of regional species with special legal status, the list is less than half of the total list of species within the district that presently have one or more types of special status routinely addressed in reviews of project-level and program-level environmental reviews within this geography. In addition, the full list of such species changes quite frequently as new species are added or, less frequently, delisted.

⁴ California Department of Fish and Game, California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB). Sacramento, CA: Wildlife and Habitat Data Analysis Branch, Data date: May 30, 2009.

TABLE 3.4-1
State and Federally Listed Plants and Animals Known from the District^a

Federal/ State Status	Scientific Name	English Name	Counties
FE/-	<i>Acanthoscyphus parishii</i> var. <i>Goodmaniana</i>	Cushenbury oxytheca	SBD
FE/ST	<i>Allium munzii</i>	Munz's onion	RIV
FE/-	<i>Ambrosia pumila</i>	dwarf burr ambrosia	RIV
FT/-	<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	California tiger salamander	RIV
FT/-	<i>Amphispiza belli clementeae</i>	San Clemente sage sparrow	LA
FE/-	<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>	arroyo toad	LA, ORA, RIV, SBD
FE/SE	<i>Arenaria paludicola</i>	marsh sandwort	LA, RIV, SBD
FT/-	<i>Arenaria ursina</i>	Big Bear Valley sandwort	SBD
FE/-	<i>Astragalus albens</i>	Cushenbury milk-vetch	SBD
FE/-	<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>	Braunton's milk-vetch	LA, ORA
FE/-	<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> var. <i>coachellae</i>	Coachella Valley milk-vetch	RIV
FE/SE	<i>Astragalus pycnostachyus</i> var. <i>lanosissimus</i>	Ventura Marsh milk-vetch	LA, ORA
FE/SE	<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>titi</i>	coastal dunes milk-vetch	LA
FE/-	<i>Astragalus tricarinatus</i>	triple-ribbed milk-vetch	RIV, SBD
FE/-	<i>Atriplex coronata</i> var. <i>notatior</i>	San Jacinto Valley crownscale	RIV
FE/SE	<i>Batrachoseps major aridus</i>	desert slender salamander	RIV
FE/SE	<i>Berberis nevinii</i>	Nevin's barberry	LA, RIV, SBD
FT/-	<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	vernal pool fairy shrimp	RIV
FE/-	<i>Branchinecta sandiegonensis</i>	San Diego fairy shrimp	ORA
FT/SE	<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	thread-leaved brodiaea	LA, ORA, RIV, SBD
-/ST	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's hawk	LA, SBD
FT/-	<i>Castilleja cinerea</i>	ash-gray paintbrush	SBD
FE/SE	<i>Castilleja grisea</i>	San Clemente Island paintbrush	LA
FT/-	<i>Catostomus santaanae</i>	Santa Ana sucker	LA, ORA, RIV, SBD
FT/SE	<i>Ceanothus ophiochilus</i>	Vail Lake ceanothus	RIV
FE/SE	<i>Cercocarpus traskiae</i>	Catalina Is. mountain-mahogany	LA
FT/-	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	western snowy plover	LA, ORA, RIV, SBD
-/ST	<i>Charina umbratica</i>	southern rubber boa	RIV, SBD
-/SE	<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>fernandina</i>	San Fernando Valley spineflower	LA, ORA

TABLE 3.4-1 (Continued)
State and Federally Listed Plants and Animals Known from the District^a

Federal/ State Status	Scientific Name	English Name	Counties
-/SE	<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	western yellow-billed cuckoo	LA, RIV, SBD
-/SE	<i>Colaptes chrysoides</i>	gilded flicker	RIV
FE/SE	<i>Cordylanthus maritimus ssp. maritimus</i>	salt marsh bird's-beak	LA, ORA, RIV, SBD
FE/SE	<i>Cyprinodon macularius</i>	desert pupfish	RIV
-/SE	<i>Deinandra mohavensis</i>	Mojave tarplant	RIV, SBD
FE/SE	<i>Delphinium variegatum ssp. kinkiense</i>	San Clemente Island larkspur	LA
FE/-	<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i>	San Bernardino kangaroo rat	RIV, SBD
FE/ST	<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>	Stephens' kangaroo rat	RIV, SBD
-/ST	<i>Dithyrea maritima</i>	beach spectaclepod	LA
FE/SE	<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	slender-horned spineflower	LA, ORA, RIV, SBD
FT/-	<i>Dudleya cymosa ssp. agourensis</i>	Agoura Hills dudleya	LA
FT/-	<i>Dudleya cymosa ssp. marcescens</i>	marcescent dudleya	LA
FT/-	<i>Dudleya cymosa ssp. ovatifolia</i>	Santa Monica dudleya	LA, ORA
FT/ST	<i>Dudleya stolonifera</i>	Laguna Beach dudleya	ORA
FE/SE	<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	southwestern willow flycatcher	LA, ORA, RIV, SBD
FE/SE	<i>Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum</i>	Santa Ana River woollystar	ORA, RIV, SBD
FT/-	<i>Erigeron parishii</i>	Parish's daisy	RIV, SBD
FT/-	<i>Eriogonum kennedyi var. austromontanum</i>	southern mountain buckwheat	SBD
FE/-	<i>Eriogonum ovalifolium var. vineum</i>	Cushenbury buckwheat	SBD
-/SE	<i>Eriogonum thornei</i>	Thorne's wild buckwheat	SBD
FE/SE	<i>Eryngium aristulatum var. parishii</i>	San Diego button-celery	RIV
FE/-	<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>	tidewater goby	LA, ORA
FE/-	<i>Euphilotes battoides allyni</i>	El Segundo blue butterfly	LA
FE/-	<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i>	quino checkerspot butterfly	RIV
-/SE	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	American peregrine falcon	LA
-/SE	<i>Galium catalinense ssp. acrispum</i>	San Clemente Island bedstraw	LA
FE/SE	<i>Gasterosteus aculeatus williamsoni</i>	unarmored threespine stickleback	LA, SBD
FE/-	<i>Glaucopsyche lygdamus</i>	Palos Verdes blue butterfly	LA
FE/SE	<i>Gopherus agassizii</i>	desert tortoise	LA, RIV, SBD
FE/SE	<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>	California condor	LA

TABLE 3.4-1 (Continued)
State and Federally Listed Plants and Animals Known from the District^a

Federal/ State Status	Scientific Name	English Name	Counties
-/SE	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	bald eagle	LA, RIV, SBD
FT/-	<i>Helianthemum greenei</i>	island rush-rose	LA
FE/-	<i>Lanius ludovicianus mearnsi</i>	San Clemente loggerhead shrike	LA
-/ST	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	California black rail	LA, ORA
FE/-	<i>Lesquerella kingii ssp. bernardina</i>	San Bernardino Mtns. bladderpod	SBD
-/SE	<i>Limnanthes gracilis ssp. parishii</i>	Parish's meadowfoam	RIV
FE/SE	<i>Lithophragma maximum</i>	San Clemente Is. woodland star	LA
-/SE	<i>Lotus argophyllus var. adsurgens</i>	San Clemente Is. bird's-foot trefoil	LA
FE/SE	<i>Lotus dendroideus var. traskiae</i>	San Clemente Island lotus	LA
FE/SE	<i>Malacothamnus clementinus</i>	San Clemente Island bush-mallow	LA
-/SE	<i>Melanerpes uropygialis</i>	Gila woodpecker	RIV, SBD
-/SE	<i>Micrathene whitneyi</i>	elf owl	RIV, SBD
FE/ST	<i>Nasturtium gambelii</i>	Gambel's water cress	LA, ORA, SBD
FT/-	<i>Navarretia fossalis</i>	Moran's navarretia	LA, RIV
FE/-	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i>	southern steelhead – So. Calif. ESU	LA, RIV
FE/SE	<i>Orcuttia californica</i>	California Orcutt grass	LA, RIV
FE/ST	<i>Ovis canadensis nelsoni DPS</i>	peninsular bighorn sheep	RIV
-/SE	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i>	Belding's savannah sparrow	LA, ORA
FE/SE	<i>Pentachaeta lyonii</i>	Lyon's pentachaeta	LA
FE/-	<i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i>	Pacific pocket mouse	LA, ORA
FE/-	<i>Poa atropurpurea</i>	San Bernardino blue grass	SBD
FT/-	<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	coastal California gnatcatcher	LA, ORA, RIV, SBD
FE/SE	<i>Rallus longirostris levipes</i>	light-footed clapper rail	ORA
FE/ST	<i>Rallus longirostris yumanensis</i>	Yuma clapper rail	RIV, SBD
FT/-	<i>Rana draytonii</i>	California red-legged frog	LA, RIV, SBD
FE/-	<i>Rana muscosa</i>	Sierra Madre yellow-legged frog	LA, RIV, SBD
FE/-	<i>Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis</i>	Delhi Sands flower-loving fly	RIV, SBD
FE/-	<i>Sibara filifolia</i>	Santa Cruz Island rock cress	LA,
FE/SE	<i>Sidalcea pedata</i>	bird-foot checkerbloom	SBD
FE/SE	<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i>	California least tern	LA, ORA,

TABLE 3.4-1 (Concluded)
State and Federally Listed Plants and Animals Known from the District^a

Federal/ State Status	Scientific Name	English Name	Counties
FE/-	<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i>	Riverside fairy shrimp	ORA, RIV
-/ST	<i>Synthliboramphus hypoleucus</i>	Xantus' murrelet	LA
FE/-	<i>Taraxacum californicum</i>	California dandelion	SBD
FE/SE	<i>Thelypodium stenopetalum</i>	slender-petaled thelypodium	SBD
FT/-	<i>Trichostema austromontanum ssp. compactum</i>	Hidden Lake bluecurls	RIV
FT/SE	<i>Uma inornata</i>	Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard	RIV
FE/ST	<i>Urocyon littoralis catalinae</i>	Santa Catalina Island fox	LA
-/ST	<i>Urocyon littoralis clementae</i>	San Clemente Island fox	LA
FT/ST	<i>Verbesina dissita</i>	big-leaved crownbeard	ORA
FE/SE	<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	least Bell's vireo	LA, ORA, RIV, SBD
FT/-	<i>Xantusia riversiana</i>	island night lizard	LA

^aNote – Many additional species in the district have other types of special legal status.

Regional Functioning and Linkages

During the last several decades, attention toward the region's biological resources has grown beyond species-by-species and park-by-park management to a broader recognition of biological functions and values provided by the environment, as well as management for ecosystem health. Few, if any major new wildland areas, are likely to be designated in the region.⁵ There is also ample evidence within the region that small to medium-sized reserves are failing to maintain viable populations of target species in isolation.

Therefore, much emphasis is now being placed on the viability of the existing open-space network by addressing both linkages (i.e., wildlife corridors, landscape-level functions) and management of cumulative, larger-scale issues. The latter issues include the effects of air quality, water quality, hydrologic regimes, fire cycles, invasive species, and light and noise pollution. In comparison with decades past, both regional and project-level mitigations now frequently address larger-scale values through strategic restoration, mitigation banking, and regional planning. The potential for conflicts, as well as the opportunities for cooperation in natural resource management, increase the value of

⁵ Beier, P., K. L. Penrod, C. Luke, W. D. Spencer, and C. Cananero, *South Coast Missing Linkages: Restoring Connectivity to Wildlands in the Largest Metropolitan Area in the USA*, Chapter 22, pp. 555-586 in K. J. Crooks and M. Sanjayan, *Connectivity Conservation*, Conservation Biology 14, Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge, UK, 2006.

integrating efforts among the multitude of governmental and non-governmental entities at all levels.

REGULATORY SETTING

Federal

Many federal processes (e.g., permitting of impacts to wetlands jurisdiction under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act) trigger the need for processing and review under federal environmental laws that address biological resources. However, the following discussion presents only the major laws that deal directly with management and protection of biological resources.

Certain laws apply only when a particular project is “federalized” (i.e., when the action affects federal lands, will use federal funding, or requires a discretionary federal action, such as a Clean Water Act permit). The laws presented below for which federalization is an important trigger are the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, and Executive Orders. The specific process under which projects are addressed under the federal Endangered Species Act also depends on whether a project is federalized.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

This law, based on a series of treaties between the United States and other countries, makes it unlawful at any time, by any means or in any manner, to take (pursue, hunt, take, capture, or kill) migratory birds. Nearly all native birds are thus protected. The law applies to the destruction of active nests or eggs, as well as to activities that directly or indirectly cause the abandonment of active nests of covered species. Inactive nests of most, but not all, covered species may be removed.

Habitat destruction and degradation that do not result in take, as defined above, are not prohibited, and a permit process allows for intentional take where human safety or substantial property loss is at immediate risk. Indirect take, such as accidental destruction of active nests through project construction activities, cannot be allowed under the permit process. Projects that may result in take must apply reasonable avoidance measures, such as either avoiding the core nesting season for birds in the region or having a qualified biologist conduct a nesting bird survey and restricting work to when no nesting is present.

Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

This act provides for the protection of the bald eagle and the golden eagle (as amended in 1962) by prohibiting the take, possession, sale, purchase, barter, offer to sell, purchase or barter, transport, export or import, of any bald or golden eagle, alive or dead, including any part, nest, or egg, unless allowed by permit (16 U.S.C. 668(a); 50 CFR 22). “Take” includes pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest or

disturb (16 U.S.C. 668c; 50 CFR 22.3). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has prepared the “Bald Eagle Management Guidelines” to help landowners, land managers and others to meet the intent of this Act.

National Environmental Policy Act

NEPA declares a continuing federal policy “to use all practicable means and measures...to create and maintain conditions under which man and nature can exist in productive harmony, and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations.” NEPA also directs “a systematic, interdisciplinary approach” to planning and decision-making and requires environmental statements for “major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.” Implementation regulations by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508) require federal agencies to identify and assess reasonable alternatives to proposed actions that would restore and enhance the quality of the human environment and avoid or minimize adverse environmental impacts. Federal agencies are further directed to emphasize significant environmental issues in project planning and to integrate impact studies required by other environmental laws and Executive Orders into the NEPA process. The NEPA process should therefore be seen as an overall framework for the environmental evaluation of federal actions.

The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act

This act applies to any federal project where the waters of any stream or other body of water are impounded, diverted, deepened, or otherwise modified. Project proponents are required to consult with USFWS and the appropriate state wildlife agency. Provisions of the act are implemented through the NEPA process and the Clean Water Act Section 404 permit process.

Federal Endangered Species Act

This complex act provides guidance for the conservation of endangered and threatened species and the ecosystems upon which they depend. “Take” is defined in Section 3 of the Act as “harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct.” Section 9 extends prohibition against take to listed endangered species, and protections are also routinely applied for listed threatened species. Note that unlike many other laws protecting species, prohibitions apply to adverse habitat modifications that can be clearly tied back to effects on the species. A minority of species currently have “critical habitat” designated; where projects are federalized, potential impacts to designated critical habitat must also be addressed.

Section 10 provides mechanisms to permit take by non-federal entities, including Habitat Conservation Plans that may cover one to many species. Section 7 requires federal agencies in consultation with, and with the assistance of, the Secretary of the Interior to ensure that actions they authorize, fund, or carry out are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of threatened or endangered species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat for these species. Where a proposed project is

determined to affect federally listed species, compliance with Section 7 of the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) rather than Section 10 is typically necessary, though this can be complex. Finally, for many projects it may be useful to note that, unless federalized, prohibitions against take do not apply to federally listed plants.

Executive Order 13112 – Invasive Species

On February 3, 1999, President Clinton signed Executive Order 13112, requiring federal agencies to combat the introduction or spread of invasive species in the United States. Federal agencies involved in implementing, funding, or approving projects generally use the state's noxious weed list to define the invasive plants that must be considered as part of the NEPA analysis for a proposed project.

State

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA establishes state policy to prevent significant, avoidable damage to the environment by requiring changes in projects through the use of alternatives or mitigation measures. CEQA applies to projects directly undertaken, financed, or permitted by state and local lead agencies. Regulations for implementation are found in the state CEQA guidelines published by the state resources agency (Office of the Secretary).

Lake or Streambed Alteration Program

Under California Fish and Game Code Sections 1600–1616, the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) has authority to regulate work that will substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow—or substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank—of any river, stream, or lake. CDFG also has authority to regulate work that will deposit or dispose of debris, water, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake. This regulation takes the form of a requirement for a Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement and is applicable to all activities, including those that do not involve government approvals at any level.

Unlike the federal Clean Water Act, whose primary purpose is to protect water quality, the Lake or Streambed Alteration Program is intended to preserve fish and wildlife habitat, and is thus centrally a biological resource protection law.

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

Under this Act, the geographically relevant Regional Water Quality Control Board is empowered to regulate all activities that may affect “waters of the State,” and the “best and highest uses” thereof (typically as defined under the relevant Basin Plan) through dredging, filling, or discharging materials. This includes those that lack significant nexus with traditionally navigable waters under the federal Clean Water Act. Note that uses that may be addressed by the regional boards under this process can and often do include habitat supporting native wildlife and plants.

California Endangered Species Act

This act establishes the policy of the state to conserve, protect, restore, and enhance threatened or endangered species and their habitats. The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) prohibits activities that would result in take of listed or candidate, threatened or endangered species. Take under this act is similar to that under FESA with the exception of normal agricultural practices and that indirect harm (e.g., habitat modification) is not generally considered take.

There are no state agency consultation procedures under CESA. For projects that affect species that are both state and federally listed, compliance with FESA will also satisfy CESA if the CDFG determines that the federal incidental take authorization is consistent with CESA under California Fish and Game Code Section 2080.1. For projects that would result in take of a state-only listed species, CDFG must provide a take permit under Section 2081(b).

Natural Communities Conservation Program (NCCP). This program, implemented under the Natural Communities Conservation Planning Act (California Fish and Game Code Sections 2800 through 2835), is broader in its orientation and objectives than the California and Federal Endangered Species Acts. The primary objective of the NCCP program is to conserve natural communities at the ecosystem scale while accommodating compatible land use. The program focuses on the long-term stability of wildlife and plant communities and including key interests in the process. It is intended for large-scale, long-term planning efforts, and provides an alternate mechanism for take of species protected under the California Endangered Species Act.

Native Plant Protection Act

Provisions of NPPA prohibit the taking of special-status plants from the wild and require notification of CDFG at least 10 days in advance of any change in land use. This allows CDFG to salvage listed plant species that would otherwise be destroyed.

California Desert Plant Protection Act

This act protects certain non-listed, perennial California desert native plants from unlawful harvesting on both public and privately owned lands. It applies throughout counties that include desert areas. Harvest, transport, sale, or possession of specific native desert plants is prohibited unless a person has a valid, county-level permit, or wood receipt, and the required tags and seals. Certain types of projects are exempt, including transportation and mining.

State Fully Protected Species

The California legislature first began to designate species as “fully protected” well prior to the creation of the federal and California Endangered Species Acts. Lists of fully protected species were initially developed to protect those animals viewed by legislators as rare or facing possible extinction, and included particular species of fish, mammals, amphibians and reptiles, birds, and mammals. Most fully protected species have since

been listed as threatened or endangered under CESA and/or FESA. The regulations that implement the Fully Protected Species Statute (Fish and Game Code Section 4700) provide that fully protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time and prohibits issuance of take permits except for necessary scientific research.

State Protections for Native Birds

California Fish and Game Code Sections 3503, 3503.5, 3505, 3800, and 3801.6 protect all native birds, birds of prey, and all nongame birds, including their eggs and nests, that are not already listed as fully protected and which occur naturally within the state. Take prohibition is similar to that under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

California Coastal Act.

The California Coastal Act (CCA) of 1976 was enacted to regulate development projects within California's Coastal Zone. The act includes requirements that protect biological resources through various control measures, which are typically implemented at the local planning level through local coastal programs (LCPs) or land use plans (LUPs). The California Coastal Act protects many biological resources through a broad definition of wetlands as, "...lands within the coastal zone which may be covered periodically or permanently with shallow water and include saltwater marshes, swamps, mudflats, and fens." (Pub. Res. Code §30121)

For local jurisdictions that do not have an approved LCP, regulation of development projects remains under the jurisdiction of the California Coastal Commission (CCC).

Local

Counties and Cities

The geographic area encompassed by the district includes numerous cities and unincorporated communities in the counties of Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, and Riverside. By law, each of these counties and incorporated cities has prepared a general plan, establishing local land use policies and goals. Many of these general plans also establish local policies related to recognition and protection of biological resources within their communities or sub-planning areas, and may include, for example, ordinances protecting native trees of certain species and/or sizes, and special review of projects that may affect resources of existing parks or open spaces.

Local Coastal Programs

The CCC and the local governments along the coast share responsibility for managing the state's coastal resources. Through coordination with the CCC, coastal cities and counties develop LCPs. These programs are the primary means for carrying out the policies of the California Coastal Act at the local level. In general, these policies are intended to promote public access and enhance recreational use of the coast as well as protection of natural resources in the coastal zone. Examples of counties, cities and local jurisdictions

within the district that do have an approved LCP or LUP include Los Angeles County and the County of Orange, and the cities of Santa Monica, El Segundo, Manhattan Beach, Hermosa Beach, Redondo Beach, Palos Verdes Estates, Rancho Palos Verdes, Long Beach, Avalon, Huntington Beach, Newport Beach, Irvine, Laguna Beach, Laguna Niguel, Dana Point, and San Clemente.

Following approval by the CCC, an LCP is certified and the local governments implement the programs. LCPs include two main components, a Land Use Plan and an Implementation Plan. These components may include policies or regulations that apply to preservation of biological resources within the coastal zone.

SUBCHAPTER 3.5

EXISTING SETTING - CULTURAL RESOURCES

Introduction

Environmental Setting

Cultural History of the SCAG Region

Regulatory Setting

INTRODUCTION

This section describes the paleontological, archeological, and historic resources in the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) region.¹ The SCAQMD is encompassed within the SCAG region and includes Orange County and portions of Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Paleontological Resources

Paleontological resources are fossilized remains of non-human organisms that lived in the region in the geologic past. Paleontological sites and fossils are non-renewable resources that are important in our understanding of the prehistory and the geologic development of Southern California. Many paleontological sites include remains of species that are now extinct. Paleontological sites are predominantly found in sedimentary rock deposits and alluvial gravels, and most of the region is composed of these sedimentary deposits. Paleontological resources are most easily found in areas that have been uplifted and eroded, and they can be found anywhere that subsurface excavation is being carried out. Ancient marine fossils have been found throughout the region, particularly in exposed canyon areas, streambeds, along road cuts. For example, they have been found in the Santa Monica Mountains and beneath the streets of Los Angeles during storm drain and subway construction. The following types of paleontological resources are known to exist within the SCAG region:

- True Fossils: Lithified or replaced remains of plants and animals preserved in a rock matrix (e.g., microfossils, shells, animal bones and skeletons, and whole tree trunks);
- Trace Fossils: Molds, casts, tracks, trails and burrow impressions made in soft clays and muds which subsequently were turned to stone, preserving the images of past life (e.g., shells, footprints, leaf prints, and worm tubes);
- Breas: Seeps of natural petroleum that trapped extinct animals and preserved and fossilized their remains.

Both marine and land vertebrate and invertebrate fossils are found in the region. Fossils and their associated geologic formations are the matrix in which most fossils are found. These formations are different from modern soils and cannot be correlated with soil maps, which depict a thin veneer of surface soils. Geologic formations form complex relationships below the surface and may range in thickness from a few feet to hundreds of

¹ Draft 2008 Regional Transportation Plan Program Environmental Impact Report. Southern California Association of Governments. January 2008.

thousands of feet. Geologic maps (available through the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and the California Geological Survey (CGS)) show the surface expression of geologic formations along with other geologic features such as faults, folds, and landslides. Sedimentary formations were initially deposited one atop the other. Over time the layers have been squeezed, tilted, folded, cut by faults and vertically and horizontally displaced, so that today, any one rock unit does not usually extend in a simple horizontal layer. If a sensitive formation bearing fossils can be found at the surface in an outcrop that same formation may extend many feet down into the ground and also extend for miles just below the surface. Thus, predicting which areas are paleontological sensitive is difficult. Paleontologists consider all vertebrate fossils to be of significance. Fossils of other types are considered significant if they represent a new record, new species, an oldest occurring species, the most complete specimen of its kind, a rare species worldwide, or a species helpful in the dating of formations. Fossil bearing sedimentary formations and crystalline basement rocks (metamorphic & plutonic) overlain by sedimentary and volcanic rocks are prevalent throughout Southern California. The exact locations of these formations are considered proprietary to help prevent the removal or destruction of these important, non-renewable resources.

Archaeological Resources

Archaeological resources are the physical remains of past human activity, and humans have occupied Southern California for thousands of years. The region is rich in archaeological resources that range from the early prehistoric period to the historic period. Detailed information is considered proprietary by State law and the location of known archaeological sites is confidential to help prevent scavenging of artifacts. Table 3.5-1 lists these resources by county. Some of the sites have been made public in county, regional, state, and federal parks, or listed on public registers. These include:

- The site of the Puvunga Indian Village (NR), Los Angeles County
- Vasquez Rocks (NR), Los Angeles County
- The Black Star Canyon Indian Village Site (CHL-217), Orange County
- The Fairview Indian Site (NR), Orange County
- Desert Intaglios (CHL-101), Riverside County
- Site of the Indian Village of Pochea (CHL-104), Riverside County
- Carved Rock (CHL-187), Riverside County
- Painted Rock (CHL-190), Riverside County
- The Hemet Maze (CHL-557), Riverside County
- The Calico "Early Man" Site San Bernardino County

TABLE 3.5-1
Archaeological Site Distribution

County	Site Distribution
Los Angeles County	3,752
Orange County	1,673
Riverside County	16,600
San Bernardino County	22,000
TOTAL	43,425

Note: Only the counties that are part of the district are shown, and the points tabulated are inclusive of the county as a whole, and not only the district region.

The SCAG region was occupied during both the prehistoric and protohistoric periods; therefore archaeological sites are widespread and numerous. Rocky outcrops, river and stream drainages, and coastal strips were often prime locations for Native American village sites or processing camps. These locations now include highly urbanized locations, such as cities, and undeveloped areas of the high desert. Often archaeological sites are exposed on the ground's surface. However, some sites have extensive depth or are covered by topsoil, and it is possible that construction may not disturb the surface soils by more than a foot or two, thereby protecting remains even after an area has been fully urbanized. In 1998 for example, a large undisturbed Native American burial ground, dating to the Protohistoric Period, was exposed during construction at the ARCO Refinery in Los Angeles. The refinery had been there for seventy-five years, yet the burial level was located under three to five feet of flood deposits from the nearby Los Angeles River.

Historical Resources

In contrast to archaeological sites, the location of historic sites is open to the general public and can be found in registries found at the federal, state, county, and city levels. Additionally, registries are maintained by local and regional historical societies.

Federal Registers

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is the nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. It is administered by the National Park Service, which is part of the U.S. Department of the Interior. The NRHP is made up of all historic areas in the National Park System, National Historic Landmarks, and properties across the country that have been nominated by governments, organizations, and individuals because they are significant to the nation, to a state, or to a community. The NRHP was authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. Properties listed include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. There are over 85,000 listings

in the register nationally. There are several hundred listings on the NRHP for the SCAG region.

National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) are nationally significant historic places designated by the Secretary of the Interior because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States. The NHL program is authorized under Section 213 the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. There are over 2,400 listings in the NHL. There are over 2,400 listings in the NHL. There are 28 listings on the NHL in the SCAG region. Table 3.5-2 summarizes the number of NRHP-listed resources and NHLs found in each county in the SCAQMD within the SCAG region.

TABLE 3.5-2

National Register and National Landmark in SCAG Region (Summary)

County	NRHP	NHL
Los Angeles County	426	20
Orange County	108	2
Riverside County	53	2
San Bernardino County	54	2
Total	641	28

Note: Only the counties that are part of the district are shown, and the points tabulated are inclusive of the county as a whole, and not only the district region.

Sources: National Park Service, National Historic Landmarks Program. (2007.). National Historic Landmarks Survey. Retrieved September 2007 from <http://www.nps.gov/nhl/designations/listofNHLs.htm>; National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places (n.d.). National Register Information System Database. Retrieved June 2007 from <http://www.nps.gov/nr/research/nris.htm>

State Registers

California Historical Landmarks (CHLs) are buildings, structures, sites, or places that have been determined to have statewide historical significance. The resource also must be approved for designation by the County Board of Supervisors or the City or Town Council in whose jurisdiction it is located; be recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission; and be officially designated by the Director of California State Parks. There are 1,044 listings in the CHL. There are over 200 listings on the CHL for the SCAG region. California Points of Historical Interest (PHI) are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of local (city or county) significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value. There are 850 PHI listings, of which over 200 are located in the SCAG region. These registers are administered by the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) and the State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC), which are a part of the California Department of Parks and Recreation. Table 3.5-3 contains a summary of the

period and number of historical places and landmarks in the SCAQMD region within the SCAG region, found on the California Historical Landmarks register. Table 3.5-4 contains a summary of the number of Points of Historical Interest found in each county.

**TABLE 3.5-3
California Historical Landmarks in SCAG Region (Summary)**

County	Pre-European	Spanish	Mexican	American	Total
Los Angeles County	3	17	13	65	98
Orange County	0	2	5	17	24
Riverside County	4	5	5	15	29
San Bernardino County	2	5	7	27	41
Total					192

Note: Only the counties that are part of the district are shown, and the points tabulated are inclusive of the county as a whole, and not only the district region.

Source: California Department of Parks and Recreation, Office of Historic Preservation. (n.d.). California state historic landmarks listed by county. Retrieved June 12, 2007 from http://ceres.ca.gov/geo_area/counties/lists/landmarks_county.html

**TABLE 3.5-4
California Points of Historical Interest in the SCAG Region (Summary)**

County	Points Of Historical Interest
Los Angeles County	64
Orange County	21
Riverside County	72
San Bernardino County	119
Total	276

Note: Only the counties that are part of the district are shown, and the points tabulated are inclusive of the county as a whole, and not only the district region.

Source: California State Parks, Office of Historic Preservation, Patricia Ambacher, State Historian 1. Registration Unit. September 24, 2007.

Local Registers.

Registries may also be maintained by county and city commissions. Examples of these types of organizations include the Riverside County Historical Commission, Santa Ana Historic Resources Commission (516 Historical Properties on their register and a historic district that is composed of many historic structures and has zoning protection for its structures), and Santa Monica Landmarks Commission (with a registry that contains 89 landmarks, 2 historic districts, and more than 1,350 potential historic resources having been designated or identified).

One example of local level preservation is the City of Riverside’s preservation ordinance and creation of the Cultural Heritage Board. The California State Office of Historic

Preservation has recognized the program with its designation of Riverside as a Certified Local Government (CLG). This distinction ensures that the City's preservation program meets all state and federal standards. The Historic Preservation Program is administered through the Planning Division of the Community Development Department.²

CULTURAL HISTORY OF THE SCAG REGION

Prehistoric Period (Prior to 1542)³

The prehistoric occupation of southern California is divided chronologically into four temporal phases or horizons. Horizon I, or the Paleo-Indian Horizon, began at the first appearance of people in the region (approximately 12,000 years ago) and continued until about 7000 before present (BP). Although little is known about these people, it is assumed that they were semi-nomadic and subsisted primarily on game.

Horizon II, also known as the Millingstone Horizon or Encinitas Tradition, began around 7000 BP and continued until about 3500 BP. The Millingstone Horizon is characterized by widespread use of milling stones (manos and metates), core tools, and few projectile points or bone and shell artifacts. This horizon appears to represent a diversification of subsistence activities and a more sedentary settlement pattern. Archaeological evidence suggests that hunting became less important and that reliance on collecting shellfish and vegetal resources increased.

Horizon III, the Intermediate Horizon or Campbell Tradition, began around 3500 BP and continued until about 1350–1150 BP. Horizon III is defined by a shift from the use of milling stones to increased use of mortar and pestle, possibly indicating a greater reliance on acorns as a food source. Projectile points become more abundant and, together with faunal remains, indicate increased use of both land and sea mammals.

Horizon IV, the Late Horizon, which began around 1350–1150 BP and terminated with the arrival of Europeans, is characterized by dense populations; diversified hunting and gathering subsistence strategies, including intensive fishing and sea mammal hunting; extensive trade networks; use of the bow and arrow; and a general cultural elaboration.

Protohistoric Period (1542 to 1769)

Although early Spanish explorers and mission fathers recorded information on the local Native American populations, professional anthropological studies did not begin until the end of the 19th Century after most of the SCAG region Indian groups had been either assimilated by Spanish, Mexican, and American cultures or relocated to reservations. The region once was the home to at least eleven distinct Native American groups. These

² "Historic Preservation in Riverside." Community Development Department. Historic Resources Division. City of Riverside. www.riversideca.gov/historic. Accessed online August 2009.

³ Morrato, Michael. 1984. *California Archaeology*. Academic Press. San Diego, California.

include the Cahuilla, Chumash, Gabrielino, Halchidhoma, Kitanemuk, Luiseno, Mohave, Quechan, Serrano, Southern Paiute, Tataviam, and Tipai. The territorial boundaries of the Native Americans who were residing in Southern California at the time of first European contact do not coincide with today's political boundaries. Moreover, many tribal boundaries overlapped and most groups migrated within their general boundaries throughout the year. The federal government established reservations in Southern California between 1875 and 1891. This includes the Martinez, Fort Yuma, and Colorado River reservations in Imperial County. In Riverside County are Chemehuevi, Fort Mojave, Torres, Cabazon, Augustine, Santa Rosa, Ramona, Pechanga, Soboba, Agua Caliente, Mission Creek, and Morongo tribes. The two reservations in San Bernardino County are the San Manuel and Twenty-nine Palms reservations. No reservations were established in Los Angeles, Ventura, and Orange Counties. It was believed at the time that the local Native American groups in those counties had become extinct.

Historic Resources

Historic resources are classified into three distinct time periods of the region's history: the Spanish Period, the Mexican Period, and the American Period.

Spanish Period (1769-1822)

Exploration of California first occurred in 1540 when a land expedition under the command of Hernando de Alarcon traversed inland along the Colorado River. Two years later, Juan Rodriquez Cabrillo was commissioned by the Spanish government to investigate the western shores of the newly acquired territory. In the following two centuries, little interest was given to California. By the late 18th Century, European political powers created renewed interest in California. Military expeditions from Great Britain, France and Russia began investigating the resources along the western shores of the entire North American continent. The Spanish government, realizing that settlement by any of these foreign parties north of Mexico could become a threat, decided it was time to establish their own settlements in California. By 1769, plans were put in place to found a series of forts (presidios) and Catholic missions along the Alta California coast extending as far north as Monterey Bay. Over the course of the next half-century, four presidios, twenty missions and three towns were established. The forts were located at San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey and San Francisco. The towns were founded at Los Angeles (1781), San Jose (1777) and Branciforte (1797), near Santa Cruz. The settlement at Branciforte failed but all the others were successful. During the early decades of the 19th Century, independence groups sprang up throughout the Spanish Empire. Mexico declared its independence in 1810. This attempt failed, but a second attempt ten years later succeeded. At that time, California was considered a province of Mexico. Throughout the Spanish Period, California remained largely unsettled.

Mexican Period (1822-1848)

When Mexico gained political independence from Spain, little changed for the citizens of California. The defining event from this time period was the secularization of the Catholic Missions in 1834, following the Act of Secularization of 1833. Over the next

sixteen years, all of the former mission lands were granted to secular landowners. Secularization proved disastrous for the Native Americans who were part of the mission system. The mission system made the indigenous population completely dependent on the missions and when they closed the Indians were left to fend for themselves. During the two-decade period between the 1830s until 1848, one government after another ruled California. Meanwhile, the United States pushed west across the North American continent. By 1846, a number of Americans had settled in California, often marrying into landed Hispanic families. Between 1835 and 1846 relations between Mexico and the United States deteriorated. In 1846, a revolt was attempted in Northern California. Although it was quickly thwarted, it planted the seeds for the eventual insurrection that succeeded. Within three weeks, an American naval force appeared off the California coast and formally proclaimed rule over the presidios and coastal towns. On January 13, 1847, Captain John C. Fremont accepted the surrender of Governor Pio Pico and Commander Jose Maria Flores. The United States annexed California by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican War and beginning the American Period.

American Period (1848 - Present)

Shortly after the United States annexed California, gold was discovered in central California, changing the state forever. Within months of the news, foreigners poured into California. At the same time, the cattle industry flourished, causing some rancho owners to become wealthy. However, the legality of the land grants issued by the Spanish and Mexican governments came into question. It took the American courts years to decide all the cases. In the meantime, many of the Mexican landowners lost their great ranchos through other legal maneuvers or downright deception. By the time of the American Civil War (1861-1865), Americans were the dominant group in Southern California, both politically and economically. Their feelings toward the war were divided, but generally Southern sympathizers outnumbered Northern supporters. During this same decade, a drought struck Southern California, devastating the cattle industry. As a result many of the former cattle ranches were sold off and used for agricultural purposes. The railroad to southern California was completed during the 1870s, resulting in the first great land boom. New towns began to spring up along the new rail lines in places once thought too desolate soon attracted settlers, such as the Mojave Desert. Exploration for mineral deposits soon produced new strikes in places such as Calico in San Bernardino County in 1881. During the next several decades, many such mining camps were established in the eastern counties, but most of these camps remained in existence only for a short time. In the twentieth century the region underwent a metamorphosis from a primarily agricultural region into an urban metropolis. Southern California has attracted and maintained millions of people and employment opportunities and has developed into the second-largest metropolitan region in the country.

REGULATORY SETTING

Cultural resources in the six-county SCAG region include archaeological sites of prehistoric or historic origin, fossil deposits of paleontological importance, and standing

structures with national, state, or local significance. These resources are regulated at the federal, state and local levels as discussed below.

Federal Agencies and Regulations

Federal Historic Preservation Laws

There are a number of federal laws and portions of laws, regulations, and Presidential executive orders that pertain to the preservation of the Nation's cultural heritage. These laws were developed over the course of the 20th century, beginning with the protection of cultural sites on federal lands. Today, many aspects of the nation's cultural heritage are recognized, protected, and interpreted in national parks, other public lands, and communities across the nation. The following are key laws related to the preservation of our cultural heritage:

- American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (42 USC 1996);
- Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 USC 431-433);
- Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (16 USC 469);
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA) (16 USC 470);
- Historic Sites Act of 1935 (16 USC 461-467);
- National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 USC 4321-4347);
- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), (16 USC 470);
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act NAGPRA), (25 USC 3001-3013);
- Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960 (16 USC 469); and
- United States Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (Section 4[f]), (49 USC 303).

Implementing these laws are the following:

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties (36 CFR 800);
- National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60);
- National Register of Historic Places, Determinations of Eligibility for Including in the National Register of Historic Places (30 CFR 63);
- US Department of Interior, NAGPRA Regulations (43 CFR 10);
- US Department of Transportation, Section 4(f) Regulations (23 CFR 771);
- US Secretary of Interior Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68); and
- Executive Order 11593, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment, 1971.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

NEPA (42 USC 4321 et seq.) became law on January 1, 1970 and mandates that all federal agencies carry out their regulations, policies, and programs in accordance with NEPA's policies of environmental protection. NEPA encourages the protection of all aspects of the environment and requires federal agencies to utilize a systematic, interdisciplinary approach to agency decision-making that will ensure the integrated use of natural sciences such as geology. NEPA, which either requires preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or Environmental Assessment (EA)/Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), addresses a wide range of environmental issues including the documentation of, and evaluation of potential impacts to, cultural and historic properties. When cultural or historic resources would be adversely affected, compliance includes an on-site survey by a qualified archaeologist or historian prior to construction. A report of findings would be included in the NEPA document and may be submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for further consultation.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

The NHPA established laws for historic resources to "preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage, and to maintain, wherever possible, an environment that supports diversity and a variety of individual choice." The Antiquities Act of 1966, which aimed to protect important historic and archaeological sites, initiated historic preservation legislation. It established a system of permits for conducting archaeological studies on federal land, as well as setting penalties for noncompliance. This permit process controls the disturbances that may be caused to archaeological sites. New permits are currently issued under the Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979. The purpose of ARPA is to enhance reservation and protection of archaeological resources on public and Native American lands.

Historic Sites Act of 1935 (HSA)

The HSA (16 USC 461-467) became law on August 21, 1935 and declared that it is national policy to "Preserve for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance." The NHPA expanded the scope to include important state and local resources. Provisions of NHPA established the National Register maintained by the National Park Service, advisory councils on Historic Preservation, State Historic Preservation Offices, and grants-in-aid programs. Section 106 of the NHPA requires all federal agencies to consult the Advisory Council before continuing any activity affecting a property listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register. The Advisory Council has developed regulations for Section 106, to encourage coordination of agency cultural resource compliance requirements under Executive Order 11593 and NEPA with those of Section 106.

American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) and Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)

AIFRA (42 USC 1996) became law on August 11, 1978 and recognizes that Native American religious practices, sacred sites, and sacred objects have not been properly protected under other statutes. It establishes as national policy that traditional practices and beliefs, sites (including right of access), and the use of sacred objects shall be protected and preserved. The remains of Native Americans are protected by NAGPRA (25 USC 3001 et seq.), which became law on November 11, 1990, and required that the excavation and disposition of remains is supervised by a designated “most likely descendent” as determined by the Native American Heritage Commission (see discussion of State Regulations below). Archeological and Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 469-469c-2) became law on June 27, 1960. The purpose of this Act is the preservation of historical and archeological data (including relics and specimens) which might otherwise be irreparably lost or destroyed as the result of flooding, the building of access roads, the erection of workmen’s communities, the relocation of railroads and highways, and other alterations of the terrain caused by the construction of a dam by any agency of the United States, or by any private person or corporation holding a license issued by any such agency or any alteration of the terrain caused as a result of any federal construction project or federally licensed activity or program.

State Agencies and Regulations

Certain portions of California law are specifically concerned with the protection of cultural resources and archaeological human remains located on public or private land, including CEQA (Public Resources Code Section 21000); various Public Resources Code Sections 5020, 5029, 5097 including, but not limited to State-owned Historical Resources, California Register of Historical Resources, Archeological, Paleontological, and Historical Sites and Native American Historical, Cultural, and Sacred Sites; and Governor’s Executive Order W-26-92.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

CEQA (Public Resource Code 21000 et seq. and CCR 15000 et seq.) was enacted in 1970 and is a statute that requires state and local agencies to identify the significant environmental impacts of their actions and to avoid or mitigate those impacts, if feasible. The impetus for CEQA can be traced to the passage of the first federal environmental protection statute, NEPA. The basic goal of CEQA is to develop and maintain a high-quality environment now and in the future, while the specific goals of CEQA are for California's public agencies to: identify the significant environmental effects of their actions, and, either avoid those significant environmental effects, where feasible or mitigate those significant environmental effects, where feasible. CEQA applies to certain activities of state and local public agencies. A public agency must comply with CEQA when it undertakes an activity defined by CEQA as a “project.” CEQA requires preparation of either an EIR or a Negative Declaration. When applicable, CEQA requires the evaluation and mitigation of impacts to paleontological, archeological and/or historic resources.

California Coastal Act (CCA)

The CCA (Public Resources Code, Sections 30000 et seq.) includes protection of archeological resources into Land Conservation Plans that regulate land uses within the coastal zone.

Other Provisions of Public Resources Code (PRC)

The State's cultural resources are regulated by the PRC. The PRC defines cultural preserves as "distinct areas of outstanding cultural interest" located in the State Park System for the protection of sites, buildings, or zones, which represent significant places or events in the flow of human experience in California. An historic resource includes, but is not limited to, "any object, building or structure, site, area, or place which is historically or archaeologically significant," or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California. Section 5097.5 of the PRC specifically defines unauthorized excavation, removal, destruction, etc., of archaeological, paleontological or historical features, on "Public Lands," as a misdemeanor. The California Administrative Code includes the following regulations, Title 14, State Division of Beaches and Parks, Section 4307: Archaeological Features: No person shall remove, injure, disfigure, deface, or destroy any object of paleontological, archaeological or historical interest or value. The California Penal Code, Title 14, part 1, Section 622 1/2 provides that injury, etc. to an object of archaeological or historical interest is punishable as a misdemeanor.

State Office of Historic Preservation (SHPO)

SHPO implements preservation laws regarding historic resources, and is responsible for the California Historic Resources Inventory (CHRI), which uses the National Criteria for listing resources significant at the national, state, and local level.

Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)

Section 50907.9 of the PRC and Section 7050 of the Health and Safety Code authorizes the NAHC to regulate Native American concerns regarding the excavation and disposition of Native American cultural resources. Among its duties, the Commission is authorized to resolve disputes relating to the treatment and disposition of Native American human remains and items associated with burials. Upon notification of the discovery of human remains by a county coroner, the Commission notifies the Native American group or individual most likely descended from the deceased.

Local Agencies and Regulations

In addition to federal and state regulations, cities and counties in the SCAG region may also provide regulatory protection and advisement regarding cultural resources. The California's planning law requires each city and county to prepare a general plan containing required seven elements. One of these elements is a conservation element under which many agencies include policies for the protection of cultural and historical

resources. Additionally, some agencies incorporate into their General Plans optional elements dealing with cultural or historic preservation issues.

SUBCHAPTER 3.6

EXISTING SETTING - ENERGY

Introduction

Environmental Setting

Regulatory Setting

INTRODUCTION

This section describes existing energy consumption and trends within the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) region.¹ The SCAQMD is encompassed within the SCAG region and includes Orange County and portions of Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Energy Types, Sources and Providers

According to SCAG,² petroleum products supply approximately 40 percent of the energy demand in the U.S. Natural gas and coal supply approximately 23 percent each of the national energy demand, nuclear energy about 8 percent and renewable sources about 7 percent of energy use. Current annual energy consumption in the U.S. is approximately 100.7 quadrillion British thermal units (BTU), which represents approximately 22 percent of the world's energy consumption.

Petroleum and natural gas supply most of the energy consumed in California. Petroleum supplies 54 percent and natural gas supplies 33 percent of California's energy. In 2004, Californians consumed about 15.4 billion gallons of gasoline and 2.8 billion gallons of diesel fuel, an increase of nearly 50 percent over the last 20 years. Electricity generation requires nearly half of the natural gas consumed in California. Nearly all of the state's transportation system is fueled currently by fossil fuels.

Current annual energy consumption in California (for all purposes, including transportation) is approximately 8.4×10^{15} BTUs, which represents approximately 8.3 percent of the nation's total energy consumption. California consumes more energy than any other state in the U.S., except for Texas. However, in terms of energy consumption per person, California ranks 49th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Presented below is a discussion of the different energy sources and consumption patterns.³

Petroleum

The United States consumes approximately 25 percent of the world's oil, while making up 5 percent of the world's population. California consumes approximately 2 million barrels of oil per day or 2 percent of the world's oil consumption. The U.S. imports

¹ Draft 2008 Regional Transportation Plan Program Environmental Impact Report. Southern California Association of Governments. January 2008.

² Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), *2008 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP), Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR), Chapter 3.5 Energy*, 2008.

³ *Ibid.*

approximately 60 percent of its oil. Canada provides the largest share of imported petroleum, with 1.8 million barrels per day, followed by Mexico with 1.6 million barrels per day and Saudi Arabia with 1.4 million barrels per day.

California as a state ranks fourth in crude oil reserves and crude oil production in the U.S. California also ranks first in gasoline consumption and jet fuel consumption and third in distillate fuel consumption. California relies on oil produced within the state, Alaska, and foreign nations to supply its refineries and produce the petroleum that is used in automobiles and for other purposes. The percentage of oil that is imported from foreign nations has increased dramatically in the past 20 years. For example, in 1994, California imported 49 million barrels of oil from foreign sources, and in 2006, California imported 295 million barrels from foreign sources. Of the total 655 million barrels of oil refined in 2006, 38.8 percent came from in-state oil production, 16.2 percent came from Alaska, and 45.0 percent came from foreign sources.

Most gasoline and diesel fuel sold in California for on-road motor vehicles is refined in California to meet state-specific formulations required by the California Environmental Protection Agency's (Cal/EPA) Air Resources Board (ARB). Major petroleum refineries in California are concentrated in three counties: Contra Costa County in northern California, Kern County in central California, and Los Angeles County in southern California. In Los Angeles County, petroleum refineries are located mostly in the southern portion of the county.⁴

Natural Gas

Eighty-five percent of the natural gas consumed in California comes from the southwestern U.S., the Rocky Mountains, and Canada. The remainder is produced in California. The district, within the larger SCAG region, is served primarily by the investor-owned Southern California Gas Company, a unit of Sempra Energy. A small portion of the region is served by a municipal gas utility, Long Beach Energy (part of the City of Long Beach). The Southern California Gas Company, a privately-owned utility company, provides natural gas service throughout the district, except for the City of Long Beach, the southern portion of Orange County, and portions of San Bernardino County. The service area for Long Beach Energy, a municipal utility and natural gas supplier owned and operated by the City of Long Beach, includes the cities of Long Beach and Signal Hill, and sections of surrounding communities, including Lakewood, Bellflower, Compton, Seal Beach, Paramount, and Los Alamitos. Long Beach Energy's customer load profile is 50 percent residential and 50 percent commercial/industrial. The majority of Long Beach Energy's supplies are purchased at the California border, primarily from the southwestern U.S. San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) provides natural gas service to the southern portion of Orange County. In San Bernardino County, Southwest Gas Corporation provides natural gas service to Victorville, Big Bear, Barstow, and Needles. The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADPW) utilizes natural gas for electrical generation in the City of Los Angeles.

⁴ *Ibid.*

There is also a tightening of natural gas markets due to decreasing supplies and growing demand for natural gas, which makes up 25 percent of the nation's energy use and is by comparison, a relatively clean source of electricity compared to sources such as coal. The U.S. and California will lose a major source of natural gas imports by 2010 due to the decline of Canada's largest producing basin, the Western Sedimentary Basin, coupled with an approximately 2 percent projected average annual growth in Canada's domestic consumption. Although some research has shown a world peak in natural gas occurring a decade after oil, the U.S. and California could experience the effects sooner. For example, natural gas has become the preferred source of electricity generation, supplying over 40 percent of California's power. In addition, unlike oil, it is more difficult and expensive to import replacement natural gas from overseas – as it has to be liquefied for transport and then re-gasified for distribution. An increase in natural gas prices would negatively affect the economy, potentially leading to reduced sales and employment.⁵

Electricity

Power plants in California meet approximately 85 percent of the in-state electricity demand. Hydroelectric power from the Pacific Northwest provides another 2.6 percent, which is currently down due to drought conditions in recent years, and power plants in the southwestern U.S. provide another 13 percent. The relative contribution of in-state and out-of-state power plants depends upon, among other factors, the precipitation that occurred in the previous year and the corresponding amount of hydroelectric power that is available. Two of the largest power plants in California are located within the district: Alamitos and Redondo Beach. Both of these plants consume natural gas.

Local electricity distribution service is provided to customers within the district by one of two privately-owned utilities – either Southern California Edison Company (SCE) or San Diego-based Sempra Energy – or by a publicly-owned utility, such as the LADWP and the Imperial Irrigation district. Southern California Edison is the largest electricity utility in southern California, with a service area that covers all or nearly all of Orange, San Bernardino, and Ventura Counties, and most of Los Angeles and Riverside Counties. Sempra Energy provides local distribution service to the southern portion of Orange County.

The LADWP is the largest of the publicly-owned electric utilities in southern California. LADWP provides electricity service to most customers located in the City of Los Angeles. Other cities that operate their own electric utilities in the district include Burbank, Glendale, Pasadena, Azusa, Vernon, Anaheim, Riverside, Banning, and Colton. Two water districts provide local electric service to portions of the District: Imperial Irrigation District and Southern California Water Company. Imperial Irrigation District provides electricity to customers in the Coachella Valley portion of Riverside County. Southern California Water Company provides electric service to the community of Big

⁵ *Ibid.*

Bear. Anza Electric Cooperative provides local distribution service to the Anza Valley area of southern Riverside County.⁶

Alternative and Renewable Energy Sources

Alternative fuels, as defined by the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EPAAct), include ethanol, natural gas, propane, hydrogen, biodiesel, electricity, methanol, and p-series fuels.⁷ These fuels are being used worldwide in a variety of vehicle applications. Use of these fuels for transportation can generally reduce air pollutant emissions and can be domestically produced and, in some cases, derived from renewable sources. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 directed the Department of Energy to carry out a study to plan for the transition from petroleum to hydrogen in a significant percentage of vehicles sold by 2020.

Alternative or renewable energy, including cogeneration, wind, geothermal, solar, biomass and biofuels, small hydroelectric, conversion technologies, distributed generation, and nuclear energy comprise another category of potential energy sources. Electricity supply reliability depends, in part, on the diversity of energy sources. In 1978, Congress passed the Public Utilities Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA). PURPA defines facilities that use alternative or renewable energy sources as “qualifying facilities.” It provides financial incentives for their installation and requires utilities to sign long-term power purchase contracts with qualifying facilities. The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) has adopted contract incentives to assist qualifying facilities.

Qualifying facilities built within the district and beyond include wind and solar installations in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties and a number of cogeneration units around the southern California region. Original provisions of PURPA encouraged the construction of biomass-to-energy facilities, which use materials, such as agricultural and wood waste, as fuel for energy production. On or before March 1 of each year, each retail provider who makes a claim of specific purchases during the previous calendar year provides a filing to the Energy Commission, providing certain information about each electricity product for which a claim is made.⁸ Cogeneration provides the most megawatts (MW) of energy from qualifying facilities for SCE with over 2,000 MWs under contract. Wind is the second largest source for energy from qualifying facilities with over 1,000 MWs.

Conversion technologies (CTs) refer to a diverse set of processes used to convert post-recycled, municipal solid waste to intermediate liquid, gas, or solid fuel products. The fuel products can then be combusted to produce energy. Conversion technology

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ Formulated to be used alone or mixed in any concentration with gasoline, P-series fuels are clear liquid fuels, between 89 and 93 octane, designed to be used in flex-fuel vehicles (FFVs). They are a blend of 35 percent natural gas liquids (pentanes plus) and 45 percent ethanol, with the remaining 25 percent a biomass-derived co-solvent methyltetrahydrofuran (MeTHF). The biomass portion is utilized from grass and paper waste in addition to agricultural waste.

⁸ Public Utilities Code , Section 398.5 and California Code of Regulations, Section 1394.

processes include (but are not limited to) the following: gasification (thermal conversion of solid organic material into gaseous fuel products), pyrolysis (anaerobic thermal conversion of solid organic materials into liquid fuel products), catalytic cracking (use of chemical catalysts to breakdown polymer plastics into diesel and gasoline), acid hydrolysis (acid treatment of biomass into sugar-based ethanol production), and anaerobic digestion (bacterial process yielding biogas through the fermentation of organic wastes). The public health impacts of conversion technologies are still being assessed, but CTs with appropriate controls and emissions technology produce lower emissions of criteria air pollutants (NO_x and SO_x) than either landfills or direct combustion incinerators. The environmental benefits of CT scenarios are dependent on their ability to achieve high conversion efficiencies and high materials recycling rates.

An important alternative to new central station fossil-fueled generation operated by public utility companies (such as LADWP or SCE), is distributed generation (DG), which includes both cogeneration and self-generation. DG is broadly defined as electricity produced on-site or close to a load center that is also interconnected with a utility distribution system. California has approximately 2,500 MWs of small scale renewable and non-renewable DG and has added an average of 100 MWs of new small scale DG capacity every year since 2001.

California receives approximately 15 percent of its energy from nuclear sources. The three plants that supply this energy include the Diablo Canyon Power Plant located near San Luis Obispo, the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station located near San Clemente, and the Palo Verde Nuclear Generation Station located near Phoenix, Arizona.⁹

Consumptive Uses

Transportation

Transportation (i.e., the movement of people and goods from place to place) is an important end use of energy in California, accounting for approximately 40 percent of total statewide energy consumption in 2004, and 12 percent of total U.S. energy consumption.¹⁰ Nonrenewable energy products derived from crude oil, including gasoline, diesel, kerosene, and residual fuel, provide most of the energy consumed for transportation purposes by on-road motor vehicles (i.e., automobiles and trucks), locomotives, aircraft, and ships. In addition, energy is consumed in connection with construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure, such as highways, rail facilities, runways, and shipping terminals. Trends in transportation-related technology foretell increased use of electricity and natural gas for transportation purposes.

Transportation energy is derived from a wide variety of petroleum products. Automobiles and trucks consume gasoline and diesel fuel. Turbine aircraft consume

⁹ Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), *2008 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP), Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR), Chapter 3.5 Energy*, 2008..

¹⁰ Energy Information Administration, *State Energy Profiles, California*. (October 2007). Retrieved October 29, 2007 from http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/state/state_energy_profiles.cfm?sid=CA

kerosene fuel; trucks and locomotives consume diesel fuel; and ships consume residual fuel oil. The transportation sector consumes relatively minor amounts of natural gas or electricity but propelled mainly by air quality laws and regulations, technological innovations in transportation are expected to increasingly rely on compressed natural gas and electricity as energy sources. Biodiesel, derived from plant sources such as used vegetable oils, is a small but growing source of transportation fuel. Vehicles powered by fuels other than gasoline or diesel are referred to as “alternative fuel vehicles.”¹¹

Residential, Commercial, Industrial, and Other Uses

Major energy consumption sectors (in addition to transportation) include residential, commercial, industrial uses as well as street lighting, mining, and agriculture. Unlike transportation, these sectors primarily consume electricity and natural gas. Total annual electricity consumption in the SCAG region is approximately 123,678 million kWh (39,432 kWh for residential uses and 84,246 kWh for nonresidential uses).¹² The residential, commercial, and industrial sectors account for approximately 30, 39, and 19 percent, respectively, of total regional electricity consumption. The agriculture, mining and other uses account for another 14 percent.¹³

Within the residential sector, lighting, small appliances, and refrigeration account for most (approximately 60 percent) of the electricity consumption, and within the industrial and commercial sector, lighting, motors, and air cooling account for most (approximately 65 percent) of the electricity consumption. Electricity use by households varies depending on the local climate and on the housing type (i.e., single-family vs. multi-family), as per the four distinct geographic zones in the SCAG region: the cooler and more temperate coastal zone; an inland valley zone; the California central valley zone, and the desert zone, where temperatures are more extreme.

Californians consumed approximately 6 billion cubic feet per day of natural gas in 2006.¹⁴ The California Energy Commission (CEC) expects residential natural gas use to increase by 1.3 percent per year and commercial natural gas use to increase by 1.8 percent per year. However, industrial natural gas demand is expected to plateau or decline in nearly all of the western states because industrial customers are the most likely to respond to currently rising natural gas prices. The most recent data from the CEC show that the residential sector uses the largest amount of natural gas, both across the state and in the SCAG region. Statewide, the industrial sector was second in the amount of natural gas consumed. The commercial sector falls behind residential, mining, and industrial uses in natural gas consumption in the SCAG region and statewide. The

¹¹ Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), *2008 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP), Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR), Chapter 3.5 Energy*, 2008.

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ California Energy Commission, *California Energy Demand 2006-2016, Staff Energy Demand Forecast, Revised September 2005, Staff Final Report, CEC-400-2005-034-SF-ED2*

¹⁴ *Ibid.* Energy Almanac, *Average Per Capita Natural Gas Consumption by State 2006*. Accessed on July 10, 2009. Available http://energyalmanac.ca.gov/naturalgas/per_capita_consumption.html

agricultural sector accounts for only 1 percent of the natural gas use statewide and in the SCAG region.¹⁵

Consumption Reduction Efforts

There are various policies and initiatives to reduce petroleum vehicle fuel consumption and increase the share of renewable energy generation and use in the region. These strategies include energy efficient building practices, smarter land use with access to public transportation, increasing automobile fuel efficiency, and participating in energy efficiency incentive program. All publicly-owned utilities and most municipal-owned utilities that provide electric and natural gas service also administer energy conservation programs. These programs typically include home energy audits; incentives for replacement of existing appliances with new, energy-efficient models; provision of resources to inform businesses on development and operation of energy-efficient buildings; and construction of infrastructure to accommodate increased use of motor vehicles powered by natural gas or electricity.¹⁶

REGULATORY SETTING

Federal and state agencies regulate energy use and consumption through various means and programs. On the federal level, the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT), U.S. Department of Energy, and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) are three agencies with substantial influence over energy policies and programs. Generally, federal agencies influence energy consumption through establishment and enforcement of fuel economy standards for automobiles and light trucks, through funding of energy-related research and development projects, and through funding for energy-related infrastructure projects.

On the state level, the CPUC and CEC are the main agencies with authority over different aspects of energy. The CPUC regulates privately owned utilities in the energy, rail, telecommunications, and water fields. The CEC collects and analyzes energy-related data, prepares statewide energy policy recommendations and plans, promotes and funds energy efficiency programs, and regulates the power plant siting process. Some of the more relevant federal and state energy related laws and plans are presented below.¹⁷

Federal

Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (PURPA) (Public Law 95-617)

PURPA was passed in response to the unstable energy climate of the late 1970s. PURPA sought to promote conservation of electric energy. Additionally, PURPA created a new

¹⁵ Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), *2008 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP), Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR), Chapter 3.5 Energy*, 2008...

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

class of nonutility generators, small power producers, from which, along with qualified co-generators, utilities are required to buy power.

PURPA was in part intended to augment electric utility generation with more efficiently produced electricity and to provide equitable rates to electric consumers. Utility companies are required to buy all electricity from qualifying facilities (Qfs) at avoided cost (avoided costs are the incremental savings associated with not having to produce additional units of electricity). PURPA expanded participation of nonutility generators in the electricity market and demonstrated that electricity from nonutility generators could successfully be integrated with a utility's own supply. PURPA requires utilities to buy whatever power is produced by Qfs (usually cogeneration or renewable energy). Utilities want these provisions repealed, and critics argue that it will decrease competition and impede development of the renewable energy industry. The Fuel Use Act (FUA) of 1978 (repealed in 1987) also helped Qfs become established. Under FUA, utilities were not allowed to use natural gas to fuel new generating technologies, but Qfs, which were by definition not utilities, were able to take advantage of abundant natural gas and abundant new technologies (such as combined-cycle).¹⁸

Energy Policy Act of 2005

On August 8, 2005, President George W. Bush signed the National Energy Policy Act of 2005 into law. This comprehensive energy legislation contains several electricity-related provisions that aim to achieve the following:

- Help ensure that consumers receive electricity over a dependable, modern infrastructure;
- Remove outdated obstacles to investment in electricity transmission lines;
- Make electric reliability standards mandatory instead of optional; and
- Give Federal officials the authority to site new power lines in DOE-designated national corridors in certain limited circumstances.¹⁹

Clean Air Act

Section 211(o) of the Clean Air Act (the Act), as amended by the Energy Policy Act of 2005, requires the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to annually determine a renewable fuel standard (RFS), which is applicable to refiners, importers, and certain blenders of gasoline, and publish the standard in the Federal Register by November 30 of each year. On the basis of this standard, each obligated party determines the volume of renewable fuel that it must ensure is consumed as motor vehicle fuel. This standard is calculated as a percentage, by dividing the amount of renewable fuel that the Act requires to be blended into gasoline for a given year by the

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

amount of gasoline expected to be used during that year, including certain adjustments specified by the Act.²⁰

Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) Program

Compliance with federal fuel economy standards is determined on the basis of each manufacturer's average fuel economy for the portion of their vehicles produced for sale in the U.S. The Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) program, which is administered by the USEPA, was created to determine vehicle manufacturers' compliance with the fuel economy standards. The USEPA calculates a CAFE value for each manufacturer based on city and highway fuel economy test results and vehicle sales. Based on the information generated under the CAFE program, the USDOT is authorized to assess penalties for noncompliance.²¹

State

The CEC and CPUC have jurisdiction over the investor-owned utilities (IOUs) in California. Within the district, the CEC also collects information for the Los LADWP and the Burbank, Glendale and Pasadena Municipal Utilities. The applicable state regulations, laws, and executive orders relevant to energy use are discussed below.²²

California Building Energy Efficiency Standards: Title 24

California established statewide building energy efficiency standards following legislative action. The legislation required the standards to be cost-effective based on the building life cycle and to include both prescriptive and performance-based approaches. The 2005 Building Energy Efficiency Standards were adopted in November 2003, took effect October 1, 2005, and followed by a 2008 update.²³

AB 1007, Alternative Fuels Plan

Assembly Bill (AB) 1007, (Pavley, Chapter 371, Statutes of 2005) requires the CEC to prepare a state plan to increase the use of alternative fuels in California (Alternative Fuels Plan). The CEC must prepare the plan in partnership with the ARB, and in consultation with the other state, federal and local agencies. In preparing the Alternative Fuels Plan, the Market Advisory Committee will incorporate and build on the work currently underway within the Bio-Energy Interagency Working Group, the work of other agencies, and also will examine the broader suite of alternative fuels that could benefit California's transportation market.²⁴

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² *Ibid.*

²³ *Ibid.*

²⁴ *Ibid.*

AB 1493, Vehicle Climate Change Standards

AB 1493 required the state to develop and adopt regulations that achieve the maximum feasible and cost-effective reduction of climate change emissions emitted by passenger vehicles and light-duty trucks. Regulations were adopted by ARB in September 2004. Compliance with these standards is expected to improve fuel efficiency.

Senate Bill (SB) 1368, Greenhouse Gas Emissions Performance Standard for Major Power Plant Investments

This law requires the CEC to develop and adopt by regulation a greenhouse gas emissions performance standard for long-term procurement of electricity by local publicly owned utilities. The CEC must adopt the standard on or before June 30, 2007 and must be consistent with the standard adopted by the CPUC for load-serving entities under their jurisdiction on or before February 1, 2007. On January 25, 2007, and on May 23, 2007, respectively, the CPUC²⁵ and the CEC²⁶ adopted specific regulations regarding greenhouse gas emissions performance standards for IOUs and other electricity service providers under SB 1368. Compliance with these standards is expected to improve fuel use.

California Solar Initiative

On January 12, 2006, the CPUC approved the California Solar Initiative (CSI), which provides \$2.9 billion in incentives between 2007 and 2017. CSI is part of the Go Solar California campaign, and builds on 10 years of state solar rebates offered to California's IOU territories: Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E), Southern California Edison (SCE), and San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E.) The California Solar Initiative is overseen by the CPUC, and includes a \$2.5 billion program for commercial and existing residential customers, funded through revenues and collected from gas and electric utility distribution rates. Furthermore, the CEC will manage \$350 million targeted for new residential building construction, utilizing funds already allocated to the CEC to foster renewable projects between 2007 and 2011.

Current incentives provide an upfront, capacity-based payment for a new system. In its August 24, 2006 decision, the CPUC shifted the program from volume-based to performance-based incentives and clarified many elements of the program's design and administration. These changes were enacted in 2007, when the CSI incentive system changed to performance-based payments.²⁷

²⁵California Public Utilities Commission. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Performance Standard. January 25, 2007. Accessed July 10, 2009. Available http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/PUC/energy/Climate+Change/070411_ghgeph.htm

²⁶ California Energy Commission. SB 1368 Emission Performance Standards – Adopted Regulations. May 23, 2007. Accessed July 10, 2009. Available http://www.energy.ca.gov/emission_standards/regulations/index.html

²⁷ *Ibid.*

Reducing California's Petroleum Dependence

The CEC and ARB produced a joint report *Reducing California's Petroleum Dependence* to highlight petroleum consumption and to establish a performance based goal to reduce petroleum consumption in California over the next thirty years. The report includes the following recommendations to the Governor and Legislature regarding petroleum:

- Adopt the recommended statewide goal of reducing demand for on-road gasoline and diesel to 15 percent below the 2003 demand level by 2020 and maintaining that level for the foreseeable future.
- Work with the California delegation and other states to establish national fuel economy standards that double the fuel efficiency of new cars, light trucks, and sport utility vehicles.
- Establish a goal to increase the use of non-petroleum fuels to 20 percent of on-road fuel consumption by 2020, and 30 percent by 2030.

The CEC will use these recommendations when developing its series of recommendations to the Governor and Legislature for the integrated energy plan for electricity, natural gas, and transportation fuels.²⁸

Renewables Portfolio Standard

California's renewables portfolio standard (RPS) requires retail sellers of electricity to increase their procurement of eligible renewable energy resources by at least 1 percent per year so that 20 percent of their retail sales are procured from eligible renewable energy resources by 2017. If a seller falls short in a given year, they must procure more renewables in succeeding years to make up the shortfall. Once a retail seller reaches 20 percent, they need not increase their procurement in succeeding years. RPS was enacted via SB 1078 (Sher), signed September 2002 by Governor Davis. The CEC and the CPUC are jointly implementing the standard.²⁹

SB 107, Renewable Energy Procurement

This law requires IOUs, such as Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E), SCE and SDG&E, to have 20 percent of its electricity come from renewable sources by 2010. Previously, state law required that this target be achieved by 2017.³⁰

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Appendix F of the CEQA Guidelines describes the types of information and analyses related to energy conservation that are to be included in EIRs that are prepared pursuant to the CEQA. In Appendix F of the CEQA Guidelines, energy conservation is described in terms of decreased per capita energy consumption, decreased reliance on natural gas and oil, and increased reliance on renewable energy sources. To assure that energy

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ *Ibid.*

³⁰ *Ibid.*

implications are considered in project decisions, EIRs must include a discussion of the potentially significant energy impacts of proposed projects, with particular emphasis on avoiding or reducing inefficient, wasteful and unnecessary consumption of energy.

SUBCHAPTER 3.7

EXISTING SETTING - GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Introduction

Environmental Setting

Regulatory Setting

INTRODUCTION

This section describes the geology, soils, and seismicity within the district.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Topographic and Geologic Structures

Portions of the district extend over four geomorphic provinces (natural regions) of California: the Mojave Desert, the Transverse Ranges, the Peninsular Ranges, and the Colorado Desert.¹ These provinces are naturally defined geologic regions that display a distinct landscape or landform, as shown in Figure 3.7-1

Peninsular Ranges

The Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province extends from the Transverse Ranges to deep within Mexico, passing through the Los Angeles Basin and continuing 775 miles south of the U.S.-Mexico border. The Peninsular Ranges are bounded on the west by the Transverse Ranges and on the east by the Colorado Desert and include the southern portion of Los Angeles County, Orange County, and the San Jacinto Mountains and the Coachella Valley in the central portion of Riverside County. The ranges are comprised of a series of northwest-southeast trending mountains that are separated by several active faults, including the San Jacinto and Elsinore Fault zones.

The Peninsular Ranges province is one of the largest geologic units in western North America. Its highest elevations are found in the San Jacinto-Santa Rosa Mountains, with San Jacinto Peak reaching 10,805 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The orientation and shape of the Peninsular Ranges is similar to the Sierra Nevada, in that the western slope is gradual and the eastern face is steep and abrupt. Drainage from the province is typically by the San Diego, San Dieguito, San Luis Rey, and Santa Margarita rivers.

¹ California Geological Survey. 2002. California Geomorphic Provinces. Note 36. Accessed June 2009, http://www.consrv.ca.gov/cgs/information/publications/cgs_notes/note_36/Documents/note_36.pdf.

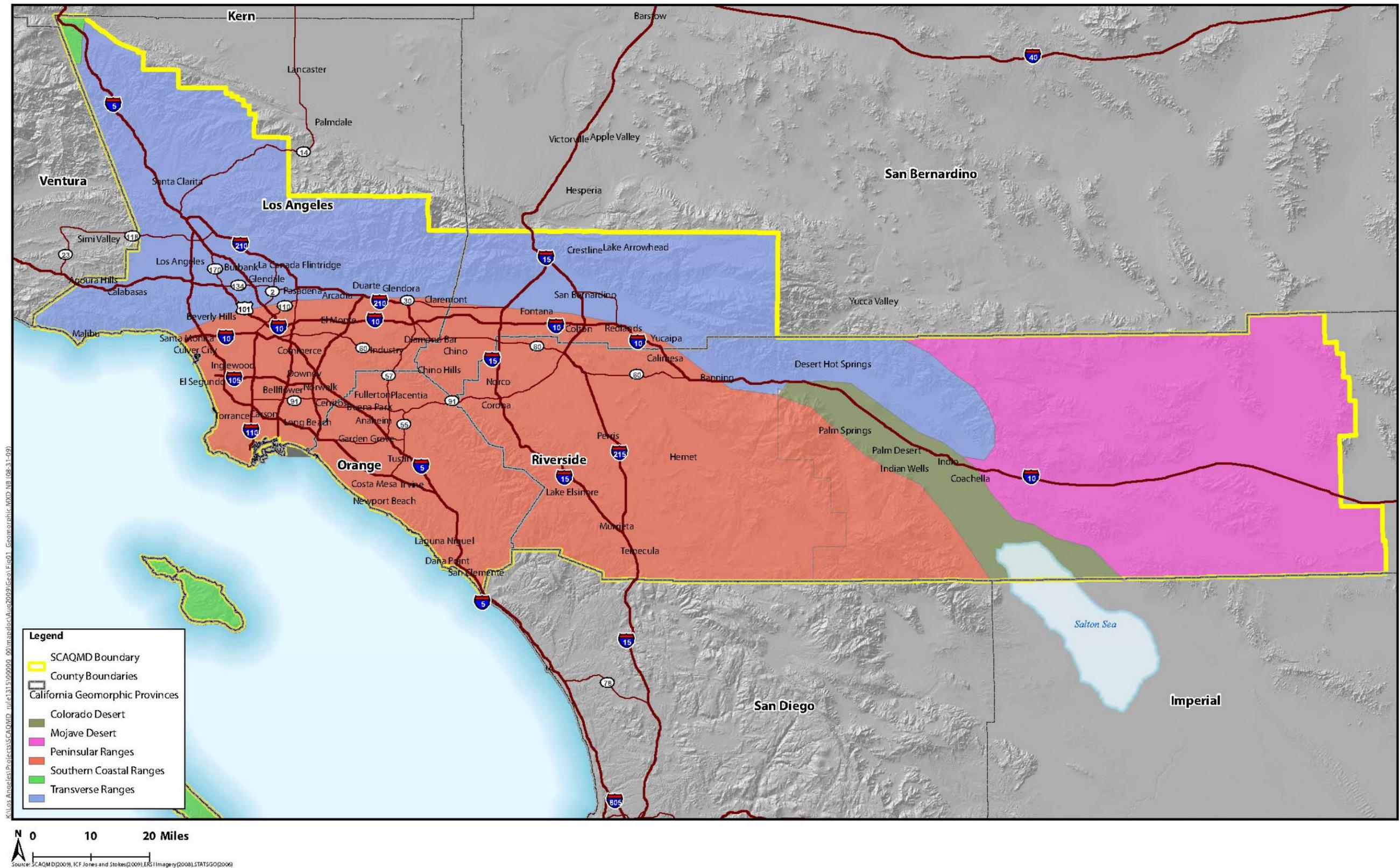


Figure 3.7-1
Geomorphic Provinces within South Coast Air Quality Management District

Mojave Desert

The Mojave Desert geomorphic province occupies approximately 25,000 square miles. It is bounded by the San Andreas fault and the Transverse Ranges to the west, the Garlock fault and the Tehachapi Mountains to the north (in Kern County), the Nevada Stateline to the east, and the San Bernardino/Riverside County boundary to the south. Portions of Los Angeles and Riverside Counties within the district lie within this province.

Erosional features, such as broad alluvial basins, that receive non-marine sediments from the adjacent uplands dominate the Mojave Desert region. Numerous playas, or ephemeral lakebeds within internal drainage basins, also characterize the region. Throughout this province, small hills—some comprise the remnants of ancient mountainous topography—rise above the valleys that are surrounded by younger alluvial sediments. The highest elevation approaches 4,000 feet amsl, and most valleys lie between 2,000 to 4,000 feet amsl.

Transverse Ranges

The Transverse Ranges geomorphic province is a series of east-west trending mountain ranges and broad alluvial valleys that extend approximately 320 miles from Point Arguello in the west to the Little San Bernardino Mountains at the edge of the Mojave and Colorado Desert provinces in the east. This geomorphic province includes portions of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Riverside Counties within the district.

Prominent basins and ranges in the Transverse Ranges include the Ventura basin and the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains. Several active faults, including the San Andreas Fault Zone, are located in the Transverse Ranges. Faults in the province include the Santa Clara River Valley fault, the San Gabriel Fault Zone, the Santa Cruz Island faults, the Santa Rosa Island Faults and the Soledad faults. This province is one of the most geologically diverse in California, containing a wide variety of bedrock types and structures. The Transverse Ranges include California's highest peaks south of the central Sierra Nevada and the only Paleozoic rocks in the coastal mountains in the U.S. The province is subdivided into ranges and intervening valleys. Broad alluvial valleys, narrow stream canyons, and prominent faults separate these ranges. Intense north-south compression is squeezing the Transverse Ranges. As a result, this is one of the most rapidly rising regions on earth. Great thicknesses of Cenozoic petroleum-rich sedimentary rocks have been folded and faulted, making this one of the important oil-producing areas in the U.S.

Colorado Desert (Salton Trough)

The Colorado Desert geomorphic province (also referred to as the Salton Trough) is bounded to the east by the Colorado River, to the south by the Mexican border, and to the west by the Transverse Ranges. This province includes eastern Riverside County and Imperial County. The Colorado Desert trends northwesterly-southeasterly, as do most geologic provinces in southern California. The San Andreas Fault system is prominent in the northeast side of the Salton Trough. The Colorado Desert lies at low elevation, as compared with the Mojave Desert province, ranging from the Colorado River Valley, at

approximately 350 feet amsl, to the Salton Sea Basin, at 235 feet below mean sea level. Its geologic features include playas separated by sand dunes and the Salton Trough, a large structural depression that extends from Palm Springs to the Gulf of California.

Soils

Soils within the district are classified by distinguishing characteristics and are arranged within soil associations.² Soils throughout the region differ in origin, composition, and slope development. The individual soil characteristics are important in determining the suitability of the soil for agricultural use or for urbanized development. Figure 3.7-2 shows the General soil types within the district.

The formation of surficial soil depends on the topography, climate, biology, local vegetation, and the material on which the soil profile is developed. Although many soils in the district are suitable for agricultural uses, each soil type may have properties that could limit its uses and represent an agricultural or development hazard.³ Applicable U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS) soil surveys for specific counties provide the classification and description of each soil type encountered in the district.

Soil Hazards

Expansive Soils

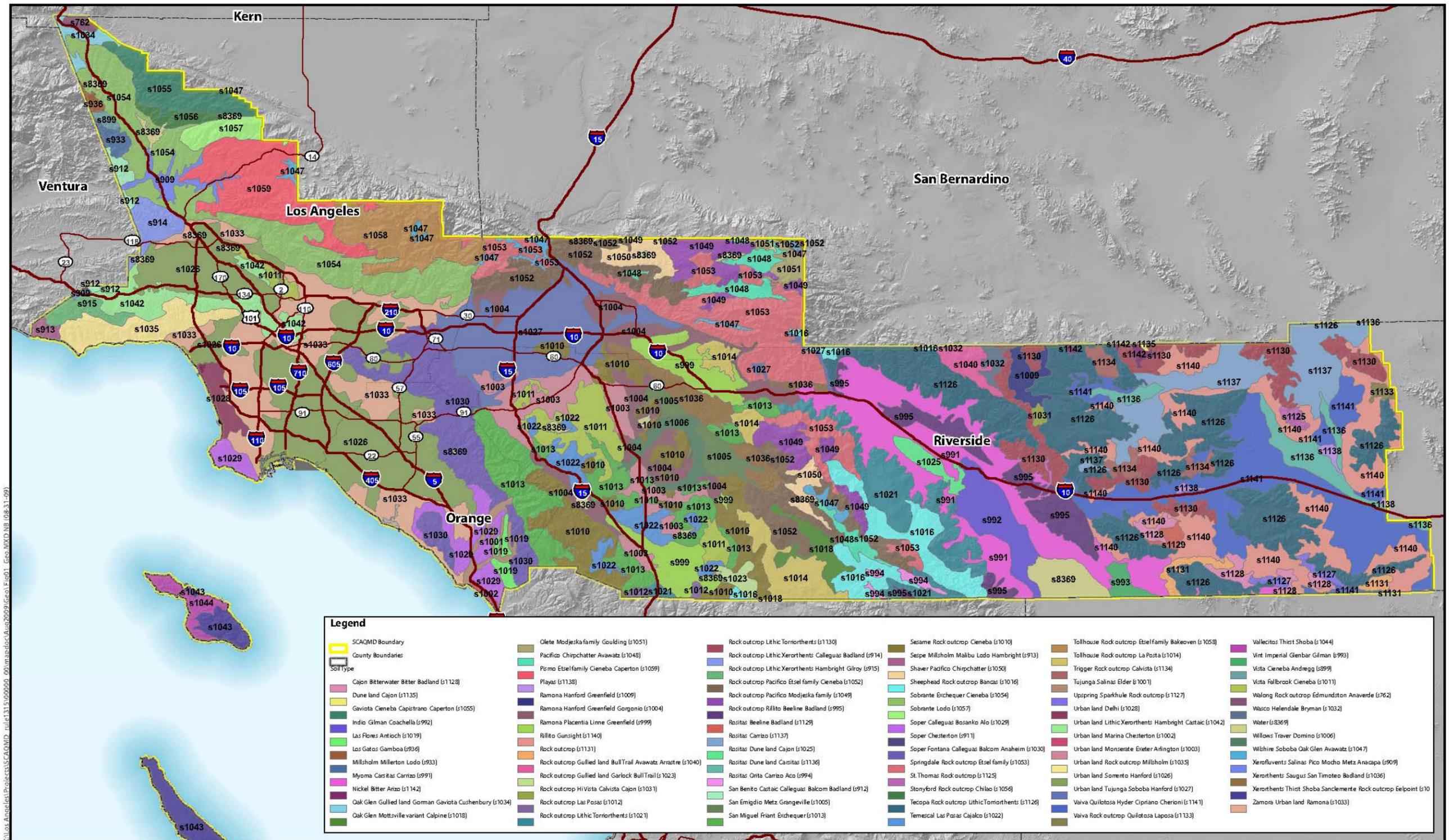
Expansive soils possess a “shrink-swell” behavior. Shrink-swell is the cyclic change in volume (expansion and contraction) that occurs in fine-grained clay sediments from the process of wetting and drying. Structural damage may result over a long period of time, usually the result of inadequate soil and foundation engineering or the placement of structures directly on expansive soils. Typically, soils that exhibit expansive characteristics comprise the upper five feet of the surface. The effects of expansive soils could damage foundations of aboveground structures, paved roads and streets, and concrete slabs. Expansion and contraction of soils, depending on the season and the amount of surface water infiltration, could exert enough pressure on structures to result in cracking, settlement, and uplift. Locations of expansive soils are site-specific and can generally be remedied through standard engineering practices.

Soil Erosion

Soil erosion is also a natural on-going process that transports, erodes and displaces soil particles through a transport mechanism, such as flowing water or wind. Loose texture and steep slopes primarily result in high wind erodibility potential in soils. Wind erosion is most severe in arid regions, where sandy or loamy sediments are unvegetated and

² Soil Association – A mapping unit consisting of a group of defined and taxonomic soil units occurring together in an individual and characteristic pattern over a geographic region.

³ United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service (SCS). 1970. *Soil survey of Ventura area, California*. Issued April 1970.



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N 0 10 20 Miles
 Source: SCAQMD (2009), KCF Jones and Stokes (2009), ERSI Imagery (2008), STATSGO (2006)

Figure 3.7-2
General Soil Types within South Coast Air Quality Management District

exposed to severe wind conditions. Portions of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties within District have the potential for soil erosion. Human intervention can accelerate the natural erosion process. For instance, typical consequences of development increase erosion potential from the removal of vegetative cover and reduction of overall permeable area. These activities can lead to increased water runoff rates and concentrated flows that have greater potential to erode exposed soils. The effects of excessive erosion range from nuisance problems that require additional maintenance, such as increased siltation in storm drains, to instances of more severe damage, where water courses are down-cut and gullies develop. These processes can eventually undermine adjacent structures or topography. Human activities that disturb soils in arid regions increase wind erosion potential. Many of the desert areas within the district are also susceptible to blowing sand, a severe form of wind erosion that damages property and accumulates soil on roadways. The majority of the soils within the district exhibit moderate to high erosion potential, which can be compounded by development.

Coastal Erosion

Coastal erosion is a natural process that is typically the most visible during storm events. Beach sand is replenished by sediment loads in rivers and gentler waves after storm events or during summer months. Erosion rates of one inch per year are considered moderate. However, depending on the severity and duration of storm events and the degree of human intervention with natural coastline or riverine processes, coastal erosion can proceed at considerable rates, resulting in rapid visible coastline recession. In areas of extreme coastal erosion, such as the cities of Rancho Palos Verdes and Malibu, slopes have been undercut by waves during storm events, causing slope failure and resulting in property damage and risks to human health and safety. The coastal regions of Los Angeles and Orange Counties are susceptible to wave erosion hazards.

The Pacific Ocean borders the Peninsular Range province and the Transverse Range Province on the west. Nearly all the sea cliffs along the coast display some sign of coastal erosion. Coastal retreat is attributable to various processes, including undercutting from wave action, weathering and erosion of rocks and cliffs, emergence of groundwater at the cliff face, rain-wash, and landsliding. Additionally, these naturally occurring forces can be assisted by human activity, such as coastal road construction, channelization of surface water flows, or development on marine terraces.

Geologic Hazards

Geologic hazards are natural geologic events that can endanger human lives and threaten human property. Potential geologic hazards include settlement, subsidence, and landslides. Relevant geologic hazards applicable within the district are discussed below. These conditions are important as they may pose hazards that can affect operation of any development project or can constrain project development.

Settlement

Loose, soft soil material comprised of sand, silt and clay, if not properly engineered, has the potential to settle after a building is placed on the surface. Settlement of the loose soils generally occurs slowly but over time can amount to more than most structures can tolerate. Building settlement could lead to structural damage, such as cracked foundations and misaligned or cracked walls and windows. Settlement problems are site-specific and can generally be remedied through standard engineering applications.

Land Subsidence

Land subsidence is generally caused by a variety of agricultural, municipal (construction, withdrawal of ground water for urban uses, etc.) or mining practices that contribute to the loss of support materials within a geologic formation. Agricultural practices can cause oxidation and subsequent compaction and settlement of organic clay soils or hydro compaction allowing land elevations to lower or sink. Agricultural and municipal practices can result in the overdraft of a groundwater aquifer, thereby causing aquifer settlement. Groundwater overdraft occurs when groundwater pumping from a subsurface water-bearing zone (aquifer) exceeds the rate of aquifer replenishment. The extraction of mineral or oil resources can also result in subsidence from removal of supporting layers in the geologic formation. Many areas of the district may be prone to due to groundwater extraction and subsequent lowering of the groundwater surface, typically beneath a confining clay stratum. The impact of subsidence could include lowering of the land surfaces, increased potential for flooding, potential disturbance or damage to buried pipelines and associated structures, and damage to structures designed with minimal tolerance for settlement.

Landslides

Generally, a slope can fail when its ability to resist movement decreases and the stresses on a slope increase. The material in the slope and external processes, such as climate, topography, slope geometry, and human activity, can render a slope unstable and eventually initiate slope movements and failures. Factors that decrease resistance to movement in a slope include pore water pressure, material changes, and structure. Changes in slope material, such as improperly engineered fill slopes, can alter water movement and lead to chemical and physical changes within the slope. Unfavorable fracture or joint orientation and density may develop as a rock material responds to reduced weight or strain relief, resulting in a decreased ability of the rock material to resist movement. Removing the lower portion (the toe) decreases or eliminates the support that opposes lateral motion in a slope. This can occur by man-made activity, such as excavations for road-cuts located along a hillside. Over-steepening a slope by removing material can also reduce its lateral support. Placement of buildings on slopes can increase the amount of stress that is applied to a potential failure surface. Shaking during an earthquake may lead materials in a slope to lose some cohesion and cause liquefaction or change pore water pressures.

Landslide-susceptible areas within the district are those with low-strength soil material on hilly topography (e.g., the Portuguese Bend and Point Fermin areas of the Palos Verdes

Peninsula and the Blackhawk slide area on the north slope of the San Bernardino Mountains).

Seismicity

The district consists of an area that has historically experienced high seismicity. In the past 100 years, several earthquakes of magnitude 5.0 or larger have been reported on the active San Andreas, San Jacinto, Elsinore, and Newport-Inglewood fault systems, all of which traverse the district. As a result, significant earthquake hazards exist in the region. It should be noted that new faults continue to reveal themselves, as in the case of the Northridge earthquake of 1994, and the potential seismic threats posed by these faults also continue to be reevaluated on the basis of new geologic information and analysis, as in the recent case of the Puente Hills Fault.⁴ Injury to people and damage to structures during earthquakes can be caused by actual surface rupture along an active fault, by ground shaking from a nearby or distant fault, liquefaction, or dam failure.

In southern California, the last earthquake exceeding Richter magnitude 8.0 occurred in 1857. Much more frequent are smaller temblors, like the relatively moderate (but still exceedingly damaging) 1971 San Fernando and 1994 Northridge earthquakes, both classified as magnitude 6.7 quakes. The human and economic damage caused by earthquakes tends to increase with time, as more and more people and property come to occupy more and more of the land, thus cumulatively increasing the exposure of human habitation to seismic hazard. The 1994 Northridge earthquake, though hardly the most severe experienced by Southern California, was deemed the most expensive, in terms of its economic cost and its damage to human property. The California Office of Emergency Services claimed a \$15 billion total damage estimate.⁵

Regional Faults

A fault is a fracture in the crust of the earth along which there has been displacement of the sides relative to one another parallel to the fracture. Most faults are the result of repeated displacements over a long period of time. Numerous active and potentially active faults have been mapped in the region.

The district contains lateral strike slip faults similar to the San Andreas Fault and various identified and hidden blind thrust faults. A fault trace is the surface expression of a particular fault. Buried or blind thrust faults are thought to underlie much of the district. These “buried” faults do not exhibit readily identifiable traces on the earth’s surface and are typically at considerable depth within the underlying geologic formation. Although these faults typically do not offset surface deposits, they can generate substantial ground shaking.

⁴ Dolan, J.F., Christofferson, S.A. and Shaw, J.H. (2003) “Recognition of Paleoearthquakes on the Puente Hills blind thrust fault, California,” *Science*, 115-118.; McFarling, U.L. (2003) “Major Threat Seen in L.A. Quake Fault,” *Los Angeles Times*, April 4, 2003 (<http://articles.latimes.com/2003/apr/04/science/sci-fault4>)

⁵ EQE International, (1994) “The January 17, 1994 Northridge, CA Earthquake: An EQE Summary Report”.

The California Geological Survey (CGS) defines active faults as those that have exhibited evidence of displacement during Holocene (10,000 years ago to present) period. Potentially active faults are defined as faults that have exhibited evidence of displacement during the Pleistocene period (10,000 years to 1.8 million years ago). Class A faults have slip rates greater than 5 millimeters per year (mm/yr) and generally have substantial historic seismic data available, while Class B faults have slip rates smaller than 5 mm/yr and, as a rule, historic seismic data on which to develop reliable recurrence intervals of large events is lacking. Table 3.7-1 characterizes the major faults in the district. Figure 3.7-3 illustrates the geographic location of these faults in the region.

TABLE 3.7-1
Characterization of Major Faults in the Southern California Region^a (Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange Counties)

Fault	Counties	Recency^b	Slip Rate (mm/yr)	Max. Moment Magnitude^c
<i>Class A Faults</i>				
San Andreas	Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside	Historic	25.0-34.0	7.2-7.5
San Jacinto-Imperial	San Bernardino, Riverside	Holocene, Later Quaternary	4.0-20.0	6.6-7.2
Elsinore	Riverside	Holocene	2.5-5.0	6.8-7.1
ELSINORE AND SAN JACINTO FAULT ZONES (NON-CLASS A FAULTS)				
Chino	San Bernardino, Riverside		1	6.7
Earthquake Valley	-		2	6.5
TRANSVERSE RANGES AND LOS ANGELES BASIN				
Clamshell-Sawpit	Los Angeles		0.5	6.5
<i>Class B faults</i>				
TRANSVERSE RANGES AND LOS ANGELES BASIN (cont.)				
Cucamonga	San Bernardino		5	6.9
Hollywood	Los Angeles		1	6.4
Malibu Coast	Los Angeles		0.3	6.7
Mission Ridge - Arroyo Parida -Santa Ana	Los Angeles		0.4	7.2
Newport-Inglewood	Los Angeles, Orange	Late Quaternary (?)	1	7.1
Palos Verdes	Los Angeles		3	7.3
Pleito	-			
Raymond	Los Angeles		1.5	6.5
Red Mountain	San Bernardino		2	7
San Gabriel	Los Angeles	Holocene	1	7.2

TABLE 3.7-1 (Continued)**Characterization of Major Faults in the Southern California Region^a (Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange Counties)**

Fault	Counties	Recency^b	Slip Rate (mm/yr)	Max. Moment Magnitude^c
San Jose	San Bernardino, Los Angeles		0.5	6.4
Santa Monica	Los Angeles		1	6.6
Santa Susana	Los Angeles	Historic, Late Quaternary	5	6.7
Sierra Madre (San Fernando)	Los Angeles		2	6.7
Sierra Madre	Los Angeles	Holocene, Late Quaternary	2	7.2
Verdugo	Los Angeles		0.5	6.9
White Wolf	-		2	7.3
LOS ANGELES BLIND THRUSTS				
Compton thrust	-		1.5	6.8
Elysian Park	-		1.5	6.7
Upper Elysian Park	-		1.3	6.4
Northridge	Los Angeles		1.5	7
Puente Hills blind thrust	Los Angeles		0.7	7.1
TRANSVERSE RANGES AND MOJAVE				
Blackwater	-		0.6	7.1
Burnt Mountain	-		0.6	6.5
Calico-Hidalgo	San Bernardino		0.6	7.3
Cleghorn	San Bernardino		3	6.5
Eureka Peak	-		0.6	6.4
Gravel Hills-Harper Lake	San Bernardino		0.6	7.1
Helendale-S. Lockhart	San Bernardino		0.6	7.3
Johnson Valley (Northern)	San Bernardino		0.6	6.7
Landers	-		0.6	7.3
Lenwood -Lockhart-Old Woman Springs	San Bernardino		0.6	7.5
North Frontal Fault zone (Western)	San Bernardino		1	7.2
North Frontal Fault zone (Eastern)	San Bernardino		0.5	6.7
Pinto Mountain	San Bernardino		2.5	7.2

TABLE 3.7-1 (Concluded)**Characterization of Major Faults in the Southern California Region^a (Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange Counties)**

Fault	Counties	Recency^b	Slip Rate (mm/yr)	Max. Moment Magnitude^c
Pisgah -Bullion Mountain-Mesquite Lake	San Bernardino		0.6	7.3
S. Emerson-Copper Mountain	San Bernardino		0.6	7

- Location data not found

^a Characterization of the faults in southern California is derived from documents accessible at the California Geological Survey's web page, Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Assessment Maps (PSHA) available at <http://www.consrv.ca.gov/cgs/rghm/psha/index.htm>; see Petersen, et al., 1996. The geographic location of the faults is derived from fault characterizations at the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) web site for recent earthquake activity at <http://quake.wr.usgs.gov/recenteqs/FaultMaps/118-34.htm>, and also from the list of California and Nevada faults at <http://quake.wr.usgs.gov/info/faultmaps/faultlist.html>.

^b Recency of fault movement refers to the time period when the fault is believed to have last moved. The age is expressed in terms of the Geologic Time Scale. Generally, the older the activity on a fault, the less likely it is that the fault will produce an earthquake in the near future. For assessing earthquake hazard, usually only faults active in the Late Quaternary or more recently are considered. These include the following three non-overlapping time periods: *Historic*: Refers to the period for which written records are available (approximately the past 200 years, in California and Nevada). *Holocene*: Refers to a period of time between the present and 10,000 years before present. Faults of this age are commonly considered active. For the purpose of classifying faults, C.W. Jennings defined Holocene to exclude the Historic; that is, from 200 to 10,000 years before the present). *Late Quaternary*: Refers to the time period between the present and approximately 700,000 years before the present. Here too, for the purpose of classifying faults, Jennings defined Late Quaternary to exclude the Holocene and the Historic." <http://quake.wr.usgs.gov/info/faultmaps/slipage.html>

^c The Maximum Moment Magnitude is an estimate of the size of a characteristic earthquake capable of occurring on a particular fault. Moment magnitude is related to the physical size of a fault rupture and movement across a fault. Richter magnitude scale reflects the maximum amplitude of a particular type of seismic wave. Moment magnitude provides a physically meaningful measure of the size of a faulting event. Richter magnitude estimations can be generally higher than moment magnitude estimations.

Source: California Geological Survey; U.S. Geological Survey.

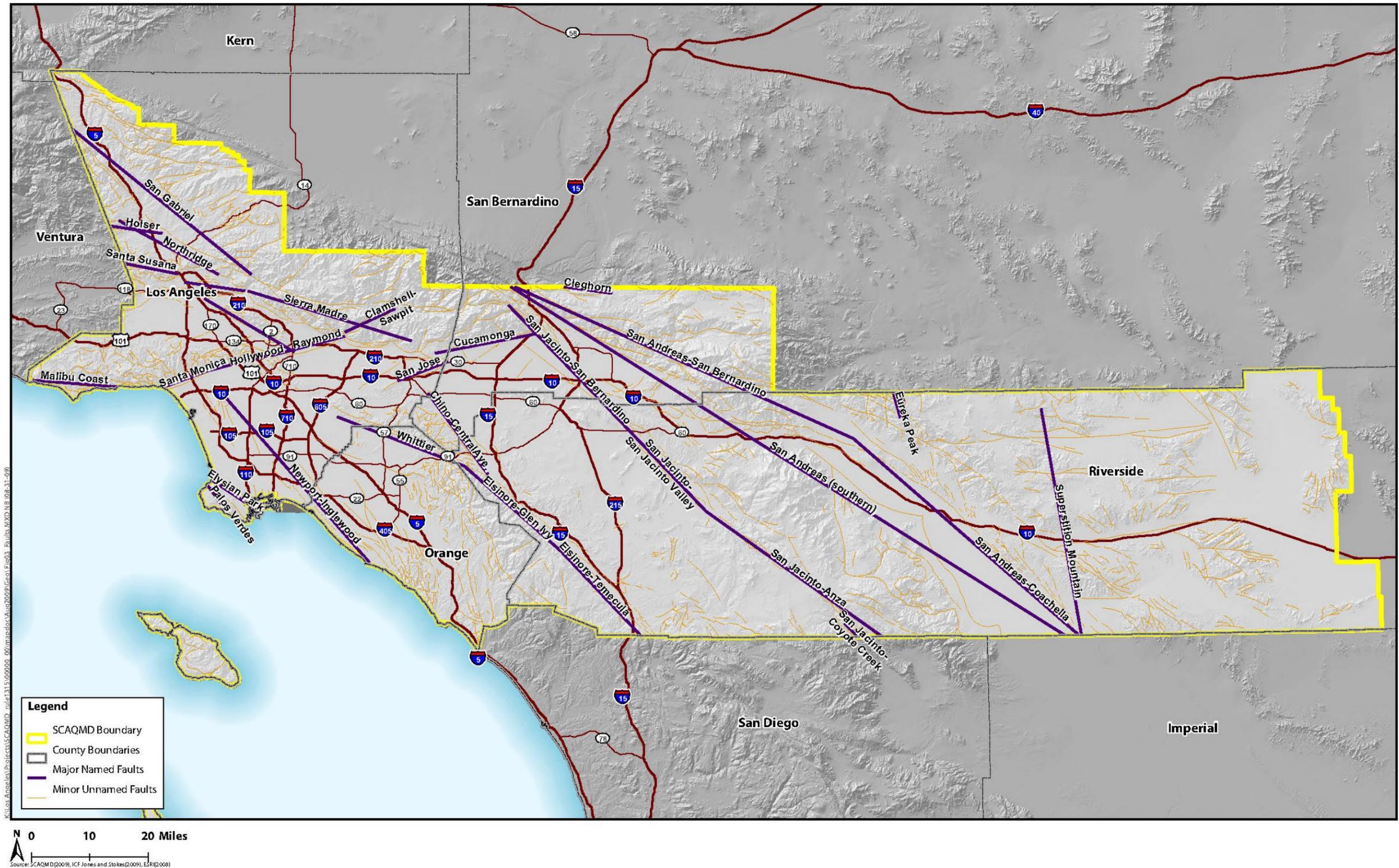


Figure 3.7-3
Major Faults within South Coast Air Quality Management District

Potential geologic hazards include expansive soils, settlement, subsidence, and erosion. Relevant geologic hazards applicable to the district are discussed below.

Seismic Hazards

Movements on the previously identified faults will likely cause future earthquakes within the district. Earthquakes can originate in areas where potential seismic energy has built up along a fault over time, but has not yet been released in the form of an earthquake. Studies supported by the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program enable scientists to evaluate the hazard level in different areas. In southern California, scientists estimate that the probability of a magnitude 7.0 or greater earthquake by the year 2024 approaches 80 to 90 percent. The four major hazards generally associated with earthquakes are ground shaking, fault surface rupture (ground displacement), liquefaction ground failures, and settlement.

Peak Ground Acceleration: Ground shaking may affect areas hundreds of miles distant from the earthquake's epicenter. Historic earthquakes have caused strong ground shaking and damage in many areas within the district. The composition of underlying soils in areas located relatively distant from faults can intensify ground shaking. Areas that are underlain by bedrock tend to experience less ground shaking than those underlain by unconsolidated sediments such as artificial fill.

Ground shaking is commonly described in terms of peak ground acceleration as a fraction of the acceleration of gravity (g), or by using the Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale, a common metric for characterizing intensity. The Mercalli Scale is a more descriptive method involving 12 levels of intensity denoted by Roman numerals. As presented in Table 3.7-2, below, Modified Mercalli (MM) intense ties range from Level I (shaking that is not felt) to Level XII (total damage). MM intensities ranging from Levels IV to X could cause moderate to significant structural damage. However, the degree of structural damage will not be uniform. Not all buildings perform identically in an earthquake. The age, material, type, method of construction, size, and shape of a building all affect its performance.

Earthquakes on the various and potentially active fault systems are expected to produce a wide range of ground shaking intensities within the district. The estimated maximum moment magnitudes represent characteristic earthquakes on particular faults.⁶ While the magnitude is a measure of the energy released in an earthquake, intensity is a measure of the ground shaking effects at a particular location.

⁶ Moment magnitude is related to the physical size of a fault rupture and movement across a fault. Richter magnitude scale reflects the maximum amplitude of a particular type of seismic wave. Moment magnitude provides a physically meaningful measure of the size of a faulting event [California Geological Survey (CGS), 1997- California Geological Survey (CGS) (1997) *Guidelines for Evaluating and Mitigating Seismic Hazards in California*, CDMG Special Publication 117 (Last Updated: 05/28/02). Accessed June 2009, < <http://gmw.consrv.ca.gov/shmp/webdocs/sp117.pdf> >

TABLE 3.7-2
Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale^a

Level	Description
I	Not felt except by a very few under especially favorable conditions.
II	Felt only by a few persons at rest, especially on upper floors of buildings.
III	Felt quite noticeably by persons indoors, especially on upper floors of buildings; many people do not recognize it as an earthquake; standing motor cars may rock slightly; vibrations similar to the passing of a truck; duration estimated.
IV	Felt indoors by many, outdoors by few during the day; at night, some awakened; dishes, windows, doors disturbed; walls make cracking sound; sensation like heavy truck striking building; standing motor cars rocked noticeably.
V	Felt by nearly everyone; many awakened; some dishes, windows broken; unstable objects overturned; pendulum clocks may stop.
VI	Felt by all, many frightened; some heavy furniture moved; a few instances of fallen plaster; damage slight.
VII	Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction; slight to moderate in well-built ordinary structures; considerable damage in poorly built or badly designed structures; some chimneys broken.
VIII	Damage slight in specially designed structures; considerable damage in ordinary substantial buildings with partial collapse; damage great in poorly built structures; fall of chimneys, factory stacks, columns, monuments, walls; heavy furniture overturned.
IX	Damage considerable in specially designed structures; well-designed frame structures thrown out of plumb; damage great in substantial buildings, with partial collapse; buildings shifted off foundations.
X	Some well-built wooden structures destroyed; most masonry and frame structures destroyed with foundations; rails bent.
XI	Few, if any (masonry) structures remain standing; bridges destroyed; rails bent greatly.
XII	Damage total; lines-of-sight and level are distorted; objects thrown into the air.

^a Excerpted from <http://earthquake.usgs.gov/learning/topics/mercalli.php>

Source: U.S. Geological Survey, National Earthquake Information Center.

Shaking intensity can vary depending on the overall magnitude, distance to the fault, focus of earthquake energy, and characteristics of geologic media. Generally, intensities are highest at the fault and decrease with distance from the fault.

Surface Fault Rupture

The surface expression of earthquake fault rupture typically occurs in the immediate vicinity of the originating fault. The magnitude and nature of the rupture may vary across different faults, or even along different segments of the same fault.⁷ Rupture of the surface during earthquake events is generally limited to the narrow strip of land

⁷ California Geological Survey (CGS), *Guidelines for evaluating the hazard of surface fault rupture*, CGS Note 49, 2002a.

immediately adjacent to the fault on which the event is occurring. Surface ruptures associated with the 1992 Landers earthquake in San Bernardino County extended for a length of 50 miles, with displacements varying from one inch to 20 feet.

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act was passed in 1972, to mitigate the risk to human habitation of seismically-induced ground-surface ruptures. This state law was a direct result of the 1971 San Fernando Earthquake, which was associated with extensive surface fault ruptures that damaged numerous homes, commercial buildings, and other structures. Surface rupture is the most easily avoided seismic hazard, provided regulatory stipulations embedded in this law are met.

The law requires the State Geologist to establish regulatory zones (known as Earthquake Fault Zones) around the surface traces of active faults, and to issue appropriate maps.⁸ An indicative map of identified Earthquake Fault Zones delineating potential rupture areas is provided in Figure 3.7-3. Detailed maps are distributed to all affected cities, counties, and state agencies for their use in planning and controlling new or renewed construction. Local agencies must regulate most development projects within the zones, including all land divisions and most structures intended for human habitation. Fault surface rupture almost always follows preexisting faults, which are zones of weakness.

Rupture may occur suddenly during an earthquake, or slowly in the form of fault creep. Sudden displacements are more damaging to structures because they are accompanied by ground shaking. Fault creep is the slow rupture of the earth's crust. Not all earthquakes result in surface rupture (e.g., the 1994 Northridge earthquake).

Liquefaction and Ground Failure

Liquefaction is a phenomenon in which soil loses its shear strength for short periods during an earthquake. Ground shaking of sufficient duration can result in the loss of grain-to-grain contact, due to a rapid increase in pore water pressure, causing the soil to behave as a fluid for short periods. Liquefaction has been responsible for ground failures during almost all of California's large earthquakes. The depth to groundwater can control the potential for liquefaction; the shallower the groundwater, the higher the potential for liquefaction. Earthquake-induced liquefaction most often occurs in low-lying areas with soils or sediments composed of unconsolidated, saturated, clay-free sands and silts but can also occur in dry, granular soils, or saturated soils with some clay content.

Four kinds of ground failure commonly result from liquefaction: lateral spread, flow failure, ground oscillation, and loss of bearing strength. A lateral spread is a horizontal displacement of surficial blocks of sediments resulting from liquefaction in a subsurface layer. Lateral spread occurs on slopes ranging between 0.3 and 3 percent and commonly displaces the surface by several meters to tens of meters. Flow failures occur on slopes greater than 3 degrees and are primarily liquefied soil or blocks of intact material riding on a liquefied subsurface zone. Ground oscillation occurs on gentle slopes when liquefaction occurs at depth and no lateral displacement takes place. Soil units that are

⁸ "Earthquake Fault Zones" were called "Special Studies Zones" prior to January 1, 1994.

not liquefied may pull apart from each other and oscillate on the liquefied zone. Ground fissures can accompany ground oscillation and sand boils and damage underground structures and utilities. The loss of bearing pressure can occur beneath a structure when the underlying soil loses strength and liquefies. When this occurs, the structure can settle, tip, or even become buoyant and “float” upwards.

Liquefaction potential is a function of the potential level of ground shaking at a given location and depends on the geologic material at that location. Structural failure often occurs as sediments liquefy and cannot support structures that are built on them. Alluvial valleys and coastal regions are particularly susceptible to liquefaction. Unconsolidated alluvial deposits in desert region deposits are rarely saturated because of the depth to the water table and are, thus, less susceptible to liquefaction than unconsolidated alluvium adjacent to stream channels.

Earthquake-Induced Subsidence

Settlement of the ground surface can be accelerated and accentuated by earthquakes. During an earthquake, settlement can occur as a result of the relatively rapid compaction and settling of subsurface materials (particularly loose, non-compacted, and variable sandy sediments) due to the rearrangement of soil particles during prolonged ground shaking. Settlement can occur both uniformly and differentially (i.e., where adjoining areas settle at different rates). Within the district, artificial fills, unconsolidated alluvial sediments, slope washes, and areas with improperly engineered construction-fills typically underlie areas susceptible to this type of settlement.

Seismically-Induced Landslides

Strong ground shaking during earthquake events can generate landslides and slumps in uplands or coastal regions near the causative fault. Seismically-induced landsliding has typically been found to occur within 75 miles of the epicenter of a magnitude 6.5 earthquake. Seismically-induced landslides would be most likely to occur in areas that have previously experienced landslides or slumps, in areas of steep slopes, or in saturated hillside areas. Areas within the district are susceptible to seismically-induced landsliding because of the abundance of active faults in the region and the existing landslide hazards.

Earthquake-Induced Inundation

Because California and the West Coast of the U.S. are seismically active, California is subject to flood hazard from tectonic activity capable of generating submarine earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and landslides. Considering its proximity to the Pacific Ocean, the inundation by tsunamis (seismic sea waves) or seiches (oscillating waves in enclosed water bodies) can occur along the California coast in the event of significant earthquake. For purposes of a relative comparison, an earthquake with its epicenter in Alaska and with a magnitude of 8.5 (Richter scale) generated a seismically induced sea wave with a maximum wave height of 11 feet in the Monterey Harbor, on the central coast of California north of the district.

REGULATORY SETTING

The regulatory setting describes the federal, state, and local agencies that have jurisdiction over geology, soils, and seismicity. The regulations pertinent to these areas that each of these agencies enforce are also described.

Federal Agency Regulations

U.S. Department Of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

The NRCS maps soils and farmland uses to provide comprehensive information necessary for understanding, managing, conserving and sustaining the nation's limited soil resources. In addition to many other natural resource conservation programs, the NRCS manages the Farmland Protection Program, which provides funds to help purchase development rights to keep productive farmland in agricultural uses. Working through existing programs, USDA joins with state, tribal, or local governments to acquire conservation easements or other interests from landowners.

State Agency Regulations

California Department of Conservation

In 1982, the State of California created the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program within the California Department of Conservation to carry on the mapping activity from the NRCS on a continuing basis. The California Land Conservation Act of 1965, also known as the Williamson Act, is designed to preserve agricultural and open space lands by discouraging their premature and unnecessary conversion to urban uses. Williamson Act contracts, also known as agricultural preserves, offer tax incentives for agricultural land preservation by ensuring that land will be assessed for its agricultural productivity rather than its highest and best uses.

California Building Code

The California Building Code is another name for the body of regulations contained in Title 24, Part 2, of the California Code of Regulations, which is a portion of the California Building Standards Code.⁹ Title 24 is assigned to the California Building Standards Commission, which, by law, is responsible for coordinating all building standards. Published by the International Conference of Building Officials, the Uniform Building Code (UBC) is a widely adopted model building code in the U.S. The California Building Code incorporates by reference the UBC with necessary California

⁹ California Building Standards Commission, (CBSC), *California Building Code, Title 24, Part 2*, 2007. Available < http://ia311328.us.archive.org/1/items/gov.ca.bsc.title24.part02.vol02/title24_part02_vol02.pdf>

amendments. About one-third of the text within the California Building Code has been tailored for California earthquake conditions.

Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act of 1971 requires that special geologic studies be conducted to locate and assess any active fault traces in and around known active fault areas prior to development of structures for human occupancy. This state law was a direct result of the 1971 San Fernando Earthquake, which was associated with extensive surface fault ruptures that damaged numerous homes, commercial buildings, and other structures. The Alquist-Priolo Act's main purpose is to prevent the construction of buildings used for human occupancy on the surface trace of active faults. This Act addresses only the hazard of surface fault rupture and is not directed toward other earthquake hazards.

Seismic Hazards Mapping Act

The Seismic Hazards Mapping Act of 1990 addresses non-surface fault rupture earthquake hazards, including liquefaction and seismically-induced landslides. The purpose of the Act is to protect the public from the effects of strong ground shaking, liquefaction, landslides, or other ground failure, and other hazards caused by earthquakes. The program and actions mandated by the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act closely resemble those of the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act.

Local Agency Regulations

General Plans and Seismic Safety Element

City and county governments typically develop as part of their General Plans safety and seismic elements that identify goals, objectives, and specific actions to minimize the loss of life, property damage and disruption of goods and services from man-made and natural disasters including floods, fires, non-seismic geologic hazards and earthquakes. General Plans can provide policies and develop ordinances to ensure acceptable protection of people and structures from risks associated with these hazards. Ordinances can include those addressing unreinforced masonry construction, erosion or grading.

SUBCHAPTER 3.8

EXISTING SETTING - HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Introduction

Environmental Setting

Regulatory Setting

INTRODUCTION

This section describes the potential use of hazardous materials, releases to the environment, and the associated risks within the district.

Definitions

A number of properties may cause a substance to be hazardous, including toxicity, ignitability, corrosivity, and reactivity. The term “hazardous material” is defined in different ways for different regulatory programs. For the purposes of this PEA, the term “hazardous materials” refers to both hazardous materials and hazardous wastes. A hazardous material is defined as hazardous if it appears on a list of hazardous materials prepared by a federal, state, or local regulatory agency or if it has characteristics defined as hazardous by such an agency. The California Health & Safety Code §25501(k) defines hazardous material as follows:¹

“Hazardous material” means any material that because of its quantity, concentrations, or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a significant present or potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment if released into the workplace or the Contaminated Sites from Prior Hazardous Material Releases environment. “Hazardous materials” include but are not limited to hazardous substances, hazardous waste, and any material which a handler or the administering agency has a reasonable basis for believing would be injurious to the health and safety of persons or harmful to the environment if released into the workplace or the environment.

Examples of the types of materials and wastes considered hazardous are hazardous chemicals (e.g., toxic, ignitable, corrosive, and reactive materials), radioactive materials, and medical (infectious) waste. The characteristics of toxicity, ignitability, corrosivity, and reactivity are defined in Title 22, CCR, §§66261.20-66261.24 and are summarized below:

Toxic Substances

Toxic substances may cause short-term or long-lasting health effects, ranging from temporary effects to permanent disability, or even death. For example, such substances can cause disorientation, acute allergic reactions, asphyxiation, skin irritation, or other adverse health effects if human exposure exceeds certain levels. (The level depends on the substances involved and are chemical-specific.) Carcinogens (substances that can cause cancer) are a special class of toxic substances. Examples of toxic substances include benzene (a component of gasoline and a suspected carcinogen) and methylene chloride (a common laboratory solvent and a suspected carcinogen).

¹ SCAG 2008 RTP FEIR, Section 3.7, Hazardous Materials.

Ignitable Substances

Ignitable substances are hazardous because of their ability to burn. Gasoline, hexane, and natural gas are examples of ignitable substances.

Corrosive Materials

Corrosive materials can cause severe burns. Corrosives include strong acids and bases such as sodium hydroxide (lye) or sulfuric acid (battery acid).

Reactive Materials

Reactive materials may cause explosions or generate toxic gases. Explosives, pure sodium or potassium metals (which react violently with water), and cyanides are examples of reactive materials.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The potential for hazards exist in the production, use, storage and transportation of hazardous materials. Hazardous materials may be found at industrial production and processing facilities, institutional, commercial, and residential establishments. Some facilities produce hazardous materials as their end product, while others use such materials as an input to their production process. Examples of hazardous materials used as consumer products include gasoline, solvents, and coatings/paints. Hazardous materials are stored at facilities that produce such materials and at facilities where hazardous materials are a part of the production process. Specifically, storage refers to the bulk handling of hazardous materials before and after they are transported to the general geographical area of use. Currently, hazardous materials are transported throughout the district in great quantities via all modes of transportation including rail, highway, water, air, and pipeline.

Contaminated Sites from Prior Hazardous Material Releases

Soil and groundwater can become contaminated by hazardous material releases in a variety of ways, including permitted or illicit use and accidental or intentional disposal or spillage. Before the 1980s, most land disposal of chemicals was unregulated, resulting in numerous industrial properties and public landfills becoming dumping grounds for unwanted chemicals. The largest and most contaminated of these sites, in general, became federal Superfund sites in the early 1980s, so named for their eligibility to receive cleanup money from a federal fund established for that purpose under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). Sites are added to the National Priorities List (NPL) following a hazard ranking system. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) maintains this list of federal Superfund sites, as well as a more extensive list of all sites with potential to be listed, known as Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS).

Numerous smaller properties also have been designated as contaminated sites. Often, these are gas station sites, where leaking underground storage tanks were upgraded under a federal requirement in the late 1980s. Another category of sites, which may have some overlap with the types already mentioned, is brownfields – previously used, often abandoned sites that because of actual or suspected contamination, are undeveloped or underused. Both the USEPA and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) maintain lists of known brownfield sites. These sites are often difficult to inventory due to their owners’ reluctance to publicly label their property as potentially contaminated. In California, numerous regulatory barriers have blocked effective reuse of brownfields sites, including uncertainty as to cleanup levels and ultimate cleanup cost. Senate Bill [SB] 32 and also known as the California Land Environmental Restoration and Reuse Act, adopted in 2001, establishes a locally-based program to help speed the cleanup and reuse of brownfield sites.²

Several California environmental agencies maintain lists of properties that are contaminated or are otherwise associated with the use of hazardous materials, including the following:³

- Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC; part of the California Environmental Protection Agency [Cal/EPA]):
 - Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program (“CalSites”) list – sites that have known or suspected contamination;
 - HazNet list – data on hazardous waste shipments from Hazardous Waste Information System; and
 - Hazardous Waste and Substances Site List (“Cortese” list) – hazardous materials release locations.
- California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB; part of Cal/EPA):
 - Solid Waste Information System – data on open, closed, or inactive solid waste disposal facilities and transfer stations.
- State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB; part of Cal/EPA):
 - Leaking Underground Storage Tank list – data for specific parts of the state is also maintained by the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB).
- Cal/EPA:
 - Annual Work Plan – indicates which sites are targeted for cleanup using state funds.

Underground Storage Tanks

An underground storage tank (UST) system is a tank and any underground piping connected to the tank that has at least 10 percent of its combined volume underground.

² Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), 2008 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP), Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR), Section 3.7, Hazardous Materials.

³ *Ibid.*

The federal UST regulations apply only to underground tanks and piping storing either petroleum or certain hazardous substances. When the UST program began, there were approximately 2.1 million regulated tanks in the U.S. Today, there are far fewer since many substandard UST systems have been closed. Nearly all USTs at these sites contain petroleum. These sites include marketers who sell gasoline to the public (such as service stations and convenience stores) and non-marketers who use tanks solely for their own needs (such as fleet service operators and local governments). The USEPA estimates about 25,000 tanks hold hazardous substances covered by the UST regulations.

The greatest potential hazard from a leaking UST is that the petroleum or other hazardous substance can seep into the soil and contaminate groundwater, the source of drinking water for nearly half of all Americans (although not such a high percentage within the district). A leaking UST can present other health and environmental risks, including the potential for fire and explosion. Until the mid-1980s, most USTs were made of bare steel, which is likely to corrode over time and allow UST contents to leak into the environment. Faulty installation or inadequate operating and maintenance procedures also can cause USTs to release their contents into the environment.⁴

Los Angeles County

According to the 2008 Los Angeles County Draft General Plan,⁵ the County is vulnerable to the unauthorized releases of hazardous materials. The County is also a major producer of a wide variety of toxic, flammable, and explosive materials. An assortment of toxic materials are also stored and used in many small businesses and households throughout the County. Earthquakes, fires, and floods pose a threat to the possible release or explosion of hazardous materials.

Orange County

According to the 2004 County of Orange General Plan⁶, Orange County is among the most rapidly growing counties in California. However, this economic growth may have environmental costs. Virtually all sectors of the County's economy are users of materials that, if improperly handled, stored, or disposed of, can pose profound health and environmental problems. Their presence in the environment can degrade air quality and groundwater, severely damaging the food chain. Because of their effects, special care is required to transport, store, and dispose of these materials to ensure they do not enter the environment.

Hazardous material users include manufacturing and service industries, agriculture, military bases, hospitals, schools and households. Hazardous materials used by these societal segments are normally stored in secured, on-site areas, in small containers or large aboveground or underground storage tanks. There are approximately 9,500 underground storage tanks (UST) storing over 60 million gallons of hazardous materials at 2,875 facilities in Orange County.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Los Angeles County Draft General Plan. 2008. Chapter 8: Safety Element.

⁶ County of Orange 2004 General Plan. Prepared by the Resources and Development Management Department of Orange County. Effective April 20, 2004.

The major transportation routes in Orange County include the freeway system, surface streets, and railroads. These routes are used daily to transport hazardous materials from suppliers to users. On these routes, transportation accidents involving hazardous materials can occur. The threats posed by a transportation accident involving hazardous materials include explosions, physical contact by emergency response personnel, and exposure to the public via airborne exposure.

Another major hazardous materials transportation mode in Orange County is that of underground pipelines. These pipelines predominately transport crude or refined petroleum, gasoline, and jet fuel. The major threats posed by this transportation method include explosions, fire, and contamination of groundwater potentially used as a source of drinking water.

The County has 175 specific licensees who use sealed and unsealed sources of radiation. Sources of radioactive material users include manufacturing and service industries, agriculture, hospitals, schools, and military bases. Each of the military bases in Orange County has the potential to store and transport radioactive material in the form of fissionable material. The County also has a large gamma ray sterilization facility that utilizes radioactive materials to sterilize equipment and food. The San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS), located next to San Onofre State Beach, is on the Camp Pendleton U.S. Marine Corps Base in San Diego County. SONGS is approximately five miles south of the City of San Clemente.

San Bernardino County

According to the 2007 County of San Bernardino General Plan⁷, a combination of climate, topography, vegetation, and development patterns creates high fire hazard risks throughout the County, especially in the many areas of wildland/urban intermix located in foothills and mountainous areas. As development encroaches upon wild land areas, the potential for disastrous loss of watershed, structures, and life, both human and wildlife, increases.

San Bernardino County generates about 65,000 tons of hazardous waste per year. The County's waste stream represents about 5 percent of the wastes generated in the southern California region. The major categories of waste produced in the County include metal containing liquids, waste oil, oily sludge, and baghouse waste. These wastes come from a variety of industries ranging from small businesses, such as automotive services and plating companies, to large industries, such as steel manufacturing.

Riverside County

Historically, Riverside County has had the second highest number of state and federally-declared disasters in California. For example, Riverside County has suffered six fire disasters since 1970. Much of the County is at risk from wildland fire, which is a severe and growing problem. Meanwhile, throughout the 20th century, floods caused by storms have been the number one natural disaster in the U.S., for lives lost and property damage. Since 1975, Riverside County has suffered eleven floods severe enough to merit

⁷ County of San Bernardino 2007 General Plan. Prepared by URS Corporation. Effective April 12, 2007.

declarations of disaster. All of these hazards are costly and potentially life-threatening and affect significant portions of Riverside County.

REGULATORY SETTING

The use, storage, and transportation of hazardous materials are subject to numerous laws and regulations at all levels of government, which serve to minimize the potential impacts associated with hazards at industrial or commercial facilities. The most relevant hazardous materials laws and regulations are summarized in the following discussion.

Federal

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)

The USEPA is the primary federal agency charged with protecting human health and with safeguarding the natural environment: air, water, and land. The USEPA works to develop and enforce regulations that implement environmental laws enacted by Congress. The USEPA is responsible for researching and setting national standards for a variety of environmental programs, and delegates to states and tribes the responsibility for issuing permits and for monitoring and enforcing compliance. Since 1970, Congress has enacted numerous environmental laws including the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA); and the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

Hazardous waste generation, storage, treatment, and disposal are regulated by the USEPA (see 40 CFR Parts 238-282) pursuant to RCRA. According to USEPA estimates, of the 13 billion tons of industrial, agricultural, commercial, and household wastes generated annually, more than 279 million tons (2 percent) are “hazardous,” as defined by RCRA regulations. The regulations specify requirements for generators, including waste minimization methods, as well as for transporters and for treatment, storage, and disposal facilities (TSDFs). The regulations include restrictions on land disposal of wastes and used oil management standards.

CERCLA (generally referred to as Superfund) was enacted by Congress on December 11, 1980. CERCLA established a trust fund to provide for toxic waste cleanup when no responsible party could be identified. Additionally, CERCLA gave the USEPA power to seek out those parties responsible for any release and assure their cooperation in the cleanup. CERCLA also enabled the revision of the National Contingency Plan (NCP). The NCP provided the guidelines and procedures needed to respond to releases and threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants. The NCP also established the NPL sites, which is the list of hazardous waste sites eligible for long-term remedial action financed under the federal Superfund program. CERCLA was amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) on October 17, 1986. Several site-specific amendments, definitions clarifications, and technical requirements were added to the legislation, including additional enforcement authorities.

The TSCA was enacted by Congress to give the USEPA the ability to track the 75,000 industrial chemicals currently produced or imported into the U.S. The USEPA repeatedly screens these chemicals and can require reporting or testing of those that may pose an environmental or human-health hazard. The USEPA can ban the manufacture and import of those chemicals that pose an unreasonable risk.⁸

United States Department of Transportation (USDOT)

The United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) (see 49 CFR Parts 171-180) regulates hazardous materials shipping at the federal level. Congress passed the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act to give authority to the Secretary of Transportation “to provide adequate protection against the risks to life and property inherent in transporting hazardous materials in commerce.”

The Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA) of the USDOT issues the hazardous materials regulations. The regulations cover definition and classification of hazardous materials, communication of hazards to workers and the public, packaging and labeling requirements, operational rules for shippers, and training. They apply to interstate, intrastate, and foreign commerce by air, rail, ships, and motor vehicles, and also cover hazardous waste shipments. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is responsible for highway routing of hazardous materials and highway safety permits. The U.S. Coast Guard regulates bulk transport by vessel.

The hazardous material regulations include emergency response provisions, including incident reporting requirements. Reports of major incidents go to the National Response Center, which in turn is linked with CHEMTREC, a service of the chemical manufacturing industry that provides details on most chemicals shipped in the U.S.⁹

State

The Office of Emergency Services (OES) coordinates overall state agency response to major disasters in support of local government. OES is responsible for assuring the state’s readiness to respond to and recover from natural, manmade, and war-caused emergencies, and for assisting local governments in their emergency preparedness, response, and recovery efforts. During major emergencies, OES may call upon all state agencies to help provide support. Due to their expertise, the California National Guard, California Highway Patrol (CHP), Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, Conservation Corps, Department of Social Services, and California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) are the agencies most often asked to respond and assist in emergency response activities.

California Assembly Bill (AB) 2185 requires local agencies to regulate the storage and handling of hazardous materials and requires development of a plan to mitigate the release of hazardous materials. Businesses that handle any of the specified hazardous materials must submit to government agencies (i.e., fire departments), an inventory of their hazardous materials, an emergency response plan, and an employee training

⁸ SCAG 2008 RTP FEIR, Section 3.7, Hazardous Materials.

⁹ *Ibid.*

program (19 CCR §2729 et seq.). The business plans must provide a description of the types of hazardous materials/waste on-site and the location of these materials. The information in the business plan can then be used in the event of an emergency to determine the appropriate response action, the need for public notification, and the need for evacuation. The USEPA's Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), also known as Title III of SARA, imposes similar requirements.

Section 112 (r) of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 [42 U.S.C. 7401 et. Seq.] and Article 2, Chapter 6.95 of the California Health and Safety Code require facilities that handle listed regulated substances to develop Risk Management Programs (RMPs) to prevent accidental releases of these substances. US EPA regulations relative to risk management are set forth in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 68. Similarly, in California, the California Accidental Release Prevention (CalARP) Program regulation (19 CCR Division 2, Chapter 4.5) was issued by OES. Stationary sources with more than a threshold quantity of a regulated substance shall be evaluated to determine the potential for and impacts of accidental releases from any processes subject to the above federal or state risk management requirements. Under certain conditions, the owner or operator of a stationary source may be required to develop and submit an RMP. RMPs consist of three main elements: a hazard assessment that includes off-site consequences analyses and a five-year accident history, a prevention program, and an emergency response program. RMPs for existing facilities were required to be submitted by June 21, 1999. The local fire department usually administers the CalARP program.

Facilities that store large volumes of hazardous materials are required to have a Spill Prevention Containment and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan per the requirements of 40 CFR, Section 112. The SPCC is designed to prevent spills from on-site facilities and includes requirements for secondary containment, provides emergency response procedures, establishes training requirements, and so forth.¹⁰

Transportation and use of hazardous materials are the concern of several state and local agencies, including Caltrans, which tracks hazardous materials spills at the district level; the CHP, whose Commercial Vehicle Section includes a Motor Carrier/Licensing and HazMat Regulations Unit; and the state OES, which responds to hazardous materials emergencies in cooperation with local responders. In addition, state law has established Certified Uniform Program Agencies (CUPA), often housed within local fire departments, to oversee local hazardous materials storage, usage, and disposal.

The identification and cleanup, or remediation, of environmentally contaminated properties is regulated by several agencies in California, depending on the size and nature of the site, its past uses, and whether soil or groundwater are impacted. As indicated by the lists given under Environmental Setting, the Cal/EPA, the DTSC, SWRCB, and RWQCBs may all have an interest or role in site cleanup. Generally, the water boards will get involved where groundwater or surface water is impacted by contamination. Cleanup of former military bases may also be managed by a group of agencies, including

¹⁰ South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), 2007 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP), Final Program Environmental Impact Report (FPEIR). Section 3.3, Hazards.

the USEPA and DTSC, regional water boards, and occasionally water districts, and is advised by a local citizens' group called a Restoration Advisory Board.¹¹

Local

Los Angeles County

The Office of Emergency Management is responsible for organizing and directing the preparedness efforts of the Emergency Management Organization of Los Angeles County. The County's policies towards hazardous materials management include enforcing stringent site investigations for factors related to hazards; limiting the development in high hazard areas, such as floodplains, high fire hazard areas, and seismic hazard zones; facilitating safe transportation, use, and storage of hazardous materials in the County; supporting lead paint abatement; remediating brownfield sites; encouraging the purchase of homes on the FEMA Repeat Hazard list and designating the land as open space; enforcing restrictions on access to important energy sites; limiting development downslope from aqueducts; promoting safe alternatives to chemical-based products in households; and prohibiting development in County floodways. The County has defined effective emergency response management capabilities to include supporting County emergency providers with reaching their response time goals; promoting the participation and coordination of emergency response management between cities and other Counties at all levels of government; coordinating with other County and public agency emergency planning and response activities; and encouraging the development of an early warning system for tsunamis, floods and wildfires.¹²

Orange County

The regulatory agency responsible for enforcement, as well as inspection of pipelines transporting hazardous materials, is the California State Fire Marshal's Office, Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Division. The Orange County Health Care Agency (OCHCA) has been designated by the Board of Supervisors as the agency to enforce the UST program. The OCHCA UST Program regulates approximately 7,000 of the 9,500 underground tanks in Orange County. The program includes conducting regular inspections of underground tanks; oversight of new tank installations; issuance of permits; regulation of repair and closure of tanks; ensuring the mitigation of leaking USTs; pursuing enforcement action; and educating and assisting the industries and general public as to the laws and regulations governing USTs.

Under mandate from the California Health and Safety Code, the Orange County Fire Authority is the designated agency to inventory the distribution of hazardous materials in commercial or industrial occupancies, develop and implement emergency plans, and require businesses that handle hazardous materials to develop emergency plans do deal with these materials.

¹¹ SCAG 2008 RTP FEIR, Section 3.7, Hazardous Materials.

¹² Safety Element, 2009. Los Angeles County Draft General Plan.

Orange County's Hazardous Materials Program Office is responsible for facilitating the coordination of various parts of the County's hazardous materials program; assisting in coordinating County hazardous materials activities with outside agencies and organization; providing comprehensive, coordinated analysis of hazardous materials issues; and directing the preparation, implementation, and modification of the County's Hazardous Waste Management Plan. In regards to San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station, in an effort to prepare those who live and work in areas outside, but adjacent to SONGS, the federal and state governments have established three levels of emergency zones. Orange County is responsible for its own emergency plans concerning a nuclear power plant accident, and the Incident Response Plan is updated regularly.¹³

San Bernardino County

San Bernardino County's Hazardous Waste Management Plan (HWMP) serves as the primary planning document for the management of hazardous waste in San Bernardino County. The HWMP identifies the types and amounts of wastes generated in the County; establishes programs for managing these wastes; identifies an application review process for the siting of specified hazardous waste facilities; identifies mechanisms for reducing the amount of waste generated in the County; and identifies goals, policies, and actions for achieving effective hazardous waste management. One of the County's stated goals is to minimize the generation of hazardous waste in the County and reduce the risk posed by storage, handling, transportation, and disposal of hazardous wastes. In addition, the County will protect its residents and visitors from injury and loss of life and protect property from fires by deploying firefighters and requiring new land developments to prepare site-specific fire protection plans.¹⁴

Riverside County

Through its membership in the Southern California Hazardous Waste Management Authority (SCHWMA), the County of Riverside has agreed to work on a regional level to solve problems involving hazardous waste. SCHWMA was formed through a joint powers agreement between Santa Barbara, Ventura, San Bernardino, Orange, San Diego, Imperial, and Riverside Counties and the Cities of Los Angeles and San Diego. Working within the concept of "fair share," each SCHWMA county has agreed to take responsibility for the treatment and disposal of hazardous waste in an amount that is at least equal to the amount generated within that county. This responsibility can be met by siting hazardous waste management facilities (transfer, treatment, and/or repository) capable of processing an amount of waste equal to or larger than the amount generated within the county, or by creating intergovernmental agreements between counties to provide compensation to a county for taking another county's waste, or through a combination of both facility siting and intergovernmental agreements. When and where a facility is to be sited is primarily a function of the private market. However, once an application to site a facility has been received, the County will review the requested facility and its location against a set of established siting criteria to ensure that the

¹³ Safety Element, 2004. Orange County General Plan.

¹⁴ Safety Element, 2007. County of San Bernardino General Plan.

location is appropriate and may deny the application based on the findings of this review. The County of Riverside does not presently have any of these facilities within its jurisdiction and, therefore, must rely on intergovernmental agreements to fulfill its fair share responsibility to SCHWMA.¹⁵

¹⁵ Safety Element. 2003. County of Riverside General Plan.

SUBCHAPTER 3.9

EXISTING SETTING - HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Introduction

Environmental Setting

Regulatory Setting

INTRODUCTION

This section describes existing water resources within the district.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Climate

The climate within the district varies widely between the coastal and inland areas. Coastal areas are characterized by long, hot, dry summers, and short, mild, relatively wet winters, also known as Mediterranean climate, while inland areas experience more extreme temperatures and little precipitation. Storms that have the potential to produce significant amounts of precipitation and flooding are extra-tropical cyclones of North Pacific origin, which normally occur from December through March. As the large winter storms move south over the ocean, they encounter colder air masses and the orographic effect of the mountains, producing widespread precipitation. These storms often last for several days. In addition to the extra-tropical cyclones, the district receives thunderstorms, which can occur at any time of the year. Comparatively, thunderstorms cover small areas but result in high-intensity precipitation, usually lasting for shorter periods. As such, thunderstorms can produce flash flooding, which are more common than widespread flooding within the region.

Most precipitation within the district occurs as rainfall, although snowfall is common at higher elevations. Historically, the region receives most of its rainfall during the month of January and the least of its rainfall during the month of June. For the entire region, annual rainfall can range from 2 to 5 inches, 10 to 18 inches on the coastal plains, and 20 to 40 inches in the mountains. The region is also subject to multi-year cycles of wet (El Niño) and dry (La Niña) weather.

Hydrologic Regions

The Department of Water Resources (DWR) has divided the state into ten hydrologic regions (HR), corresponding to the state's major water drainage basins. Of the ten hydrologic regions, three are, in part, within the district: South Lahontan (parts of Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties), South Coast (Orange County, along with parts of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Riverside counties), and Colorado River (parts of Riverside, and San Bernardino counties). These three regions are described below.

South Coast Hydrologic Region

The South Coast Hydrologic Region comprises the southwestern portion of the state and is California's most urbanized and populous region. The topography includes a series of nearly flat coastal plains and valley, broad interior valleys, and several mountains of low and moderate elevation. The region extends from the Santa Barbara-Ventura County line

south to San Diego and the U.S. international border with Mexico. The area within the district includes portions of Orange County, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Riverside County. Several prominent rivers exist within the region, including Ventura River, Santa Clara River, Los Angeles River, San Gabriel River, Santa Ana River, San Jacinto Rivers, and Santa Margarita River.

Water Supply and Use in the South Coast Hydrologic Region. The region has a diverse mix of both local and imported water supply sources. Local water sources include water recycling, groundwater storage and conjunctive use, conservation, brackish water desalination, water transfer and storage, and infrastructure enhancements. The region imports water through the State Water Project (SWP), the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA), and the Los Angeles Aqueduct (LAA). These resources allow the region flexibility in managing supplies and resources in wet and dry years.

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) wholesales imported water to a consortium of 26 cities, water districts, and a county authority that serves 18 million people living in six counties, stretching from Ventura to San Diego. MWD imported an average of 703,000 acre-feet per year of water from the SWP from 1972 to 2003, and 680,000 acre-feet or more of water from the CRA.

South Lahontan Hydrologic Region

The South Lahontan Hydrologic Region is located in the southeast portion of California and is characterized by desert, sand dunes, and dry lakes. The northern half of the region includes Mono Lake, Owens Valley, Panamint Valley, Death Valley, and the Amargosa River Valley. The Mojave Desert occupies the southern half of the hydrologic region and is characterized by many small mountain ranges and valleys with playas, or dry lakes. The southern half falls within the district in San Bernardino and Los Angeles counties.

Water Supply and Use in the South Lahontan Hydrologic Region. The Los Angeles Aqueduct is the region's major water development feature. The initial 223-mile long aqueduct was completed by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) and began diverting water from Owens Valley into the City of Los Angeles. The aqueduct was extended 115 miles in 1940 and 137 miles in 1970. The Los Angeles Aqueduct system passes through 12 hydropower plants in its way to Los Angeles. The annual energy generated is more than 1 billion kilowatt-hours (enough to supply the energy demand of approximately 220,000 homes).

Five water agencies in the southwestern portion of this region have contracts with the State Water Project (SWP) for a total of about 250,000 acre-feet of surface water annually. The East Branch of the SWP is used to recharge groundwater in the Mojave River Valley.

Colorado River Hydrologic Region

The Colorado River Hydrologic Region covers the southeastern portion of California and contains 12 percent of the state's land area. The Colorado River, the main tributary of this hydrologic region, forms most of the region's eastern boundary and international

boundary with Mexico. The region includes all of Imperial County, the eastern two-thirds of Riverside County, the southeastern one-third of San Bernardino County, and about one-fourth of San Diego County. It has a variety of arid desert terrain that includes many bowl-shaped valleys, broad alluvial fans, sandy washes, and hills and mountains.

Water Supply and Use in the Colorado River Hydrologic Region. About 85 percent of the region's urban and agricultural water supply comes from surface water deliveries from the Colorado River. Water from the river is delivered in the region via the All American and Coachella canals, local diversions, and the Colorado River Aqueduct by means of an exchange for SWP water. The Colorado River is an interstate and international river whose use is apportioned among the seven Colorado River Basin states and Mexico by a complex body of statutes, decrees, and court decisions known collectively as the "Law of the River." Local surface water, groundwater and the SWP provide the remainder of water to the region. In addition, many of the alluvial valleys in the regions are underlain by groundwater aquifers that are the sole source of water for many local communities. However, some alluvial valleys contain groundwater of such poor quality that is not suitable for potable uses.

Surface Hydrology

Surface water hydrology refers to surface water systems, including watersheds, floodplains, rivers, streams, lakes and reservoirs, and the inland Salton Sea.

Watersheds

Watersheds refer to areas of land, or basin, in which all waterways drain to one specific outlet, or body of water, such as a river, lake, ocean, or wetland. Watersheds have topographical divisions, such as ridges, hills or mountains. All precipitation that falls within a given watershed, or basin, eventually drains into the same body of water.

Major watersheds within the district are outlined and shaped by the various topographic features of the region. Given the physiographic characteristics of the district, most of the watersheds are located along the Transverse and Peninsular Ranges, and only a small number are in the desert areas. Below is a summary of each of the major watersheds, by county, with their corresponding Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC), which is assigned by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS).). Figure 3.9-1 presents a map of the watersheds within the district.

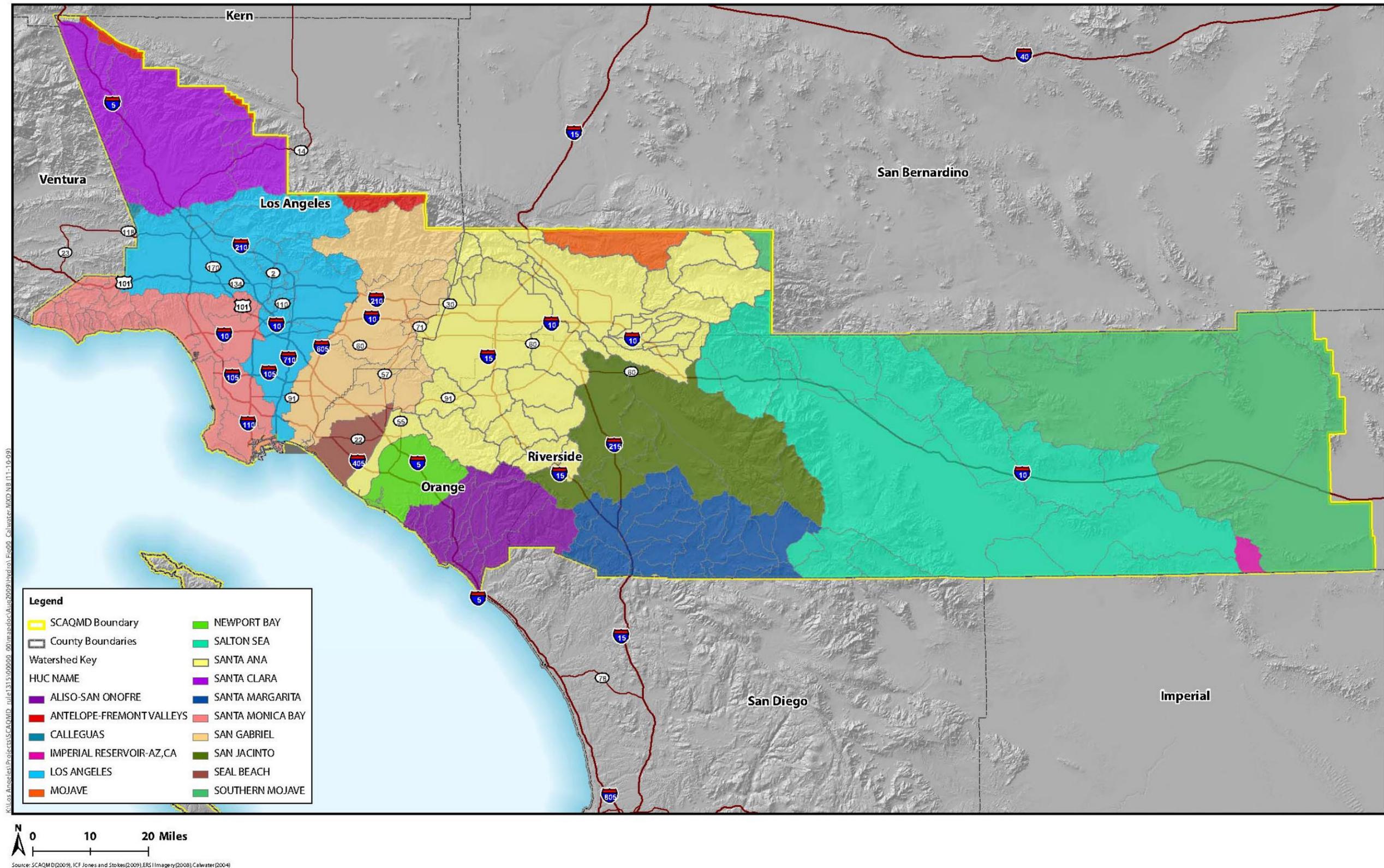


Figure 3.9-1
USGS Watersheds within the South Coast Air Quality Management District

Santa Monica Bay Watershed (HUC 18070104). The majority of the Santa Monica Bay Watershed is in Los Angeles County and contained within the South Coast Hydrologic Region. In the north, the watershed reaches eastward from the Santa Monica Mountains to downtown Los Angeles. From there, it extends south and west across the Los Angeles plain to include the area east of Ballona Creek and north of the Baldwin Hills. South of Ballona Creek the natural drainage area is a narrow strip of wetlands between Playa del Rey and Palos Verdes. The watershed is comprised of many sub-watersheds that cover broad alluvial valleys, coastal dunes, coastal mountains, and a number of deep and narrow canyons that flow to the Pacific Ocean. The major sub-watersheds include Ballona Creek, Malibu Creek, Topanga Canyon Creek, and Solstice Creek Watersheds. The total drainage area is 414 square miles. Santa Monica Bay Watershed is one of the nation's most highly urbanized watersheds. Major cities within the watershed include Agoura Hills, Calabasas, Malibu, Los Angeles, Culver City, Beverly Hills, Inglewood, Santa Monica, and West Hollywood.

Los Angeles River Watershed (HUC 18070105). Los Angeles River watershed is bounded by the Santa Susanna Mountains to the west, the San Gabriel Mountains to the north and east, and the Santa Monica Mountains and Los Angeles coastal plain to the south. The Los Angeles River is born at the confluence of Bell Creek and Calabasas Creek in the San Fernando Valley. It drains eastward from its headwaters to the northern corner of Griffith Park where the channel then turns southward through the rocky bottleneck of Glendale Narrows. After crossing the coastal plain, the river finally drains into San Pedro Bay near Long Beach. The drainage area of Los Angeles Watershed is 834 square miles and the entire watershed falls within the South Coast Hydrologic Region.

Major tributaries of the watershed are Burbank Western Channel, Pacoima Wash, Tujunga Wash, and Verdugo Wash in the San Fernando Valley and the Arroyo Seco, Compton Creek, and Rio Hondo south of the Glendale Narrows. There are numerous lakes and reservoirs in the watershed to include Big Tujunga Reservoir, Chatsworth Reservoir, Encino Reservoir, Echo Park Lake, Los Angeles Reservoir, and Silverlake Reservoir. The upper 57 percent of the watershed is covered by forest and open space, while the remaining 43 percent is highly developed with residential and urban use. Major cities within the watershed include Long Beach, Los Angeles, and East Los Angeles.

San Gabriel River Watershed (HUC 18070106). San Gabriel Watershed lies mostly in Los Angeles County. It is bounded by the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, Puente-Chino Hills to the southeast, the division of the Los Angeles River from the San Gabriel River to the west, and the Pacific Ocean to the south. From the mouth of San Gabriel Canyon in the city of Azusa, the San Gabriel River flows south across the San Gabriel Valley and passes through Whittier Narrows, a natural gap in the hills that form the southern boundary of the San Gabriel Valley. It continues across the Pacific Coastal Plain, through the cities of Pico Rivera, Downey, Bellflower, and Lakewood to eventually meet the Pacific Ocean. Geology of the San Gabriel Valley creates an unusual flow pattern that keeps the San Gabriel River along the western edge of the watershed for most of its length. Major tributaries are San Jose Creek, San Dimas Creek, and Walnut Creek. The watershed falls within the South Coast Hydrologic Region.

The watershed drains 640 square miles. Twenty-six percent of the watershed is developed, leaving 74 percent as open space. The river system runs through lands in the Angeles National forest as well as highly urbanized lands in the San Gabriel, Walnut, and Pomona Valleys. Major cities include Covina, Pomona, Whittier, Los Angeles, and Long Beach.

Newport Bay Watershed (HUC 18070204). The Newport Bay Watershed is sandwiched between the San Joaquin Hills to the north and the Santiago Hills to the south, which force surface flow onto the central, flat Tustin plain. The Pacific Ocean comprises 13.5 miles of the watershed's western border. Coastal foothills accent the alluvial and coastal plains between the two mountain ranges. In total, the watershed drains 150 square miles, which encompasses all water draining to Newport Bay. Peters Canyon Wash, San Diego Creek, and Santa Ana Delhi Channel are the watershed's major tributaries. Newport Bay Watershed falls within the South Coast Hydrologic Region.

Land in the Newport Bay Watershed is highly developed. Forty-seven percent of the landscape is urban, 4 percent agriculture, and 49 percent open space. Major cities include Santa Ana, Tustin, Irvine, Costa Mesa, and Newport Beach.

Seal Beach - Westminster Watershed (HUC 1807020). Westminster Watershed lies on a flat coastal plain in the northwestern corner of Orange County. Three main tributaries drain a total of 74 square miles in the watershed. The Los Alamitos Channel drains into the San Gabriel River, the Bolsa Chica Channel empties into the Anaheim Bay-Huntington Harbour complex, and the East Garden Grove-Wintersburg Channel drains through Bolsa Bay into Huntington Harbour. Seal Beach – Westminster Watershed falls in the South Coast Hydrologic Region. Westminster Watershed is almost entirely urbanized with residential and commercial development. The watershed comprises portions of the cities of Anaheim, Cypress, Fountain Valley, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, Los Alamitos, Santa Ana, Seal Beach, Stanton, and Westminster.

Aliso-San Onofre Watershed (HUC 18070301). Aliso-San Onofre Watershed lies within Orange County, in the South Coast Hydrologic Region. The major waterway is Aliso Creek, which drains to the Pacific Ocean. Aliso Creek is one of three significant waterbodies in the watershed, including also Lake Mission Viejo and San Juan Creek. This watershed is highly urbanized, with over fifty percent of the land area classified as urban.

Antelope-Fremont Valleys Watershed (HUC 18090206). The Antelope-Fremont Valley Watershed straddles Kern and Los Angeles County, and is bordered on the southwest by the San Gabriel Mountains, on the northwest by the Tehachapi Mountains, and on the east by a series of hills and buttes that follow the San Bernardino County line. Numerous streams originate in the mountains and foothills surrounding the valley and flow across the valley floor before eventually pooling in the dry lakes adjacent to the county line. It's located in the South Lahontan Hydrologic region.

The watershed drains a total of 12,000 square miles within Los Angeles County. Three of the major tributaries are Big Rock Creek and Little Rock Creek that run from the San

Gabriel Mountains and Oak Creek that runs from the Tehachapi Mountains. Los Angeles Aqueduct also runs 180 miles through the watershed. Reservoirs include the California Aqueduct, Fairmont Reservoir, and Littlerock Reservoir. Major cities within the Los Angeles County portion of the watershed include Lancaster and Palmdale.

Mojave Watershed (HUC 18090208). The Mojave Watershed – comprised of high desert, mountains, and valleys - is located entirely within San Bernardino County and within the South Lahontan Hydrologic Region. It drains a total of 1,600 square miles. The San Bernardino, Granite, and Barstow Mountains form the southwestern borders of the watershed. Mountains in this region are the highest and include Butler Peak, which is the highest point of elevation at 8,500 feet. The San Bernardino Mountains are the headwaters for the Mojave River system which is born of Deep Creek and West Fork, the two perennial tributaries to the Mojave River. The Mojave River traverses the watershed for 120 miles until its terminus at Soda Lake and Silver Dry Lake. Flow is from the southwest to the northeast.

Land in the Mojave Watershed is largely recreational areas and rangeland. A small amount of the land is irrigated agricultural land and ‘rural urban’ areas. Major population centers in the watershed include Victorville, Hesperia, Apple Valley, and Adelanto.

Southern Mojave Watershed (HUC 18100100). The Southern Mojave Watershed lies in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties and within the Colorado River Hydrologic Region. It is bordered by a mountainous region of the Mojave Watershed to the north. The watershed is comprised of mountains, valleys, and dry lakes. A significant geographical feature of the region is the Salton Trough, which contains the Salton Sea and Imperial and Coachella Valleys. The two valleys are separated by the Salton Sea, which covers the lowest area of the depression. Major tributaries include Antelope Creek, Arrastre Creek, Homer Wash, and Pipes Canyon Creek.

Santa Ana River Watershed (HUC 18070203). The Santa Ana River Watershed includes much of Orange County, the northwestern corner of Riverside County, the southwestern corner of San Bernardino County, and a small portion of Los Angeles County, draining a total of 2,065 square miles. The Watershed is located within the South Coast Hydrologic Region. The watershed is bounded on the south by the San Jacinto Watershed, on the east by the Salton Sea and Southern Mojave watersheds, and on the north/west by the Mojave and San Gabriel watersheds. The highest elevation in the watershed occurs in the San Bernardino Mountains at San Gorgonio Peak at 11,485 feet and the eastern San Gabriel Mountains at Mt. Baldy at 10,080 feet. Surface waters start in this mountainous zone and flow northeast to southwest. Further downstream, the Santa Ana Mountains and the Chino Hills form a topographic high before the river flows onto the Coastal Plain in Orange County and outlets into the Pacific Ocean in Huntington Beach. Major tributaries to the Santa Ana River include San Timoteo Creek and Santiago Creek.

Santa Ana Watershed is home to the most developed portion of Orange County and much of the built-up portions of Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. Major Cities include Santa Ana, Rancho Cucamonga, Corona, and San Bernardino.

San Jacinto Watershed (HUC 18070202). The San Jacinto Watershed is in Riverside County, and is centered roughly on the city of Hemet. It includes Lake Elsinore, as well as Sun City.

Calleguas Creek Watershed (HUC 18070103). Calleguas Creek and its tributaries are located in southeast Ventura County and a small portion of western Los Angeles County. The watershed falls within the South Coast Hydrologic Region. Calleguas Creek drains an area of approximately 343 square miles from the Santa Susana Pass in the east to Mugu Lagoon in the southwest. The watershed drains from the mountains in the northeast part of the watershed toward the southwest where it flows through the Oxnard Plain before emptying into the Pacific Ocean through Mugu Lagoon. The Santa Susana Mountains, South Mountain, and Oak Ridge form the northern boundary of the watershed; the southern boundary is formed by the Simi Hills and Santa Monica Mountains.

The watershed is characterized by three major sub-watersheds: the Arroyo Simi/Las Posas in the north, Conejo Creek in the south, and Revolon Slough in the west. Major tributaries of Calleguas Creek include Arroyo Simi, Arroyo Conejo, and Arroyo Santa Rosa. The watershed includes the cities of Simi Valley, Moorpark, Thousand Oaks, and Camarillo. Most of the agriculture is located in the middle and lower watershed with the major urban areas (Thousand Oaks and Simi Valley) located in the upper watershed. The current land use in the watershed is approximately 26 percent agriculture, 24 percent urban, and 50 percent open space.

Santa Clara River Watershed (HUC 18070102). Santa Clara River and its tributaries run through Ventura County and the northwestern part of Los Angeles County, and it is located in the South Coast Hydrologic Region. The portion of the watershed within Los Angeles County is referred to as Upper Santa Clara and the portion within Ventura County is referred to as Lower Santa Clara. Santa Clara River drains an area of 1,634 square miles from the mountains in northern Los Angeles County to the Pacific Ocean. The watershed drains from Pacifico Mountain in the San Gabriel Mountains westward through the Angeles National Forest System before emptying into the Pacific Ocean near the City of Ventura. Ninety percent of the watershed consists of rugged mountains. The remainder of the watershed consists of valley floor and coastal plains.

Land uses in the Santa Clara watershed is 62 percent open space, 29 percent agriculture, and 9 percent urban. Major cities include Acton, Santa Clarita, Fillmore, Santa Paula, Ventura, and Oxnard.

Salton Sea Watershed (HUC 18100200). The Salton Sea Watershed extends from just north of the Salton Sea, in Riverside County, to the Mexicali Valley, near the US-Mexico border, in Imperial County. This watershed makes up the lower part of the Coachella Valley, bordered by mountains to the east and west, and extending south to the Colorado Delta in the Sea of Cortez. The main geographic feature in this watershed is California's largest lake, the Salton Sea, an inland saltwater lake approximately 380 square miles in size.

In 2001, the Imperial Irrigation District, the largest recipient of Colorado River water in California, agreed to a plan to transfer up to 200,000 acre-feet of water per year to San Diego for municipal water uses.

Floodplains

Much of the district region's urbanized area lies within alluvial fan floodplains. Since the region is so mountainous, development often occurs in the valleys, and newer development extends into the foothills of those mountains. Floodplains in Southern California are a unique hazard area; although flooding from rain-swollen rivers can occur in valley bottoms, a more common floodplain hazard is debris flow. Debris flows are common in mountain foothill areas, especially after fire and heavy rain events, when wet, heavy soils and rock flow like water down steep slopes and into the valley below. Areas with a history of such slides can often be identified by sloping, fanshaped landforms at the base of mountains and hillsides.

Rivers

Because the climate of Southern California is predominantly arid, many of the natural rivers and creeks are intermittent or ephemeral, drying up in the summer or flowing only after periods of precipitation. For example, annual rainfall amounts vary depending on elevation and proximity to the coast. Some waterways such as Ballona Creek and the Los Angeles River maintain a perennial flow due to agricultural irrigation and urban landscape watering. Figure 3.9-2 presents a map of the major rivers within the district.

Major natural streams and rivers in the district region include the Santa Clara River, Los Angeles River, San Gabriel River, Santa Ana River, San Jacinto River, and upstream portions of the Santa Margarita River.

The Santa Clara River flows through the center of Ventura County and remains in a relatively natural state. Threats to water quality include increasing development in floodplain areas, flood control measures such as channeling, erosion, and loss of habitat.

The Los Angeles River is a highly disturbed system due to the flood control features along much of its length. Due to the high urbanization in the area around the Los Angeles River, runoff from industrial and commercial sources as well as illegal dumping contribute to reduce the channel's water quality.

The San Gabriel River is similarly altered with concrete flood control embankments and impacted by urban runoff.

The Santa Ana River drains the San Bernardino Mountains, cuts through the Santa Ana Mountains, and flows onto the Orange County coastal plain. Recent flood control projects along the river have established reinforced embankments for much of the river's path through urbanized Orange County.

The Santa Margarita River begins in Riverside County, draining portions of the San Jacinto Mountains and flowing to the ocean through northern San Diego County.

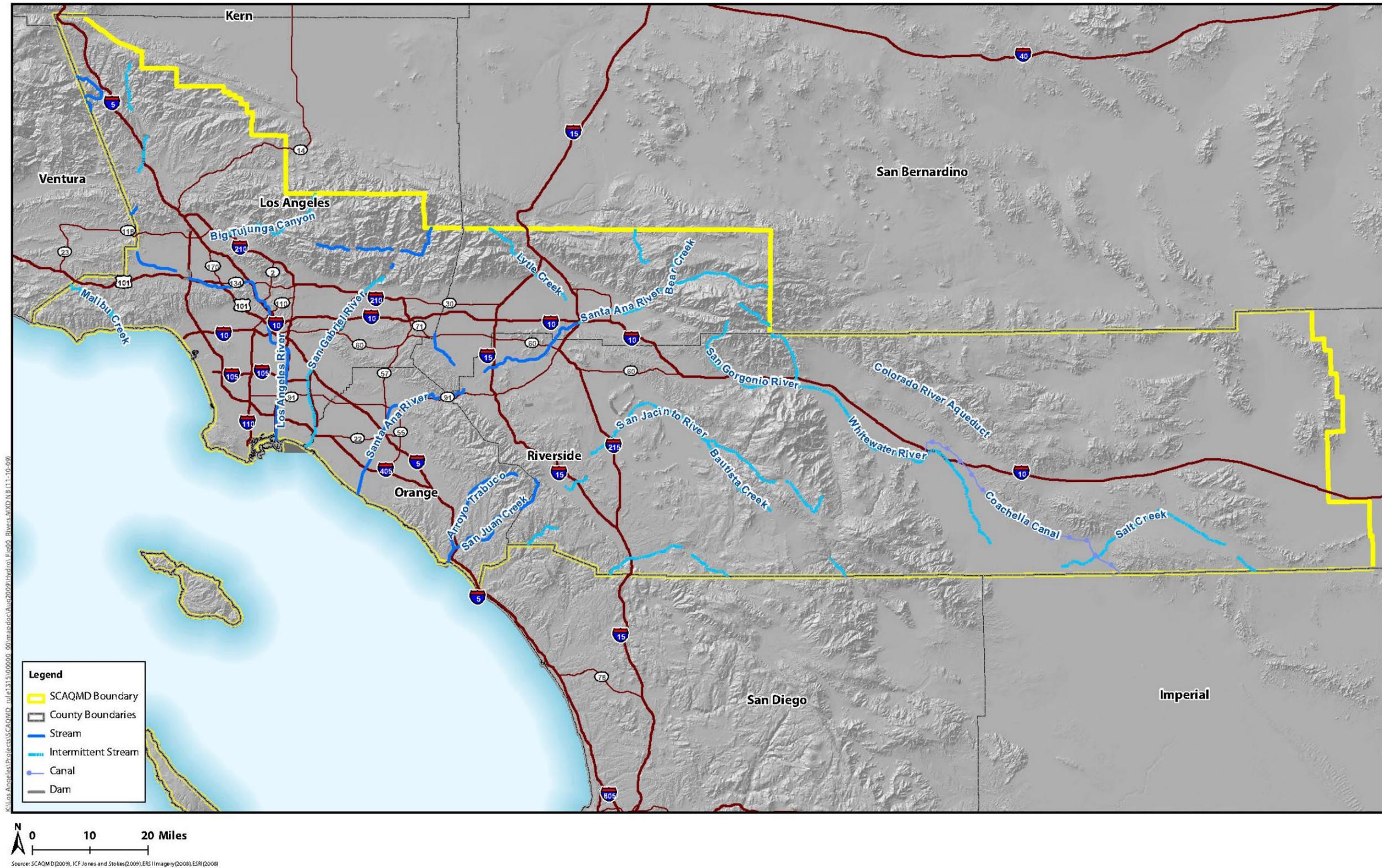


Figure 3.9-2
Rivers within South Coast Air Quality Management District

Complete lists of surface water resources within the district region along with the beneficial uses associated with them are contained in each of the five Basin Plans prepared by the Regional Water Quality Control Boards of the region.

Lakes and Reservoirs

Since Southern California is a semi-arid region, many of its lakes are drinking water reservoirs, created either through damming of rivers, or manually dug and constructed. Reservoirs also serve as flood control for downstream communities. Some of the most significant lakes, including reservoirs, in the district region are Big Bear Lake, Lake Arrowhead, Castaic Lake, Pyramid Lake, Lake Elsinore, Diamond Valley Lake, and the Salton Sea.

Big Bear Lake is a reservoir in San Bernardino County, in the San Bernardino Mountains. It was created by a granite dam in 1884, which was expanded in 1912, and holds back approximately 73,000 acre-feet of water. The lake has no tributary inflow, and is replenished entirely by snowmelt. It provides water for the community of Big Bear, as well as nearby communities.

Lake Arrowhead is also in San Bernardino County, at the center of an unincorporated community also called Lake Arrowhead. The lake is a man-made reservoir, with a capacity of approximately 48,000 acre-feet. The Lake Arrowhead Dam was completed in 1922, with the intention of turning the area into a resort for wealthy Angelinos. It is now used for recreation and as a potable water source for the surrounding community.

Castaic Lake is on the Castaic Creek, and was formed by the completion of the Castaic Dam. The lake is in northwestern Los Angeles County. It is the terminus of the West Branch of the California Aqueduct, and holds over 323,000 acre-feet of water. Much of the water is distributed throughout northern Los Angeles County, though some is released into Castaic Lagoon, which feeds Castaic Creek. The creek is a tributary of the Santa Clara River. Pyramid Lake is just above Castaic Lake, and water flows from Pyramid into Castaic through a pipeline, generating electricity during the day. At night, when electricity demand and prices are low, water is pumped back up into Pyramid Lake. Pyramid Lake is on Piru Creek, and holds 180,000 acre-feet of water.

Lake Elsinore is in the City of Lake Elsinore, in Riverside County. The lake has dried and up and been replenished throughout the last century, it is now managed to maintain a consistent water level, with outflow piped into the Temescal Canyon Wash.

Diamond Valley Lake is Southern California's newest and largest reservoir. Located in Riverside County, it was a project of the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) to expand surface storage capacity in the region. A total of three dams were required to create the lake. Completed in 1999, it was full by 2002, holding 800,000 acre-feet of water, effectively doubling MWD's surface water stores in the region. The lake is connected to the existing water infrastructure of the SWP. The lake is situated at approximately 1,500 feet above sea level, well above most of the users of the lake's water; this enables the lake to also provide hydroelectric power, as water flows through the lowest dam.

The Salton Sea is California’s largest lake, nearly 400 square miles in size. The basin is over 200 feet below sea level, and has therefore flooded and evaporated many times over, when the Colorado overtops its banks during extreme flood years. This cycle of flooding and evaporation has re-created the Sea several times over at least the last thousand years. Its most recent formation occurred in 1905 after an irrigation canal was breached and the Colorado River flowed into the basin for 18 months, creating the current lake.

The principle inflow to the Sea is from agricultural drainage, which is high in dissolved salts; approximately four million tons of dissolved salts flow into the Sea every year. The evaporation of the Sea’s water, plus the addition of highly saline water from agriculture, has created one of the saltiest bodies of water in the world. The Sea has been a highly successful fishery and is a habitat and migratory stopping and breeding area for 380 different bird species; however, the high, and ever-increasing, salinity of the Sea is a continual challenge for the fish and birds that inhabit it.

The 2001 agriculture to city water transfer agreement, between the Imperial Valley Irrigation District and San Diego will have significant implications for the Salton Sea, and the watershed. The reduction in agricultural water flowing into the Sea will significantly lower water levels, shrinking the overall size of the Sea.

The major surface waters in this section are presented in Table 3.9-1.

TABLE 3.9-1
Major Surface Waters

Wetlands	Rivers, Creeks, and Streams	Lakes and Reservoirs
<i>Los Angeles Basin</i>		
Ventura River Estuary Santa Clara River Estuary McGrath Lake Ormond Beach Wetlands Mugu Lagoon Trancas Lagoon Topanga Lagoon Los Cerritos Wetlands Ballona Lagoon Los Angeles River Ballona Wetlands	Sespe Creek Piru Creek Ventura River Santa Clara River Los Angeles River Big Tujunga Canyon San Gabriel River Ballona Creek	Lake Casitas Lake Piru Pyramid Lake Castaic Lake Bouquet Reservoir Los Angeles Reservoir Chatsworth Reservoir Sepulveda Reservoir Hansen Reservoir San Gabriel Reservoir Morris Reservoir Whittier Narrows Reservoir Santa Fe Reservoir
<i>Lahontan Basin</i>		
	Mojave river Amargosa River	Silver Lake Silverwood Lake Mojave River Reservoir Lake Arrowhead Soda Lake

TABLE 3.9-1 (Concluded)**Major Surface Waters**

Wetlands	Rivers, Creeks, and Streams	Lakes and Reservoirs
<i>Colorado River Basin</i>		
	Colorado River Whitewater River Alamo River New River	Lake Havasu Gene Wash Reservoir Copper Basin Reservoir Salton Sea Lake Cahuilla
<i>Santa Ana Basin</i>		
Hellman Ranch Wetlands Anaheim Bay Bolsa Chica Wetlands Huntington Wetlands Santa Ana River Laguna Lakes San Juan Creek Upper Newport Bay San Joaquin Marsh Prado Wetlands	Santa Ana River San Jacinto River	Prado Reservoir Big Bear Lake Lake Perris Lake Matthews Lake Elsinore Vail Lake Lake Skinner Lake Hemet Diamond Valley Lake

Source: Draft 2008 RTP PEIR, January 2008 p. 3.15-14.

Groundwater Hydrology

Groundwater is the part of the hydrologic cycle representing underground water sources. Groundwater is present in many forms: in reservoirs, both natural and constructed, in underground streams, and in the vast movement of water in and through sand, clay and rock beneath the earth's surface. The place where groundwater comes closest to the surface is called the water table, which in some areas may be very deep, and in others may be right at the surface. Groundwater hydrology is therefore connected to surface water hydrology, and cannot truly be treated as a separate system. One example of this is surface streams that are partly filled by groundwater. When that groundwater is pumped out and removed from the system, the stream levels will fall, or even dry up entirely, even though no water was removed from the stream itself.

Groundwater represents most of the district region's fresh water supply. Groundwater basins are replenished mainly through infiltration – precipitation soaking into the ground and making its way into the groundwater. Two threats to the function of this system are increases in impervious surface and overdraft.

Impervious surface decreases the area available for groundwater recharge, as precipitation runoff flows off of streets, buildings, and parking lots directly into storm sewers, and straight into either river channels or into the ocean. This prevents the natural recharge of groundwater, effectively removing groundwater from the system without any pumping. Impervious surface also deteriorates the quality of the water, as it moves over

streets and buildings, gathering pollutants and trash before entering streams, rivers, and the ocean.

To prevent seawater intrusion in coastal basins in Orange County, recycled water is injected into the ground to form a mound of groundwater between the coast and the main groundwater basin. In Los Angeles County, imported and recycled water is injected to maintain a seawater intrusion barrier.

Overdraft is the condition where the rate of water withdrawal exceeds the rate of water recharge in a particular basin over a period of time. A comprehensive assessment of overdraft in California groundwater basins has not been conducted since 1980. The most recent (2003) DWR report on California's groundwater found that in most cases, there is insufficient quantitative information to identify overdrafted groundwater basins. The report encourages local groundwater managers and DWR to seek funding and work cooperatively to evaluate groundwater basins for overdraft. The report recommends that local agencies take the lead in collecting and analyzing data to understand groundwater basin conditions, and points out that much of the data are needed by the agencies to effectively manage groundwater. Despite the lack of local data, DWR does provide overdraft estimates for the State as a whole, which are on the order of one to two million acre-feet per year, during average precipitation years.

The Natural Resources Defense Council issued a 2001 report that found California's groundwater resources face a serious long-term threat from contamination. Subsequent legislation required a comprehensive assessment of groundwater quality. The evaluation is being conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior and SWRCB. Groundwater wells throughout the district region are being studied for contaminants; the evaluation is scheduled for completion in 2010. The only portion of the district region completed to date is the Temecula Valley area in southwestern Riverside County. In the Temecula area, the study found perchlorate, pesticides, and other contaminants in water wells, but none exceeding drinking water quality standards (i.e., primary standards for maximum contaminant loads).

Volatile organic compounds have created groundwater impairments in industrialized portions of the San Gabriel and San Fernando Valley groundwater basins, where some locations have been declared federal Superfund sites. Subsequently, perchlorate contamination was found in the San Gabriel Valley. As of 2003, \$99 million had been spent removing contaminants from affected aquifers. The EPA continues to oversee installation of a groundwater cleanup system, components of which are being installed beneath the cities of La Puente and Industry in 2006. Groundwater continues to be used as the predominant source of water supply in the valley. Similar problems exist in the Bunker Hills subbasin of the Upper Santa Ana Valley groundwater basin. Perchlorate contamination is emerging as an important contaminant, and has been found in wells in the Rialto, Colton and Fontana areas of San Bernardino County.

The presence of contamination in the source water does not necessarily require the closure of a groundwater well. Water systems can implement water treatment accompanied by monthly monitoring for contaminants and/or may blend the problematic

water with other “cleaner” water in order to reduce the concentration of the contaminants of concern in the water that is ultimately to be delivered to the end-users.

Water Supply and Demand

Water Demand

Water demand in California can generally be divided between urban, agricultural, and environmental uses. In the SCAG area, which includes the SCAQMD area, 75 percent of potable water is provided from imported sources. Annual water demand fluctuates in relation to available supplies and according to the rainfall of a particular year. During prolonged periods of drought, water demand can be reduced significantly through conservation measures, while in years of above average rainfall, demand for imported water usually declines. In 2000, a ‘normal’ year in terms of annual precipitation, the demand for water in the State was between 82 and 83 million acre feet (maf). Of this total, the SCAG region accounted for approximately 9.8 maf.¹

The increase in California’s water demand is due primarily to the increase in population. According the California Water Plan Update 2005, under a baseline scenario following current trends in use and growth, water demand in California will increase by approximately 3.5 maf by 2030. If SCAG maintains its share of 12 percent of the state’s water demand, the SCAG region could be expected to require an additional 500,000 af by 2030.

Demographics, Land Use, and Water Use

Water demand is influenced not only by population size, but also by socio-economic characteristics, geographical distribution of the population, and water conservation practices. The MWD estimates that average residential per capita use ranges from 97 gallons per person per day in coastal areas to 162 gallons per person per day in the desert areas.²

Water Conservation

The results of conservation in Los Angeles have been remarkable; the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (DWP) reported in their *2005 Urban Water Management Plan* that “water conservation continues to play an important part in keeping the city’s water use equivalent to levels seen 20 years ago.” During this same period, DWP’s service area grew in population by more than 750,000 people.³

Urban conservation measures include reducing landscape water use and installing low flow toilets and showerheads in new development. In September of 1991, during a state-wide drought, the MWD and other California water agencies signed a Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation Best Management Practices. Best

¹ Southern California Association of Governments, Draft 2008 RTP PEIR, January 2008, p. 3.15-15.

² *Ibid*, p. 3.15-16.

³ *Ibid*, p. 3.15-17.

Management Practices (BMPs) to conserve water in commercial, institutional, and industrial uses could further reduce demand by an estimated three to five percent. Encouragement of the use of native and drought-proof plants, increased water conservation credits, funding for innovative conservation ideas in industry, tiered water rate structures, “smart” irrigation controllers and rebates for conservation hardware are all methods being implemented for increased conservation.

In the winter of 2006/2007, the district region received its lowest rainfall in recorded history. As a result of this drought, combined with ongoing drought in the Colorado River basin and unpredictability of future water supply due to global warming, conservation has shifted from a purely temporary measure to a long-term water management strategy. In 2007, the City of Long Beach passed a water conservation ordinance requiring individual reductions and behavioral changes regarding water use. According to the Long Beach Water Department, these measures are not intended to be temporary, but to form the basis for ongoing management of the city’s water resources. Agricultural water conservation options are growing as irrigation techniques improve and as water transfer agreements create new pressures for more efficient water management and the growth of higher value and less water-intensive crops. As a result of these developments, DWR expects agricultural water consumption to decline materially by 2030 throughout the SCAQMD area.

Local Water Supply

Local sources of water account for approximately 25 percent of the total volume consumed annually in the SCAG region, which includes the district within its boundaries. Local sources include surface water runoff, groundwater and water reclamation.

Local Surface Runoff (within each HU Region)

The infiltration of surface runoff augments groundwater and surface water supplies. However, the regional water demand exceeds the current natural recharge of runoff water. The arid climate, summer drought and increased urbanization contribute to this reduction in natural recharge. Urban and agricultural runoff often contains pollutants that decrease the quality of local water supplies. Runoff captured in storage reservoirs varies widely from year to year depending on the amount of local precipitation. On average precipitation contributes 55,000 acre-feet per year (afy) within the MWD service area (not including San Diego County).⁴ Within the desert regions, the amount is considerably less, owing to weather and the absence of surface storage facilities.

Local Groundwater

Groundwater represents most of the district region’s fresh water supply, making up between 23 and 29 percent of total water use, depending on precipitation levels. In California, ground water typically provides 30 percent of the urban and agricultural water used. This proportion increases to 40 percent in dry years. The hydrologic regions vary in their dependence on groundwater for urban and agricultural uses. The California

⁴ *Ibid*, p. 3.15-18.

Department of Water Resources estimates that the state has a groundwater overdraft of approximately 1 to 2 maf in average years.

Recent efforts to store recycled water and surplus water in groundwater basins for use during drought periods have proven successful. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) has entered into 19 agreements with various water agencies for groundwater storage, resulting in more than 87,000 af of added supply per year. A number of agencies within the region are also active in the recharge of surface water, including the Orange County Water District, Los Angeles County Department of Water and Power, Foothill Municipal Water District, San Bernardino County Water and Flood Control District, Coachella Valley Water District, the Water Replenishment District of Southern California and the San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District.

Reclaimed/Recycled Water (Regional Wastewater management)

Water reclamation and recycling involves the secondary, and sometimes tertiary, treatment of polluted groundwater and wastewater effluent. Recycled water is used for three main purposes: ocean outfall, in-stream discharge, or reuse. Recycled water may be reused for many purposes, including landscape irrigation, surface water amenities in public places, including parks, industrial processes, groundwater recharge, and non-potable interior uses such as toilets. The use of recycled water for these various purposes augments the region's local water supplies and reduces reliance on water imports. According to MWD, current recycled water projects, either planned or in operation in the SCAG region, which includes the district region, account for approximately 355,000 af annually. The agency estimates that by 2025, this amount could be as high as 480,000 af, with an additional 130,000 af by 2050.

Recycled water could be a significant source of water for industry, which often needs highly processed, but non-potable water for industrial processes. Recycled water can also play a major role in replenishing saltwater intrusion barriers and other groundwater sources, but there are still significant hurdles to these uses with regards to health regulations, cost, and public acceptance of water recycling.

Storage

Water agencies in the region are also modifying existing reservoirs or creating new reservoirs to accommodate the expected future growth in water demand. MWD has recently completed filling Diamond Valley Lake near Hemet in Riverside County. This reservoir provides approximately 800,000 af of additional storage. In addition to surface storage, MWD is implementing various groundwater storage projects both within the district and in other areas of California. These "conjunctive use" projects store excess water during wet years in underground basins and can be accessed during dry years when surface water supplies are limited.

The SCAG region, which includes the district region, currently has more than 3.5 maf of storage capacity in all of its reservoirs; however, the anticipated increase in the region's population and growing uncertainty regarding water imports make increasing storage

capacity a priority for the region. Increasing storage capacity can be a difficult process, with associated social and environmental impacts.

Imported Water

Imported sources of water (including the Colorado River Aqueduct, the State Water Project's California Aqueduct, and the Los Angeles Aqueduct) currently supply more than 6 maf of water to the SCAG region annually, accounting for nearly three quarters of the total water used in the region.

Since local supplies alone have not been sufficient to serve Southern California's rapidly growing population, imported water supplies have historically been developed to accommodate projected demands. Beginning with the completion of the Los Angeles Aqueduct in 1913, the region has imported water from other parts of the state to supplement local supplies.

The All-American Canal and Coachella Canal were completed in 1940, supplying water to irrigation districts in the Imperial and Coachella Valleys for agricultural operations. The Colorado River Aqueduct completed in 1941 by MWD brings Colorado River water to the urban coastal areas. The California Aqueduct completed in the 1970s delivers water from the Sacramento Delta to MWD for distribution to retail agencies throughout southern California.

Colorado River

The Colorado River is a major source of water for Southern California, and is imported via the Colorado River Aqueduct, owned and operated by MWD.

Under water delivery contracts with the United States for permanent service, California entities have enjoyed legal entitlements to Colorado River water since the early 20th century. There have been several compacts, treaties, and negotiations between the seven states that use Colorado River water, beginning with the 1922 Colorado River Compact. California was entitled to 4.4 maf per year, as well as half of any surplus, as defined by the Federal Department of the Interior. Typically the River's surplus has allowed California entities to take an additional 800,000 af annually.

However, with increased urbanization in the Colorado River Basin states and recent limitation agreements between those states, surplus water for California was eliminated; the State will gradually return its original allotment of 4.4 maf. Given these new terms, California water agencies are pursuing various strategies to offset this gradual, but certain loss of future water supply. Examples of these strategies include additional reservoir and storage agreements, new water transfers between agricultural and urban users, and more water conservation and recycling.⁵

⁵ Southern California Association of Governments, Draft 2008 RTP PEIR, January 2008, p. 3.15-20.

State Water Project (SWP)

The SWP supplies water to Southern California via the California Aqueduct, with delivery points in Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Riverside counties. SWP was constructed and is managed by DWR, and is the largest state-owned multi-purpose water project in the country. SWP has historically provided 25 to 50 percent of MWD's water, anywhere from 360,000 af to 1.3 maf annually.⁶ Southern California's maximum SWP yield is about 2.0 maf per year. SWP provides water to approximately 23 million people and irrigation water for roughly 750,000 acres of agricultural lands annually.

In 2007, a federal judge ordered the pumps that bring water from the Sacramento Bay Delta into Southern California be shut off, to protect an endangered fish species, the Delta smelt. Although pumping later resumed, it did so at only two-thirds of capacity, reducing by one-third the amount of water coming into Southern California through that system. It is unclear when or even if full capacity pumping will resume. The situation in the Bay Delta highlights the uncertainty and vulnerability of the region's dependence on imported water. Although the situation in the Delta will eventually be resolved, it will likely be a matter of decades before a satisfactory new system is in place.

Los Angeles Aqueduct

The Los Angeles Aqueduct, originally built in 1913, carries water 233 miles south from Owens Valley to Los Angeles. The original aqueduct project was extended in 1940 to Mono Basin. The system was later supplemented by a second project, parallel to the first, completed in 1970. These two aqueducts have historically supplied an average of almost 500,000 afy in normal years, and as little as 150,000 afy in drier years.⁷ Recent deliveries have been cut almost in half due to the dwindling Sierra snowpack and a court decision restricting the amount of water that can be removed from the Owens Valley and Mono Basin in order to restore their damaged ecosystems.

Transfers

In an effort to diversify water sources and reduce reliance on specific water imports, water agencies have engaged in water transfer agreements. These contractual agreements, made with irrigation districts, reduce water use on agricultural lands either through agricultural conservation or fallowing land. The water 'freed' by these reductions is transferred to a municipal water district, where it may be used or stored in aquifers for future use, a practice called *water banking*. Water banking is also done during wet years, when rainwater is collected and directed toward recharge facilities for future use.

Water Suppliers

Numerous wholesale and retail water suppliers serve the district; the largest of these regional suppliers is MWD. Created by the California State legislature in 1931, MWD

⁶ Southern California Association of Governments, Draft 2008 RTP PEIR, January 2008, p. 3.15-21.

⁷ *Ibid.*

serves the urbanized coastal plain from Ventura to the Mexican border in the west to parts of the rapidly urbanizing counties of San Bernardino and Riverside in the east. It provides water to about 90 percent of the urban population of Southern California. MWD is comprised of 26 member agencies, 12 of which wholesale water to retail agencies and other wholesalers, and 14 of which are individual cities which directly serve water to their residents. A list of major water suppliers operating within the district region is given in Table 3.9-2.

TABLE 3.9-2
Major Water Suppliers in the District Region

Water Agency	Land Area (square miles)	Sources of Water Supply
Antelope Valley and East Kern District	2,350	SWP, groundwater, reclaimed water
Bard Irrigation District (and Yuma Project Reservation Division)	23	Colorado River
Castaic Lake Water Agency	125	SWP
Coachella Valley Water District	974	SWP, Colorado River, and local
Crestline Lake Arrowhead	53	SWP
Desert Water Agency	324	SWP and groundwater
Imperial Irrigation District	1,658	Colorado River
Littlerock Creek Irrigation District	16	SWP, groundwater, and surface water
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	5,200	SWP, Colorado River
Mojave Water Agency	4,900	SWP and groundwater
Palmdale Water Agency	187	SWP and groundwater
Palo Verde Irrigation District	188	Colorado River
San Bernardino Municipal Water	328	SWP and groundwater
San Geronio Pass Water Agency	214	Groundwater

Source: Draft 2008 RTP PEIR, January 2008 p. 3.15-22.

Water Quality

The quality of the district's surface waters, groundwater, and coastal waters are discussed below.

Surface Water

Surface water resources in the district (as shown in Table 3.9-1) include creeks and rivers, lakes and reservoirs, and the inland Salton Sea. Reservoirs serving flood control and water storage functions exist throughout the region. Because the climate of Southern California is predominantly arid, many of the natural rivers and creeks are intermittent or ephemeral, drying up in the summer or flowing only in reaction to precipitation. For example, annual rainfall amounts vary depending on elevation and proximity to the coast.

Some waterways such as Ballona Creek and the Los Angeles River maintain a perennial flow due to agricultural irrigation and urban landscape watering.

The Colorado River watershed includes seven states on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, traversing the arid southwest to the Gulf of California in Mexico. The river supplies water to 25 million people in both the U.S. and Mexico. The Salton Sea, the largest inland body of water in California, was formed around 1906 when the Colorado River was accidentally diverted from its natural course. At present, the Sea is fed by agricultural runoff from the Imperial Valley and Mexico. The Salton Sea is also fed by the New River and Alamo River and would dry up entirely without agricultural runoff.

Other major natural surface waters in the district include the Santa Clara River, Los Angeles River, San Gabriel River, Santa Ana River and the San Jacinto River. The Santa Clara River flows through the center of Ventura County and remains in a relatively natural state. Threats to water quality include increasing development in floodplain areas, flood control measures such as channeling, erosion, and loss of habitat.

The Los Angeles River is a highly disturbed system due to the flood control features along much of its length. Due to the high urbanization in the area around the Los Angeles River, runoff from industrial and commercial sources as well as illegal dumping contribute to reduce the channel's water quality. The San Gabriel River is similarly altered with concrete flood control embankments and impacted by urban runoff.

The Santa Ana River drains the San Bernardino Mountains, cuts through the Santa Ana Mountains, and flows onto the Orange County coastal plain. Recent flood control projects along the river have established reinforced embankments for much of the river's path through urbanized Orange County. The Santa Margarita River begins in Riverside County, draining portions of the San Jacinto Mountains and flowing to the ocean through northern San Diego County.

Complete lists of surface water resources within the district region along with the beneficial uses associated with them are contained in each of the five Basin Plans prepared by the Regional Water Quality Control Boards of the region.

Non-Point Source Pollution

Portions of the Los Angeles River in Los Angeles County and the Santa Ana River in Orange County have been lined with concrete for flood control purposes. One of the effects of these projects has been to reduce the natural recharge of groundwater basins. A second has been to make these rivers conveyance systems that concentrate and transfer urban pollutants and waste to the ocean. With regard to the rivers themselves, the State's Water Quality Assessment Report estimated in 1992 that approximately two-thirds of California's water bodies were threatened or impaired by non-point sources of pollution.

Point source pollution refers to contaminants that enter a watershed, usually through a pipe. The location of the end of the pipe is documented and the flow out of that pipe is subject to a discharge permits issued by a Regional Water Quality Control Board. Examples of point source pollution are discharges from sewage treatment plants and

industrial facilities. Because point sources are much easier to regulate than non-point sources, they were the initial focus of the 1972 Clean Water Act. Regulation of point sources since then has dramatically improved the water quality of many rivers and streams throughout the country.

In contrast to point source pollution, non-point source pollution, also known as “pollution runoff,” is diffused. Non-point pollution comes from everywhere in a community and is significantly influenced by land uses. A driveway or the road in front of a house may be a source of pollution if spilled oil, leaves, pet waste or other contaminants leave the site and runoff into a storm drain.

“A recent study in the City of Irvine showed that the use of automated irrigation controllers reduced dry season runoff by 50 percent. Notably, the decrease in runoff did not appear to increase the concentration of pollutants in the runoff. It therefore appears that a reduction in non-point source pollution can be achieved by increasing irrigation efficiency. See http://www.irwd.com/Conservation/water_conservation_research.php)”

Non-point source pollution is now considered one of the major water quality problems in the United States.

Runoff Pollutants

The problem of non-point source pollution is especially acute in urbanized areas where a combination of impermeable surfaces, landscape irrigation, highway runoff and illicit dumping increase the pollutant loads in stormwater. The California State Water Quality Control Board (SWQCB) has identified the following pollutants found in urban runoff as being a particular concern:

- *Sediment.* Excessive sediment loads in streams can interfere with photosynthesis, aquatic life respiration, growth, and reproduction.
- *Nutrients.* Nitrogen and phosphorus can result in eutrophication of receiving waters (excessive or accelerated growth of vegetation or algae), reducing oxygen levels in the water for other species.
- *Bacteria and viruses.* Pathogens introduced to receiving waters from animal excrement in the watershed and by septic systems can limit water contact activities.
- *Oxygen demanding substances.* Substances such as lawn clippings, animal excrement, and litter can reduce dissolved oxygen levels as they decompose.
- *Oil and grease.* Hydrocarbons resulting from automobile use are toxic to some aquatic life.
- *Metals.* Lead, zinc, cadmium, and copper are the heavy metals found most commonly in stormwater. Other metals introduced by the use of automobiles include

chromium, iron, nickel and manganese. These metals can enter waterways through storm drains along with sediment, or as atmospheric deposition.

- *Toxic pollutants.* Pesticides, phenols, and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are toxic organic chemicals found in stormwater.
- *Floatables.* Trash in waterways increases metals and toxic pollutant loads in addition to creating aesthetic impacts.

Salinity

The general quality of groundwater in the district region tends to be degraded as a result of land uses and water management practices. Fertilizers and pesticides typically used on agricultural lands infiltrate and degrade groundwater. Septic systems and leaking underground storage tanks can also impact groundwater. Over-pumping can result in saltwater intrusion from the ocean, further degrading groundwater quality. In addition, wastewater discharges in inland regions can result in salt buildup from fertilizer and dairy waste.

To address the salinity problem, an increasing number of water agencies are working with other water, groundwater and wastewater agencies, state and local government agencies and interested associations on researching and developing salinity management goals and action plans. Strategies currently in use include blending low and high salinity water and the desalination of brackish water.

Land Use and Water Quality

Buildings, roads, sidewalks, parking lots and other impervious surfaces define the urban landscape. But impervious surfaces also alter the natural hydrology and prevent the infiltration of water into the ground. Impervious surfaces change the flow of stormwater over the landscape. In underdeveloped areas, vegetation holds down soil, slows the flow of stormwater over land, and filters out some pollutants by both slowing the flow of the water and trapping some pollutants in the root system. Additionally, some stormwater filters through the soil, replenishing underground aquifers.

As land is converted to other uses such as commercial developments, many of these natural processes are eliminated as vegetation is cleared and soil is paved over. As more impervious surface coverage is added to the landscape, more stormwater flows faster off the land. The greater volume of stormwater increases the possibility of flooding, and the high flow rates of stormwater do not allow for pollutants to settle out, meaning that more pollution gets concentrated in the stormwater runoff.

Research on urban stream protection has found that stream degradation occurs at relatively low levels of imperviousness—in the range of 10 to 20 percent. Wetlands suffer impairment when impervious surface coverage surpasses 10 percent. Fish habitat, spawning and diversity suffer when imperviousness is greater than 10 to 12 percent. Wetland plants and amphibian populations diminish when impervious surfaces are greater than 10 percent. Generally, the higher the percentage of impervious surface, the

greater the degradation in stream water quality. Based on this research, streams can be considered stressed in watersheds when the impervious coverage exceeds 10 to 15 percent.

The link between impervious surfaces and degraded water quality points to the need for careful comparisons between dispersed and compact development strategies. On a regional or watershed level, greater overall water quality protection is achieved through more concentrated or clustered development. Concentrated development protects the watershed by leaving a larger percentage of it in its natural condition.

Groundwater

The general quality of groundwater in the district region is degraded as a result of land uses and water management practices in the Basins. Fertilizers and pesticides typically used on agricultural lands infiltrate and degrade groundwater. Septic systems and leaking underground storage tanks can also impact groundwater quality. Urban runoff is also a significant source of pollutants. Pollutants in urban runoff include urban debris, suspended solids, bacteria, viruses, heavy metals, pesticides, petroleum hydrocarbons, and other organic compounds. In addition to these impairments, excessive groundwater pumping allows saltwater intrusion from the ocean to further degrade groundwater quality. Also of note, the impacts on groundwater caused by the natural infiltration of surface waters decrease with a growth in urban development and the creation of impervious surfaces.

Coastal Waters

Coastal waters in the region include bays, harbors, estuaries, beaches, and open ocean. Deep draft commercial harbors include the Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbor complex. Shallower small craft harbors are prevalent along the coast line including Dana Point Harbor, Newport Beach Harbor, Huntington Harbor, and Marina Del Rey Harbor. Several small estuaries and saltwater marshes exist along the coast and are generally considered sensitive ecological areas. These include Newport Bay, Bolsa Chica Wetlands, Ballona Wetlands, Malibu Lagoon, and Mugu Lagoon. These coastal waters are impacted by previously described wastewater discharges, non-point source runoff, dredging, bilge water discharges, illicit discharges, and spills.

Wastewater

Much of the urbanized areas of Los Angeles and Orange Counties are serviced by three large publicly owned treatment works (POTWs): the City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation Hyperion Facility, the Joint Outfall System of the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts, and the Orange County Sanitation District treatment plant. These three facilities handle more than 70 percent of the wastewater generated in the entire SCAG region, which encompasses the district region.

In addition to these large facilities, medium sized POTWs (greater than 10 mgd) and small treatment plants (less than 10 mgd) service smaller communities in southern Orange County and in the inland regions. Many of these treatment systems recycle their

effluent through local landscape irrigation and groundwater recharge projects. Other treatment systems discharge to local creeks on a seasonal basis, effectively matching the natural conditions of ephemeral and intermittent stream habitats.

Many rural communities utilize individually owned and operated septic tanks rather than centralized treatment plants. The Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) generally delegates oversight of septic systems to local authorities. However, Water Discharge Requirements (WDRs) are generally required for multiple-dwelling units and in areas where groundwater is used for drinking water. These WDRs are only issued to properties greater than one acre and are not required for properties greater than five acres in size.

REGULATORY SETTING

Federal Agencies and Regulations

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) is the federal agency responsible for water quality management and administration of the Clean Water Act (CWA). The USEPA has delegated most of the administration of the CWA in California to the SWRCB. Much of the responsibility for implementation of the SWRCB's policies is further delegated to the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB), as described below. EPA conducts groundwater protection and contaminated site remediation programs, such as installation of groundwater cleanup systems in the San Gabriel Valley.

The SCAQMD district encompasses portions of five separate RWQCB's: Los Angeles Region #4, Lahontan Region #6 (a very small portion of the southern basin only), Colorado River Region #7 and Santa Ana Region #8, and the San Diego Region #9 (a very small portion of southeastern Orange County).

Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 U.S.C Section 1251 et seq), formerly the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, was enacted with the intent of restoring and maintaining the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the water of the United States. The CWA requires states to set standards to protect, maintain, and restore water quality through the regulation of point source pollution and certain non-point source discharges to waters of the U.S. Those discharges are regulated by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit process (CWA Section 402). In California, NPDES permitting authority is delegated to, and administered by, the nine RWQCBs.

Safe Drinking Water Act

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) ensures the quality of Americans' drinking water. The law requires actions to protect drinking water and its sources—rivers, lakes,

reservoirs, springs and groundwater wells—and applies to public water systems serving 25 or more people. It authorizes the EPA to set national health-based standards for drinking water to protect against both naturally occurring and man-made contaminants. In addition, it oversees the states, municipalities and water suppliers that implement the standards.

EPA standards are developed as a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for each chemical or microbe. The MCL is the concentration that is not anticipated to produce adverse health effects after a lifetime of exposure, based upon toxicity data and risk assessment principles. EPA's goal in setting MCLs is to assure that even small violations for a period of time do not pose significant risk to the public's health over the long run. National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs or primary standards) are legally enforceable standards that limit the levels of contaminants in drinking water supplied by public water systems.

Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water. EPA recommends secondary standards to water systems but does not require systems to comply. However, states may choose to adopt them as enforceable standards.⁸

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Section 404 of the CWA obligates the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to issue permits for the movement of dredge and fill material into and from “waters of the United States.” Additionally, Section 404 requires permits for activities affecting hydrologically important areas. For example, alterations of wetlands, rivers, or ephemeral creek beds resulting from construction activities require Section 404 permits.

Federal Emergency Management Agency

The U.S. Congress passed the National Flood Insurance Act in 1968 and the Flood Disaster Protection Act in 1973 in order to restrict certain types of development on floodplains and provide for a national flood insurance program. The purpose of these programs is to reduce the need for large publicly funded flood control structures and disaster relief.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) administers the National Flood Insurance Program and classifies flood hazard zones as follows:

- **Zone A**. Areas of 100-year flood. Base flood elevations and flood hazard factors are not determined (see Figure 3.9-3).
- **Zone B**. Areas between the limits of the 100-year flood and 500-year flood; or certain areas subject to the 100-year flooding with average depth of less than one

⁸ Ibid, p. 3.15-31.

foot; or where the contributing drainage area is less than one square mile; or areas protected by levees from the base flood (see Figure 3.9-3).

- Zone C. Areas of minimal flooding not requiring flood insurance.

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) operates the Colorado River project, an extensive network of dams, canals and related facilities. USBR serves as Watermaster overseeing contentious water rights issues, and runs drought protection programs.

State Agencies and Regulations

California State Water Resources Control Board

As described above, the USEPA has delegated most of the administration of the CWA in California to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). In turn, much of the responsibility for implementation of the SWRCB's policies is delegated to the nine RWQCBs. The nine RWQCBs develop and enforce water quality objectives and implementation plans.

Section 303(d) of the CWA requires the SWRCB to list impaired water bodies in the State and determine total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) of pollutants or other stressors that are contributing excessively to these impaired waters. SWRCB is also responsible for granting water rights permits, approving water right transfers, investigating violations and may reconsider or amend water rights.

Five RWQCBs have jurisdiction within the district region, including the following:

- Los Angeles
- Lahontan
- Colorado River Basin
- Santa Ana
- San Diego

The Los Angeles, Lahontan and Colorado River Basin RWQCBs also have jurisdiction in counties outside the district region. The San Diego RWQCB has jurisdiction in portions of Orange County and Riverside County.

The federal CWA directs states to review water quality standards every three years and, as appropriate, modify and adopt new standards. CWA also regulates wastewater operation through state boards. CWA authorizes the EPA to administer requirements primarily to deal with the quality of effluent which may be discharged from treatment facilities, the recycling of residual solids generated in the process, the reuse of reclaimed water for irrigation and industrial uses to conserve potable water, and the nature of waste material (particularly industrial) discharged into the collection system.

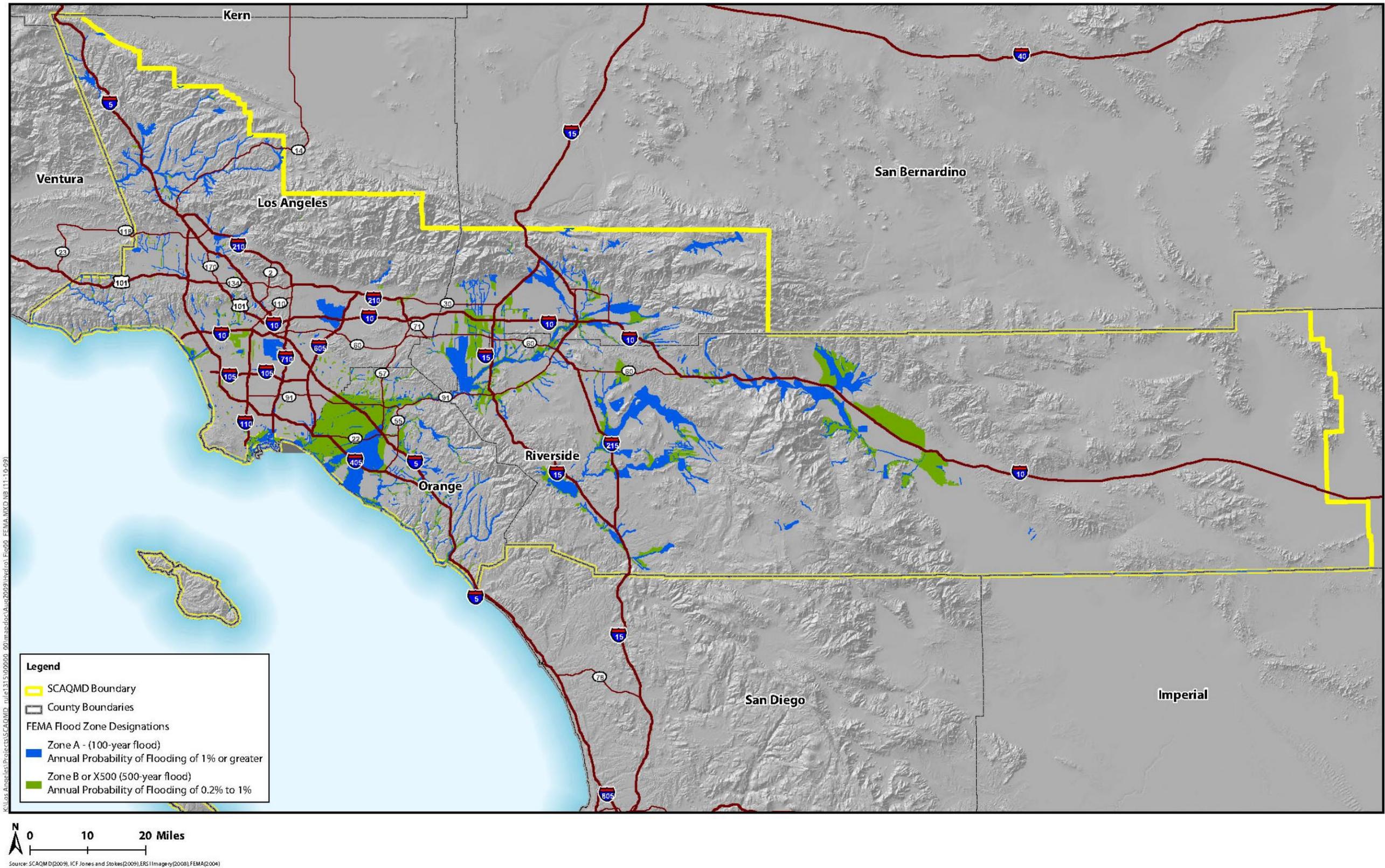


Figure 3.9-3
FEMA Flood Basins within the South Coast Air Quality Management District

Department of Water Resources

The Department of Water Resources (DWR) is responsible for the planning, construction and operation of State Water Project (SWP) facilities, including the California Aqueduct, and sets conditions on use of SWP facilities. In addition, DWR is responsible for statewide water planning, evaluating urban water management plans, overseeing dam safety and flood control, and transfer of certain water rights permits (e.g., pre-1914).

California Department of Public Health

The California Department of Public Health (DPH) implements the SDWA. In addition, it oversees the operational permitting and regulatory oversight of public water systems. DPH requires public water systems to perform routine monitoring for regulated contaminants that may be present in their drinking water supply. To meet water quality standards and comply with regulations, a water system with a contaminant exceeding an MCL must notify the public and remove the source from service or initiate a process and schedule to install treatment for removing the contaminant. Health violations occur when the contaminant amount exceeds the safety standard (MCL) or when water is not treated properly. In California, compliance is usually determined at the wellhead or the surface water intake. Monitoring violations involve failure to conduct or to report in a timely fashion the results of required monitoring.

In addition, DPH conducts water source assessments, oversees water recycling projects, permits water treatment devices, certifies water system employees, promotes water system security, and administers grants under the State Revolving Fund and State bonds for water system improvements.

California Department of Toxic Substances Control

The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is responsible for oversight of hazardous substances and remediation of contaminated sites, including in some cases water sources.

California Department of Fish and Game

The California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) has jurisdiction over conservation and protection of fish, wildlife, plants and habitat. CDFG determines stream flow requirements in certain streams, acts as permitting agency for streambed alterations, presents evidence at water rights hearings on the needs of fish and wildlife, and enforces the California Endangered Species Act.

Porter Cologne Water Quality Control Act

The Porter Cologne Water Quality Control Act of 1967 (Water Code Section 13000 et seq.), requires the SWRCB and the nine RWQCBs to adopt water quality criteria to protect State waters. These criteria include the identification of beneficial uses, narrative to the applicable and numerical water quality standards, and implementation procedures.

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act authorizes the state boards to adopt, review and revise policies for all waters of the state (including both surface and ground waters) and directs the regional boards to develop Basin Plans. The act also authorizes state boards to adopt Water Quality Control Plans. In the event of inconsistencies among state and regional board plans, the more stringent provisions apply.

Regional and Local Agencies and Regulations

Many water agencies within the district have master plans and conservation ordinances, which could apply to future projects. Table 3.9-3 presents a list of the major water agencies and the jurisdictions they serve within the district.

TABLE 3.9-3
Major Water Agencies and Service Areas in the District Region

Water Agency	Service Area
Central Basin Municipal Water District	Cities of Bell Gardens, Downey, Montebello, Norwalk, Vernon, La Habra Heights, La Mirada, Pico Rivera, Santa Fe Springs, Whittier, Bell, Commerce, Huntington Park, Maywood, Walnut Park, Cudahy, Monterey Park, Lynbrook, South Gate, Compton, Carson, Artesia, Bellflower, Cerritos, Hawaiian Gardens, Lakewood, Paramount, Signal Hill, and unincorporated County of Los Angeles areas of West Whittier-Los Nietos, South Whittier, and East Los Angeles
Desert Water Agency	Cities of Cathedral City, Desert Hot Springs, and Palm Springs
Eastern Municipal Water District	Cities of Hemet, Moreno Valley, Murrieta, Perris, San Jacinto, Temecula
East Valley Water District	Cities of San Bernardino and Highland and unincorporated areas of East San Bernardino County
Foothill Municipal Water District	City of La Canada-Flintridge and unincorporated County of Los Angeles areas of Altadena and La Crescenta
Inland Empire Utilities Agency	Cities of Chino, Chino Hills, Fontana, Montclair, Ontario, Rancho Cucamonga, and Upland
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	Cities of Anaheim, Beverly Hills, Burbank, Compton, Fullerton, Glendale, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Pasadena, San Fernando, San Marino, Santa Ana, Santa Monica, and Torrance

TABLE 3.9-3 (Concluded)
Major Water Agencies and Service Areas in the District Region

Water Agency	Service Area
Municipal Water District of Orange County	Water Districts of East Orange County, El Toro, Emerald Bay, Irvine Ranch, Laguna Beach, Mesa Consolidated, Moulton Niguel, Orange County, Santa Margarita, Serrano, South Coast, Trabuco Canyon, Yorba Linda and the Cities of Brea, Buena Park, Fountain Valley, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, Orange, Newport Beach, San Clemente, San Juan Capistrano, Seal Beach, Tustin, and Westminster
San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District	Cities and communities of San Bernardino, Colton, Loma Linda, Redlands, Rialto, Bloomington, Highland, East Highland, Mentone, Grand Terrace, and Yucaipa
Three Valleys Municipal Water District	Cities of Azusa, City of Industry, Covina, Claremont, Diamond Bar, Hacienda Heights, Glendora, La Puente, La Verne, Pomona, Rowland Heights, Walnut, and West Covina
Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District	Cities of Alhambra, Arcadia, Azusa, Monrovia, and South Pasadena
Western Municipal Water District	Cities of Corona, Norco, Riverside, and unincorporated Riverside County areas of El Sobrante, Eagle Valley, Temescal Creek, Woodcrest, Lake Mathews, and March Air Reserve Base
West Basin Municipal Water District	Cities of Carson, Culver City, El Segundo, Gardena, Hawthorne, Hermosa Beach, Inglewood, Lawndale, Lomita, Malibu, Manhattan Beach, Palos Verdes Estates, Rancho Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, and West Hollywood, and unincorporated Los Angeles County areas of Westmont, West Athens, Topanga Canyon, Del Aire, El Camino Village, Howard, Ross-Sexton, San Pedro, View Park, Windsor Hills, Lennox, Ladera Heights, and Alondra Park

Many of these counties and cities have elements within their general plans that address water use, water conservation, and other water-related topics. In general, each of the water agencies identified above has established goals and objectives, including, but not limited to the following:

- Ensure water reliability for the communities they serve;
- Deliver water that meets all required standards and to furnish water to their customers in a planned and timely manner that anticipates future needs; and

- Supplement and enhance local water supplies to meet customers' needs for high quality water in a cost-effective and environmentally sound manner.

SUBCHAPTER 3.10

EXISTING SETTING - LAND USE AND PLANNING

Introduction

Environmental Setting

Regulatory Setting

INTRODUCTION

The environmental setting describes the land uses that may be affected by the proposed project. The environmental setting addresses residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional land uses across the district.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The district is comprised of the non-desert portion of Los Angeles County, all of Orange County, a portion of southwestern San Bernardino County, and the Salton Sea Air Basin and Mojave Desert Air Basin portions of Riverside County amounting to a jurisdiction of approximately 10,473 square miles and a population of over 16 million. Bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the west; the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mountains to the north and east; and San Diego and Imperial Counties to the south, the district contains a vast network of cities and towns, ranging from small rural developments of a few thousand residents to bustling metropolitan centers of several million residents, interspersed between large expanses of open space and undeveloped land.

Urban development in the district tends to cluster around a well-defined network of state and federal highways which connect the regional populations of the district with other regions in California and across the nation. While most urban development has historically been based in the coastal regions of Los Angeles County and Orange County, there has been considerable urban growth eastward to the mountain and valley regions of Riverside County and San Bernardino County. Downtown Los Angeles is the largest urbanized center within the district. Other urbanized areas in Los Angeles County include Long Beach, Burbank, Glendale, Pasadena and Pomona. Office-based commercial centers have emerged in Woodland Hills, Universal City, Westwood, around Los Angeles International Airport, and Century City. In the other three counties within the district, urban centers exist in the cities of Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Ana, Anaheim, and Irvine. Much of the development in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties has taken place within unincorporated county land that both counties possess. Riverside County, in particular, has developed the Riverside County Integrated Project, which seeks to improve the quality of life for its citizens through a complimentary array of development projects and programs aimed at creating a balanced and sustainable environment. As a result of Riverside County's efforts, the valley and mountain regions of the County have quickly developed over the past 20 years from small rural settlements to relatively large suburban commuter cities.

Within the older cities and communities in the district, development has taken more of a revitalization outlook. Without a vast surplus of open space, developers in Los Angeles County and Orange County have turned to different types of housing and commercial developments, including townhouses, condominiums, apartments, and mixed-use developments that combine commercial and office uses. Older buildings are often renovated or converted to accommodate new residential or commercial uses, and land use patterns in major developed cities have generally shifted from the traditional single-use

pattern to more of a mixed use approach, where residential and commercial land uses are often found adjacent to one another, or within the same building.

Land uses across the district can typically be categorized into six general categories -- residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, open space and agricultural. Agricultural is discussed separately in Section 3.2.

Los Angeles County

Residential

Los Angeles County is the most populated and economically robust region in the district. As a result, high demand for housing is a consistent concern for the County. Residential land use patterns in the County, as well as the district, are dependent upon geography. Major concentrations of residential uses are found in the Los Angeles Basin, which is bounded on the north by the transverse mountain ranges of the Santa Monica Mountains and the San Gabriel Mountains. From the foothills of the transverse mountain ranges, large urban and sub-urban cities blanket the Los Angeles Basin southward to the Santa Ana Mountains and the Orange County Coast, and eastward to the San Bernardino Mountains. The County contains most of the high and medium density housing in the district, which is concentrated primarily in urban and sub-urban population centers, such as Downtown Los Angeles, East Los Angeles, Glendale, Burbank, and Long Beach. Surrounding these population centers are lower density suburbs located on the eastern and southern reaches of Los Angeles County and extending into Orange County and San Bernardino County. With the Los Angeles Basin almost completely built-out, the County is now in the process of developing residential land uses, particularly single-family residences, in the Antelope and Santa Clarita Valleys to the north¹.

Commercial

In the same way that residential land use patterns are related to geography, commercial land use patterns tend to form around transportation facilities, such as highways, rail lines, and airports, particularly around major freeway intersections. Downtown Los Angeles, bounded in all directions by four different freeways, is the largest commercial and business center in the district, providing jobs to residents across the district. Other major commercial office centers in the County include the area surrounding the intersection of Interstate 5 (I-5) and Interstate 405 (I-405), known as the “El Toro Y”, and the Westwood area near the University of California, Los Angeles.² The County also projects tremendous employment growth in northern Los Angeles County as housing and transportation development continues northward.

¹ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning, Los Angeles County Draft General Plan, Land Use Element, 1980.

² SCAG 2008. Draft RTP Programmatic EIR. Section 3.8, Land Use, 2008.

Industrial

The largest concentration of industrial land uses and activities in the district is provided by the adjacent Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach. Combined, the two ports handle approximately 40 percent of all imports to the United States and handle approximately 24 percent of all exports³. From the ports, industrial activity can be traced along cargo rail lines and major interstate highways, such as Interstate 110 and Interstate 710, north to downtown Los Angeles and east to the Cities of Industry and Commerce. Significant air cargo and associated industrial land uses also are located around Los Angeles International Airport. Oil extraction and refining industries are also found in northern Los Angeles County near the City of Santa Clarita and in southern Los Angeles County surrounding the City of Long Beach.

Institutional

Institutional land uses, which include large government and private operations, such as military bases, airports, and universities, encompass a considerable footprint in the district. In the Antelope Valley, a large portion of land is dedicated to airport uses at Palmdale Airport, while Los Angeles International Airport (LAX) is the largest airport land use. Bob Hope Airport and Long Beach Airport are the other commercial airports in Los Angeles County. In addition, the Los Angeles Air Force Base, located just south of LAX is the major military land use in the County. University and college campuses are located in every county of the district, the largest of which are part of the University of California system. In Los Angeles County, the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), California Polytechnic University at Pomona and the University of Southern California are some of the largest universities. There are also numerous California State Universities (Northridge and Los Angeles), as well as community colleges located throughout the County.

Open Space

Over half of the total geography of Los Angeles County is comprised of open space and rural land. Most rural land is located in the Palmdale – Lancaster desert region, which is just northeast of the district’s boundaries. Most of the open space in the County is composed of the Angeles National Forest, which covers the entire northern region of the district. This land is administered by the National Forest Service and provides mainly outdoor recreation and wilderness conservation functions. Other major open space areas can be found in the Santa Monica Mountains and the Whittier Narrows located in the Puente Hills.

Orange County

The Orange County General Plan states as its first policy that urban land uses within the County must be planned with a balanced mix of residential, commercial, industrial and

³ *Ibid.*

public land uses. Orange County comprises 34 cities and has a population of 2.94 million residents.⁴

Residential

In Orange County, residential development follows the coastline and is limited from inland expansion by the Santa Ana Mountains and the Cleveland National Forest. The major population centers in northern Orange County are the Cities of Huntington Beach, Garden Grove, and Fullerton, which tend to be extensions of housing and commercial development from southern Los Angeles County, catering to a large commuter population. From these border cities, high and medium density housing development continues south through the major commercial cities of Anaheim, Santa Ana, and Orange. To the south of these cities are the Cities of Costa Mesa, Newport Beach, Irvine, Lake Forest, and Laguna Niguel, which are less densely populated with primarily single-family medium to low density housing developments.⁵ As such, residential land uses in the County can be described as following a similar pattern to that of Los Angeles County, where the major urban and sub-urban population centers align themselves with transportation resources, particularly Interstate 5, and natural features, such as the “South Coast” and the Santa Ana Mountains.

Commercial

Commercial land use in the County is divided into two types of designations; Community Commercial and Regional Commercial land uses. Community commercial land uses include general commercial facilities providing convenience goods and retail trade to individual communities of 20,000 persons.⁶ Each city has its own community commercial developments, mainly located along major arterial highways such as Interstate 5 (I-5), Interstate 405 (I-405), State Route 22 (SR-22), State Route 55 (SR-55), and Beach Boulevard (SR-39). Regional commercial land uses are of a higher intensity and serve a larger regional population usually in the form of malls, such as the South Coast Plaza in Costa Mesa and commercial office buildings. Orange County’s commercial office activity is centered around the intersection of I-5, SR-22, and State Route 57 (SR-57) known as the “Orange Crush,” the area surrounding John Wayne Airport, and the area surrounding the University of California, at Irvine (UCI) known as the Irvine Spectrum.

Industrial

Relative to the district, Orange County has few industrial land uses. In fact, the County’s General Plan does not distinguish industrial land uses from other employment providing land uses.⁷ Fifty years ago, Orange County was primarily agricultural and the major industries were based in supporting the rich farming resources of the County. Today, much of Orange County’s industrial land uses are located along the coast and focused on

⁴ County of Orange Resources and Development Management Department, Orange County General Plan, 2005.

⁵ SCAG, Draft RTP Programmatic EIR, 2008.

⁶ County of Orange Resources and Development Management Department, Orange County General Plan, 2005.

⁷ *Ibid.*

oil extraction and refining, while most income in the County is provided by technical, aerospace, and information industries which are typically higher-paid white collar industries set in commercial office areas.

Institutional

The major military land uses in the County are the Seal Beach Naval Weapons Station and Los Alamitos Reserve Air Station. In addition, institutional land uses also include universities, such as UCI and California State University at Fullerton, John Wayne Airport, and three active regional landfills.

Open Space

The unincorporated territories of the County, consisting of approximately 321 square miles, are geographically diverse and spread throughout the County. The largest portion of unincorporated territory is mostly open space found in southeastern Orange County and includes the Cleveland National Forest, a number of planned communities, such as Coto de Caza, Las Flores, and Ladera Ranch, as well as large portions of undeveloped territory south of the Ortega Highway.⁸

Riverside County

Residential

In Riverside County, residential land uses are mainly located in the western valley portion of the county and makes up approximately 288 square miles of County land, of which 57 percent is located in unincorporated cities.⁹ Medium to high density residential developments can be found in northwestern Riverside County mainly in the two major Cities of Riverside and Corona. Farther inland, beginning in the Coachella Valley, the County is comprised almost entirely of low density or rural housing. However, as circulation patterns and transportation resources connecting Riverside County to Los Angeles County and Orange County, medium density housing for an increasingly commuter based population will be in higher demand.¹⁰

Commercial

Commercial land uses account for approximately 15,675 acres of county land, and commercial development is generally less vigorous and on a smaller scale than in Los Angeles County or Orange County.¹¹ Commercial office developments would typically be found in the downtown areas of major cities, such as the City of Riverside. Other commercial developments in the County are typically large regional retail and convenience shopping centers typically located in major cities or along major highways such as Interstate 215 (I-215) and Interstate 10 (I-10).

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ County of Riverside, Riverside General Plan EIR, 2009.

¹⁰ SCAG, Draft RTP Programmatic EIR, 2008.

¹¹ County of Riverside, Riverside General Plan EIR, 2009.

Industrial

A total of over 24,000 acres of the County are devoted to industrial uses, which may include heavy industry, warehousing, and mineral extraction. With the exception of land devoted to mineral extraction (89 percent of which is within unincorporated territories), the majority of industrial land is located within the cities of Riverside County. The major industries within the County are agricultural and mineral extraction industries, most of which are located in eastern Riverside County in the Coachella Valley and Salton Sea Basin. Recently, manufacturing industries, distribution centers, and warehouses have established businesses in Riverside County making it a major distribution center for goods in the region, as well as the state. Riverside County also houses a major wind energy generation site in the San Gorgonio Pass and the County should be poised for further development of wind, solar, and other green energies in the eastern portion of the County.

Institutional

Approximately 106 square miles of land are devoted to various public facilities (utilities, schools, government offices, police and fire facilities, correctional facilities, military installations, museums, convention centers, libraries, theater facilities, rehabilitation facilities, short-and long-term custodial facilities, cemeteries, etc.) through the County. Major military uses include the Naval Warfare Assessment Station in Corona and the Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range. Other major institutional land uses are Palm Springs International Airport, March Inland Port, and the University of California at Riverside.

Open Space

A vast amount of land (1,313,073 acres or 28 percent of the County total) consists of open space use and provides for recreation, agriculture, scientific opportunity, and wild land preservation. The majority of open space in the County is located in eastern portion of the county in the Coachella Valley Air Basin and the Mojave Desert Air Basin, which house mostly agricultural and mineral extraction operations usually administered by the Bureau of Land Management and the California Department of Conservation. The largest major open space use in the County is the Joshua Tree National Park, which is administered by the National Parks Service and provides a variety of recreation and wild land preservation functions. Other major open space uses include the Coachella Valley National Wildlife Refuge, the southern reaches of the San Bernardino National Forest, and numerous golf courses located throughout the Coachella Valley and southern Riverside County.

San Bernardino County

Residential

Similar to Riverside County, residential land use in San Bernardino County is mainly concentrated in the western valley and high-desert region; however, the unincorporated areas of the desert and mountain regions are populated with dispersed low-density rural

residences. The portion of San Bernardino County located within the district, also known as the Valley Region, is perhaps the most densely populated portion of the County as the two largest cities in the County, San Bernardino and Ontario, are both located in this region. Almost half of the 51,766 acres of unincorporated County land in the Valley Region is existing single and multifamily residential uses, occupying 24,236 acres.¹² Most of the residential uses in the Valley Region are medium to low density uses mostly located in the major cities of the region.

Commercial

Commercial uses occupy almost 2,155 acres of the Valley Region.¹³ The Valley Region can be characterized as the center for Commerce in the County while the Desert Region assumes the role of industrial leader. Like other regions in the district, commercial land uses in San Bernardino County portion of the district tend to be retail and convenience shopping uses with some commercial office buildings located in downtown areas. Commercial uses follow similar land use patterns, usually located along major transportation corridors such as Interstate 15 (I-15), I-215, and State Route 60 (SR-60).

Industrial

The Valley Region has nearly 5,155 acres of industrial uses.¹⁴ While most of San Bernardino County is geared toward agricultural and mineral extraction industries, the Valley Region is geared toward supporting the Los Angeles County and Orange County economies. Like Riverside County, western San Bernardino County has become a major distribution point for the region with many manufacturing and warehouse facilities being built throughout the County. Adding to the goods coming by highway and rail through San Bernardino County are goods coming to the county by air through several airports that cater to air cargo, primarily Ontario International Airport.

Institutional

Institutional land uses in the Valley Region account for 2,875 acres of the region and are limited when compared to the rest of the County, which houses numerous military facilities in its Desert Region.¹⁵ Accordingly, the Valley Region does include the San Bernardino International Airport and the Ontario International Airport, as well as California State University at San Bernardino.

Open Space

While San Bernardino County has the largest amount of open space and mineral resource conservation areas, the Valley Region contains very few of these land uses. The single major open space land use in the San Bernardino County portion of the district is the San Bernardino National Forest, which forms the northern and eastern boundaries of the Valley Region.

¹² County of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County General Plan, Final EIR, 2007.

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

REGULATORY SETTING

Federal Agencies

United States Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

The BLM manages much of the undeveloped or unused land in the region, primarily in the eastern portion of the region. The California Desert Conservation Area Plan is used to manage BLM controlled areas. The BLM also implements biological resource management policies through its designation of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern.

National Park Service (NPS)

The NPS manages national parks and wilderness areas. One national park and one wilderness area are located in the district: Joshua Tree National Park and the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

The USFWS administers the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) and designates critical habitat for endangered species. The USFWS manages the National Wildlife Refuges in the district such as the Seal Beach National Wildlife Refuge and the Coachella Valley National Wildlife Refuge.

United States Forest Service (USFS)

The USFS manages approximately 2.3 million acres of national forests in the district. The three national forests in the region are the Angeles National Forest, San Bernardino National Forest, and the Cleveland National Forest.

United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE)

Among its responsibilities, the USACOE administers Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), which governs specified activities in waters of the United States, including wetlands. In this role, the USACOE requires that a permit be obtained if a project would place structures, including dredged or filled materials, within navigable waters or wetlands, or result in alteration of such areas.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

The NRCS maps soils and farmland uses to provide comprehensive information necessary for understanding, managing, conserving and sustaining the nation's limited soil resources. The NRCS manages the Farmland Protection Program, which provides funds to help purchase development rights to keep productive farmland in agricultural uses.

State Agencies

California Department of Conservation

In 1982, the State of California created the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program within the California Department of Conservation to carry on the mapping activity from the NRCS on a continuing basis. The California Department of Conservation administers the California Land Conservation Act of 1965, also known as the Williamson Act, for the conservation of farmland and other resource-oriented laws.

California Coastal Commission

The California Coastal Commission plans for and regulates development in the coastal zone consistent with the policies of the California Coastal Act. The Commission also administers the federal Coastal Zone Management Act in California. As part of the Coastal Act, cities and counties are required to prepare a local coastal program (LCP) for the portion of its jurisdiction within the coastal zone. With an approved LCP, cities and counties control coastal development that accords with the local coastal plan. If no local coastal plan has been approved, the Coastal Commission controls coastal development.

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)

The Caltrans jurisdiction includes rights-of-way of state and interstate routes within California. Any work within the right-of-way of a federal or state transportation corridor is subject to Caltrans regulations governing allowable actions and modifications to the right-of-way. Caltrans includes the Division of Aeronautics, which is responsible for airport permitting and establishing a county Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) for each county with one or more public airports. ALUCs are responsible for the preparation of land use plans for areas near aviation facilities.

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF)

The CDF reviews and approves plans for timber harvesting on private lands. In addition, through its responsibility for fighting wildland fires, the CDF plays a role in planning development in forested areas.

California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR)

The CDPR manages and provides sites for a variety of recreational and outdoor activities. The CDPR is a trustee agency that owns and operates all state parks and participates in land use planning that affects state parkland.

California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG)

The land use mandate of the CDFG is to protect rare, threatened, and endangered species by managing habitat in legally designated ecological reserves or wildlife areas. CDFG reserves located in the district include the Bolsa Chica Ecological Reserve (Orange County), among others.

Regional and Local

Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG)

As related to land use, SCAG is authorized to undertake intergovernmental review for federal assistance and direct federal development pursuant to Presidential Executive Order 12,372. Pursuant to CEQA (Public Resource Code Sections 21083 and 21087 and CEQA Guidelines Sections (15206 and 15125(b)), SCAG reviews projects of regional significance for consistency with regional plans. SCAG is also responsible for preparation of the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA), pursuant to California Government Code Section 65584(a). SCAG's RHNA provides a tool for providing local affordable housing development strategies.

SCAG's current *Regional Comprehensive Plan and Guide (RCPG) 1996* is intended to provide a permissive framework for decision making by local governments regarding growth and development. The RCPG proposes strategies for local governments to use on a voluntary basis to reconcile local needs with state and federal planning requirements.

Local Agency Formation Commissions

The Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) is the agency in each county that has the responsibility to create orderly local government boundaries, with the goal of encouraging "planned, well-ordered, efficient urban development patterns," the preservation of open-space lands, and the discouragement of urban sprawl. While LAFCOs have no direct land use authority, their actions determine which local government will be responsible for planning new areas. LAFCOs address a wide range of boundary actions, including creation of spheres of influence for cities, adjustments to boundaries of special districts, annexations, incorporations, detachments of areas from cities, and dissolution of cities.

General Plans

The most comprehensive land use planning for the district is provided by city and county general plans, which local governments are required by state law to prepare as a guide for future development. General plans contain goals and policies concerning topics that are mandated by state law or which the jurisdiction has chosen to include. Required topics are land use, circulation, housing, conservation, open space, noise, and safety. Other topics that local governments frequently choose to address include public facilities, parks and recreation, community design, sustainability and growth management, among others. These plans provide general definitions and implementation methods for each land use designation in the district. City and county general plans must be consistent with each other. County general plans must cover areas not included by city general plans (i.e., unincorporated areas).

Specific and Master Plans

A city or county may also provide land use planning by developing community or specific plans for smaller, more specific areas within their jurisdiction. These more

localized plans provide for focused guidance for developing a specific area, with development standards tailored to the area, as well as systematic implementation of the general plan.

Zoning and Land Use Permits

City and county zoning codes are the set of detailed requirements that implement the general plan policies at the level of the individual parcel. The zoning code presents standards for different uses and identifies which uses are allowed in the various zoning districts of the jurisdiction. Since 1971, state law has required the city or county zoning code to be consistent with the jurisdiction's general plan. Cities and counties typically implement their zoning codes through highly individualized land use ordinances that differ from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

SUBCHAPTER 3.11

EXISTING SETTING - MINERAL RESOURCES

Introduction

Environmental Setting

Regulatory Setting

INTRODUCTION

The existing setting includes mineral resources, including known or locally-important mineral resources.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Mineral resource extraction occurs in various portions of California but is generally limited to non-urban areas. Each county's general plan is required to identify significant mineral resource areas and apply appropriate land use designations to ensure their future availability. Most of the comprehensive mineral resource mapping in California has been completed for urban areas, where there is a high probability that converted land uses would be incompatible with mining. Gold, sand, and gravel are the primary mineral resources still extracted throughout the SCAG region.¹ The SCAQMD region, which includes portions of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino counties, comprises a portion of the larger SCAG region; therefore, the following discussion focuses on these counties.

The Surface Mining Reclamation Area Act (SMARA) mandates the classification of valuable lands in order to protect mineral resources within the State of California subject to urban expansion or other irreversible actions. SMARA also allows the state to designate lands containing mineral deposits of regional or statewide significance. SMARA addresses the need for a continuing supply of mineral resources and to prevent or minimize the negative impacts of surface mining to public health, property and the environment. The Act applies to anyone, including government agencies, engaged in surface mining operations in California, including federally managed lands that disturb more than one acre or remove more than 1,000 cubic yards of material cumulatively from one site. This includes, but is not limited to, prospecting and exploratory activities, dredging and quarrying, streambed skimming, borrow pitting, and the stockpiling of mined materials.

Mineral Resource Zones

The California Department of Conservation's Division of Mines and Geology Mineral Land Classification Project provides mineral resource maps, which are used in land use planning and mineral conservation. The Division of Mines and Geology identifies lands with the potential for mineral resource recovery and identifies new mineral resource areas to help ensure their preservation. The programs produce maps of Mineral Resource Zones (MRZ) that designate known or suspected economic mineral deposits.

The classifications used by the state to define MRZs are as follows:

- **MRZ-1:** Areas where the available geologic information indicates no significant mineral deposits or a minimal likelihood of significant mineral deposits.

¹ Southern California Association of Governments, Draft 2008 RTP PEIR, January 2008.

- **MRZ-2a:** Areas where the available geologic information indicates that there are significant mineral deposits.
- **MRZ-2b:** Areas where the available geologic information indicates that there is a likelihood of significant mineral deposits.
- **MRZ-3a:** Areas where the available geologic information indicates that mineral deposits are likely to exist; however, the significance of the deposit is undetermined.
- **MRZ-4:** Areas where there is not enough information available to determine the presence or absence of mineral deposits.

Los Angeles County

According to the County of Los Angeles General Plan, the majority of southern California's on-shore oil deposits are located in Los Angeles County. Additionally, the greater Los Angeles area is considered the nation's leading producer of sand and gravel for its geographic size. Los Angeles County has several deposits of sand and gravel which are located close to the market and available at low costs. Uses of these products include the following:

- Portland cement concrete aggregate;
- Asphaltic concrete aggregate;
- Base and sub-base aggregate; and
- Clean fill.²

Major sand and gravel extraction sites are found in the alluvial fans of the Big Tujunga Wash in the San Fernando Valley and in the San Gabriel River (Irwindale and adjacent areas.) Other sites are in the Santa Clara River and Little Rock and Big Rock washes in northern portions of the County.³

Orange County

In 1982, the State Mining and Geology Board adopted the Classification Report for Orange County. The designation of mineral lands of regional significance occurred in April 1983. Since that time, some of the aggregate resources have become unavailable due to urban development. Approximately 20 percent of the identified aggregate

² County of Los Angeles, *County of Los Angeles General Plan Conservation and Open Space Element*, http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_web80-conservation-and-open-space.pdf, accessed August 9, 2009.

³ *Ibid.*

resources in designated areas have undergone land use changes that preclude mining. Most of the areas urbanized were developed for housing or industrial parks.⁴

Significant sand and gravel resources located in Orange County are located in portions of the Santa Ana River, Santiago Creek, San Juan Creek, Arroyo Trabuco, including a few other areas. Table 3.11-1 shows the aggregate resources of the Orange County region.⁵

TABLE 3.11-1
Aggregate Resources of the Orange County Region

Resource Area	Million Short Tons
Santa Ana River	42
Lower Santiago Creek	187
Upper Santiago Creek	26
San Juan Creek	120
Arroyo Trabuco	78
TOTAL	453

Source: County of Riverside General Plan,
<http://www.rctlma.org/genplan/content/gp/chapter05.html> Accessed August 9, 2009

Aggregate resources in Orange County include reserves, as well as potentially usable aggregate materials that may be mined in the future, but for which no permits allowing mining have been granted on for which marketability has not been established.⁶

Riverside County

Mineral deposits in Riverside County are important to many industries, including construction, transportation and chemical processing. The value of mineral deposits within Riverside County is enhanced by their close proximity to urban areas. However, these mineral deposits are endangered by the same urbanization that enhances their value.⁷

According to the County of Riverside General Plan Mineral Resources Map, a large portion of the eastern portion of the County is designated MRZ-4. Additionally, there is a large portion of County land that is designated unstudied. The western portion of the County is largely designated MRZ-3, while there are pockets of smaller areas designated

⁴ County of Orange, Resources and Development Management Department, *County of Orange General Plan Resources Element*, http://www.ocplanning.net/docs/GeneralPlan2005/Chapter_VI_Resources.pdf, accessed August 9, 2009.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency, *County of Riverside General Plan*, <http://www.rctlma.org/genplan/content/gp/chapter05.html>, accessed August 9, 2009.

⁷ *Ibid.*

MRZ-2. A tiny area located in the southwestern portion of the County is a State-Designated Aggregate Resource Area.⁸

San Bernardino County

According to the San Bernardino County General Plan Final EIR, mineral resources are an integral part of development and the economic well being of the County. The conservation, extraction and processing of those mineral resources is essential to meeting the needs of society. In San Bernardino County, minerals are a foremost natural resource, with the Desert Planning Area accounting for over 90 percent of all County mining activities. There are 92 mines within the County. There are several large calcium carbonate mining operations in San Bernardino County. The County is home to the largest cement producer in the state. It also has the largest rare earth mine in North America. Extensive aggregate mining is also a major component of the mining industry within the County.

San Bernardino County requires mining operations to have approved Mining/Reclamation Plans in compliance with the applicable sections of the Public Resources Code; SMARA; the State Administrative Code, Natural Resources, Mining and Geology; State Mining and Geology Board; and the San Bernardino County General Plan and Development Code prior to the start of mining operations. Before a mining project is approved, a reclamation plan must be prepared and approved by the County. The plan must include the following information:

- Maximum anticipated depth of extraction;
- A description of the reclamation land use;
- A description of the manner in which affected streambed channels and stream banks will be rehabilitated to a condition minimizing erosion;
- Final slope stability;
- Removal of improvements and actions to reduce compaction of areas sited for roads, buildings, or other improvements; and
- Revegetation methods to reestablish wildlife habitat and provide long-term soil stabilization.

The plan also includes performance standards for:

- Revegetation;
- Drainages and erosion control;
- Reclamation of prime agricultural land and other agricultural land;
- Stream protection, including protection of surface water and groundwater;
- Topsoil salvage; and
- Slope stability.

⁸ *Ibid.*

REGULATORY SETTING

State

Surface Mining Area Reclamation Act (SMARA)

In 1975, SMARA was enacted by the California Legislature to address the need for a continuing supply of mineral resources, and to prevent or minimize the negative impacts of surface mining to public health, property and the environment. SMARA mandates the California Geological Survey (CGS) to provide objective economic-geologic expertise to assist in the protection and development of mineral resources through the land-use planning process. The primary products are mineral land classification maps and reports for urban and non-urban areas of the state. Local agencies are required to use the classification information when developing land-use plans and when making land-use decisions.⁹

Counties and Cities

The geographic area encompassed by the district includes numerous cities and unincorporated communities in the counties of Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, and Riverside. Each of these counties and incorporated cities has prepared a general plan, which is the primary document that establishes local land use policies and goals. Many of these general plans also establish local policies related to mineral resources extraction within their communities or sub-planning areas. Below are applicable goals and policies from each of the four counties:

Los Angeles County

The Conservation and Open Space Element¹⁰ of the Los Angeles County General Plan contains several objectives related to conservation. To fulfill the objective to protect mineral resources, the following policy was established:

- Protect and conserve existing mineral resources, evaluate the extent and value of additional deposits, and require future reclamation of depleted sites.

Orange County

The Orange County General Plan includes the goal to promote the wise management of agricultural and mineral resources in order to protect these resources for existing and future needs. To fulfill that goal, the following policies have been created:

⁹ Southern California Association of Governments, *Draft 2008 RTP PEIR*, January 2008.

¹⁰ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning, Conservation and Open Space Element, Los Angeles County General Plan, http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_web80-conservation-and-open-space.pdf. (page 25.), accessed August 16, 2009.

- To ensure the efficient use of all mineral lands consistent with sound resource management practices.
- To ensure opportunities for the extraction of minerals in the County and to protect the environment during and after these minerals are being extracted.

Riverside County

The Riverside County General Plan includes the following policies related to mineral resources:

- Require that the operation and reclamation of surface mines be consistent with the State Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) and County Development Code provisions.
- Restrict incompatible land uses within the impact area of existing or potential surface mining areas.
- Restrict land uses incompatible with mineral resource recovery within areas designated Open Space-Mineral Resources.
- Impose conditions as necessary on mining operations to minimize or eliminate the potential adverse impact of mining operations on surrounding properties, and environmental resources.
- Require that new non-mining land uses adjacent to existing mining operations be designed to provide a buffer between the new development and the mining operations. The buffer distance shall be based on an evaluation of noise, aesthetics, drainage, operating conditions, biological resources, topography, lighting, traffic, operating hours, and air quality.

San Bernardino County

The County of San Bernardino General Plan includes the goal to protect the current and future extraction of mineral resources that are important to the County's economy while minimizing impacts of this use on the public and the environment. To fulfill that goal, the following policies have been created:

- In areas containing valuable mineral resources, establish and implement conditions, criteria, and standards that are designed to protect the access to, and economic use of, these resources, provided that the mineral extraction does not result in significant adverse environmental effects and that open space uses have been considered for the area once mining operations cease.
- Implement the following state Mineral Resource Zone (MRZ) designations to establish a system that identifies mineral potential and economically viable reserves:

- ✓ Zone 1: Adequate information indicates that no significant mineral deposits are present, or where it is judged that little likelihood exists for their presence. This designation will be applied where well-developed lines of reasoning, based upon economic geologic principles and adequate data, demonstrate that the likelihood for occurrence of significant mineral deposits is nil or slight.
 - ✓ Zone 2: Adequate information indicates that significant mineral deposits are present or where it is judged that a high likelihood for their presence exists. This designation will be applied to known mineral deposits or where well developed lines of reasoning, based upon economic geologic principles and adequate data, demonstrate that the likelihood for occurrence of significant mineral deposits is high.
 - ✓ Zone 3: Contains deposits whose significance cannot be evaluated from available data.
 - ✓ Zone 4: Available information is inadequate for assignment to any other MRZ zone.
- Other MRZ designations include the following, respectively, a scientific resource zone (SZ) and identified resource areas (IRA):
 - ✓ Areas containing unique or rare occurrences of rocks, minerals, or fossils that are of outstanding scientific significance will be classified in this zone.
 - ✓ San Bernardino County or State Division of Mines and Geology Identified Resource Areas where adequate production and information indicates that significant minerals are present.
 - Mining operators/owners will provide buffers between mineral resources (including access routes) and abutting incompatible land uses. New mineral and non-mineral development in these zones will be designed and reviewed according to the compatibility criteria specified in this policy.
 - Review land development and mining proposals near potentially incompatible land uses with the goal of achieving land use compatibility between potentially incompatible uses.
 - Protect existing mining access routes by giving them priority over proposed alterations to the land, or by accommodating the mining operations with as good or better alternate access, provided the alternate access does not adversely impact proposed open space areas or trail alignment.
 - Provide for the monitoring of mining operations for compliance with the established operating guidelines, conditions of approval and the reclamation plan.

SUBCHAPTER 3.12

EXISTING SETTING - NOISE

Introduction

Environmental Setting

Regulatory Setting

INTRODUCTION

The environmental setting section describes the noise, and noise sources in the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) region.¹ The SCAQMD is encompassed within the SCAG region and includes Orange County and portions of Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Noise Descriptors

Sound waves, traveling outward from a source, exert a sound pressure level (commonly called “sound level”), measured in decibels (dB). “Noise” is often defined as unwanted sound, and environmental noise is usually measured in “A-weighted” decibels, which is a decibel corrected for the variation in frequency response of the typical human ear at commonly-encountered noise levels. All noise levels discussed herein reflect A-weighted decibels. In general, people can perceive a 2- to 3-dB difference in noise levels; a difference of 10 dB is perceived as a doubling of loudness.

Environmental noise levels typically fluctuate across time of day; different types of noise descriptors are used to account for this variability, and different types of descriptors have been developed to differentiate between cumulative noise over a given period and single noise events. Cumulative noise descriptors include the energy-equivalent noise level (L_{eq}), Day-Night Average Noise Level (DNL), and Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL). The L_{eq} is the actual time-averaged, equivalent steady-state sound level, which, in a stated period, contains the same acoustic energy as the time-varying sound level during the same period. DNL and CNEL values result from the averaging of L_{eq} values (based on A-weighted decibels) over a 24-hour period, with weighting factors applied to different periods of the day and night to account for their perceived relative annoyance. For DNL, noise that occurs during the nighttime period (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.) is “penalized” by 10 dB. CNEL is similar to DNL, except that it also includes a “penalty” of approximately 5 dB for noise that occurs during the evening period (7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.). Cumulative noise descriptors, DNL and CNEL, are well correlated with public annoyance due to transportation noise sources. Table 3.12-1 shows the compatibility between various land uses and CNEL.

Individual noise events, such as train pass-bys or aircraft overflights, are further described using single-event and cumulative noise descriptors. For single events, the maximum measured noise level (L_{max}) is often cited, as is the Sound Exposure Level (SEL). The SEL is the energy-based sum of a noise event of given duration that has been

¹ Draft 2008 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR). Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). January 2008.

“squeezed” into a reference duration of one second and is typically a value that is 5 to 10 dB higher than the L_{\max} .

Vibration Measuring and Reporting

Vibration is an oscillatory motion through a solid medium in which the motion’s amplitude can be described in terms of displacement, velocity, or acceleration. Vibration can be a serious concern, causing buildings to shake and rumbling sounds to be heard. In contrast to noise, vibration is not a common environmental problem. It is unusual for vibration from sources such as buses and trucks to be perceptible, even in locations close to major roads. Some common sources of vibration are trains, buses on rough roads, and construction activities, such as blasting, pile driving, and heavy earth-moving equipment. Several different methods are used to quantify vibration. The peak particle velocity (PPV) is defined as the maximum instantaneous peak of the vibration signal. The PPV is most frequently used to describe vibration impacts to buildings. The root mean square (RMS) amplitude is most frequently used to describe the effect of vibration on the human body. The RMS amplitude is defined as the average of the squared amplitude of the signal. The decibel notation, VdB, is commonly used to measure RMS. The decibel notation acts to compress the range of numbers required to describe vibration.²

High levels of vibration may cause physical personal injury or damage to buildings. However, groundborne vibration levels rarely affect human health. Instead, most people consider groundborne vibration to be an annoyance that may affect concentration or disturb sleep. In addition, high levels of groundborne vibration may damage fragile buildings or interfere with equipment that is highly sensitive to groundborne vibration (e.g., electron microscopes). To counter the effects of groundborne vibration, the Federal Railway Administration (FRA) and the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) have published guidance relative to vibration impacts. According to FRA, fragile buildings can be exposed to groundborne vibration levels of 0.5 PPV without experiencing structural damage.³ The FTA has identified the human annoyance response to vibration levels as 80 VdB.⁴

² Federal Transit Administration, *Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment*, April 1995.

³ Federal Railway Administration, *High-Speed Ground Transportation Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment*, December 1998.

⁴ Federal Transit Administration, *Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment*, April 1995.

**TABLE 3.12-1
Noise Land Use Compatibility Matrix**

Land Use	Annual Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) in Decibels				
	55	60	65	70	75
Outdoor Amphitheatres					
Nature preserves, wildlife preserves, livestock farming; neighborhood and playgrounds					
Schools, preschools, libraries		45			
Residential- single family and multiple family, mobile homes, residential hotels, retirement homes, intermediate care facilities, hospitals, nursing homes		45			
Hotels and motels, other transient lodging; auditoriums, concert halls, indoor arenas, churches		45	45		
Office buildings- business, educational, professional and personal services; R&D offices and laboratories			50		
Riding stables, water recreation facilities, regional parks and athletic fields, cemeteries; outdoor spectator sports, golf courses					
Commercial- retail; shopping centers, restaurants, movie theatres			50	50	
Commercial- wholesale; industrial; manufacturing					
Agriculture (except residences and livestock), extractive industry, fishing, utilities, and public R-O-W					

	<p>Compatible: The outdoor community noise equivalent level is sufficiently attenuated by conventional construction that the indoor noise level is acceptable, and both indoor and outdoor activities associated with the land use may be carried out.</p>
45	<p>Conditionally Compatible: The outdoor community noise equivalent level will be attenuated to the indoor level shown, and the outdoor noise level is acceptable for associated outdoor activities.</p>
	<p>Incompatible: The community noise equivalent level is severe. Although extensive mitigation techniques could make the indoor environment acceptable for performance of activities the outdoor environment would be intolerable for outdoor activities associated with the land use.</p>

Source: Southern California Association of Governments, Draft 2008 RTP PEIR, January 2008, p. 3.9-2

In contrast to noise, groundborne vibration is not a phenomenon that most people experience every day. The background vibration velocity level in residential areas is usually 50 VdB or lower, well below the threshold of perception for humans, which is around 65 VdB. Most perceptible indoor vibration is caused by sources within buildings, such as operation of mechanical equipment, movement of people, or slamming of doors. Typical outdoor sources of perceptible groundborne vibration are construction equipment, steel-wheeled trains, and traffic on rough roads. If the roadway is smooth, the vibration from traffic is rarely perceptible.

Sensitive Receptors

Some land uses are considered more sensitive to ambient noise levels than others due to the amount of noise exposure (in terms of both exposure time and “insulation” from noise) and the types of activities typically involved. Residences, motels and hotels, schools, libraries, churches, hospitals, nursing homes, auditoriums, natural areas, parks and outdoor recreation areas are generally more sensitive to noise than are commercial and industrial land uses. Consequently, the noise standards for sensitive land uses are more stringent than those for less sensitive uses, such as commercial and industrial.

To protect various human activities and sensitive land uses (e.g., residences, schools, and hospitals) lower noise levels are needed. A noise level of 55 to 60 dB DNL outdoors is the upper limit for intelligible speech communication inside a typical home. In addition, social surveys and case studies have shown that complaints and community annoyance in residential areas begin to occur at 55 dB DNL. Sporadic complaints associated with the 55 to 60 dB DNL range give way to widespread complaints and individual threats of legal action within the 60 to 70 dB DNL range. At 70 dB DNL and above, residential community reaction typically involves threats of legal action and strong appeals to local officials to stop the noise.

Noise Sources

Many principal noise generators within the district are associated with transportation (e.g., airports, freeways, arterial roadways, seaports, and railroads). Additional noise generators include stationary sources, such as industrial manufacturing plants and construction sites. Local collector streets are not considered to be a significant source of noise since traffic volume and speed are generally much lower than for freeways and arterial roadways. Generally, transportation-related noise sources characterize the ambient noise environment of an area.

Airports

The SCAG region contains six established airports, including Los Angeles International (LAX), Bob Hope (formerly Burbank), John Wayne, Long Beach, Ontario, and Palm Springs. There are also four new and emerging airports in the Inland Empire and North Los Angeles County. These include San Bernardino International Airport (formerly Norton Air Force Base [AFB]), March Inland Port (joint use with March Air Reserve

Base), Southern California Logistics Airport (formerly George AFB), and Palmdale Airport (joint use with Air Force Plant 42).

Freeways and Arterial Roadways

The SCAG region has over 20,717 centerline (route) miles and over 64,771 lane-miles of roadways, including one of the most extensive High-Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) lane systems in the country.⁵ Additionally, the SCAG region has a growing network of tolled lanes and High-Occupancy Toll (HOT) lanes. Regionally significant arterials provide access to the freeway system and often serve as parallel alternate routes; in some cases, they are the only major system of transportation available to travelers.

The extent to which traffic noise levels affect sensitive land uses depends upon a number of factors. These include whether the roadway itself is elevated above grade or depressed below grade, whether there are intervening structures or terrain between the roadway and the sensitive uses, and the distance between the roadway and such uses. For example, measurements show that depressing a freeway by approximately 12 feet yields a reduction in traffic noise relative to an at-grade freeway of 7 to 10 dB at all distances from the freeway. Traffic noise from an elevated freeway is typically 2 to 10 dB less than the noise from an equivalent at-grade facility within 300 feet of the freeway, but beyond 300 feet, the noise radiated by an elevated and at-grade freeway (assuming equal traffic volumes, fleet mix, and vehicle speed) is the same.⁶

Additionally, the SCAG region has an enormous number of arterial roadways. Typical arterial roadways have one or two lanes of traffic in each direction, with some containing as many as four lanes in each direction. Noise from these sources can be a significant environmental concern where buffers (e.g., buildings, landscaping, etc.) are inadequate or where the distance from centerline to sensitive uses is relatively small. Given typical daily traffic volumes of 10,000 to 40,000 vehicle trips, noise levels along arterial roadways typically range from 65 to 70 dB DNL at a distance of 50 feet from the roadway centerlines.

Railroad Operations

Railroad operations generate high, relatively brief, intermittent noise events. These noise events are an environmental concern for sensitive uses located along rail lines and in the vicinities of switching yards. Locomotive engines and the interaction of steel wheels and rails primarily generate rail noise. The latter source creates three types of noise: 1) rolling noise due to continuous rolling contact, 2) impact noise when a wheel encounters a rail joint, turnout or crossover, and 3) squeal generated by friction on tight curves. For very high speed rail vehicles, air turbulence can be a significant source of noise as well. In addition, use of air horns and crossing bell gates contribute to noise levels in the vicinity of grade crossings.⁷

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 3.9-4.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 3.9-5.

Freight Trains

Noise levels generated by freight train pass-by events reflect locomotive engine noise and rail car wheel rail interaction. The former depends upon track grade conditions (i.e., uphill versus downhill) and is largely independent of speed, whereas the latter is highly speed dependent, increasing approximately 6 dB for each doubling of train velocity.⁸ In addition to noise, freight trains also generate substantial amounts of ground-borne noise and vibration in the vicinity of the tracks. Ground-borne noise and vibration is a function of both the quality of the track and the operating speed of the vehicles.

The SCAG region has an extensive network of railroad lines belonging primarily to two major railroads: Union Pacific Railroad (Union Pacific) and Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway (BNSF). SCAG's Inland Empire Railroad Main Line Study suggest that the number of freight trains on most BNSF and UP lines will more than double between 2000 and 2025 in response to a tripling of container volume at the San Pedro Bay Ports. A rail line supporting 40 freight trains per day generates approximately 75 dB DNL at 200 feet from the tracks. BNSF rail lines extend south from switching yards in eastern Los Angeles to the Los Angeles and Long Beach ports complex and east to Arizona and points beyond via San Bernardino County. BNSF generates approximately 75 dB DNL at a distance of 200 feet from the tracks.⁹

Commuter and Inter-City Passenger Trains

In general, the noise generated by commuter rail facilities (powered by either diesel or electric locomotives) is from the locomotives themselves. In the district, there are two commuter and inter-city passenger train operators: AMTRAK and the Southern California Regional Rail Authority/Metrolink. AMTRAK operates trains with destinations in Seattle, Chicago, Orlando, San Diego, and San Luis Obispo. A typical AMTRAK pass-by event generates 107 dB SEL at 50 feet¹⁰; two such events during the daytime or evening periods generate approximately 61 dB DNL at 50 feet and approximately 52 dB DNL at 200 feet. Nine such events generate approximately 67 dB DNL at 50 feet and 58 dB DNL at 200 feet.

The Southern California Regional Rail Authority operates the Metrolink commuter rail system. This system currently includes seven rail lines, with destinations in Ventura, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange, and San Diego Counties. Noise levels generated by Metrolink are similar to those associated with AMTRAK.

Steel Wheel Urban Rail Transit

Heavy rail is generally defined as electrified rapid transit trains with dedicated guideway, and light rail as electrified transit trains that do not require dedicated guideway. In general, noise increases with speed and train length. Sensitivity to rail noise generally

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 3.9-6.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

arises when there is less than 50 feet between the rail and sensitive receptors. A significant percentage of complaints about noise can be attributed to the proximity of switches, rough or corrugated track, or wheel flats. Within the district, the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transit Authority (Metro) provides urban rail transit service on four lines within Los Angeles County. The Blue Line extends from Long Beach to the 7th Street Metro Center in downtown Los Angeles. The Red Line connects Union Station with North Hollywood via the Metro Center, the Gold Line connects Union Station with Pasadena, and the Green Line extends from Redondo Beach to Norwalk. Other Metro operated urban transit systems include the Orange Line which connects with the northern terminus of the Red Line in North Hollywood and serves much of the northwestern portion of Los Angeles County, and the Eastside Gold Line Extension, which provides rail transit service to East Los Angeles.

Port Operations

The Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles are major regional economic development centers. These ports currently handle approximately 40 percent of the volume imported into the country and approximately 24 percent of the nation's exports. Noise is generated from four sources: ships using the port facilities, equipment associated with cargo activity within the port, and truck and rail traffic moving cargo to and from the ports. All sources affect the ambient noise levels in the port areas. Residential areas in San Pedro (City of Los Angeles) and West Long Beach are affected most by truck and rail traffic related to the ports.

The Alameda Corridor provides a substantial long-term reduction in noise and vibration associated with rail operations in the vicinities of the Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles. The Alameda Corridor consolidates the operations of UP and BNSF on 90 miles of existing branch line tracks into one 20-mile corridor along Alameda Street. This corridor provides a direct connection between the ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles and the UP and BSNF switching yards in eastern Los Angeles. The Alameda Corridor includes four overpasses and three underpasses at intersections south of State Route 91 (SR-91) that allow vehicles to pass above the trains. North of SR-91, trains pass through a 10-mile, 33-foot-deep trench. The construction of tracks in a below-grade trench, track construction on new base materials, and the use of continuous welded track reduce noise impacts on adjacent uses from freight trains associated with the ports. Also, the Alameda Corridor includes sound walls in certain locations to mitigate vehicle noise along Alameda Street in residential neighborhoods and other sensitive areas.

Industrial, Manufacturing, and Construction

Noise from industrial complexes, manufacturing plants, and construction sites are characterized as stationary, or point, sources of noise even though they may include mobile sources, such as forklifts and graders. Local governments typically regulate noise from industrial, manufacturing, and construction equipment and activities through enforcement of noise ordinance standards, implementation of general plan policies, and imposition of conditions of approval for building or grading permits.

Industrial complexes and manufacturing plants are generally located away from sensitive land uses, and, as such, noise generated from these sources generally has less effect on the local community. In contrast to industrial and manufacturing plants, construction sites are located throughout the region and are often located within, or adjacent to, residential districts. In general, construction activities generate high noise levels intermittently on and adjacent to the construction sites, and the related noise impacts are short-term in nature. The dominant source of noise from most construction equipment is the engine, usually a diesel engine, with inadequate muffling. However, in a few cases, such as impact pile driving or pavement breaking, noise generated by the process dominates. Construction equipment can be considered to operate in two modes, stationary and mobile. Stationary equipment operates in one location for one or more days at a time, with either a fixed-power operation (pumps, generators, compressors) or a variable noise operation (pile drivers, pavement breakers). Mobile equipment moves around the construction site with power applied in cyclic fashion (bulldozers, loaders), or movement to and from the site (trucks).¹¹

Construction-related noise levels generally fluctuate depending on the construction phase, equipment type and duration of use, distance between noise source and receptor, and presence or absence of barriers between noise source and receptor. Noise levels decrease by approximately 6 dB with each doubling of distance from the construction site (e.g., noise levels from excavation might be approximately 83 dB at 100 feet from the site, and about 77 dB at 200 feet from the site). Interior noise levels from construction are approximately 10 dB (open windows) to 20 dB (closed windows) less than exterior noise levels due to the attenuation provided by building facades.¹²

Existing Vibration Sources

Similar to the environmental setting for noise, the vibration environment is typically dominated by traffic from nearby roadways and activity on construction sites. Heavy trucks can generate groundborne vibrations that vary depending on vehicle type, weight, and pavement conditions. Heavy trucks typically operate on major streets. Nonetheless, vibration levels adjacent to roadways are typically not perceptible.

REGULATORY SETTING

The federal government sets noise standards for transportation-related noise sources that are closely linked to interstate commerce, such as aircraft, locomotives, and trucks, and, for those noise sources, the state government is preempted from establishing more stringent standards. The state government sets noise standards for those transportation noise sources that are not preempted from regulation, such as automobiles, light trucks, and motorcycles. Noise sources associated with industrial, commercial, and construction activities are generally subject to local control through noise ordinances and general plan policies.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 3.9-8.

¹² *Ibid.*

Federal Agencies and Regulations

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)

Federal regulations for railroad noise are contained in 40 CFR, Part 201 and 49 CFR, Part 210. The regulations set noise limits for locomotives and are implemented through regulatory controls on locomotive manufacturers.

Federal regulations also establish noise limits for medium and heavy trucks (more than 4.5 tons, gross vehicle weight rating) under 40 CFR, Part 205, Subpart B. The federal truck pass-by noise standard is 80 dB at 15 meters from the vehicle pathway centerline. These controls are implemented through regulatory controls on truck manufacturers. The FHWA regulations for noise abatement must be considered for federal or federally-funded projects involving the construction of a new highway or significant modification of an existing freeway when the project would result in a substantial noise increase or when the predicted noise levels approach or exceed the “Noise Abatement Criteria.”

Under the regulations, a “substantial increase” is defined as an increase in L_{eq} of 12 dB during the peak hour of traffic noise. For sensitive uses, such as residences, schools, churches, parks, and playgrounds, the Noise Abatement Criteria for interior and exterior spaces is L_{eq} 57 and 66 dB, respectively, during the peak hour of traffic noise.

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

Aircraft operated in the U.S. are subject to certain federal requirements regarding noise emissions levels. These requirements are set forth in Title 14 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (14 CFR), Part 36. Part 36 establishes maximum acceptable noise levels for specific aircraft types, taking into account the model year, aircraft weight, and number of engines. Pursuant to the federal Airport Noise and Capacity Act of 1990, the FAA established a schedule for complete transition to Part 36 “Stage 3” standards by year 2000. This transition schedule applies to jet aircraft with a maximum takeoff weight in excess of 75,000 pounds and, thus, applies to passenger and cargo airlines but not to operators of business jets or other general aviation aircraft.

Federal Vibration Policies

The FRA and FTA have published guidance relative to vibration impacts. According to the FRA, fragile buildings can be exposed to groundborne vibration levels of 0.5 PPV without experiencing structural damage. The FTA has identified the human annoyance response to vibration levels as 80 VdB.¹³

¹³ *Ibid.*, p. 3.9-10.

State Agencies and Regulations

California's Airport Noise Standards

The State of California's Airport Noise Standards, found in Title 21 of the *California Code of Regulations*, identify a noise exposure level of CNEL 65 dB as the noise impact boundary around airports. Within the noise impact boundary, airport proprietors are required to ensure that all land uses are compatible with the aircraft noise environment or the airport proprietor must secure a variance from the California Department of Transportation.

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)

The State of California establishes noise limits for vehicles licensed to operate on public roads. For heavy trucks, the state pass-by standard is consistent with the federal limit of 80 dB. The state pass-by standard for light trucks and passenger cars (less than 4.5 tons gross vehicle rating) is also 80 dB at 15 meters from the centerline. For new roadway projects, Caltrans employs the Noise Abatement Criteria, discussed above in connection with the FHWA.

California Noise Insulation Standards

The California Noise Insulation Standards found in the *California Code of Regulations*, Title 24, set requirements for new multi-family residential units, hotels, and motels that may be subject to relatively high levels of transportation-related noise. For exterior noise, the noise insulation standard is DNL 45 dB in any habitable room and requires an acoustical analysis demonstrating how dwelling units have been designed to meet this interior standard where such units are proposed in areas subject to noise levels greater than DNL 60 dB.

State Vibration Policies

There are no adopted state policies or standards for ground-borne vibration. However, Caltrans recommends that extreme care be taken when sustained pile driving occurs within 7.5 meters (25 feet) of any building, and 15 to 30 meters (50 to 100 feet) of a historic building or a building in poor condition.

Local Agencies and Regulations

To identify, appraise, and remedy noise problems in the local community, each county and city within the district has adopted a noise element as part of its General Plan. Each noise element is required to analyze and quantify current and projected noise levels associated with local noise sources, including, but not limited to, highways and freeways, primary arterials and major local streets, rail operations, air traffic associated with the airports, local industrial plants, and other ground stationary sources that contribute to the community noise environment. Beyond statutory requirements, local jurisdictions are free to adopt their own goals and policies in their noise elements, although most

jurisdictions have chosen to adopt noise/land use compatibility guidelines that are similar to those recommended by the state. The overlapping DNL ranges (see Table 3.12-1) indicate that local conditions (existing noise levels and community attitudes toward dominant noise sources) should be considered in evaluating land use compatibility at specific locations.

In addition to regulating noise through noise element policies, local jurisdictions regulate noise through enforcement of local ordinance standards. These standards generally relate to noisy activities (e.g., use of loudspeakers and construction) and stationary noise sources and facilities (e.g., air conditioning units and industrial activities). Two cities within the district, Los Angeles and Long Beach, operate port facilities. Noise from the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach are regulated by the noise ordinances and noise elements of the Los Angeles and Long Beach General Plans.

In terms of airport noise, some of the actions that airport proprietors have been allowed to take to address local community noise concerns include runway use and flight routing changes, aircraft operational procedure changes, and engine run-up restrictions. These actions generally are subject to approval by the FAA, which has the authority and responsibility to control aircraft noise sources, implement and enforce flight operational procedures, and manage the air traffic control system.

SUBCHAPTER 3.13

EXISTING SETTING – POPULATION AND HOUSING

Introduction

Environmental Setting

Regulatory Setting

INTRODUCTION

The environmental setting section describes population, housing, and employment in the SCAQMD region.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

This section presents county, city, and census tract data for population, employment, and housing gathered from the U.S. Census Bureau web site for 2000 and 2005 and projections produced by SCAG and California Department of Finance (DOF). The 2000 census gives detailed demographic, socioeconomic, and housing data both at the individual and household level for different geographic levels for 2000 and 2005. Law mandates that the U.S. Census Bureau collect and publish data for each decade (U.S. Census Bureau 2000). SCAG, the region's federally designated metropolitan planning organization, is responsible for preparing projections regarding population, employment, and housing at the regional, county, subregional, jurisdictional, census tract, and transportation analysis zone levels.

The district is encompassed within the SCAG region and includes Orange County and portions of Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. For the purposes of this section, due to the limited nature of some available information, all of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties are included in the discussion of growth trends within the SCAQMD region.

Population and Households

Current population information is presented in Table 3.13-1. Household information is presented in Table 3.13-2. Census data indicate that the four-county area (including the SCAQMD region) had a total population of 15,620,448 in 2000, with 5,103,873 households. The population within the four-county area grew by 5.83 percent in 2005 to 16,531,369,¹ and according to DOF estimates the population in the four-county area grew by 6.50 percent from 2005 to 2009, to 17,700,805².

¹ American Community Survey, 2005.

² DOF, 2009, Table E-1: City/County Population Estimates with Annual Percent Change.

TABLE 3.13-1
Population Trends

	Los Angeles	Orange	San Bernardino	Riverside	Total
2000^a	9,519,338	2,846,289	1,709,434	1,545,387	15,620,448
2005^b	9,758,886	2,944,537	1,916,665	1,911,281	16,531,369
2009^c	10,393,185	3,139,017	2,060,950	2,107,653	17,700,805
2010^d	10,615,730	3,314,948	2,182,049	2,242,745	18,355,472
2015^d	10,971,602	3,451,755	2,385,748	2,509,330	19,318,435
2020^d	11,329,829	3,533,935	2,582,765	2,809,003	20,255,532
2025^d	11,678,552	3,586,283	2,773,945	3,089,999	21,128,779
2030^d	12,015,889	3,629,539	2,957,753	3,343,777	21,946,958
2035^d	12,338,620	3,653,990	3,133,801	3,596,680	22,723,091
Growth Percentage					
2000-2005	2.52	3.45	12.12	23.68	5.83
2005-2009	6.5	6.6	7.53	10.27	7.07
2009-2015	5.57	9.96	15.76	19.06	9.14
2009-2025	12.37	14.25	34.6	46.61	19.37
2009-2035	18.72	16.41	52.06	70.65	28.37

^a Census, 2000.

^b American Community Survey, 2005.

^c DOF estimates for 2009.

^d Regional Transportation Plan 2008, Population, Housing, and Employment Projects, SCAG.

TABLE 3.13-2
Household Trends

	Los Angeles	Orange	San Bernardino	Riverside	Total
2000^a	3,133,774	935,287	528,594	506,218	5,103,873
2005^b	3,184,396	969,916	588,218	623,711	5,366,241
2010^c	3,357,798	1,039,201	637,250	720,531	5,754,780
2015^c	3,509,580	1,071,810	718,602	811,486	6,111,478
2020^c	3,666,631	1,088,375	787,142	913,207	6,455,355
2025^c	3,788,732	1,102,370	852,986	1,008,909	6,752,997

TABLE 3.13-2 (Concluded)
Household Trends

	Los Angeles	Orange	San Bernardino	Riverside	Total
2030^c	3,906,851	1,110,659	914,577	1,097,950	7,030,037
2035^c	4,003,501	1,118,490	972,561	1,183,097	7,277,649
Growth Percentage					
2000-2005	1.62	3.7	11.28	23.21	5.14
2005-2015	10.21	10.51	22.17	30.11	13.89
2005-2025	18.98	13.66	45.01	61.76	25.84
2005-2035	25.72	15.32	65.34	89.69	35.62

^a Census, 2000.

^b American Community Survey, 2005.

^c Regional Transportation Plan 2008, Population, Housing, and Employment Projects, SCAG.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the population in the County of Los Angeles was 9,519,338 in 2000,³ compared to 9,758,886 in 2005,⁴ representing an increase of 2.52 percent. During this same time period, the population in the County of Orange grew by 3.45 percent, from 2,846,289 in 2000 to 2,944,537 in 2005. The County of Riverside grew from 1,545,387 in 2000 to 1,911,281 in 2005; an increase of 23.68 percent. The population of San Bernardino County grew from 1,709,434 in 2000 to 1,916,665 in 2005, an increase of 12.12 percent.

According to the DOF, the population in the County of Los Angeles was 10,393,185 in 2009,⁵ representing an increase of 6.50 percent from 2005 to 2009. During this same time period, the population in the County of Orange grew by 6.60 percent to 3,139,017 in 2009. The County of Riverside grew to 2,107,653 persons in 2009; an increase of 10.27 percent. The population of San Bernardino County grew to 2,060,950 in 2009; an increase of 7.53 percent.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the number of households in the County of Los Angeles was 3,133,774 in 2000,⁶ compared to 3,184,396 in 2005,⁷ representing an increase of 1.62 percent. During this same time period, the number of households in the County of Orange grew by 3.70 percent, from 935,287 in 2000 to 969,916 in 2005. The County of Riverside grew from 506,218 households in 2000 to 623,711 households in

³ Census, 2000.

⁴ DOF, 2009, Table E-1: City/County Population Estimates with Annual Percent Change.

⁵ American Community Survey, 2005.

⁶ Census, 2000.

⁷ American Community Survey, 2005.

2005; an increase of 23.21 percent while the number of households in San Bernardino County grew from 528,594 in 2000 to 588,218 in 2005, an increase of 11.28 percent.

Projected Trends

According to SCAG projections, the 2015 population of the four-county region would be 19,318,435 persons, an increase of 9.14 percent over 2009 estimates from DOF. The 2025 population would be 21,128,779 persons, while 2035 population would be 22,723,091 persons. These numbers represent an increase of 19.37 percent from 2009 to 2025 and an increase of 28.37 percent from 2009 to 2035 for the four-county region (see Table 3.13-1).

Amongst the four counties within the district, the County of Riverside and San Bernardino County are expected to have a high growth in population. The population of the County of Riverside would increase by 70.65 percent from 2009 to 2035, while the population of San Bernardino County would increase by 52.06 percent during the same time period. Comparatively, the county of Los Angeles would only grow by 18.72 percent from 2009 to 2035 and the County of Orange would grow by 16.41 percent from 2009 to 2035.

Housing

Current housing information is presented in Table 3.13-3. Census data indicate that the four-county area had a total 5,426,436 housing units in 2000. This number grew by 5.21 percent in 2005 to 5,709,258 housing units⁸, and according to DOF estimates the total number of housing units in four-county area grew by 3.77 percent from 2005 to 2009 to 5,924,535.⁹

**TABLE 3.13-3
Housing Trends**

	Los Angeles	Orange	San Bernardino	Riverside	Total
2000^a	3,270,909	969,484	601,369	584,674	5,426,436
2005^b	3,339,763	1,017,219	652,802	699,474	5,709,258
2009^c	3,418,698	1,035,491	690,234	780,112	5,924,535
Growth Percentage					
2000-2005	2.11	4.92	8.55	19.63	5.21
2005-2009	2.36	1.80	5.73	11.53	3.77

^a Census, 2000.

^b American Community Survey, 2005.

^c DOF estimates for 2009.

⁸ American Community Survey, 2005.

⁹ DOF, 2009, Table E-1: City/County Population Estimates with Annual Percent Change.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the number of housing units in the County of Los Angeles was 3,339,763 in 2005,¹⁰ compared to 3,270,909 in 2000,¹¹ representing an increase of 2.11 percent. During this same time period, the number of housing units in the County of Orange grew by 4.92 percent, from 969,484 in 2000 to 1,017,219 in 2005. The number of housing units in the County of Riverside grew from 584,674 in 2000 to 699,474 in 2005; an increase of 19.63 percent. The number of housing units in San Bernardino County grew from 601,369 in 2000 to 652,802 in 2005, an increase of 8.55 percent.

According to the DOF, the number of housing units in the County of Los Angeles was 3,418,698 in 2009,¹² representing an increase of 2.36 percent from 2005 to 2009. During this same time period, the number of housing units in the County of Orange grew by 1.80 percent to 1,035,491 in 2009. The County of Riverside grew to 780,112 housing units in 2009; an increase of 11.53 percent. The number of housing units in San Bernardino County grew to 690,234 in 2009, an increase of 5.73 percent.

Employment

Current employment information is presented in Table 3.13-4. Census data indicate that the four-county area had a total of 6,579,726 employed people in 2000. According to California Economic Development Department (CEDD) estimates, the number grew by 17.17 percent in 2005 to 7,709,500 people.¹³ The employment in the four county region decreased by 3.45 percent to 7,443,300 in 2009, likely due to the current economic downturn.

**TABLE 3.13-4
Employment Trends**

	Los Angeles	Orange	San Bernardino	Riverside	Total
2000 ^a	3,957,917	1,340,842	675,676	605,291	6,579,726
2005 ^b	4,552,800	1,534,400	811,300	811,000	7,709,500
2009 ^c	4,411,200	1,477,700	761,400	793,000	7,443,300
2010 ^d	4,552,398	1,755,167	810,233	784,998	7,902,796
2015 ^d	4,675,875	1,837,771	897,489	911,381	8,322,516
2020 ^d	4,754,731	1,897,352	965,778	1,042,145	8,660,006
2025 ^d	4,847,436	1,933,058	1,045,480	1,168,769	8,994,743
2030 ^d	4,946,420	1,960,633	1,134,960	1,295,487	9,337,500
2035 ^d	5,041,172	1,981,901	1,254,749	1,413,522	9,691,344

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ Census, 2000.

¹² American Community Survey, 2005.

¹³ Labor market information, CEDD, 2009.

TABLE 3.13-4 (Concluded)
Employment Trends

Growth Percentage					
2000-2005	15.03	14.44	20.07	33.99	17.17
2005-2009	(3.11)	(3.70)	(6.15)	(2.22)	(3.45)
2009-2015	6.00	24.37	17.87	14.93	11.81
2009-2025	9.89	30.82	37.31	47.39	20.84
2009-2035	14.28	34.12	64.79	78.25	30.20

^a Census, 2000.

^b American Community Survey, 2005.

^c DOF estimates for 2009.

^d Regional Transportation Plan 2008, Population, Housing, and Employment Projects, SCAG.

According to the CEDD, the employment in the County of Los Angeles was 4,552,800 in 2005,¹⁴ compared to 3,957,917 in 2000,¹⁵ representing an increase of 15.03 percent. During this same time period, the number of employed people in the County of Orange grew by 14.44 percent, from 1,340,842 in 2000 to 1,534,400 in 2005. Employment in the County of Riverside grew from 605,291 in 2000 to 811,000 in 2005; an increase of 33.99 percent. While the employment in San Bernardino County grew from 675,676 in 2000 to 811,300 in 2005, an increase of 20.07 percent.

The employment in the County of Los Angeles was 4,411,200 in 2009,¹⁶ representing a decrease of 3.11 percent from 2005 to 2009. During this same time period, the number of employed people in the County of Orange decreased by 3.70 percent to 1,477,700 in 2009. Employment in the County of Riverside decreased to 793,000 in 2009; a decrease of 2.22 percent. Employment in San Bernardino County decreased to 761,400 in 2009, a decrease of 6.15 percent.

Projected Trends

According to SCAG projections, the 2015 employment of the four-county region would be 7,902,796, an increase of 11.81 percent over 2009 estimates from DOF. The 2025 employment would be 8,994,743, while 2035 employment would be 9,691,344. These numbers represent an increase of 20.84 percent from 2009 to 2025 and an increase of 30.20 percent from 2009 to 2035 for the four-county region (see Table 3.13-4).

Amongst the four counties within the district, Riverside County and San Bernardino Counties are expected to have a high growth in employment. Employment in the County of Riverside would increase by 78.25 percent from 2009 to 2035, while employment in San Bernardino County would increase by 64.79 percent during the same time period. Comparatively, Los Angeles County would only grow by 14.28 percent from 2009 to 2035 and Orange County would grow by 34.12 percent from 2009-2035. These

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ Census, 2000.

¹⁶ American Community Survey, 2005.

projections, however, do not take into account the employment losses due to recent economic downturn.

REGULATORY SETTING

Regional Agencies Regulations

Southern California Association of Governments

The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) is responsible for preparing the Regional Comprehensive Plan (RCP) and the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP). The RCP serves as a guide for local governments in addressing regional issues and developing local goals and objectives. Adopted in 2008, the RCP establishes a broad set of goals for the region and identifies strategies for agencies at all levels to use in guiding growth decisions. Adopted in 2008, the RTP contains a set of existing socioeconomic projections that are used as the basis for SCAG's transportation planning efforts. They include projections of population, housing, and employment at the regional, county, subregional, jurisdictional, census tract, and transportation analysis zone levels. The RTP includes policies and regulations set forth to ensure that development within the SCAG regional area is within planned and forecast future socioeconomic projections. SCAG information is useful in socioeconomic analyses in that it provides consistent existing and projected demographic data across multiple jurisdictional boundaries.

The Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) is mandated by State Housing Law as part of the periodic process of updating local housing elements of the General Plan. The RHNA quantifies the need for housing within each jurisdiction during specified planning periods. Communities use the RHNA in land use planning, prioritizing local resource allocation, and in deciding how to address identified existing and future housing needs resulting from population, employment and household growth. The RHNA does not necessarily encourage or promote growth, but rather allows communities to anticipate growth, so that collectively the region and subregion can grow in ways that enhance quality of life, improve access to jobs, promotes transportation mobility, and addresses social equity, fair share housing needs.

Local Agency Regulations

General Plans and Housing Element

City and county governments typically develop as part of their housing elements that identify goals, objectives, and specific actions to accommodate growth and housing within their jurisdiction. Similarly, general plans also provide policies and programs to promote economic growth in the area and create jobs within their jurisdiction.

SUBCHAPTER 3.14

EXISTING SETTING - PUBLIC SERVICES

Introduction

Environmental Setting

Regulatory Setting

INTRODUCTION

This section describes the public services that are available within the district and to the individual facilities, which qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the district's internal offset accounts.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The environmental setting describes the public services that may be affected by the proposed project. The environmental setting addresses police protection services, fire protection services, education facilities and urban transportation features within the district.

Police Protection Services

Law enforcement within the district takes into account a variety of federal, state, county, city, and other local law enforcement agencies. Primary law enforcement is at the community level, with City Police and County Sheriff's Departments providing this service. Additionally, there are more specialized law enforcement agencies that assist in law enforcement at the community or resource level in the region. These specialized agencies include, but are not limited to the California Highway Patrol (CHP), School Police, Airport and Harbor Police, Transit Police, Tribal Police, Park Rangers (federal, state, county, and city), and a wide variety of federal agencies (Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI], Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives [ATF], etc.). Each agency has its own responsibilities, some of which may overlap with other law enforcement agencies. State Park Rangers may call upon County Sheriff's Deputies for assistance. Transit Police might call upon City Police to aid them. In general, law enforcement agencies provide first response to all emergencies, perform preliminary investigations, and provide basic patrol services in their service area. Table 3.14-1, below, shows the breakdown of law enforcement agencies at the county and city level. County service is for both unincorporated areas and cities that contract with the county for law enforcement services.

TABLE 3.14-1**Summary of Police Service Providers by County within the District^a**

County	Number of Jurisdictions Served	
	<i>County Sheriff's Departments^b</i>	<i>City Police Departments^c</i>
Los Angeles	41	48
Orange	13	22
Riverside	12	13
San Bernardino	15	10

NOTES:

^a Does not include specialty police agencies, such as School Districts, Airports, Ports, etc.

^b Includes cities and unincorporated county areas served by County Sheriff's Departments.

^c Includes cities that contract with other cities for police services (i.e., Yorba Linda with Brea, Santa Fe Springs with Whittier, etc.).

Source: SCAG, Draft 2008 RTP PEIR, January 2008, p. 3.12-2.

Fire Protection Services

Fire protection within the district involves a number of federal, state, county, city, and other local fire protection agencies. As with police services, primary fire protection services occur at the community level, with city and county fire departments and fire protection districts providing this service. Also providing fire protection services are a variety of volunteer fire companies. There are fire protection agencies that also provide fire protection services within state and federal lands. These agencies include, but are not limited to, federal fire agencies (Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, National Forest Service, Department of Defense, etc.), state forestry department, tribal fire departments, airport and harbor fire departments, and in some instances business-sponsored fire departments (e.g., refineries, etc.). Each agency provides fire services within its own area of responsibilities, but each of them can call upon other agencies for fire support through mutual aid agreements. Generally, fire departments take proactive and preventative measures to provide fire suppression and emergency response services for all private, institutional, and public facilities within their area of responsibility. Table 3.14-2, below, shows the breakdown of fire prevention agencies at the county and city levels. County service is for unincorporated areas, cities that contract with the county for fire protection service, and independent fire protection districts.

TABLE 3.14-2**Summary of Fire Protection Service Providers by County within the District^a**

County	Jurisdictions Served By		
	County Fire Departments ^b	City Fire Departments	Fire Protection Districts or Other Independent Fire Agencies
Los Angeles	59	30	1 ^c
Orange	23	10	1 ^c
Riverside	18	8	5
San Bernardino ^d	7	13	15 ^e

NOTES:

^a Numbers do not include various federal, state, and specialty fire departments, such as Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Department of Defense, California Forestry Department (wild lands), private or public airport fire departments, business fire departments (e.g., refineries, Indian Tribal lands, etc.) that might aid county, city, and independent fire departments through mutual aid agreements, and vice versa.

^b Includes cities and unincorporated county areas served by county fire departments/authorities.

^c City of La Habra served by the Los Angeles County Fire Department.

^d Some districts service city and adjoining unincorporated areas.

^e Five cities (Apple Valley, Barstow, Chino, Chino Hills, 29 Palms) served by independent fire protection districts.

Source: SCAG, Draft 2008 RTP PEIR, January 2008, p. 3.12-3.

Educational Facilities

There are almost 3 million students enrolled from kindergarten to twelfth grade in the counties within the district. Nearly 140,000 teachers serve these students. Table 3.14-3 lists the student and teacher totals by county.

TABLE 3.14-3**Kindergarten through Grade 12 Enrollment and Teachers in Counties within the District for the 2008-2009 School Year**

County	Enrollment Kindergarten-Grade 12	Teachers
Los Angeles	1,632,191	78,852
Orange	503,524	22,541
Riverside	420,147	19,247
San Bernardino	420,127	19,184
District Counties	2,975,989	139,824
California	6,251,618	306,887

Source: California Department of Education Educational Demographics Office, California Public Schools - County Report, <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>, updated May 26, 2009.

Urban Transportation Features

Elements of the transportation infrastructure, including roadways, freeways, bridges, and railroads, among others, are a large component of the urban environment and affect public services. A discussion of urban transportation features is included below.

Freeways, Highways, and Roadways

On public roadways, there is a constant need for emergency services, including police, fire, and paramedic services. Safety and a constant flow of traffic are maintained by the aforementioned public services on all freeways, highways, and roadways within the district and help facilitate efficient emergency response. In addition, the major ports, airports and shipping centers described below all require police, fire and emergency services to operate efficiently.

Rail

Rail operations within the district can be broken down into two categories, passenger or freight. Passenger operations include Amtrak, Metrolink, and Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Agency (Metro) operated light and heavy rail lines.

Freight service generally includes those operated by BNSF, formally known as Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway and Union Pacific Railroad (UP). Railyard facilities within the region are predominately located within industrial areas, including the Port of Los Angeles, the Port of Long Beach, East Los Angeles, City of Industry (Los Angeles County), and West Colton. Additional freight facilities are also located in less densely populated areas, such as Barstow and Yermo (San Bernardino County).

Airports

The counties within the district include numerous airports serving both commercial and private airplane flights. Major commercial airports in these counties include the Los Angeles International Airport (LAX), Bob Hope Airport (BUR), and Long Beach Airport (LGB) in Los Angeles County; John Wayne Airport (SNA) in Orange County; Ontario International Airport (ONT) in San Bernardino County; and Palm Springs International Airport (PSP) in Riverside County. Airports with both passenger and cargo capability in the region include LAX, BUR, LGB, and Palmdale Regional Airport (PMD) in Los Angeles County; SNA in Orange County; ONT in San Bernardino County; and PSP in Riverside County. San Bernardino International Airport (SBD) and Southern California Logistics Airport (VCV) in San Bernardino County and March Inland Port (RIV) in Riverside County operate as cargo only airports.

Ports

The shipping ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach represent the major shipping location within the district and also one of the most important shipping locations along the

western United States. Ports require public services for the safety and well being of workers and visitors.

REGULATORY SETTING

Each jurisdiction (i.e., city, county, or special district) within the district is directed by internal standards and policies that guide the provision of public service to its customers. Each agency charged with protecting or providing services to the public (e.g., fire department or agency, police or sheriff's department, schools) maintains specific standards, such as response times, levels of service, school site size, and enrollment capacities, that must be adhered to during construction and operation of a project.

Federal

There are no federal regulations related to public services that are applicable to the proposed project.

State

California Fire Code

State fire regulations are set forth in Sections 13000 et seq. of the California Health and Safety Code, which include regulations concerning building standards (as also set forth in the California Building Code), fire protection and notification systems, fire protection devices, such as extinguishers and smoke alarms, high-rise building, and childcare facility standards, and fire suppression training.

California Building Code

Title 24, Part 6 of the California's Building Code contains fire-safety-related building standards referenced in other parts of Title 24. This Code is preassembled with the 2006 International Fire Code by the International Code Council. Title 24 requires building according to fire safety standards for all new construction, including new buildings, additions, alterations, and, in nonresidential buildings, repairs.

California State Assembly Bill 2926 (AB 2926)—School Facilities Act of 1986

In 1986, AB 2926 was enacted by the state and added to the California Government Code (Section 65995) to authorize school districts to collect development fees based on demonstrated need and generate revenue for school districts for capital acquisitions and improvements. It also established that the maximum fees (adjustable for inflation), which may be collected under this and any other school fee authorization are \$1.50 per square foot of residential development and \$0.25 per square foot of commercial and industrial space.

AB 2926, entitled the “School Facilities Act of 1986,” was then expanded and revised in 1987 through the passage of AB 1600, which added Section 66000 et seq. of the Government Code. Under this statute, payment of statutory fees by developers would serve as total CEQA mitigation to satisfy the impact of development on school facilities. However, further subsequent legislative actions have alternatively expanded and contracted the limits placed on school fees by AB 2926.

California Senate Bill 50 (SB 50)

As part of the further refinement of the legislation enacted under AB 2926, the passage of SB 50 in 1998 defined the Needs Analysis process in Government Code Sections 65995.5–65998. Under the provisions of SB 50, school districts may collect fees to offset the costs associated with increasing school capacity as a result of development. School districts must demonstrate to the state their long-term facilities needs and costs based on long-term population growth in order to qualify for this source of funding.

Local

Fire Protection and Prevention Plan

Fire prevention, fire protection, and emergency medical services within the district operate under the applicable fire codes, municipal codes, and General Plan elements of each jurisdiction (i.e., city or county), which set forth policies and standards for fire station distribution and location, fire suppression water-flow (or fire flow), fire hydrant standards and locations, firefighting equipment access, emergency ambulance services, and fire prevention activities.

General Plans

The most comprehensive land use planning for the district is provided by city and county general plans, which local governments are required by state law to prepare as a guide for future development. The geographic area encompassed by the district includes numerous cities and unincorporated communities in the counties of Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, and Riverside. Each of these counties and incorporated cities has prepared a general plan, which is the primary document that establishes local land use policies and goals. Many of these general plans also establish local policies related to public services, such as those typically found in the Safety Element of a general plan.

SUBCHAPTER 3.15

EXISTING SETTING - RECREATION

Introduction

Environmental Setting

Regulatory Setting

INTRODUCTION

This section describes the recreational resources that are available within the district.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Federal and State Parks

Federal and state designated open space lands comprise the majority of recreational resources available in the district. These lands provide natural outdoor settings for various recreational activities and can include United States Forest Service (USFS) designated national forests, such as the Angeles National Forest, Cleveland National Forest, and the San Bernardino National Forest; or National Parks Service (NPS) designated parks, such as Joshua Tree National Park and the Santa Monica Mountains Recreation Area. Within these open space areas, responsible federal agencies provide a variety of recreational facilities and infrastructure, including trail designations, campgrounds, scenic outlooks, educational and informative visitors' center facilities, and law enforcement personnel to protect and maintain the natural and recreational resources contained in these federal lands. In addition, the NPS National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmarks Program oversee the preservation of approximately 667 historic places and landmarks in the district. These historic resources are often open to the public and provide educational as well as recreational opportunities, usually in the form of a museum, to residents and visitors of California.¹ Other than the USFS and NPS, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) often works cooperatively with state, regional, and local agencies in the district to manage protected wildlife and habitat resources such as the Coachella Valley National Wildlife Refuge and the Seal Beach National Wildlife Refuge. These refuges offer similar types of recreation to national parks and forests, as well as wildlife viewing opportunities.

There are approximately 40 state parks located within the district, which are under management of the California State Parks Department. State parks include a variety of recreational resources not just limited to wilderness or open space uses. Some of these uses include California historic resources and museums, such as the Antelope Valley Indian Museum; scenic beach areas, such as Bolsa Chica State Beach; and other land-intensive recreational uses, such as the Hungry Valley State Vehicular Recreation Area. The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) and the State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC), as part of the State Parks Department, oversee the designation of state park status for various important California Historic resources and Points of Interest. Currently, SHRC has registered and oversees the preservation of approximately 276 California Historic Resources in the district.²

¹ SCAG 2008. Draft RTP Programmatic EIR. Section 3.4 Cultural Resources. Note: Imperial and Ventura Counties omitted from estimates to provide more accurate account of the district.

² *Ibid.*

Regional and Local Parks

The southern California region contains a varied landscape with large urban and sub-urban centers interspersed between vast expanses of rural and wilderness areas. While federal and state agencies are perhaps best for the development of wilderness recreation resources, regional and local agencies concentrate their efforts on providing outdoor and public recreation facilities within urban centers isolated from the wilderness resources surrounding them. Table 3.15-1 provides an overview of the approximate size and distribution of the various outdoor recreation uses in the district.

TABLE 3.15-1
Regional and Local Open Space and Recreation Uses by Region (Acres)^a

Land Use Category (Acres)	Los Angeles County	Orange County	Western Riverside County	San Bernardino County	Coachella Valley	Total
Beach Parks	1,840	1,350	-	-	-	3,190
Developed Local Parks and Recreation	11,705	6,525	2,978	3,341	805	25,354
Developed Regional Parks and Recreation	3,455	1,409	977	1,139	280	7,260
Golf Courses	12,216	7,307	6,234	4,462	15,412	45,631
Other Open Space and Recreation	3,916	1,185	2,364	4,548	1,245	13,258
Specimen Gardens and Arboreta	627	26	14	18	2	687
Undeveloped Local Parks and Recreation	284	4	9	7	78	382
Undeveloped Regional Parks and Recreation	11,482	-	23,681	122,074	673,204	830,441
Wildlife Preserves and Sanctuaries	1,228	1,009	3,058	17	1,171	6,483
Totals	46,750	18,814	39,315	135,607	692,197	932,683

^a Data is taken from SCAG data for the SCAG district. Some data have been omitted to more accurately define the SCAQMD region. The SCAG region encompasses a larger area of Southern California than SCAQMD and as such, data provided for San Bernardino County may be over-representative of the actual portion of the county comprised within the SCAQMD. Similarly, data for Western Riverside County may be over- or under-representative of the actual SCAQMD.

Source: Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) 2005 Land Use Inventory (2006)

Generally, each region has its own standards and implementation methods for designating and maintaining recreational space. As a general guideline, the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) has developed standards for regional and local recreational land as shown below in Table 3.15-2.

TABLE 3.15-2
National Recreation and Parks Association Guidelines for Regional and Local Parks

Type of Park^a	Service Area	Desirable Size	Acres/1,000 Population
Mini-Park	>0.25 mile radius	1 acre or less	.25 to .50
Neighborhood Park/Playground	0.25-0.5 mile radius per 5,000 people	15+ acres	1.0 to 2.0
Community Park	1-2 mile radius	25+ acres	5.0 to 8.0
Regional Park	Several communities, within 1-hour drive time	200+ acres	5.0 to 10.0
NRPA Park Acreage/ Population Standar	---	---	6.25-10.5

^a NRPA also has developed standards for sports facilities (see NRPA 1996).

Source: National Recreation and Parks Association, Park, Recreation, Open Space and Greenway Guidelines, 1996.

Los Angeles County. Despite continuing economic and population growth, Los Angeles County has maintained its abundant natural resources. A large percentage of the County's natural and wilderness areas are found in the northern region of the County where the Angeles National Forest meets with the unincorporated lands surrounding Santa Clarita, Antelope Valley, and San Fernando Valley. Other areas in the County have fewer open space and wilderness resources available for recreation due to the highly urbanized environment that defines most of Los Angeles County. The County Department of Parks and Recreation oversees local and community parks in both incorporated and unincorporated County areas. In addition, the County operates several large, regional parks and recreation areas, such as Castaic Lake Recreation Area, Frank G. Bonelli Regional Park, the Kenneth Hahn Recreation Area, and four arboreta and botanic gardens, as well as many natural areas and wildlife sanctuaries. The Department of Parks and Recreation also has jurisdiction over 19 public golf courses on 17 sites located throughout the County and maintains over 300 miles of multipurpose riding and hiking trails.

The County standard for the provision of parkland is four acres of local parkland per 1,000 residents of the County's unincorporated population, and six acres of regional parkland per 1,000 residents of the County's total population. In 2004, having recognized a growing need in the County for open space and recreational resources, the County Department of Parks and Recreation produced the Strategic Asset Management Plan (SAMP) for 2020. The SAMP report found that by 2020, the County would be short of the desired four acres/1,000 residents goal by a difference of about 4,600 acres. Despite having over 800,000 acres of recreational land and 650 acres of local parkland available in the unincorporated areas of the County, there are continuing shortages of recreational resources available to urban areas due to accessibility issues and limited availability of land. As such, the County is actively pursuing innovative means of achieving County goals for recreational resources. Such non-traditional forms of parkland include landscaped medians for jogging and walking, athletic fields that double

as seasonal flood management areas, creating rooftop gardens, planning for biking, hiking, and equestrian trails, and integrating open space into redevelopment projects.

Orange County. Orange County, unlike Los Angeles County, has a strong mix of developed urban centers and undeveloped or unused lands that present opportunities for expanding recreational resources. Most of the existing recreational parklands in the County are found along the County's scenic coastline and wetlands, the Santa Ana Mountains, and the canyons and hillsides of the Laguna and Newport coasts, collectively known as the South Coast. The regional government of Orange County is committed to a "balanced community" planning strategy that emphasizes the development of balanced land use plans in unincorporated areas. As a result, Orange County has higher proportions of recreational land available to the population than other counties in the district.

OC Parks manages nearly 40,000 acres of parks, historical and coastal facilities and open space for County of Orange as part of the Orange County Community Resources Department. OC Parks includes roughly 32,000 acres in 25 urban and wilderness parks, 7 miles of beaches and other coastal facilities and 7,000 acres of open space lands. It also encompasses 150 miles of existing bike trails and nearly 350 miles of existing and proposed dirt trails, as well as significant historical landmarks.³ As an instructive example of the relative wealth in recreational land available to Orange County residents, the 2007 SCAG case study of southern California cities notes that the City of Irvine, located in west-central Orange County, has the highest park acres/1,000 people ratio of any city included in the survey.⁴ Furthermore, Irvine had over three times as many acres per 1,000 people of any city surveyed within the district. Orange County's regional recreation facilities include regional harbors, beaches, parks, and historic sites and comprise approximately 27,000 acres of existing developed parks. Of the existing 27,000 acres, there are 25 existing regional parks, 19 existing county beaches, 3 county harbors, and 6 regional historic sites or parks. According to the Orange County General Plan Recreation Element, the County also has over 24,000 acres planned for new regional recreation facilities. Additionally, the County has 63 developed local parks with 20 additional parks, which have been accepted under the Orange County General Plan but are yet to be developed. The County's local park policy has a goal of 2.5 acres of local park space per 1,000 county residents. The regional County trail network 348 miles of existing and proposed trails.⁵

San Bernardino County. The County of San Bernardino has an abundance of outdoor recreational opportunities. Within the County there are water sports; hiking, bicycling, and equestrian activities; off-road vehicle recreation; fishing, camping and hunting; passive recreation and enjoyment of the natural setting; and developed parks. The major providers of outdoor recreation in the County are the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the United States Forest Service (USFS), State Department of Parks and

³ County of Orange, *Welcome to OC Parks*, OC Parks website, available at <http://www.ocparks.com/>, accessed August 2009.

⁴ Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) 2008, Draft RTP Programmatic EIR, Chapter 3.10 Open Space.

⁵ County of Orange, Orange County General Plan, Recreation Element.

Recreation, National Parks Service, County Regional Parks Department, and local City Parks Departments. BLM manages approximately 6,076,378 acres the County's public land in the Desert Region, which is located outside the district. The largest recreational development in the district is the San Bernardino National Forest, which is managed by the USFS and Department of Agriculture, which manage the majority of the geographic area within the Mountain Regions of the County totaling over 671,000 acres in the San Bernardino Mountains and a portion of the San Gabriel Mountains. The national forests are managed by the USFS for multiple uses including recreation, watershed protection, grazing, and forest stand management within the Cucamonga Wilderness, San Gorgonio Wilderness, and Big Horn Mountain Wilderness.

There are also nine regional parks in the County. Regional parks generally encompass 100 or more acres and are designed to serve a population of 100,000 residents. In addition to the regional parks, there are 17 community parks within the County. Community parks serve a two- to four-mile radius with a population of 50,000 to 80,000. The size of these parks is generally from 15 to 20 acres. There are also four designated off-road recreation areas for the use of all-terrain vehicles and motorcycles. Community, municipal and neighborhood park facilities are provided by self-governed park districts within the unincorporated portions of the County and by cities and towns within the unincorporated areas. These facilities typically include playgrounds, sports fields, and senior citizen centers.

The County standard for regional park area is 2.5 acres of park area for each 1,000 population. The County population total (incorporated and unincorporated) is approximately 1,716,166. Using the County standard of 2.5 acres per 1,000 populations, the County needs approximately 4,290 acres of parkland. The total parkland in all three planning regions is 9,647 acres, which exceeds the County standard of 2.5 acres per 1,000 County residents.

Riverside County. The County of Riverside currently maintains 35 regional parks, encompassing approximately 22,317 acres. More than half of these parks are located in the western portion of the County, with other facilities scattered in the desert, mountains, and Colorado River regions. Riverside County also contains four park and recreation districts. These four park districts provide approximately 27 neighborhood and community parks accounting for approximately 275 acres of parkland. The largest recreational development in the County, as well as the district, is Joshua Tree National Park, which is approximately 1,017,748 acres in size, of which 794,000 acres are used for recreational uses. Other recreation and park lands in the County's unincorporated land include seven State Parks, accounting for 39,423 acres of County land; 35 regional parks, accounting for 22,317 acres of County land; and 27 community parks between the four park planning districts, accounting for approximately 275 acres of County land. In addition to unincorporated land, cities within the County of Riverside maintain approximately 215 local parks, accounting for approximately 1,543 acres of city land. Other recreational uses in the County include private recreation facilities, such as tennis and basketball courts, swimming pools, playgrounds, and golf courses. The County standard for regional park area is three acres of park area for each 1,000 County residents.

REGULATORY SETTING

Federal

United States Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

The BLM manages nearly 10 million acres of the district, primarily in the eastern portion of the region. The BLM also implements biological resource management policies through its designation of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

The USFWS administers the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) and designates critical habitat for endangered species. The USFWS also manages the National Wildlife Refuges in the district, such as the Seal Beach Wildlife Refuge.

National Park Service (NPS)

The NPS manages national parks and wilderness areas. Two national parks and one wilderness area are located in the SCAG region – Joshua Tree National Park and the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area.

United States Forest Service (USFS)

The USFS manages approximately 2.3 million acres of national forests in the Southern California region. The two national forests in the district are the Angeles National Forest and the San Bernardino National Forest

State

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF)

The CDF through its responsibility for fighting wildland fires, the CDF plays a role in planning development in forested areas.

California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR)

The CDPR manages and provides sites for a variety of recreational and outdoor activities. The CDPR is a trustee agency that owns and operates all state parks and participates in land use planning that affects state parkland.

California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG)

The land use mandate of the CDFG is to protect rare, threatened, and endangered species by managing habitat in legally designated ecological reserves or wildlife areas. CDFG

reserves located in the district include the Bolsa Chica Ecological Reserve (Orange County).

Coastal Conservancy

Since its establishment in 1976, the Coastal Conservancy has undertaken approximately 1,000 projects over 1,100 miles of California coastline and the San Francisco Bay. Over 600 projects have been completed and over 300 projects currently active. These projects include construction of trails and other public access facilities, restoration and enhancement of wetlands and other wildlife habitat, restoration of public piers and urban waterfronts, preservation of farmland, and other projects in line with the goals of California's Coastal Act.

Local

City and County General Plans

The most comprehensive land use planning for the district is provided by city and county general plans, which local governments are required by state law to prepare as a guide for future development. The geographic area encompassed by the District includes numerous cities and unincorporated communities in the counties of Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, and Riverside. Each of these counties and incorporated cities has prepared a general plan, which is the primary document that establishes local land use policies and goals. General plans must include seven mandatory elements including a land use, open space and conservation element. Generally, within these elements of the general plans, cities and counties establish local policies related to recreation and parks.

Specific and Master Plans

A city or county may also provide land use planning by developing community or specific plans for smaller, more specific areas within their jurisdiction. These more localized plans provide for focused guidance for developing a specific area, with development standards tailored to the area, as well as systematic implementation of the general plan.

SUBCHAPTER 3.16

EXISTING SETTING - SOLID/HAZARDOUS WASTE

Introduction

Environmental Setting

Regulatory Setting

INTRODUCTION

This section describes the existing generation of solid/hazardous wastes and the associated risks to the environment within the district.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Solid Waste Disposal and Transfer facilities

Over the past ten years, disposal tonnage has decreased significantly within the district as the emphasis on recycling to meet the requirements of Assembly Bill (AB) 939 has served to divert tonnage from landfills and conserve landfill capacity. Table 3.16-1 shows data from the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) regarding the number of tons disposed in the year 2008 for each county within the district.

TABLE 3.16-1
Solid Waste Disposed of in the District Region – CY 2008

County	Total Tonnage
Imperial	237,874
Los Angeles	8,149,429
Orange	4,010,688
Riverside	3,237,067
San Bernardino	1,542,476
District Region	17,177,534
California	35,641,429

Source: California Integrated Waste Management Board Landfill Tonnage Reports. Retrieved July 15, 2009; from: <http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/Landfills/Tonnages/>

In viewing facilities on a county-by-county basis, it is important to note that landfills in one county may import waste generated elsewhere. Currently, Orange County offers capacity to out-of-county waste at a “tipping fee” low enough to attract waste from Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties. In Riverside County, the El Sobrante Landfill is licensed to accept up to 10,000 tons of out-of-county waste per day. Table 3.16-2 provides detailed information on permitted active or planned solid waste landfills in the counties within the district.

TABLE 3.16-2
Permitted Active or Planned Solid Waste Landfills within the District

Solid Waste Landfill	County	Closure Date	Daily Disposal (Tons/Day)	Remaining Capacity (Cu. Yds.)	Maximum Capacity (Cu. Yds.)
Scholl Canyon Sanitary Landfill	Los Angeles	1/1/2019	3,400	10,804,900	69,200,000
Burbank Landfill Site No. 3	Los Angeles	1/1/2053	240	5,107,465	5,933,365
Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center	Los Angeles	8/2/2012	1,700	19,088,739	26,665,000
Chiquita Canyon Sanitary Landfill	Los Angeles	11/24/2019	6,000	35,800,000	63,900,000
Puente Hills Landfill	Los Angeles	10/13/2013	13,200	49,348,500	106,400,000
Calabasas Sanitary Landfill	Los Angeles	1/1/2028	3,500	16,900,400	69,700,000
Pebble Beach (Avalon) Disposal Site	Los Angeles	1/1/2033	49	104,100	143,142
San Clemente Island Landfill	Los Angeles	1/1/2032	10	209,816	235,459
Sunshine Canyon SLF County Extension	Los Angeles	1/1/2013	6,600	17,015,625	37,315,352
Savage Canyon Landfill	Los Angeles	1/1/2025	350	7,419,580	8,119,412
Sunshine Canyon City Landfill Unit 2	Los Angeles	unknown	5,000	13,441,300	13,441,300
Prima Deshecha Sanitary Landfill	Orange	12/31/2067	4,000	87,384,799	172,900,000
Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill	Orange	12/31/2013	8,000	38,587,383	74,900,000
Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary LF	Orange	12/31/2022	8,500	59,411,872	127,000,000
Badlands Sanitary Landfill	Riverside	1/1/2016	4,000	21,866,092	30,386,332
Lamb Canyon Disposal Site	Riverside	1/1/2023	3,000	20,908,171	34,292,000
Oasis Sanitary Landfill	Riverside	2021	400	75,727	870,000
Desert Center Landfill	Riverside	1/1/2011	60	23,246	117,032
Blythe Sanitary Landfill	Riverside	5/31/2034	400	2,289,139	4,633,000
El Sobrante Landfill	Riverside	1/1/2030	10,000	158,857,914	184,930,000
California Street Landfill	San Bernardino	1/1/2031	829	6,800,000	10,000,000
Victorville Refuse Disposal Site	San Bernardino	10/1/2047	3,000	82,200,000	83,200,000
Barstow Refuse Disposal Site	San Bernardino	5/1/2012	750	924,401	3,584,500
Mid-Valley Sanitary Landfill ^a	San Bernardino	4/1/2033	7,500	62,000,000	71,500,000
Landers Disposal Site	San Bernardino	1/1/2013	1,200	1,300,000	3,080,000
USMC - 29 Palms Disposal Site	San Bernardino	1/1/2076	100	10,821,000	10,945,000
Fort Irwin Sanitary Landfill	San Bernardino	1/1/2045	100	18,935,202	19,000,000
Mitsubishi Cement Plant Cushenbury L.F.	San Bernardino	1/1/2034	40	227,000	520,400
San Timoteo Solid Waste Disposal Site	San Bernardino	5/1/2016	1,000	9,491,163	20,400,000

^a Values for Maximum Capacity and Remaining Capacity are what are shown on web site. They may have been transposed.

Source: Draft 2008 RTP PEIR, January 2008 p. 3.12-5-6.

Hazardous Waste Management

Hazardous material, as defined in 40 CFR 261.20 and 22 CCR Article 9, is disposed of in Class I landfills. California has enacted strict legislation for regulating Class I landfills. The California Health and Safety Code requires Class I landfills to be equipped with liners, a leachate collection and removal system, and a ground water monitoring system.

There are no hazardous waste disposal sites within the jurisdiction of the district. Hazardous waste generated at area facilities, which is not reused on-site, or recycled off-site, is disposed of at a licensed in-state hazardous waste disposal facility. Two such facilities are the Chemical Waste Management Inc. (CWMI) Kettleman Hills facility in King's County, and the Clean Harbors (formerly Safety-Kleen) facility in Buttonwillow (Kern County). Kettleman Hills has an estimated 2.5 million cubic yard capacity and expects to continue receiving wastes for approximately 3-4 years. The facility is in the process of permitting a landfill expansion which would increase the landfill's life by another five years. The facility operators would then seek a permit for development of a new landfill that would create another 15 years of life.¹ Buttonwillow receives approximately 960 tons of hazardous waste per day and has an approximate remaining capacity of approximately nine million cubic yards. The expectant life of the Buttonwillow Landfill is approximately 40 years.²

Hazardous waste also can be transported to permitted facilities outside of California. The nearest out-of-state landfills are U.S. Ecology, Inc., located in Beatty, Nevada; USPCI, Inc., in Murray, Utah; and EnviroSAFE Services of Idaho, Inc., in Mountain Home, Idaho. Incineration is provided at the following out-of-state facilities: Aptus, located in Aragonite, Utah; Aptus, located in Coffeyville, Kansas; Rollins Environmental Services, Inc., located in Deer Park, Texas and Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Chemical Waste Management, Inc., in Port Arthur, Texas; and Waste Research & Reclamation Co., Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

About 1.5 million tons of hazardous waste were generated in 2005 in the four counties that comprise the district and about three million tons of hazardous waste were generated in California (see Table 3.16-3). The most common types of hazardous waste generated in the district include waste oil, inorganic solid waste, contaminated soils, organic solids, asbestos-containing waste, and unspecified oil-containing wastes. Because of the population and economic base in southern California, a large portion of hazardous waste is generated within the district. Not all wastes are disposed of in a hazardous waste facility or incinerator. Many of the wastes generated, including waste oil, are recycled within the district.

¹ Personal Communication, Fred Paap, Chemical Waste Management Inc., December 2006

² Personal Communication, Marianna Buoni, Clean Harbors Buttonwillow, Inc., December 2006; Clean Harbors, http://www.cleanharbors.com/Sites/Trans_Dspsl/facility_template.asp?location=53, 2006

**TABLE 3.16-3
Hazardous Waste Generation in the District - 2005 (tons per year)**

Waste Name	Los Angeles County	Orange County	San Bernardino County	Riverside County	Total Waste Generated in the Counties in the district^a	Total Waste Generated In California
Waste Oil	404,053	21,601	94,746	4,405	524,805	931,938
Inorganic Solid Waste	218,746	34,694	6,585	2,140	262,165	482,294
Contaminated Soils	204,774	64,536	5,152	5,551	280,013	754,488
Organic Solids	111,168	9,165	27,373	3,116	150,822	231,969
Asbestos Waste	57,585	11,574	10,594	4,557	84,310	279,074
Oil-Containing Waste	53,590	3,435	17,136	1,511	75,672	100,719
Unspecified Aqueous Solution	36,439	2,073	3,733	1,252	43,497	56,120
Unspecified Solvent Mixture	32,505	1,526	1,109	453	35,593	57,230
Aqueous Solvent with Organic Residues	32,889	2,232	7,209	1,275	43,605	80,121
TOTALS					1,500,482	2,973,953

^a The data presented is for the entire county and not limited to the portion of the county within the SCAQMD jurisdiction.

Source: U.S. Federal Department of Toxic Substances Control, 2006.

REGULATORY SETTING

Federal Agencies and Regulations

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the primary federal agency charged with protecting human health and with safeguarding the natural environment: air, water, and land. EPA works to develop and enforce regulations that implement environmental laws enacted by Congress. EPA is responsible for researching and setting national standards for a variety of environmental programs, and delegates to states and tribes the responsibility for issuing permits and for monitoring and enforcing compliance.

Since 1970, Congress has enacted numerous environmental laws including the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA); and the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

The Hazardous Materials Transportation Act is the federal legislation regulating the transportation of hazardous wastes. The primary regulatory authorities are the U.S. DOT, the Federal Highway Administration, and the Federal Railroad Administration. The Hazardous Materials Transportation Act requires that carriers report accidental releases of hazardous materials to the Department of Transportation at the earliest practicable moment (49 CFR Subchapter C, Part 171).

40 CFR, Part 258 Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) establishes minimum location standards for siting municipal solid waste landfills. Because California laws and regulations governing the approval of solid waste landfills meet the requirements of Subtitle D, the USEPA has delegated the enforcement responsibility to the State of California. California laws and regulations governing these facilities are summarized below.

State Agencies and Regulations

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is responsible for the permitting of transfer, disposal, and storage facilities. The DTSC conducts annual inspections of hazardous waste facilities. Other inspections can occur on an as-needed basis.

With regard to solid non-hazardous wastes, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), as amended, requires each county to prepare a countywide siting element which identifies how the county and the cities within the county will address the need for 15 years of disposal (landfill and/or transformation i.e., waste-to energy facilities) capacity to safely handle solid waste generated in the county, which remains after recycling, composting, and other waste diversion activities. AB 939 has recognized that landfills and transformation facilities are necessary components of any integrated solid waste management system and an essential component of the waste management hierarchy. AB 939 establishes a hierarchy of waste management practices in the following order and priority: (1) source reduction; (2) recycling and composting; and (3) environmentally safe transformation/land disposal.

California Integrated Waste Management Act

As many of the landfills in the state are approaching capacity and the siting of new landfills becomes increasingly difficult, the need for source reduction, recycling, and composting has become readily apparent. In response to this increasing solid waste problem, in September 1989 the Legislature passed AB 939, known as the California Integrated Waste Management Act. The Act requires every city and county in the state to prepare a Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) with its Solid Waste

Management Plan. The purpose of AB 939 is to facilitate the reduction, recycling, and re-use of solid waste to the greatest extent possible.

Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) (formerly known as California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB))

CalRecycle has numerous responsibilities in implementing the federal and state regulations summarized above. CalRecycle is the state agency responsible for permitting, enforcing and monitoring solid waste landfills, transfer stations, material recovery facilities (MRFs), and composting facilities within California. Permitted facilities are issued Solid Waste Facility Permits (SWFPs) by CalRecycle. CalRecycle also certifies and appoints Local Enforcement Agencies (LEAs), county or city agencies which monitor and enforce compliance with the provisions of SWFPs. CalRecycle is also responsible for monitoring implementation of AB 939 by the cities and counties. In addition to these responsibilities, CalRecycle also manages the Recycled-Content Materials Marketing Program to increase the understanding of and commitment to using specific recycled-content products in road applications, public works projects and landscaping. These products include recycled aggregate, tire-derived aggregate (TDA), rubberized asphalt concrete (RAC), and organic materials.

As discussed above AB 939 requires that each county in the state of California prepare a Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP). The CIWMP is a countywide planning document that describes the programs to be implemented in unincorporated and incorporated areas of the county that will effectively manage solid waste, and promote and implement the hierarchy of the Integrated Waste Management Act. The CIWMPs consists of a Summary Plan (SP), a Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE), a Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE), a Non-Disposal Facility Element (NDFE), and a Countywide Siting Element (CSE).³

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)

Caltrans sets standards for trucks transporting hazardous wastes in California. The regulations are enforced by the CHP. Trucks transporting hazardous wastes are required to maintain a hazardous waste manifest. The manifest is required to describe the contents of the material within the truck so that wastes can readily be identified in the event of a spill.

Local Agencies and Regulations

Each county within the district has created a CIWMP in accordance with AB 939. Below is a brief description of recent updates to these plans by county.

³ California Integrated Waste Management Board, Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan Enforcement, Retrieved November 8, 2007 from <http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LgLibrary/Policy/CIWMPEnforce/Default.htm#Table>

Los Angeles County

The County prepares an annual CIWMP report that details the revision process, assesses remaining permitted capacity for a mandated 15-year planning horizon. Typically the report outlines different disposal capacity scenarios. The report outlines county solid waste management challenges, including a shortage of processing capacity in the county, insufficient markets for recovered materials, necessary updates to the Disposal Reporting System to incorporate all recommendations made by the legislature, and steps to promote and develop conversion technologies. Los Angeles County is revising its SP and CSE to reflect changes in the County's policies and goals, including promotion of conversion technologies, formation of the Los Angeles Regional Agency, update of countywide jurisdiction assistance programs to meet diversion goals, expansion of existing disposal facilities, and development of additional non-disposal facilities for the use of out-of-county disposal facilities.

The 2007 CIWMP found that all existing local landfills and all currently planned landfill expansions would be inadequate to meet future refuse disposal demands, with a shortfall expected to be experienced by 2015. In order to address this shortfall, a number of recommendations are made, including additional capacity expansions at existing landfills, new conversion technologies (recycling, reuse, composting, incineration, etc), and new transfer and waste transport systems (including waste-by-rail) to out of county areas.⁴

Orange County

Orange County completed the first 5-year review of its CIWMP in April 2003. It found sufficient disposal capacity for the 15-year planning horizon but identified other challenges, including the lack of an operational materials recovery facility in the southern portion of the county, changes in records management to comply with the Disposal Recovery System, and determination of accurate base year data.

In addition to the CIWMP, Orange County's Integrated Waste Management Department has initiated a long-term strategic planning project—the Regional Landfill Options for Orange County (RELOOC)—which assesses the solid waste disposal needs of Orange County for the next 40 years. RELOOC's 2005 Strategic Plan Update summarizes progress to maximize capacity at existing landfills, assess alternative technologies and potential out-of-county disposal sites, and expand the Frank R. Bowerman and Olinda Alpha landfills.⁵

⁴ Los Angeles Countywide Integrated Waste Management Board, Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan, 2007 Annual Report, Retrieved July 12, 2009 from http://dpw.lacounty.gov/swims/Upload/2007%20CIWMP%20Annual%20Report_5343.pdf

⁵ Draft 2008 RTP PEIR, January 2008 p. 3.12-12.

Riverside County

Riverside County's CIWMP was approved in 1996, and its 2004 5-year review found the original plan remained applicable; accordingly, no comprehensive update was required at that time. The most recent 5-year review report was due in September 2008⁶, but is not currently available. The Non-Disposal Facility Element was updated in 2006 to include amendments to one transfer and processing facility and one recycling facility. It also includes plans for two proposed composting facilities and one transfer station/materials recovery facility, pending permit approval. At the time of the 2004 Annual Report, it was observed that by utilizing current programs and facilities, Riverside County had 19 years of disposal capacity remaining.

San Bernardino County

San Bernardino County CIWMP reflects updates to the county's goals and policies, changes to its disposal facilities, and assesses disposal capacity for the mandated 15-year planning horizon. Updated policies include programs to help jurisdictions reach diversion goals, such as additional recycling and composting programs and the development of regional material recovery facilities. An expansion of the Barstow Landfill site would add an additional 59.7 million tons to county-wide refuse capacity, and approval for this expansion was granted in 2008. Accordingly, with the inclusion of this planned expansion, the 2007 CIWMP found sufficient disposal capacity for the following 38 years.⁷

Cities

Cities are responsible for working with each county's Local Task Force to create Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRREs) and Household Hazardous Waste Elements (HHWEs) for inclusion in the county plan. The SRRE details how the jurisdiction will comply with the diversion rates mandated by the state, and the HHWE details how the jurisdiction will handle household hazardous waste. These elements are reviewed every five years and updated when necessary.

Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB)

New or expanded landfills must submit Reports of Waste Discharge to the RWQCBs prior to landfill operations. In conjunction with the CIWMB approval of SWFPs,

⁶ California Integrated Waste Management Board, Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan Enforcement, Five-Year Revision Due Dates, Retrieved July 12, 2009 from <http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGlibrary/Policy/5YrReview/RevisDueDate.htm>

⁷ San Bernardino Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan, Five-Year Review. December 2007, published January 2008. Retrieved July 12, 2009 from http://www.sbcounty.gov/dpw/solidwaste/PDFs/20080729_dpw_swmd_ciwmb_2007_5_year_review_optimized_20080723.pdf

RWQCBs issue Waste Discharge Orders, which regulate the liner, leachate control and removal, and groundwater monitoring systems at Class III landfills.

SCAQMD

The SCAQMD regulates emissions from landfills. Landfill owners/operators must obtain permits to construct and operate landfill flares, cogeneration facilities or other facilities used to combust landfill gas. Owner/operators also are subject to the provisions of SCAQMD Rule 1150.1 (Control of Gaseous Emissions from Landfills). This rule requires the submittal of a compliance plan for implementation of a landfill gas control system, periodic ambient monitoring of surface emissions, and the installation of probes to detect the lateral migration of landfill gas.

SUBCHAPTER 3.17

EXISTING SETTING – TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

Introduction

Environmental Setting

Regulatory Framework

INTRODUCTION

This section describes the current transportation system in the district.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The transportation system within the district consists of roads and highways, public transit (paratransit¹, bus and rail), freight railroads, airports, marine ports and intermodal terminals. The regional roadway system consists of an interconnected network of local streets, arterial streets, freeways, carpool lanes, and toll roads. This roadway network allows for the operation of automobiles, carpools, motorcycles, private and public buses, and trucks. Non-motorized transportation modes, such as bicycles, share many of these facilities. The regional public transit system includes local shuttles, municipal and area-wide public bus operations, rail rapid transit operations, regional commuter rail services, and inter-regional passenger rail service. The freight railroad network includes an extensive system of private railroads and several publicly-owned freight rail lines serving industrial cargo and goods. The region's ports (i.e., Port of Long Beach and Port of Los Angeles) support substantial international and interregional freight movement and tourist travel. Intermodal terminals consisting of freight processing facilities serve the function of transfer, storage and distribution of goods. The airport system consists of commercial, general, and military aviation facilities serving passenger, freight, business, recreational, and defense needs.

The regional transportation system is currently operating at capacity during peak periods. The roadway system shows substantial freeway congestion in the morning and evening peak period, with random episodes of incident-related (e.g., accident, construction repair and maintenance, etc.) congestion throughout the day. The transit system is experiencing substantial overcrowding on a number of core urban bus routes with significant excess capacity on most off-peak and peripheral routes. Rail transit and commuter rail services are at or near capacity during peak hours, especially in the routes serving the downtown Los Angeles area.

Regional Freeway and Highway System

The regional freeway and highway system (e.g., interstate highways, U.S. highways, and state routes) shown in Figure 3.17-1 is the primary means of person and freight movement for the region. This system provides for direct auto, bus, and truck access to employment, services, and goods. The network of freeways and state highways serves as the backbone of the system offering very high capacity limited-access travel and serving

¹ An auxiliary transit service without fixed routes or schedules, usually serving the disabled.

as the primary heavy-duty truck route system. These freeways are a sub-set of the state highway system.

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is responsible for maintaining the state highway system through a rehabilitation program and a maintenance program. Pavement rehabilitation improves the roadway and is designed to extend its service life an additional 10 years. Maintenance activities keep the roadway safe and serviceable until rehabilitation is needed. Pavement maintenance activities include routine maintenance (day-to-day maintenance of roadway), major maintenance (planned work that is generally done under contract), and preventive maintenance (treatments applied when pavement distress is minimal to extend its period of usefulness). Roadway maintenance is primarily funded through the state's tax on the sale of gasoline.

Regional High-Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) System and Park-and-Ride System

The regional HOV system consists of exclusive lanes on freeways and arterials, as well as busways and exclusive rights-of-way dedicated to the use of high-occupancy vehicles. It includes lanes on freeways, ramps, and freeway-to-freeway connectors. The regional HOV system is designed to maximize the person-carrying capacity of the freeway system through the encouragement of shared ride travel modes. HOV lanes operate at a minimum occupancy threshold of either 2 or 3 persons. Many include on-line and off-line park-and-ride facilities, and several HOV lanes are full "transit-ways," including on-line and off-line stations for buses to board passengers.

Park-and-ride facilities are generally located at the urban fringe along heavily-traveled freeway and transit corridors and support shared-ride trips, either by transit, by carpool, or vanpool. Most rail transit stations have park-and-ride lots nearby.

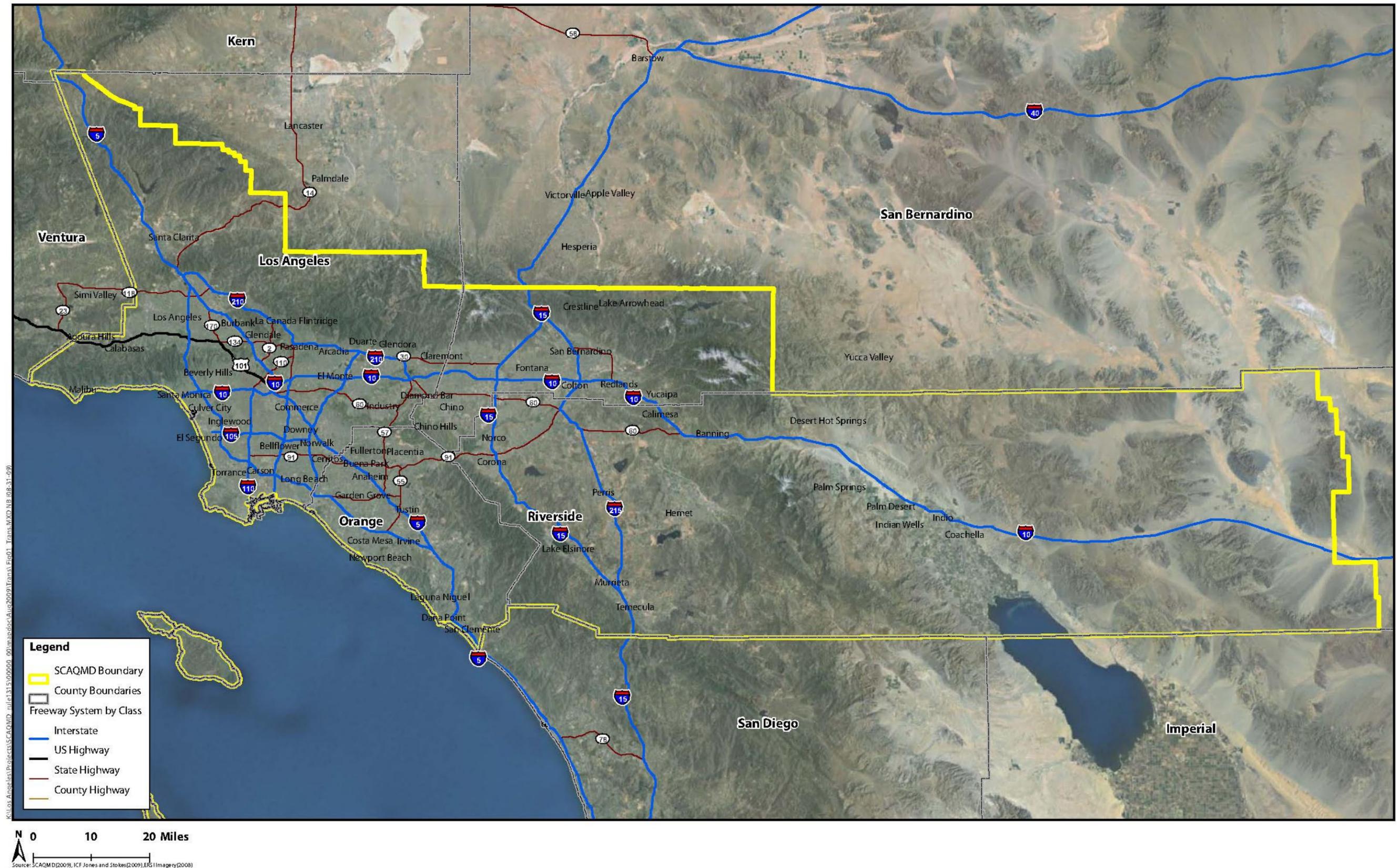


Figure 3.17-1
Major Freeway Routes within South Coast Air Quality Management District

Local Roadway System

The local roadway system comprises roads that are under the jurisdiction of a particular city or county public works department. Local roads provide access to adjacent parcels and also provide a route for traffic from the urbanized areas of the county onto the state highway system.

The primary source of funding for roadway maintenance is also through the state's tax on the sale of gasoline; however, other funding sources, such as local taxes (e.g., property taxes), may be allocated for roadway maintenance. Additionally, projects that involve the generation of large volumes of truck traffic on local roadways may be required to contribute a fee that is applied to maintenance costs, resulting from the additional traffic's damage to the roadway surface.

Arterial Street System

The local street system provides access for local businesses and residents. Arterials account for bulk of the total road network and carry a high percentage of total traffic. The arterial network provides high levels of signalized street capacity and serves as a feeder system for the regional freeways. These streets also provide an integral part of the regional transportation system, particularly for shorter trips, acting as alternative routes to freeway driving. Peak period congestion on the arterial street system occurs generally in the vicinity of activity centers, at bottleneck intersections and near many freeway interchanges.

Public Transit

Within the district, public transit service is comprised of local and express buses, rapid bus, urban rail, including subway and light rail principally centered in the core of Los Angeles County, commuter rail that spans five counties, and shuttles/circulators that feed all transportation modes and activity centers. Local service is supplemented by municipal lines and shuttle services.

The largest provider of public transit service in Los Angeles County is the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro). Metro operates a comprehensive network of fixed-route bus routes and an urban rail system (Metro Rail).

The largest provider of public transit service in Orange County is the Orange County Transportation Authority (OCTA), which operates more than 400 buses on over 70 local and express routes throughout the urbanized portions of Orange County.

The largest provider of public transit service in Riverside County is the Riverside Transit Agency (RTA), which is the primary provider of fixed-route and paratransit services

throughout a 2,500-square-mile service area in the western portion of Riverside County. It operates buses on approximately 40 local and express routes.

The largest provider of public transit service in San Bernardino County is Omnitrans, which provides bus and paratransit services in a 480-square-mile area in the San Bernardino Valley in the western portion of the county. It operates a fleet of more than 218 buses over approximately 35 routes.

Regional Commuter Rail

Commuter rail service is operated by the Southern California Regional Rail Authority (SCRRA). In October of 1992, the SCRRA began initial operation of the Metrolink commuter rail system on four lines. Service on the initial system was greatly expanded after the 1994 Northridge earthquake. Currently (2009), SCRRA operates seven routes, including six from downtown Los Angeles to Oxnard, Lancaster, San Bernardino, Riverside, and Oceanside, from San Bernardino to Irvine, and from Riverside via Fullerton to downtown Los Angeles.

Amtrak provides significant regional and inter-regional service on the San Diego to San Luis Obispo corridor (also known as Amtrak's Pacific Surfliner corridor), operating 30 trains (combined weekday and weekend service) from Los Angeles Union Station. Additionally, Amtrak operates three interstate routes within the region (Coast Starlight between Los Angeles and Seattle, Sunset Limited – between California and Louisiana, and Southwest Chief – between Los Angeles and Chicago operating an average of four trains per day.

Goods Movement

Goods movement includes trucking, rail freight, air cargo, marine cargo, and both domestic and international freight, the latter entering the U.S. via the marine ports, airports, and the international border with Mexico. Additionally, many cargo movements are intermodal (e.g., sea to truck, sea to rail, air to truck, or truck to rail). The goods movement system includes not only highways, railroads, sea lanes, and airways but also intermodal terminals, truck terminals, railyards, warehousing, freight consolidation/deconsolidation terminals, freight forwarding, package express, customs inspection stations, truck stops, and truck queuing areas.

Railroads

The District is served by two main line commercial freight railroads - the Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Co. (BNSF) and the Union Pacific Railroad (UP). These railroads link southern California with other U.S. regions, Mexico, and Canada either

directly or via their connections with other railroads. They also provide freight rail service within California.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

State and Federal Requirements

The Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21), signed into law in 1998, provides the regulatory framework at the federal level for transportation planning in urban areas. This legislation requires that Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPO) prepare long-range transportation plans. In federally designated air quality nonattainment and maintenance areas, the long-range transportation plan is to be updated every three years. The State of California has additional regulations for the preparation of long-range transportation plans.

Regional Requirements

Regional Transportation Plan and Regional Transportation Improvement Program

Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) is the MPO within the district and is responsible for the preparation of the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) and the Regional Transportation Improvement Program (RTIP) in order to meet state and federal certification requirements. The 2008 RTP presents the transportation vision through the year 2035 and provides a long-term investment framework for addressing the region's transportation and related challenges. The 2008 RTIP is a capital listing of all the transportation projects proposed over a six-year period for the SCAG region to implement projects and programs listed in the RTP. The projects include highway improvements, transit, rail and bus facilities, HOV lanes, signal synchronization, intersection improvements, freeway ramps, etc. County Transportation Commissions have the responsibility under state law of proposing county projects, using the current RTP's policies, programs, and projects as a guide, from among submittals by cities and local agencies.

Congestion Management Program

In order to meet federal certification requirements, SCAG and the county Congestion Management Agencies (CMAs) have to work together to develop a Congestion Management System (CMS) process for the region. In the SCAG region, the CMS is comprised of the combined activities of the RTP, the state Congestion Management Program (CMP), and the RTIP.

Under state law, CMPs are prepared and maintained by the CMAs. Metro, OCTA, the Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC), and the San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG) are the designated CMAs of each county and are subject to state requirements. Because the magnitude of congestion and degree of urbanization differ among the counties, each CMP differs in form and local procedure. By state law, all CMAs perform the monitoring and management functions for highway performance, multi-modal performance, transportation demand management (TDM), land use programs and analysis, capital improvement programs, and deficiency planning. These monitoring and management functions would also fulfill the federal CMP requirements. All projects should conform to the CMP requirements of the respective county.

Local

General Plans

Under state planning law, every city and county must adopt a General Plan that sets forth the goals, policies and implementation measures for future growth and development. General plans must include seven elements, among which is a circulation element. The circulation element must describe the existing transportation network and describes all planned future transportation improvements. Many local transportation elements, or their implementing ordinances, include criteria for measuring the functionality of current and future roadways, typically through a level-of-service (LOS) measurement system, a volume-to-capacity (VC) ratio, or other such approaches.

CHAPTER 4

DIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Methodology

Air Quality

Visibility

Climate Change

SUBCHAPTER 4.0

DIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES - METHODOLOGY

Introduction

Direct Impacts Methodology - Air Quality

Direct Impacts Methodology - Visibility

Direct Impacts Methodology - Climate Change

INTRODUCTION

CEQA Guidelines §15126.2(a) requires environmental documents to identify significant environmental effects that may result from a proposed project, with consideration given to both short- and long-term impacts. If significant adverse environmental impacts are identified, CEQA Guidelines §15126.4 requires a discussion of feasible measures that could either avoid or substantially reduce any adverse environmental impacts.

As explained in more detail in Chapter 2, the proposed project consists of adopting a revised version of SCAQMD Rule 1315. The rule would establish procedures for tracking emissions offsets that would be maintained in the SCAQMD internal offset accounts. The SCAQMD would be able to rely upon the offsets from its internal accounts when permitting a new or modified stationary source under Rule 1304 (exempt sources) or Rule 1309.1 (Priority Reserve). By conducting such tracking, the SCAQMD ensures that emissions increases from new or modified major federal sources permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 are offset by equivalent emissions reductions.

Proposed Rule 1315 would not authorize any particular sources to be permitted and operated. The rules that authorize such permitting, in the context of Rule 1315, are Rules 1304 and 1309.1. This PEA assumes that a direct consequence of adopting Rule 1315 would be to enable continued issuance of permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1. The emissions associated with industry source categories potentially eligible to receive permits under those rules are the emissions attributed to the proposed project. Accordingly, this Chapter addresses the following direct effects relating to emissions, as specified under CEQA Guidelines:

Air Quality Impacts

- **Conflict with Air Quality Management Plan.** Whether the proposed project would conflict with or obstruct implementation of the SCAQMD 2007 Air Quality Management Plan.
- **Mass Emissions and Modeled Concentrations of Criteria Pollutants.** Whether mass emissions or modeled concentrations of criteria pollutant emissions would violate any air quality standard or contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation.
- **Health Effects of Criteria Pollutant Emissions and Toxic Air Contaminants.** Whether emissions would expose sensitive populations to substantial pollutant concentrations.
- **Odors.** Whether emissions would create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people.

Visibility Impacts

- **Visibility.** Whether emissions would have a substantial effect on a scenic vista, or otherwise substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the affected region.

Climate Change Impacts

- **Greenhouse Gas Emissions.** Whether the proposed project would result in greenhouse gas emissions that may have a significant effect on the environment.

These effects are evaluated on a project and cumulative basis. In addition, this chapter also includes a discussion of indirect air quality impacts.

In addition to the criteria identified above, Appendix G to the State Resource Agency's CEQA Guidelines provides a sample checklist that asks whether a project would conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases. No adopted plan, policy or regulation pertaining to greenhouse gases directly applies to proposed Rule 1315. Accordingly, this suggested standard is not addressed further.

DIRECT IMPACTS METHODOLOGY – Air Quality

CEQA Baseline

CEQA Guidelines §15125(a) describes the concept of “baseline” as follows: “An EIR must include a discussion of the physical environmental conditions in the vicinity of the project, as they exist at the time the notice of preparation is published, ...from both a local and regional perspective. The environmental setting will normally constitute the baseline physical conditions by which a lead agency determines whether an impact is significant.”

This guideline does not mean that the existing environmental setting is always the appropriate CEQA baseline. As stated by a well-known treatise, “...by using the word ‘normally’, the Resources Agency has implicitly recognized that, at least in some circumstances, a ‘past’ or ‘future’ baseline might be appropriate.” *Remy, et al., Guide to CEQA, California Environmental Quality Act, 11th Ed. 2007, page 199.*

The analysis in this PEA assumes Rule 1315 will remain in effect through the year 2030 resulting in the emission of air pollutants from sources obtaining permits under Rule 1304 and 1309.1 in reliance on the SCAQMD internal account offsets over a twenty-year period. This assumption is consistent with subdivision (j) of the proposed rule, which specifies a sunset date of January 1, 2031. Because the project will be carried out over the next twenty years, a “future” baseline is appropriate for assessing the project's direct emissions-related effects. Sources obtaining permits in reliance on Rule

1304 and 1309.1 make up a portion of the regional growth analyzed in the 2007 AQMP. During this twenty-year time frame, the 2007 AQMP forecasts that the total amount of regional emissions of all pollutants will be dropping substantially, due to the effect of pollution control rules and regulations adopted by SCAQMD, EPA, and CARB. The overall reduction in emissions from these regulatory controls will be greater than the increase in emissions associated with regional growth. As a result, if total regional emissions under the proposed project were compared to the level of emissions existing at the time the notice of preparation for this PEA was published, the comparison would show pollution levels for all pollutants that would be lower than they are today. Such an analysis would not give a full picture of the effect of the proposed project for purposes of CEQA.

Accordingly, to ensure that the decision-makers and the public are provided with sufficient information about the emissions-related effects of the proposed project, this PEA compares forecasts of future emissions with the proposed project in place to forecasts of future emissions without the proposed project. The analysis assumes that if the project were not approved, a portion of the regional growth projected in the AQMP would not occur and future regional emissions without the project would be lower than they would be with the project. The project's impacts and their significance are thus determined based upon the incremental emissions attributed to the proposed project in comparison to conditions without the project.

The conditions projected to exist without the project represent reduced levels of growth in the region, resulting in lower levels of emissions which in turn would equate to potential improvements to air quality beyond the improvements forecasted to occur under the AQMP. In this context, the consequence of approving the proposed project would be to forego such potential additional improvements. Stated differently, the impact analysis asks the questions: Without the proposed project, how much cleaner would the air be? Also, would the region attain the relevant standards sooner without the proposed project? And how much lower would greenhouse gas emissions be without the project?

Analysis Years

The SCAQMD has adopted several plans that demonstrate that the national ambient air quality standard for PM₁₀ has already been attained in the Basin and in the Coachella Valley, and that the currently-existing standards for ozone and PM_{2.5} will be attained in the time required by the Clean Air Act. The air quality analysis is presented for the years in which emission reductions are required to be in place in order for the Basin to attain the NAAQS, as well as for the project end year of 2030. The years modeled are 2014 for a 2015 PM_{2.5} attainment date, 2023 for a 2024 ozone attainment date, and 2030 for the project end date. 2030 is also expected to be approximately the year the Basin will be required to attain the proposed future new 8-hour ozone standard, expected to be finalized by EPA in 2010. The Coachella Valley is required to attain the existing ozone standard by 2018.

The analysis focuses on the Basin and the Coachella Valley, which are the two areas within the SCAQMD's jurisdiction that are designated as federal nonattainment regions under the CAA. The Riverside County portion of the MDAB, which is also within the SCAQMD's jurisdiction, is designated as a nonattainment region only with respect to the state standards (CAAQS) for ozone and PM₁₀. Unlike the Basin and the Coachella Valley, this area of the SCAQMD's jurisdiction does not have a monitoring station to allow for the modeling of concentration-based impacts. This area of the district has very few stationary sources, and is unlikely to be significantly impacted by the proposed project. However, it is conservatively assumed for purposes of the environmental analysis that any significant impact identified for the Coachella Valley would apply equally to this area of the MDAB.

Mass Emissions of Criteria Pollutants

As explained in more detail in Chapter 3, the federal Clean Air Act and state counterpart (or state air quality laws) require the SCAQMD to attain numeric air quality standards for ozone, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, NO₂, SO₂, CO and lead. Ozone is caused by emissions of VOC and NO_x. PM_{2.5} is caused by direct emissions of PM_{2.5}, as well as emissions of SO_x and NO_x. Accordingly, the following pollutants are considered to be criteria pollutants: VOC, NO_x including NO₂, SO_x including SO₂, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, CO, and lead.

For criteria pollutants, the analysis of project impacts was performed by first determining the total quantities of future emissions of each criteria pollutant that are expected to occur under the proposed project. Next, staff determined the future emissions of each criteria pollutant under future conditions without the project. The incremental difference between emissions under project conditions and emissions without the project was used to quantify and assess project impacts.

Future Emissions Under the Proposed Project

Proposed Rule 1315 includes a mechanism that imposes air pollutant-specific caps on the cumulative net emissions increase that can occur from the rule's implementation. Those caps are based upon the growth forecasts in the 2007 AQMP for the categories of sources potentially eligible to receive permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1. The caps apply to both major and non-major sources that qualify for Priority Reserve offsets under Rule 1309.1 or are eligible for offset exemptions under Rule 1304. Because of the caps, net stationary source emissions from the proposed project would not be expected to exceed the emissions analyzed in this PEA.

For the purposes of this analysis, an additional 15 percent has been added to the emission projections for each pollutant, in order to ensure the CEQA analysis captures a reasonable worst-case scenario (the 15 percent factor is not added to the caps in the proposed rule).

Future Emissions Without The Proposed Project

The difference in emissions between the project conditions and the without project conditions has two components. The first component is the amount of net growth in

emissions forecasted in the 2007 AQMP for the categories of sources that are potentially eligible for permits issued under Rules 1309.1 and Rule 1304. This PEA assumes that without the project, no new permits resulting in increased emissions would be issued under Rules 1309.1 and 1304. The second component is the emissions from existing sources that relied on offsets from the SCAQMD internal accounts for permits issued prior to July 2010 and that would shut down during the twenty year analysis timeframe. Under the without project scenario, this PEA assumes that emissions from such existing sources could not be replaced, which would constitute an additional deduction from the future project conditions, to arrive at conditions without the project.

Growth in Emissions from New Permits Relying on Offsets from SCAQMD Internal Accounts: The 2007 AQMP includes forecasts of future annual net emissions in 2014 and 2020 from all existing and new sources in the district, including sources permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 in reliance upon the SCAQMD internal account offsets. Appendix III to the 2007 AQMP describes the methodology used for the emissions forecasts in the AQMP. In brief, the 2007 AQMP includes an inventory of 2002 emissions by source category and industry. Growth rates were forecasted for each industry based on SCAG's 2004 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP), adjusted with the most recent data from Bureau of Labor Statistics, California Department of Finance, California Employment Development Department and U.S. Census Bureau.¹ SCAG developed socioeconomic forecasts for the RTP and the same forecasts were used in the AQMP. Industrial growth, job growth, and population growth will affect transportation patterns so therefore, they all are part of overall forecasts. Appendix III to the 2007 AQMP identifies the growth rate used for each industry and source category, and explains how the resulting growth in emissions was geographically distributed by county.

Under the without project condition, the PEA assumes that, after July 2010, none of the 2007 AQMP's projected growth in stationary source emissions from industry categories potentially eligible to receive permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 would occur. Because it includes all growth in the industry categories, this methodological assumption necessarily overstates emissions attributable to the project to some degree. Growth in emissions from stationary sources has three components: increased emissions from existing sources for which no new or modified permits are needed or from non-permitted sources; increased emissions from sources receiving permits based upon private-market emission reduction credits (ERCs); and increased emissions from sources receiving permits issued under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 in reliance upon the SCAQMD internal account offsets. Only this third component would be affected by the proposed project.

SCAQMD staff considered whether the fraction of the future forecasted emissions growth attributable solely to permits issued under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 could be accurately estimated. However, it is not possible to ascertain the quantity of past emissions that have been due to sources for which no new or modified permits were obtained. By contrast, it is possible to determine the historic split between emissions increases from new or modified sources permitted using ERCs, as compared to emissions

¹ 2007 AQMP, Ch. 2, p. III-2-4.

increases from new or modified sources permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1. Table 4.0-1 below presents the relative shares in emissions for the industry categories potentially eligible to receive permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1.

TABLE 4.0-1

Historic Share of Increases in Potential Emissions From Sources Permitted Under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 as Compared To Increases in Potential Emissions From Sources Permitted Under Other New Source Rules (September 2006 through October 2008)

	VOC	NO _x	SO _x	PM ₁₀
Potential Emissions Increases from Sources Permitted Under Rules 1304 and 1309.1	94%	100%	99%	97%
Potential Emissions Increases from Sources Permitted Using ERCs	6%	0%	1%	3%

Source: The data is based on SCAQMD permit data from 9/8/06-11/4/08 and excludes RECLAIM pollutants at RECLAIM facilities.

Based upon the historic data, emissions from sources permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 represent the vast majority (well over ninety percent) of the emissions increases from permitted, stationary sources for all pollutants.

Given the uncertainty in determining the share of stationary source emissions increases from non-permitted sources, and the proportion of increased emissions from sources permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 as compared with sources permitted in reliance on ERCs, SCAQMD determined that it was reasonable to assume that all increased permitted stationary source emissions from the relevant industry categories would be attributable to the proposed project.

SCAQMD staff also considered whether to propose caps on cumulative net emissions increases from sources permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 that would be substantially lower than the forecasted growth in stationary source emissions from the relevant industry categories. The potential benefits of such a limitation on emissions are evaluated in the alternatives analysis in Chapter 6 of this PEA and will be considered by the SCAQMD Board. It bears noting, however, that capping growth permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 could result in lengthening the life of previously permitted sources, allowing continued emissions at higher levels. Because new or modified sources are fitted with the best available control technologies, it may be detrimental to direct emissions toward older sources, with less effective controls.

Emissions From Shutdown of Existing Sources That Could Not Be Replaced: The second component of the difference in emissions between the project conditions and the without project conditions is that without the project, some of the sources permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 prior to July 2010 would shut down, but the emissions from those sources would not be replaced by permitting new or modified sources relying on

proposed Rule 1315. This would constitute further reduction in future annual emissions compared with the project conditions.

The 2007 AQMP projects that, in addition to growth in sources permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1, sources that previously received permits under these rules would continue to exist, and those that shut down would be replaced by other sources. Under project conditions, shutdowns of such sources would result in credits to the SCAQMD internal offset accounts because sources permitted under these rules are not eligible to bank credits as ERCs when they shut down. Some of the credits in the SCAQMD internal accounts would then be relied upon when the SCAQMD approves new or modified sources under Rules 1304 and 1309.1.

Under the without project scenario, however, no sources permitted after July 2010 would obtain their permits by relying on the SCAQMD internal account offsets under the proposed project. Accordingly, the analysis assumes that when the existing sources that previously received permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.2 shut down, the emissions from those sources would not result in credits that would be available for replacement.

In order to quantify the emissions reductions that are expected to occur from these shutdowns under the without project scenario, the SCAQMD reviewed historic data to determine the percentage of previously approved sources that would be likely to shut down during the time frame of the analysis. Of the sources receiving offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts, the most likely to shut down during the 20-year analysis period would be facilities with less than four tons per year of emissions that had been permitted under Rule 1304(d). Essential public services permitted under Rule 1309.1 are unlikely to shut down once built or expanded to serve population growth. Moreover, other larger sources permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 typically remain in the economy for many years. These conclusions were verified by an examination of actual records of sources of credits to the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts from 2001 through 2006.

Rule 1304(d) Offsets: In order to determine the extent of orphan shutdowns that would occur during the analysis period without the project, it was necessary to determine (1) how many offsets have historically been issued to Rule 1304(d) facilities, and (2) the length of time before the permitted equipment relying on the Rule 1304(d) offsets shut down. With this information, it is possible to calculate the shutdown emissions reductions for each year of the analysis period.

Staff evaluated five years' worth of permitting data (August 2001 through December 2006) for Rule 1304/Rule 1309.1 permitting activity to determine the percentage of total permitted emissions attributable to Rule 1304(d) sources for VOC and NO_x (see Table 4.0-2).

In order to estimate the percent of emissions that is attributable to sources under four tons per year for SO_x, staff assumed that the percentage would be the same as it is for NO_x. This is because both are combustion-related pollutants. For PM₁₀, August 2001 through

July 2002 permitting data, which included permits for facilities below 15 tons per year, was used to calculate the percentage.

TABLE 4.0-2

Percentage of Total SCAQMD Internal Account Offsets Provided to Rule 1304(d) Facilities

	VOC	NO _x	SO _x	PM ₁₀
Percent of SCAQMD's Internal Account Offsets Provided to Rule 1304(d) Facilities	89%	24%	24%	7%

Operational Life of Facilities: The next step in the analysis was to determine how many of the Rule 1304(d) sources would likely shut down during the analysis period, and when they would do so. Staff conducted an analysis of permits issued from 1990 through 2009 under Rule 1304(d) and determined that approximately half of such individual sources (permit units) had shut down.

The analysis showed that, of the sources that had shut down (one-half the total), the sources had an average lifespan of six years. Therefore, on average, the Rule 1304(d) sources that would shut down during the CEQA analysis period under the conditions without the project would correspond to approximately half of the sources with permits issued under Rule 1304(d) from July 2004 through June 2010. This does not mean that exactly half of the sources with permits issued between July 2004 and June 2010 will shutdown, nor does it mean that no sources with permits issued before July 2004 will shut down during the life of the proposed project. It simply means that this averaging approach can be used to predict the overall numbers of shutdowns that will occur on average each year under the conditions without the project.

It is likely that the rate of shutdowns would be slower without the project than it has been in the past with the SCAQMD internal offset accounts operating. This is because without the SCAQMD internal account offsets, there would be fewer new sources receiving permits, so there would be less competition from new sources, and existing sources would be expected to stay in operation longer to meet demand. However, this effect cannot be quantified so the rate was held constant.

To further provide a conservative estimate, staff assumed that there may still be some additional shutdowns of sources that were permitted under Rule 1309.1 or under the provisions of Rule 1304. Therefore, staff added an additional 10 percent to the emission reductions from shut downs for NO_x, SO_x, and PM₁₀, as a safety margin. In addition, since VOC ERCs on the private market have a relatively low market value compared to the other pollutants, growth of VOC projects would not be limited to the same extent as growth from sources needing offsets of other pollutants. There would be more competition from new VOC sources than from new sources of other pollutants so sources emitting VOC projects would not be expected to stay in operation longer to meet

demand. As a result, there may be additional shutdowns of VOC sources. Accordingly the total VOC projected from shutdowns was increased by 20 percent rather than 10 percent.

Quantification of Incremental Difference in Emissions

To quantify the difference in emissions between future conditions with and without the project, the emissions of each criteria pollutant under the without project scenario are subtracted from emissions of each criteria pollutant under the proposed project. The quantities of emissions are then compared to the applicable significance criteria in Chapter 4.1.

Quantification of Cumulative Emissions

CEQA requires an analysis of cumulative impacts to consider past, present, and reasonably foreseeable probable future projects. For this analysis, cumulative impacts associated with emissions of criteria pollutants are assessed in two ways. First, emissions from other sources approved pursuant to permits that have relied or foreseeably may rely on SCAQMD internal account offsets are quantified and added to the incremental project emissions to assess the combined effect of all sources relying on the SCAQMD internal account offsets. Second, the analysis of cumulative impacts also assesses the impacts under the proposed project in the context of all emissions forecasted in the 2007 AQMP.

Combined Emissions from Permits Issued in Reliance Upon SCAQMD Internal Account Offsets: Two categories of permits have and, in the future, may rely on the SCAQMD's internal account offsets for permitting, independent of whether the proposed project is approved: (1) permits issued under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 pursuant to the prior version of rule 1315 and to SB 827; and (2) three power plant projects for which the legislature has or may enact legislation requiring use of the SCAQMD internal account offsets. As explained in more detail in Chapter 2, the SCAQMD adopted Rule 1315 in September, 2006, and thereafter commenced issuing permits in reliance on the SCAQMD internal account offsets. In July 2008, the Los Angeles County Superior Court enjoined the SCAQMD from taking further action to implement Rule 1315. In response to the court order invalidating Rule 1315, and the resulting Permit Moratorium, the California Legislature enacted SB 827, which requires the SCAQMD to use its internal account offsets for facilities exempt from offsets pursuant to Rule 1304 and Priority Reserve Projects pursuant to Rule 1309.1. The bill became effective on January 1, 2010 and sunsets in May 2012. The proposed project will not result in issuance of permits under SB 827 but these permits are considered to contribute to cumulative impacts. The project analysis conservatively assumes that sources with increased emissions that are approved under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 after July 2010 would be approved under re-adopted Rule 1315, even though SB 827 will not sunset until May 2012.

To quantify emissions from sources permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 in reliance upon the prior version of Rule 1315 and SB 827, the approach is the same as that used to quantify the incremental difference between conditions with and without the proposed project.

The second category of permits analyzed for cumulative impacts is permits for power plants for which the State Legislature has required or may require reliance upon the SCAQMD internal account offsets and that have a long-term supply contract with Southern California Edison or are wholly owned by a municipality. Chapter 2 explains that, when preparation of this PEA commenced, under Assembly Bill (AB) 1318 and Senate Bill (SB) 388 and other possible legislation, it was reasonably foreseeable that the SCAQMD may be required to provide offsets to three power plants from the SCAQMD's internal accounts regardless of whether SCAQMD adopts a modified Rule 1315: CPV Sentinel; Walnut Creek Mission Energy; and the El Segundo Power Redevelopment Project. The El Segundo Project has since received a permit under Rule 1304 in reliance on SB 827.

The three power plant projects were evaluated by the California Energy Commission (CEC) in separate Final Staff Assessments (FSAs). The FSAs were reviewed as part of this analysis to obtain the environmental impact analyses and determinations of significance made by the lead agency (CEC).

The FSAs prepared by the CEC for all three power plants calculated the criteria pollutant emissions from both the construction and operation phases of the projects. The only criteria pollutant not calculated in the FSAs prepared by the CEC for the El Segundo and Walnut Creek projects is PM_{2.5} emissions. The FSA for the Sentinel project did include PM_{2.5} emissions from the construction phase of the project but did not include PM_{2.5} mass emissions from the operation of the project. However, PM₁₀ emissions from construction and operational phases of all three power plant projects were calculated in the FSAs prepared by the CEC. Using the established standards² in determining the percentage of PM₁₀ that is PM_{2.5}, construction and operational PM_{2.5} emissions from El Segundo and Walnut Creek, and operational PM_{2.5} emissions from all three power projects were calculated. Pursuant to AB 1318, CPV Sentinel will be paying a mitigation fee for SO_x and PM₁₀ offsets that will be spent on emission reduction projects. For this analysis, the mitigation fee is based on a previously proposed mitigation fee imposed on electric generating facilities based on the location of the facility as set forth in Rule 1309.1 as adopted August 3, 2007. This analysis estimates the amount of mitigation fees that will be collected from the CPV Sentinel Project by multiplying the quantities of offsets expected to be provided by SCAQMD's offset accounts by the pollutant-specific mitigation fees in dollars per pound. The fees are expected to finance emission reductions projects having costs based on current incremental BACT cost effectiveness, which is the dollar cost to reduce one ton of emissions. SO_x and PM₁₀ emissions reduced by the emission reduction projects funded by the mitigation fee to be paid by CPV Sentinel have been estimated, based on current incremental BACT cost

² "Final –Methodology to Calculate Particulate Matter (PM) 2.5 and PM 2.5 Significance Thresholds" (SCAQMD, October, 2006). For example, 89 percent of PM₁₀ from off-road equipment are PM_{2.5} emissions; 21 percent of fugitive PM₁₀ emissions from construction and demolition are PM_{2.5} emissions; and 99 percent of PM₁₀ from combustion of stationary sources are PM_{2.5} emissions.

effectiveness values, and the 10-year life of the project necessary to apply a capital recovery factor. Current incremental BACT cost-effectiveness refers to the maximum cost per ton of emission reductions for a given pollutant specified in SCAQMD's BACT Guidelines. The use of the maximum cost effectiveness values reduces the estimated emission reductions from the projects funded by the mitigation fee as compared to use of the average cost effectiveness. Thus, the emission reductions from the implementation of projects funded by the CPV Sentinel mitigation fee estimated for the purposes of this analysis are considered to be reasonable and conservative. Nevertheless, it is not possible to determine exactly what will be the cost of emission reduction obtained in the future.

A quantified cumulative impact analysis is provided for the combined direct emissions from the proposed project, plus the direct emissions from other sources receiving permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 in reliance upon the prior version of Rule 1315 and SB 827, plus all emissions from the three power plants. The quantities of combined emissions are compared to the applicable significance criteria in Chapter 4.1.

Combined Emissions Under the 2007 AQMP. The analysis of cumulative impacts also assesses the impacts under the proposed project in the context of all emissions forecasted in the 2007 AQMP.

Modeled Concentrations of Criteria Pollutant Emissions

Region-wide Simulation Model

After quantifying the incremental difference in mass emissions of each criteria pollutant under the project and without project conditions, staff then used air quality modeling to determine the resulting changes in concentration levels (micrograms per cubic meter for PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀, and parts per billion (ppb) for ozone) for the three primary criteria pollutants: ozone, PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀. The modeling used the same methods as were used in the 2007 AQMP. A discussion of modeling methods, regional air quality impacts analysis, and further information can be found in Appendix V of the 2007 AQMP, available at http://www.aqmd.gov/aqmp/07aqmp/aqmp/Appendix_V.pdf. Staff also determined the project's incremental effects on SO₂, NO₂ and CO concentrations.

The PEA discusses whether, as compared to conditions without the project, the project would delay the SCAQMD's ability to achieve attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQs) or California Air Ambient Quality Standards (CAAQs). Accordingly, the modeling analysis focuses on the two air basins within the SCAQMD's jurisdiction that are not currently in attainment for the NAAQs. U.S. EPA has designated the Basin as extreme non-attainment for ozone and the Coachella Valley as Severe-15. This means that the Basin must attain the federal standard by 2024 and the Coachella Valley by 2018. In addition, both air basins are designated as severe non-attainment for 24-hour average PM₁₀. Furthermore, the Basin is designated as non-attainment for annual average PM_{2.5} with an attainment date of 2015. In contrast, the Coachella Valley has been in compliance with the federal PM_{2.5} standards with observed concentrations typically valuing only two thirds of the NAAQS.

Future-year concentrations of the key air pollutants are simulated using the incremental change in emissions between the with-project and without-project conditions. The years selected for simulations are 2014, 2023 and 2030, corresponding to the dates emission reductions must be achieved for PM_{2.5} attainment, ozone attainment, and the end date of the project, respectively. In addition, 2030 is expected to be approximately the attainment year for the new federal ozone NAAQS expected to be promulgated in August 2010.

Briefly, the regional concentrations are simulated by using National Weather Service (NWS) numerical meteorological model data to provide the characterization of the hourly weather that is coupled with a peer review regional air quality dispersion platform that reacts and transports emissions throughout a modeling domain. The Basin and Coachella Valley are both fully represented in the modeling domain.

The modeling platform developed for the 2007 AQMP utilized the combination of the Comprehensive Air Quality Model with Extensions (CAMx) dispersion model with the “one atmosphere” chemistry mechanism to simulate annual average particulate air quality and CAMx with the SAPRC99 chemistry mechanism to simulate episodic gaseous ozone air quality. The MM5 meteorological model provided critical meteorological inputs for the daily and annual simulations. The simulations utilized mobile source emissions provided by CARB’s EMFAC2007 and the growth and planning assumptions provided by SCAG from their Interim 2007 Regional Transportation Plan. Point and area source emissions profiles were developed jointly by the SCAQMD and CARB. A comprehensive discussion of the modeling techniques, input data and model performance is provided in Appendix V of the 2007 AQMP.

As described in Appendix V of the 2007 AQMP, the regional numerical air quality projections followed U.S. EPA guidance using relative response factors (RRF) to estimate future year ozone and PM_{2.5} design values to determine future year attainment of the respective 8-hour average and annual average standards. The RRFs were used to adjust simulated future year air quality by accounting for variance in the model performance.

Ozone

The ozone simulations were conducted using the CAMx/MM5/SAPRC99 platform for a series of meteorological episodes identified in the 2007 AQMP attainment demonstration. Two indices are presented in the air quality analysis: project’s contribution to ozone concentrations in each air basin having the projected maximum concentration and the average ozone concentration predicted throughout each of the basins. The modeling concentration results for the Basin and Coachella Valley for 2014, 2023 and 2030 present the ozone concentrations associated with the incremental difference in emissions between the project and without project conditions.

Basin Annual PM2.5

The Basin annual PM2.5 simulations were generated for the CAMx/MM5/One-Atmosphere platform for every hour in the year for 2014, 2023 and 2030, using an emissions weighting procedure presented in the 2007 AQMP and CARB's 2007 PM2.5 SIP Staff Report. PM2.5 occurs from directly emitted primary particulate (dust and diesel soot) and secondary aerosols formed in chemical reactions (nitrates and sulfates). The 2007 AQMP established a SCAQMD-specific emissions weighting methodology to estimate changes in PM2.5 due to changes in emissions. The contributions to regional nitrate, sulfate, organic carbon, and the combination of elemental carbon and metals can be directly estimated from the daily annual average day emissions of NO_x, SO_x, VOC and PM2.5. Table 4.0-3 provides the Basin-average annual average day emissions conversion factors used to estimate annual PM2.5 listed in the CARB staff report. In addition to being directly emitted in the form of primary particulates such as dust (crustal PM) and soot (elemental carbon or EC), PM2.5 is formed in the atmosphere by chemical reactions involving NO_x and SO_x. Table 4.0-4 illustrates the relative PM2.5 forming power of the various pollutants, in terms of the effect on ambient concentrations caused by a ton per day of each of the listed pollutants. The table shows that SO_x is approximately 15 times as potent as NO_x in forming PM2.5 (0.0526 µg/m³ per ton of SO_x per day as compared to 0.0035 µg/m³ per ton of NO_x per day).

Basin Annual PM10

Basin future year annual average PM10 concentrations were estimated by multiplying the projected annual average PM2.5 by a constant factor equal to the 10-year (1999-2008) average ratio of observed Basin annual average PM10 to co-located annual average PM2.5. The four-county average factor of 2.19 was calculated from PM10 and PM2.5 data measured at the monitoring sites used for the CAMx PM2.5 annual simulation. The average factor of 2.19 means that on average, there is 2.19 times as much PM10 measured at a given site as there is PM2.5.

Basin 24-Hour PM2.5

The Basin 24-hour PM2.5 concentrations were determined using an emissions weighting algorithm developed from the 2007 AQMP 24-hour average PM2.5 attainment demonstration simulations generated using the CAMx/MM5/One-Atmosphere platform. Average emissions conversion factors for 24-hour average maximum regional PM2.5 nitrate, sulfate, organic carbon, and the combination of elemental carbon and metals were calculated from corresponding simulated 24-hour maximum component species concentrations and the daily annual average day emissions of NO₂, SO₂, VOC, PM10 and PM2.5 emissions. Table 4.0-4 provides the 24-hour average PM2.5 Basin-average emissions conversion factors. As in Table 4.0-3, this table shows the relative PM2.5 forming power of the various pollutants, in terms of change in concentration per one ton per day emissions, this time looking at the effect on peak day concentrations. The table shows that NO_x and SO_x, which form nitrates and sulfates, have an even greater impact on daily PM2.5 levels than they do on annual levels.

TABLE 4.0-3

**Basin-Average Annual Average PM_{2.5} Concentration Conversion Factors
(Increase in PM_{2.5} concentration in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for each ton per day of emissions)**

Pollutant Species	Species	Conversion Factor
PM _{2.5}	EC Crustals & Metals	0.0345
NO _x	Ammonium Nitrate	0.0035
SO _x	Ammonium Sulfate	0.0526
VOC	Organic Carbon	0.0015

TABLE 4.0-4

**Basin-Average 24-Hour Average PM_{2.5} Concentration Conversion Factors
(Increase in PM_{2.5} concentration in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for each ton per day of emissions)**

Pollutant Species	Species	Conversion Factor
PM _{2.5}	EC Crustals & Metals	0.025
NO _x	Ammonium Nitrate	0.071
SO _x	Ammonium Sulfate	0.325
VOC	Organic Carbon	0.020

Basin 24-Hour PM₁₀

PM₁₀, or particulate matter less than 10 microns in aerodynamic diameter, is made up of fine particulate, or PM less than 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter (PM_{2.5}) and coarse PM, which is particulate with a aerodynamic diameter between 2.5 microns and 10 microns. For days other than exceptional events such as wild fires or high wind driven fugitive dust, peak 24-hour PM₁₀ is driven by secondary PM_{2.5} particulate formation. The contribution of coarse particulate to the 24-hour PM₁₀ average comprises a smaller percentage of the total mass compared with the percentage for the annual PM₁₀ concentration. The Basin average maximum 24-hr average PM₁₀ impact was calculated by adding the Basin 24-hour maximum average PM_{2.5} concentration impact to the four-county average coarse particulate impact estimated using an emissions weighted methodology. The coarse particulate was calculated by multiplying the PM₁₀ emissions by the factor of $0.195 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3 / \text{TPY PM}_{10}$. The factor was derived from the revised Basin PM₁₀ attainment demonstration presented in the South Coast Air Basin PM₁₀ Maintenance Plan submitted to U.S. EPA, March 2010 as part of the California SIP.

Coachella Valley Annual PM2.5 and PM10

The project's contribution to the annual Coachella Valley PM10 concentration is almost exclusively a result of PM2.5 transport from the Basin (2003 Coachella Valley PM10 SIP). Annual PM2.5 and PM10 transport to the Coachella Valley is estimated by multiplying the predicted Basin annual average PM2.5 concentration by the factor 0.215.

PM10 mass is comprised of both fine (PM2.5) and coarse (PM10-PM2.5) particles. The coarse, larger particles settle closer to source areas and are less subject to transport over long distances. This is particularly evident for coarse particle transport from the Basin that must channel through Banning Pass while undergoing an elevation increase from a Basin average elevation of less than 1000 feet to more than 2500 feet. As a conservative estimate, this analysis assumes that all of the PM10 transport to the Coachella Valley is PM2.5.

The 1990 Coachella Valley SIP determined that transport accounted for 18 percent of the Coachella Valley annual average PM10 mass. The 0.215 factor used to estimate the PM2.5 transport to the Coachella Valley was determined by dividing 18 percent of the long-term (1999-2008) annual average Coachella PM10 concentrations by the Basin PM2.5 concentrations averaged for the same period.

The project's contribution to concentrations of annual average PM2.5 in the Coachella Valley was assumed to be equivalent to its estimated contribution to annual average PM10 concentrations.

In the cumulative analysis, the CAMx simulated particulate emissions from the Sentinel power plant, and added those emissions to both the annual PM2.5 and PM10 concentrations from project emissions.

Coachella Valley 24-hour PM2.5 and PM10

The impact of the project's contribution to the 24-hour average Coachella Valley PM10 concentration is calculated following a similar methodology as the annual average PM10 concentration but using a factor based on the 24-hour average percentage transport contribution determined from the source apportionment analysis. Project estimated 24-hour average PM10 concentration transport to the Coachella Valley is estimated by multiplying the predicted Basin 24-hour average PM2.5 by the factor 0.107. In other words, previous SIP analyses showed that the amount of transport into the Coachella Valley is related to the concentration of (24-hour) PM2.5 in the Basin by a factor of 0.107. Thus, Basin concentration times 0.107 equals transport concentration into the Coachella Valley.

In the cumulative impacts analysis, the CAMx simulated particulate impacts from the Sentinel power plant are added to the both the annual PM2.5 and PM10 concentrations from project emissions.

Basin Sulfur Dioxide and Nitrogen Dioxide

The contribution of the project emissions to Basin SO₂ and NO₂ concentrations is estimated using an emissions weighted approach that linearly relates changes in emissions to expected changes in ambient air quality. The emissions weighted analysis provides a very conservative approximation of the project's potential contribution to ambient SO₂ and NO₂. Both emissions weighted analyses assume that all of the project's NO_x and SO_x emissions would convert directly to NO₂ and SO₂, ignoring the contributions those emissions have towards the formation of ozone and particulates. As a result, the analysis of NO₂ and SO₂ impacts is very conservative.

Cumulative Impacts. The analysis includes a quantitative assessment of concentrations of pollutants resulting from the cumulative scenario described previously relating to the combined emissions from permits issued in reliance upon the SCAQMD internal account offsets, under the discussion of mass emissions of criteria pollutants. The emissions associated with the cumulative conditions are modeled to determine the concentrations of pollutants resulting from the combination of sources obtaining permits in reliance on offsets in the SCAQMD internal offset accounts.

Basin Carbon Monoxide

Ambient concentrations of carbon monoxide respond linearly to changes in the emissions inventory. Emissions weighted linear rollback is the methodology used to estimate the project impact to ambient CO concentrations.

Localized Concentrations of Criteria Pollutants

In addition to modeling the proposed project's contribution to regional concentrations of pollutants from all sources permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1, this analysis also reviews the potential for individual sources permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 to result in discrete, localized concentrations of pollutants exceeding the SCAQMD's significance criteria.

Data Collection. To estimate the emissions from individual sources that could receive permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1, data from past and pending permit applications were reviewed. Review of the SCAQMD's permit database produced a list of permits issued and pending by the SCAQMD under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 from 2003 through 2008. Approved and pending permits from 2003 through 2008 were also reviewed to identify facilities that would have qualified for offsets under Rule 1309.2³, had it been in effect. The database that was analyzed started with a total of 81,173 pollutant records for permits approved and pending from 2003 through 2008. A number of the pollutants were

³ Proposed amended Rule 1309.2 is no longer part of the proposed project and the previously adopted version of Rule 1309.2 was rescinded by the SCAQMD Governing Board on February 5, 2010. Nevertheless, these permits are potentially relevant because of the broad range of the types of facilities that could qualify for offsets under Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1.

listed twice to provide two different unit values, one daily and one hourly. Thus, the list was updated to remove pollutants listed twice so they would not be double-counted. The updated list included 51,265 pollutant records for 12,315 permits approved and pending from 2003 through 2008. A comprehensive evaluation of the database identified approximately 7,732 individual facilities located throughout the district that had obtained permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 from the SCAQMD during this period.

Localized Concentration Modeling. The approach used to evaluate the effects on localized concentrations of pollutants resulting from the operation of individual facilities (also referred to as the “local” analysis) is described in Appendix C to this PEA. Because the specific attributes of sources that may be permitted under the project are not known, the evaluation of localized concentrations is made on the basis of air dispersion modeling of recently permitted emissions at actual facilities. This analysis is intended to provide an estimate of the potential impacts on localized concentrations of criteria pollutants in the vicinity of individual facilities as a result of future permits issued under the proposed project. This approach treats previously-permitted sources as representative of the types of individual sources and air pollutants emitted by sources that would be permitted in the future under the proposed project. It should be noted that the analysis for this PEA assigned each permit as though it were existing in the area with most adverse meteorological conditions, which is a conservative approach.

Emissions and available characteristics regarding the type of emission source (e.g., source category) are tabulated from the five-year data set described above. To facilitate the analysis of over 12,000 permits and pending permits, each permit was assigned to a permit category and cross-referenced to a Source Classification Code (SCC). SSCs are assigned to various source types by USEPA in their emissions inventory development. Using SSCs, one can determine various factors relevant to determining emissions impact, such as average stack height. SCCs were used for two purposes in the analysis: (1) to assign stack parameters to emission sources for modeling on the basis of source type; and (2) to estimate chemical speciation of permitted emissions reported as PM and organic gases with respect to particle size distribution of PM emissions. Neither of these approaches necessarily reflect the exact facts of the particular permit, but this is considered a conservative approach to analyze impacts.

Given the relatively large size of this data set, the following approach was used to evaluate the potential for significant impacts: First, a screening analysis was conducted using a screening-level air dispersion model (SCREEN3) and the permit categories were ranked according to level of risk; permit categories were ranked and prioritized on the basis of maximum ambient exposure of the emitted chemicals; categories, each comprising a range of permits, were developed on the basis of release characteristics (e.g., stack height, escape velocity, and release temperature) to allow the grouping of similar source types; and the results of this analysis were used to select a set of permit categories for further, more refined evaluation.

For criteria pollutants, SCREEN3 outputs used in the screening analysis comprised the estimated maximum offsite ambient concentration increments for the specified averaging

time. These results were compared to applicable localized significance thresholds, to obtain a screening-level measure of impact.

The results of the screening analysis indicated that relatively few sources of CO and/or SO_x potentially exceeded the applicable thresholds of significance. Given the conservative assumptions and parameters used in the screening-level model, it was concluded that emissions of CO and SO_x in the permit database would be unlikely to cause significant adverse air quality impacts. Consequently, CO and SO_x emissions were not included in the refined localized impacts analysis (the contribution of increased SO_x emissions to formation of secondary PM₁₀ and secondary PM_{2.5} was included in the regional analysis described earlier).

For each remaining pollutant, the ten primary facility permit categories with the greatest number of permits shown in the screening analysis as potentially exceeding the applicable air quality significance threshold were selected for refined analysis. Several permit categories appear in the top ten lists for more than one pollutant. Due to the conservative assumptions incorporated in the model, this approach resulted in analyzing the majority of permits that potentially exceeded applicable air quality significance thresholds as shown using the SCREEN3 model, as indicated by the following summary statistics.

- The total number of unique combinations of permit number, pollutant, and averaging period was 48,739, counting only those combinations for which emissions were reported.
- Of this total, the number of unique combinations (permit number plus pollutant plus averaging period) that potentially exceeded the SCAQMD's significance criteria based on the SCREEN3 screening results was 20,745 or about 43 percent⁴. The remaining unique combinations that did not potentially exceed any applicable air quality significance thresholds were not evaluated further because, based on the conservative nature of the SCREEN3 model, it is unlikely that they would generate significant adverse air quality impacts.
- Of the number of unique combinations (permit number plus pollutant plus averaging period) that potentially exceeded any applicable air quality significance criteria, the number of unique combinations that were associated with permit categories that were then evaluated in the refined analysis was 18,375 or about 89 percent of the 20,745.

The more refined analysis was then conducted on this subset of permits to evaluate further the potential for localized concentrations exceeding the applicable significance thresholds, using U.S. EPA's AERMOD Modeling System (2004), version 010709, based

⁴ It should be noted that the SCREEN3 model uses very conservative assumptions and parameters and the more refined analysis using the AERMOD model substantially reduced the number and types of facilities potentially exceeding applicable significance thresholds as shown in subchapter 4.1.

on the Guideline on Air Quality Models (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR], Part 51, November 2005). AERMOD was used to estimate the short and long term maximum concentrations of criteria pollutants in the vicinity of individual facilities. AERMOD is an air dispersion model that is considered to be more precise than SCREEN3. Input parameters for modeled sources are defined such that a reasonable worst-case exposure scenario for each permit category is evaluated; however, refinements are implemented to reduce some of the conservatism included in the screening-level modeling. More refined aspects of the AERMOD analysis include the following:

- use of an ozone-dependent method for converting nitrogen oxides (NO_x) to nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) based on the NO_x within the plume and ozone contained within the volume of the plume between the source and receptor (i.e., Plume Volume Molar Ratio Method [PVMRM]),
- use of three years of AERMOD-ready meteorological data, and
- use of specific meteorological station locations selected on the basis of statistical evaluations.

Criteria pollutants, including NO₂, and PM₁₀ were modeled for operational emissions of representative facilities. For each permit category evaluated in the refined analysis, emission rates for a given pollutant type (NO₂ or PM₁₀) were selected from the permits in the category to represent both a typical and a reasonable maximum expected emission rate. (All PM₁₀ is assumed to be PM_{2.5} for purposes of the maximum concentration; since PM_{2.5} is actually a subset of PM₁₀, this approach assures a more conservative analysis.) These emission rates are represented by the emission rate of the permits at the 50th and 95th percentile of the distribution of emission rates, respectively, within each permit category (and evaluating pollutant types separately) to demonstrate typical and reasonably foreseeable worst-case emission scenarios. It should be noted that the 95th percentile of the distribution of emission rates is not the same concept as the percentage of actual emissions or of potential to emit emissions. The predicted ground-level concentrations shown by the refined AERMOD analysis were then compared to relevant SCAQMD air quality significance thresholds to determine whether or not local air quality impacts would be significant. Potential impacts from both short- and long-term exposures were evaluated using different averaging times for outputs and corresponding thresholds.⁵

⁵ It should be noted that in the context of actual permit applications, any individual permits shown to exceed applicable thresholds through modeling would not be approved unless additional pollution controls are installed, operations are curtailed, or the permit applicant accepts an emissions cap such that emissions are less than any applicable significance thresholds.

Health Effects of Criteria Pollutant Emissions and Toxic Air Contaminants

Health Effects of Criteria Pollutant Emissions

Criteria pollutant emissions can lead to health effects, including cardiovascular, respiratory, neurological, reproductive and respiratory diseases. These effects are characterized numerically as the number of premature deaths; hospital admissions; emergency room visits; minor restricted activity days; school absence days; loss of work days; and cases of acute/chronic bronchitis, nonfatal heart attacks and adverse upper/lower respiratory conditions that are correlated with a given concentration of pollutants.

Project Effects. As discussed earlier, air pollutant levels are expected to decrease in future years compared to existing conditions. This decrease in air pollution will result in health benefits for the district's residents. Under the proposed project, the growth projected in the 2007 AQMP would be expected to occur, and district-wide emissions are expected to decrease as forecasted under the 2007 AQMP. Thus, under the proposed project, the district's population would experience the same forecasted health benefits from reduced criteria pollutant emissions as are expected under the AQMP. The Final Socioeconomic Report for the 2007 AQMP quantifies these health benefits associated with the AQMP. Under the analytical assumptions in this PEA, if the proposed project were not approved, however, growth within the district would be significantly reduced and some facilities would be shut down and would not be replaced, so further reductions in criteria pollutant emissions would occur in comparison with the proposed project. Thus, without the project, the district's population would experience even more health benefits than are predicted to occur under the 2007 AQMP. In this context, the consequence of approving the proposed project would be to forego those potential additional health benefits beyond the benefits of implementing the 2007 AQMP. The analysis of criteria pollutant health effects compares the forecasted health benefits under the proposed project to the greater health benefits anticipated if the project were not approved, in order to quantify the incremental difference.

The differences between regional health benefits under the proposed project and under without project conditions are calculated for PM_{2.5} and ozone. Regional health benefits are not calculated for attainment pollutants (including PM₁₀, for which the SCAQMD has requested re-designation as attainment) because the National Ambient Air Quality standards are required to be set at a level that protects public health, with an adequate margin of safety. As long as pollutant levels stay below the NAAQS, health effects from criteria pollutants are considered less than significant.

To determine the health effects of the conditions without the project, all modeling inputs except total emissions are the same as were used for the Final Socioeconomic Report for the 2007 AQMP. Therefore, there is a linear relationship between the difference in estimated emissions and change in health effects.

To calculate the relationship between emissions and health effects, the Final Socioeconomic Report for the 2007 AQMP relied upon several analyses that have

estimated the health related effects to California and the Basin from PM_{2.5} and ozone. The California Air Resources board has estimated the frequency of adverse health effects occurring in California from exposures to air pollutants. CARB's analyses have provided estimates of annual mortality and morbidity as well as ranges of uncertainty in the predicted health outcome. Aside from premature death, indices such as hospital admissions, pulmonary and cardiac impacts, and lost productivity are quantified in terms of affected population.

In the Final Socioeconomic Report for the 2007 AQMP, health benefits were estimated for attaining the then applicable ozone standard of 0.08 ppm in 2024, and the PM_{2.5} annual standard of 15 µg/m³ in 2015. The health analysis relied on the simulated ozone and PM_{2.5} air quality and the use of U.S. EPA's BENMAP health program which translates air quality to health effects. A combined emissions and concentration weighting methodology is applied to the predicted ozone and PM_{2.5} concentrations to scale the health effects impacts identified in the Final Socioeconomic Report for the 2007 AQMP for the conditions without the project. It is important to note that the current standards for PM_{2.5} incorporate the health effects associated with breathing all fine particulate matter including PM₁₀. Thus, the analysis of health effects due to PM_{2.5} is sufficient to characterize the overall particulate related health impact without the potential for double counting health impacts that could occur if the PM_{2.5} related health effect and the PM₁₀ related health effect were addressed separately.

Cumulative Effects. Similar to the health effects analysis for the proposed project, the cumulative impacts analysis relies on the methodology used in the Final Socioeconomic Report for the 2007 AQMP. In this case, the incremental health effects of the proposed project together with the other permits issued in reliance upon the SCAQMD internal account offsets are quantified. (This cumulative scenario is described further above, under the discussion of mass criteria pollutant emissions.)

Health Effects of Toxic Air Contaminants

Region-wide Effects. The regional modeling performed in the 2008 Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study III (MATES III)⁶ and the 2010 Draft Clean Communities Plan (CCP)⁷ formed the basis of the air toxics assessment for the proposed project and alternatives. MATES-III provided an analysis of the exposure to toxic air contaminants from anthropogenic sources throughout the Basin. MATES III was a monitoring and evaluation study conducted in the South Coast Air Basin over the period April 2004 to March 2006. The MATES III Study consisted of three elements: (1) a monitoring program, (2) an updated air toxics inventory for calendar year 2005, and (3) a modeling effort to characterize cancer risk across the Basin. The MATES-III regional modeling analysis built upon the inventory development and model simulations that were the foundation of the 2007 AQMP. The 2010 Draft CCP is a planning document that outlines the SCAQMD's future overall air toxics control strategy. The CCP includes the

⁶ MATESIII Report: <http://www.aqmd.gov/prdas/matesIII/MATESIIIFinalReportSept2008.html>

⁷ 2010 Draft Clean Communities Plan: <http://www.aqmd.gov/aqmp/CCP.html>

development of future year toxic inventories and regional air quality modeling out to 2023.

The proposed project’s incremental contribution to health risks from toxic air contaminants are estimated using the MATES-III modeling methodology to develop emissions weighted estimates of toxic risk from each of the 17 toxic compounds listed in Table 4.0-5. The analysis in this PEA re-creates the MATES-III 2014, 2023 and 2030 model simulations for the 17 toxic compounds under conditions with the proposed project (which are the same as under the 2007 AQMP) and under conditions without the proposed project. A comprehensive discussion of the MATES-III analysis including the methodology for conducting regional modeling and projected risk is presented in the Final Report: Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study in the South Coast Air Basin, which is available at <http://www.aqmd.gov/prdas/matesIII/matesIII.html>. The toxic particulates and gases simulated in MATES III and the CCP are listed in Table 4.0-5. It is important to acknowledge that these are not all the pollutants in the southern California atmosphere nor are they all the pollutants emitted by sources in the Basin. The pollutants listed in Table 4.0-5 are those considered important by the researchers and regulators conducting the MATES III study.

TABLE 4.0-5

Toxic Compounds and Unit Risk Factors Used in CAMx/RTRAC Simulations

Compound	Unit Risk Per Million
Diesel PM	3.0×10^{-4}
Cr6	1.5×10^{-1}
As	3.3×10^{-3}
Cd	4.2×10^{-3}
Ni	2.6×10^{-4}
Pb	1.2×10^{-5}
Benzene	2.9×10^{-5}
Perchloroethylene	5.9×10^{-6}
p-Dichlorobenzene	1.1×10^{-5}
Methylene Chloride	1.0×10^{-6}
Trichloroethylene	2.0×10^{-6}
1,3-Butadiene	1.7×10^{-4}
Primary Formaldehyde	6.0×10^{-6}
Primary Acetaldehyde	2.7×10^{-6}
Secondary Formaldehyde	6.0×10^{-6}
Secondary Acetaldehyde	2.7×10^{-6}
Naphthalene	3.4×10^{-5}

The Comprehensive Air Quality Model with Extensions (CAMx) enhanced with a reactive tracer modeling capability (RTRAC) is the air quality modeling and atmospheric chemistry platform. The Penn State/National Center for Atmospheric Research Mesoscale Model 5 (MM5) with four dimensional data assimilation was used to generate the meteorological fields for the CAMx simulations. The CAMx dispersion model with the RTRAC was used in conjunction with the 2007 AQMP meteorological and emissions inputs. Modeling was conducted on a 240 by 150 kilometer domain that included the Basin and the coastal shipping lanes and the grid resolution was 2 km by 2 km. Cancer risk from exposure to 17 compounds (listed in Table 4.0-5) having risk factors provided by California's EPA's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) were simulated to estimate the regional spatial patterns and level of risk predicted in the Basin. The analysis relied on a comprehensive speciation of volatile organic compounds (VOC) emissions and metals to provide the compound-related air quality effects that were then converted into risk estimates. It is important to recognize that the MATES-III simulated toxic risk analysis was conducted as a regional modeling study and did not address the impacts of an individual source.

The metric used to estimate the cancer risk impacts in the PEA is the change in overall population-weighted inhalation cancer risks between the conditions with and without the project. CAMx provides grid cell average concentrations for each of the pollutants listed in Table 4.0-5 and the population in each grid cell is used as the weighting factor to calculate population-weighted average concentrations for each toxic air contaminant. The greater the population in the grid cell the greater its weight; grid cells with no population (e.g., grid cells over the ocean) do not contribute to the weighted average. The total inhalation cancer risk is simply the summation of the products of the population-weighted average pollutant concentrations and their corresponding inhalation unit risk factors.⁸ All the toxics listed in Table 4.0-5 are carcinogens.

The population weighted non-cancer chronic hazard index is calculated similarly. The total population-weighted non-cancer chronic hazard index is the summation of the ratios of population-weighted average pollutant concentrations to its chronic reference exposure level (REL).⁹ As with the cancer risk estimates only the inhalation pathway is considered. All the toxics listed in Table 4.0-5 have non-cancer chronic RELs and are thus included in the chronic hazard calculation. The metric used to estimate the non-cancer chronic impacts in the PEA is the change in overall population-weighted chronic hazard index between the conditions with and without the project.

⁸ Inhalation unit risk factor is the theoretical upper bound probability of extra cancer cases occurring in the exposed population assuming a lifetime exposure to the chemical when the air concentration is expressed in exposure units of per micrograms/cubic meter. The unit risk factors are available at <http://www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/healthval/healthval.htm>.

⁹ Reference exposure level (REL) is an exposure level at or below which no non-cancer adverse health effect is anticipated to occur in a human population exposed for a specific duration. The chronic RELs are available at <http://www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/healthval/healthval.htm>

The acute hazard index is the summation of the ratios of peak hourly pollutant concentrations to its acute reference exposure level.¹⁰ The total acute hazard index is calculated for each hour at each grid cell in the modeling domain and the highest value is identified. The following pollutants have non-cancer acute RELs and are the only ones included in the acute hazard index calculation: acetaldehyde, formaldehyde, perchloroethylene, methylene chloride, arsenic, and nickel. The metric used to estimate the non-cancer acute impacts in the PEA is the change in acute hazard index between the conditions with and without the project.

Cumulative Effects. The same methodology as is used to assess project effects is used to assess the toxic air contaminant emissions from the other sources with permits issued in reliance on the SCAQMD internal offset accounts. The resulting concentrations of toxic air contaminants are calculated using the same methodology as is used to calculate concentrations of toxic air contaminants resulting from the proposed project.

Localized Concentrations of Toxic Air Contaminants. In addition to contributing to region-wide health risk, sources emitting toxic air contaminants have the potential to result in localized concentrations of toxic air contaminants that exceed the SCAQMD significance thresholds. The SCAQMD's regulations require detailed modeling of toxic air contaminants and associated health risk when new or modified sources are proposed for approval. A qualitative discussion of localized concentrations of toxic air contaminants is included in the PEA.

Odors

The potential for the proposed project to result in significant odors is assessed qualitatively based upon the attributes of sources permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 and applicable SCAQMD rules.

DIRECT IMPACTS METHODOLOGY – Visibility

Visibility

Pollution can cause the absorption and scattering of light, which reduces the clarity and color of what we see.¹¹ To evaluate the visibility effects of the proposed project, air pollution modeling results are used to calculate the potential for visual range reduction, measured in miles and also translated into “deciviews.”

¹⁰ The acute RELs are available at <http://www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/healthval/healthval.htm>

¹¹ EPA, How Air Pollution Affects the View, available at http://www.epa.gov/visibility/pdfs/haze_brochure_20060426.pdf

At Class 1 Wilderness Areas, the EPA uses deciviews as the unit of measurement for the federal Regional Haze visibility program required by the federal Clean Air Act. The unit is calculated based on “light extinction” -- that is, the amount of light lost as it travels over distance, resulting in a decline in visibility. As deciview values increase, visibility decreases. The deciview index is scaled to account for the fact that linear changes in light extinction do not have a linear effect on human perception; whether or not a change is perceptible depends upon background conditions. The deciview unit scales light extinction to correspond approximately to incremental changes in human perception, across the entire range of conditions, from pristine to highly impaired.¹² For example, whether a 5 kilometer change in visual range is perceptible depends upon the initial visibility -- a 5 kilometer change from conditions that allow for a visibility of 400 kilometers would not be perceptible, whereas a 5 kilometer change from conditions that allow for a visibility of only 10 kilometers would be perceptible. The worse the background conditions, the more one would perceive a small change in those conditions. The deciview scale takes these background conditions into account so that a 1 deciview difference on a 20 deciview day equates to the same perception of change as a 1 deciview change on a 5 deciview day. This enables a direct impact comparison.

While the deciview calculation does not directly measure changes in color, such as the brown sky that can be caused by photochemical smog, it does capture these effects by incorporating reductions of light absorbing particulates and gases (elemental carbon and NO₂) and the scattering effects of particulate mass into the evaluation.¹³ Light absorption by carbon leads to a blackening effect and absorption by NO₂ leads to a browning effect, while scattering provides a white-to-gray scale impact. The calculation of the deciview (through extinction coefficient) accounts for changes in the concentrations of the gases and particulate and therefore relates to the browning effect.

A one to two deciview change is a small, but generally noticeable change in visual range (Improve, Vol. 2. No. 1, (Winter 1993)). EPA has concluded that a 0.5 deciview change does not “cause” visual impairment on its own because a 0.5 change is not perceptible, but a 0.5 change may “contribute” to cumulative changes that are perceptible. See *Regional Haze Regulations and Guidelines for Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART) Determinations*, 70 Fed. Reg. 39104, 39120, 39162 (July 6, 2005). It is important to note that a change in deciviews does not correspond to any particular linear change in visual range in miles.¹⁴ A 0.5 change in deciviews is considered significant. The PEA evaluates the change in deciviews resulting from the project.

¹² EPA, Guidance for Estimating Natural Visibility Conditions Under the Regional Haze Rule, available at <http://www.epa.gov/tnamt1/files/ambient/visible/natural.pdf>.

¹³ William Malm, National Park Service, Introduction to Visibility, available at <http://www.epa.gov/visibility/pdfs/introvis.pdf>. In technical terms, a deciview is a log function of the light scattering and absorption extinction coefficient.

¹⁴ At zero deciviews, visual range is 400 kilometers (248.5 miles); at 30 deciviews, visual range is 20 kilometers (12.4 miles); and at 42 deciviews, visual range is 6 kilometers (3.7 miles). William Malm, National Park Service, Introduction to Visibility, available at <http://www.epa.gov/visibility/pdfs/introvis.pdf>.

Light extinction of more than 0.23 per kilometer (translating to less than ten mile visibility) over an 8-hour averaging period when humidity is less than 70 percent is also considered significant based upon the standard adopted by the California Air Resources Board. The PEA evaluates compliance with this standard at the location predicted to have worst-case visibility conditions, Riverside - Rubidoux.

Project Effects: To estimate changes in visibility using deciviews, future year gaseous and particulate air quality are simulated using the 2007 AQMP air quality modeling platform. The CAMx dispersion air quality model is used to simulate both gaseous and particulate air quality. A comprehensive discussion of the modeling techniques, input data and model performance is provided in Appendix V of the 2007 AQMP (http://www.aqmd.gov/aqmp/07aqmp/aqmp/Appendix_V.pdf). The translation into visual range reduction is performed using EPA's Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments (IMPROVE) model for the impacts on federal Class I wilderness areas, and using the methodology developed for the 1991 AQMP, and used for all subsequent AQMPs, for Riverside (the most impacted area).

The EPA-sponsored IMPROVE program was established to provide background measurements and visual range calculation in support of the federal regional haze visibility standard attainment. The IMPROVE technique utilizes empirical equations based on the relationships between visibility and air quality to provide visual range in miles, which is converted into deciviews. The IMPROVE model is designed specifically for Class I areas. Accordingly, visibility impacts to Class 1 areas at San Gabriel, San Geronio, and San Jacinto Class I wilderness areas are estimated using the EPA IMPROVE methodology. Additional information regarding the IMPROVE model can be found on the USEPA website at <http://www.epa.gov/ttnamtl/visdata.html>.

In the 2007 AQMP, Basin visibility was estimated for Riverside because that is the portion of the Basin that experiences the greatest combination of gaseous and particulate air pollution. Visual range at Riverside was estimated using the set of empirical relationships that were developed for the 1991 AQMP and have been used in successive plans. The empirical algorithms account for naturally occurring light scattering (including Rayleigh scattering by air molecules and Mie scattering from water vapor), backscatter from particulates, plus light absorption from particulates and gaseous pollutants. In this analysis, the same approach is used to determine the change in visibility between conditions with the proposed project and conditions without the proposed project. At Riverside this PEA presents the change in visibility over an 8 hour averaging period when humidity is less than 70 percent. This is because CARB sets a statewide standard based on visibility distance using these parameters.

Cumulative Effects: The cumulative impacts analysis relies on the same methodology as is used to evaluate project effects. In this case, the incremental effects on visibility of the proposed project, plus the emissions from the other permits issued in reliance upon the SCAQMD internal account offsets. (This cumulative scenario is described further above, under the discussion of mass criteria pollutant emissions.)

DIRECT IMPACTS METHODOLOGY – Climate Change

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Pollutants that contribute to greenhouse gas emissions include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆). These are the greenhouse gases (GHGs) identified under AB 32 as well as under EPA's motor vehicle GHG regulation. The analysis in this PEA considers all of these pollutants, but uses one methodology to calculate CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O emissions, and a second methodology to calculate HFCs, PFC, and SF₆. First, an analysis of emissions data from the 2007 AQMP focuses on directly emitted CO₂, N₂O, and CH₄ emissions because these are the primary GHG pollutants emitted during the combustion process. Second, an analysis of the statewide GHG inventory is conducted to determine the impact from the remaining GHG pollutants including HFCs, PFCs and SF₆.

The analysis of GHGs is a different analysis than the analysis of criteria pollutants for the following reasons. For criteria pollutants, significance thresholds are based on daily emissions because attainment or non-attainment in many cases is based on daily exceedances of applicable ambient air quality standards. Further, several ambient air quality standards are based on relatively short-term exposure effects on human health, e.g., one-hour and eight-hour. By contrast, since the atmospheric life of CO₂ is approximately 100 years, for example, the effects of GHGs are longer-term, affecting global climate over a relatively long time frame. As a result, the SCAQMD's current approach is to evaluate GHG effects over a longer timeframe. GHG emissions are measured in metric tons (MT).

CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O Emissions

Project Effects: CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O emissions are the major contributors to GHG emissions and represent about 98 percent of the total national GHG emissions and can be calculated as CO₂ equivalent (CO₂e) based on their global warming potentials (GWP). GWP is a measure of how much a given mass of a GHG is estimated to contribute to global warming based on a relative scale comparing the gas in question to that of the same mass of carbon dioxide (whose GWP is by convention equal to 1). For purpose of this analysis, CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O emissions and their corresponding criteria pollutant emissions were extracted from the 2007 AQMP basin wide inventory for Rule 1304 and Rule 1309.1-related source categories only. Affected source categories include fuel combustion (e.g., electric utilities, petroleum refining, food and agricultural processing, etc.), waste disposal (e.g., landfills, sewage treatment, etc.), cleaning and surface coatings (e.g., printing, degreasing, etc.), and industrial processes (e.g., chemical, mineral and metal processes, electronics, etc.) The inventory for the combustion sources was based on fuel-use data and the inventory for the non-combustion sources was based on the methane emissions from the total organic gases (TOG) inventory and CARB profiles. The 2007 AQMP CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O emissions inventory from both combustion and non-combustion sources are shown in Table D-1 in Appendix D.

Because specific information regarding future equipment types, sizes, operation activity, ratings, load factors, etc. is not available for facilities that may receive permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1, a ratio was derived to correlate criteria pollutants to GHG emissions. In order to determine the share of total GHGs represented by stationary source emissions from the industry categories eligible for permits under Rules 1309.1 and 1304, staff determined the share of total AQMP stationary source combustion emissions of SOx that is represented by SOx emissions from the relevant industry categories. SOx emissions were selected as a surrogate to prorate the GHG emissions because SOx emissions result primarily from sulfur contained in fossil fuels. The primary fuel used for stationary source combustion in the South Coast region is natural gas. To a much smaller extent diesel fuel is used by emergency backup engines during periodic engine testing and maintenance and when there is a power outage. For both fuel types, the control levels for SOx between existing equipment and the new equipment are the same. Therefore, SOx provides a more direct linkage than other pollutants to estimate the corresponding CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O emissions. In contrast, NOx emissions are not directly related to the amount of fuel combusted because some NOx sources have a greater degree of control than others. Therefore, some sources will have less NOx emissions than other sources per unit of fuel combusted. Therefore, SOx provides a more direct linkage than other pollutants to estimate the corresponding GHG emissions. Using a ratio of GHG emissions to SOx emissions from the AQMP inventory, the GHG emissions from the proposed project are calculated using the estimated SOx emissions from the proposed project and multiplying by the ratio factor. Table D-1 in Appendix D provides a list of the affected source categories, CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O emissions, CO₂e emissions and corresponding SOx emissions from the 2007 AQMP.

HFCs, PFCs, and SF₆ Emissions

Project Effects: Because the ratio of SOx emissions to CO₂e from the 2007 AQMP is based on CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O emissions, the remaining GHG emissions from HFCs, PFCs and SF₆ had to be calculated using a separate methodology. This was done by using CARB's statewide overall GHG inventory and developing a ratio of statewide GHGs from high GWP pollutants (HFCs, PFCs and SF₆) and applying it to the GHG emissions from all types of sources that would be affected by the proposed project (e.g., commercial, industrial, etc). The state inventory over a three-year period was examined to determine the total statewide GHG inventory and the statewide high GWP (i.e., HFCs, PFCs, and SF₆ emissions) sources. Specifically, the ratio was calculated by dividing the total high GWPs by the total GHG emissions from all affected sources in the state (14.48 million MT CO₂e /year / 223.32 million MT CO₂e /year = 0.065). By applying the ratio of statewide high GWPs to all statewide GHG sources (0.065) to the CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O emissions from 2007 AQMP (72 million MT/year), the total six GHG pollutant emissions of all AQMP sources can be determined (72 x 1.065 = 76.68 million MT CO₂e/year). Thus, a ratio of 76.68 million MT/year of total GHG emissions to 931 tons per year of total SOx emissions (76.68/931 = 0.0824) from the 2007 AQMP can be derived. The ratio was multiplied by the estimated SOx emissions from the proposed project to determine the total GHG emissions from the proposed project.

Cumulative Effects: In addition to calculating GHGs attributed to the proposed project, the analysis includes calculations of combined GHGs from all sources receiving permits on the SCAQMD internal offset accounts, as described under the discussion of mass emissions of critical pollutants. The analysis of GHGs from the three power plants is based upon the FSAs prepared by the CEC for each of the plants.

The FSA for the CPV Sentinel project included GHG emissions from both the construction and operational phases of the project. Because the primary sources of emissions are combustion stationary sources, the GHG emissions evaluated are carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and methane (CH₄). GHGs are emitted from power plant sources such as combustion turbine generators (CTG) during operation, start-up and shutdown, firewater pumps, black start generators, and boilers. Annual GHG emissions are calculated by multiplying the heat or fuel input rate by the default emission factors and hours of operation for each piece of equipment.

The FSAs for the El Segundo and Walnut Creek projects did not include GHG emissions, so GHG emissions for the two power plant projects were calculated in this analysis using the known data in the Sentinel project and the same default emission factors. The FSAs prepared for the El Segundo and Walnut Creek projects included the types of affected equipment, the rated capacity of the equipment, and hours of operation. To calculate the unknown heat and fuel input for El Segundo and Walnut Creek projects, a ratio of rated capacity to heat/fuel input was derived applying the known data from the Sentinel project.

SUBCHAPTER 4.1

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES - AIR QUALITY

Introduction

Significance Criteria

Direct Impact Analysis - Air Quality

Visibility Impacts

Climate Change Impacts

Indirect Impact Analysis – Construction and Mobile Source Emissions

Summary of Overall Significance Determination of Direct and Indirect Air Quality Impacts

Mitigation Measures

INTRODUCTION

The methodology used for analyzing air quality impacts is discussed in Subchapter 4.0. Based on that methodology, this chapter (Chapter 4.1) evaluates the air quality impacts resulting from the proposed project. This chapter first describes the significance criteria used to assess whether the air quality impacts from the proposed project are significant. It then provides an impact assessment based on those criteria. This assessment includes direct and indirect, as well as cumulative, impacts. The chapter concludes with a discussion of mitigation measures.

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

Although there is no ironclad rule as to when an impact is “significant,” generally, the questions presented in the environmental checklist in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines can provide a framework for analysis that can be refined by more specific criteria developed by a particular agency. The SCAQMD has developed the following air quality significance thresholds, which are used in this analysis to determine the significance of the air quality impacts from the proposed project. The primary air quality significance thresholds used for this analysis have been adopted by the SCAQMD and are provided on the SCAQMD’s website:

<http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/handbook/signthres.pdf>.

Air Quality Impacts

1. **Conflict with Air Quality Management Plan.** Would the proposed project conflict with or obstruct the implementation of the applicable air quality plan? This analysis is based on the 2007 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) and examines whether emissions of criteria pollutants under the proposed project would conflict with or obstruct the implementation of the 2007 AQMP.
2. **Mass Emissions and Modeled Concentrations of Criteria Pollutants.** Would the proposed project violate any air quality standard or contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation? Mass daily emissions of criteria pollutants and modeled concentrations of criteria pollutants, on both a region-wide and localized basis, are considered in this analysis. For the analysis of mass emissions, the air quality significance thresholds are shown in Table 4.1-1. These significance thresholds for mass emissions were developed through a public process and approved by the SCAQMD Governing Board as significance thresholds for individual projects. Under these standards, air quality impacts from a project are

considered to be significant if any emissions equal or exceed the daily mass emissions thresholds shown in Table 4.1-1.

TABLE 4.1-1

Mass Emissions Significance Thresholds for Construction and Operation Air Quality Impacts (pounds/day)

Air Pollutant	Construction ^a	Operation
Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)	75	55
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	550	550
Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x)	100	55
Sulfur Oxides (SO _x)	150	150
Particulates (PM10)	150	150
Fine Particulates (PM2.5)	55	55
Lead	3	3

^a Construction significance thresholds also serve as the operational significance thresholds in the Coachella Valley and portion of the district.

See SCAQMD (2009) <http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/handbook/signthres.pdf>.

The analysis of region-wide concentrations of criteria pollutants attributable to the proposed project provides a more detailed evaluation of the effects of the mass emissions on concentrations of pollutants throughout the Basin and in the Coachella Valley. This analysis supplements the quantification of mass emissions.

For the analysis of localized concentrations of criteria pollutants, the PEA evaluates whether the proposed project would exceed the SCAQMD's concentration-based significance thresholds. A project would have a significant impact if its operations would result in offsite ambient air pollutant concentrations that would exceed any of the SCAQMD's localized thresholds of significance in Table 4.1-2.

TABLE 4.1-2
SCAQMD Localized Operational Thresholds for Ambient Air Quality Concentrations

Air Pollutant	Ambient Operation Threshold
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	
1-hour average	0.18 ppm (338 µg/m ³)
Annual average	0.03 ppm (56 µg/m ³)
Particulates (PM ₁₀)	
24-hour average (construction)	10.4 µg/m ³
24-hour average (operation)	2.5 µg/m ³
Annual average	1 µg/m ³
Fine Particulates (PM _{2.5})	
24-hour average (construction)	10.4 µg/m ³
24-hour average (operation)	2.5 µg/m ³
Carbon monoxide (CO)	
1-hour average	20 ppm (23,000 µg/m ³)
8-hour average	9.0 ppm (10,000 µg/m ³)
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	
1-hour average	0.25 ppm (655 µg/m ³)
24-hour average	0.04 ppm (105 µg/m ³)

Notes:

- a) The NO₂, SO₂, and CO thresholds are absolute thresholds based on the applicable ambient air quality standards; the maximum predicted impact from proposed project operations is added to the background concentration for the proposed project vicinity and compared to the threshold.
- c) The PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} thresholds are incremental thresholds. For CEQA significance, the maximum increase in concentration relative to the CEQA baseline is compared to the threshold.
- d) Conversion equation for parts per million (ppm) and micrograms per cubic meter of air (µg/m³):

$$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3 = (\text{ppm})(\text{molecular weight})/24.45 \times 1000 (\mu\text{g}/\text{mg})$$

See SCAQMD (2009) <http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/handbook/signthres.pdf>.

3. **Health Effects of Criteria Pollutant Emissions and Toxic Air Contaminants.** Would the proposed project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations? This analysis evaluates potential health impacts from region-wide emissions of criteria pollutants, region-wide emissions of toxic air contaminants (TACs), and localized concentrations of TACs.

With respect to the health effects associated with region-wide emissions of criteria pollutants, the SCAQMD has not adopted formal significance

thresholds for health impacts of ozone and PM_{2.5}, as distinguished from the concentration-based significance thresholds set forth in Table 4.1-2 above. For purposes of this PEA, the SCAQMD considers the effects significant if emissions attributable to the project would make a substantial contribution to negative health effects in the affected communities in comparison to the without-project scenario.

The SCAQMD has adopted significance thresholds for TACs. One of the primary health risks of concern due to exposure to TACs is the risk of contracting cancer. The carcinogenic potential of TACs is a particular public health concern because it is believed by many scientists that there is no “safe” level of exposure to carcinogens. Any exposure to a carcinogen poses some risk of causing cancer. It is estimated that about one in four deaths in the United States is attributable to cancer.¹ About two percent of cancer deaths in the United States may be attributable to environmental pollution (Doll and Peto 1981).² The proportion of cancer deaths attributable to air pollution has not been estimated using epidemiological methods.

New and modified sources of TACs in the SCAQMD’s jurisdiction are subject to Rule 1401 - New Source Review of Toxic Air Contaminants, and Rule 212 - Standards for Approving Permits. Rule 212 requires notification of the SCAQMD’s intent to grant a permit to construct a significant project, which is defined as a new or modified permit unit located within 1,000 feet of a school (a state law requirement under AB 3205); a new or modified permit unit posing an maximum individual cancer risk of one in one million (1×10^{-6}) or greater; or a new or modified facility with criteria pollutant emissions exceeding specified daily maximums. Distribution of notice is required to all addresses within a 1/4-mile radius, or other area deemed appropriate by the SCAQMD. Rule 1401 currently controls emissions of carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic (health effects other than cancer) air contaminants from new, modified and relocated sources by specifying limits on cancer risk and hazard index, respectively.

Unlike carcinogens, for most non-carcinogens it is believed that there is a threshold level of exposure to the compound below which it will not pose a health risk. The California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHA) develops Reference Exposure Levels (RELs) for TACs that are health-conservative estimates of the levels of exposure at or below which health effects are not

¹ American Cancer Society, California Department of Public Health, California Cancer Registry. California Cancer Facts and Figures 2010. Oakland, CA; American Cancer Society, California Division, September 2009; <http://www.ccrca.org/PDF/ACS2010-9-29-09.pdf>

² Doll R, Peto R.; J Natl Cancer Inst. 1981 Jun;66(6):1191-308;
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez/7017215?dopt=Abstract&holding=f1000.f1000m.isretn>

expected. The non-cancer health risk due to exposure to a TAC is assessed by comparing the estimated level of exposure to the REL. The comparison is expressed as the ratio of the estimated exposure level to the REL, called the hazard index (HI).

Under the SCAQMD's established significance standards for TACs, a project that has the potential to expose receptors to the following thresholds³ is considered significant:

- the maximum incremental cancer risk would be greater than or equal to 10 in 1 million (10×10^{-6}),
- the incremental non-cancer hazard index (acute and/or chronic) would be greater than or equal to 1.0, or
- incremental cancer burden would be greater than 0.5 excess cancer cases (in areas with a cancer risk greater than or equal to one in one million (1×10^{-6})).

The SCAQMD has not developed different significance thresholds for cumulative emissions of TACs as compared to project-specific emissions from TACs. Thus, cumulative impacts are evaluated based on the same health impact significance standards for TACs as set forth above.

4. **Odors.** Would the proposed project create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?

The significance threshold for odor impacts is based on whether a project creates an odor nuisance pursuant to SCAQMD Rule 402 – Nuisance.

Visibility Impacts.

5. **Visibility.** Would the proposed project create significant aesthetic impacts by resulting in air emissions that substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the project surroundings?

Emissions are considered to be significant if they cause a violation of the State standard for visibility-reducing particles or cause a violation of visibility standards for federal Class I areas (national parks or wilderness areas).

The state visibility standard was first adopted by CARB in 1969 based on perceived reductions in visibility to less than ten miles on days when relative humidity is less than 70 percent.⁴ The statewide standard is

³ <http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/handbook/signthres.pdf>

⁴ Visibility-reducing particles consist of suspended particulate matter, which is a complex mixture of tiny particles that consists of dry solid fragments, solid cores with liquid coatings, and small droplets of liquid. These particles vary greatly in shape, size and chemical composition, and can be made up of many different materials such as metals, soot, soil, dust, and salt.

intended to limit the frequency and severity of visibility impairment due to regional haze. In 1989, CARB converted the statewide 10-mile standard to an instrumental standard that is equivalent to the visual standard set in 1969. Compliance with the state standard for visibility is now determined by evaluating whether there is a light extinction coefficient of 0.23 per kilometer when relative humidity is less than 70 percent, 8-hour average (10 am – 6 pm, PST). Emissions that cause a violation of this standard are considered significant.

In harmony with USEPA guidance, the SCAQMD also considers a 0.5 deciview change to be significant for Class I areas (National Parks and federal wilderness areas). The nature of the deciview unit is described in more detail in Subchapter 4.0. A one to two deciview change is a small, but generally noticeable change in visual range. The USEPA has concluded that a 0.5 deciview change does not “cause” visual impairment on its own because a 0.5 change is not perceptible, but a 0.5 change may “contribute” to cumulative changes that are perceptible. Regional Haze Regulations and Guidelines for Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART) Determinations, 70 Fed. Reg. 39104, 39120, 39162 (July 6, 2005). Accordingly, a 0.5 deciview change would be considered a significant project impact and a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact. A change that is less than 0.5 deciview is not significant and is not a cumulatively considerable contribution to a cumulative impact.

Climate Change Impacts

6. **Greenhouse Gas Emissions.** Would the proposed project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment, based on any applicable threshold of significance?

SCAQMD’s approved⁵ interim GHG significance threshold is a tiered approach to determining GHG significance of projects. Under Tier 1, if the proposed project qualifies for an exemption under CEQA, it is not considered significant for GHG emissions. If the project does not qualify for the exemption, then the evaluation moves to the next tier. Tier 2 consists of determining whether or not the project is consistent with a GHG reduction plan (which may be part of a local general plan, for example) that meets specified requirements. If the project is consistent with such a plan, then it is not considered significant for GHG emissions. If the project is not consistent with such a plan (or if there no such approved plan), then the evaluation moves to the next tier. Under Tier 3, a

⁵ Approved SCAQMD CEQA GHG Significance Threshold for projects where SCAQMD is Lead Agency was approved by the Governing Board at its December 5, 2008. For a discussion of the basis of the SCAQMD threshold, see the following web site: <http://www.aqmd.gov/hb/2008/December/081231a.htm>.

proposed industrial project is considered significant if GHG emissions from the project exceed 10,000 metric tons CO₂ equivalent (MTCO₂e) per year. For purposes of the analysis in this PEA, this significance threshold is applied so that the proposed project is considered significant if GHG emissions attributed to the project would exceed 10,000 MTCO₂e/yr.

The following categories of emissions are included in the analysis of air quality impacts in this subchapter:

- **Emissions from sources permitted under the project.** Emissions from stationary sources that are attributed to the project are quantified, as described in the methodology section. This analysis estimates emissions through the year 2030.
- **Cumulative impacts of all sources using SCAQMD internal account offsets.** Cumulative emissions from all sources permitted through 2030 based upon offsets in the SCAQMD internal account are evaluated. As described in the methodology section, this includes emissions attributed to the project, together with emissions from sources permitted under Rule 1304 and 1309.1 pursuant to the earlier version of Rule 1315 and SB 827, and the emissions from three specific power plants (Sentinel Power Plant Project, Walnut Creek Mission Energy Project, and NRG El Segundo Repowering Project). This analysis includes estimated emissions through the year 2030.
- **All cumulative forecasted emissions.** This analysis describes cumulative emissions from all sources included in the AQMP through the year 2030. This includes the emissions attributed to the project combined with the emissions from all other stationary and mobile sources within the area covered by the AQMP.
- **Indirect emissions related to the project.** This discussion describes emissions from construction of sources permitted under the project and emissions from mobile sources associated with facilities permitted under the project. These types of indirect emissions impacts are discussed in qualitative terms.

DIRECT IMPACT ANALYSIS – AIR QUALITY

1. **AQMP Consistency. Would the proposed project conflict with or obstruct the implementation of the applicable air quality plan?**

The 2007 AQMP

The 2007 AQMP incorporates future growth projections for the entire region, based on data provided by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). The

SCAQMD is required to use SCAG's growth projections in its AQMP. Health & Safety Code § 40460(b). The AQMP details the projected air emissions resulting from this regional growth, and sets forth measures and strategies for attaining air quality standards in light of this growth. The AQMP takes into account future emissions from both stationary and mobile sources, as well as emissions from construction activities.

The permits issued under Rule 1304 and 1309.1 with proposed Rule 1315 in effect would serve a subset of the future growth that is forecasted in the 2007 AQMP. Accordingly, the emissions from the issuance of permits under the project are not expected to cause future emissions in the region to exceed the emissions levels anticipated by the 2007 AQMP. Proposed Rule 1315 nevertheless includes a "cap," which limits the amount of stationary source emissions from the project and ensures that this amount does not exceed the level of emissions projected in this PEA. If the cap is exceeded for any pollutant, proposed Rule 1315 would bar the issuance of permits for individual projects that require offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts until consistency with the cap is restored.

Thus, emissions from regional growth in the industry sectors that are eligible for permits issued in reliance upon SCAQMD internal account offsets are a component of the emissions forecasted in the 2007 AQMP and are accounted for in the 2007 AQMP. For that reason, the proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct the implementation of the AQMP.

2. Criteria Pollutant Emission Standards. Would the proposed project violate any air quality standard or contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation?

The analysis in this section evaluates the effects on air quality attributed to the proposed project by assessing mass daily criteria pollutant emissions, region-wide concentrations of criteria pollutants, and localized concentrations of criteria pollutants. These effects are evaluated separately below for all emissions attributable to sources expected to receive permits under the project, as well as on a cumulative basis that takes account of all sources using SCAQMD internal account offsets.

Regional Mass Criteria Pollutant Emissions - Project Impacts

In the future, emissions in the SCAQMD's jurisdiction are expected to be substantially lower than under existing conditions. In fact, the Basin is projected to achieve the PM_{2.5} standard by the deadline of 2015, and the 8-hour ozone standard by the deadline of 2024, including emissions from this project. However, as described in Subchapter 4.0, the proposed project would result in a higher level of emissions than the emissions expected to occur without the project. This means that the without project scenario is projected to result in greater emissions reductions than are projected to occur under the proposed project. The analysis below quantifies the difference between the without project and with project scenarios in terms of mass emissions of criteria pollutants from stationary sources.

Table 4.1-3 below quantifies the emissions represented by the amount of stationary source emissions that is estimated to occur under the proposed project but not without the

project. The numbers in the table are based on the projections in the 2007 AQMP for the industry sectors that could be eligible for permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1, with a 15 percent factor added to ensure reasonable worst case emissions are captured. Table 4.1-3 also depicts the emissions represented by shutdowns of stationary sources that have obtained offsets from SCAQMD internal accounts under the proposed project but not under the without project scenario. Emissions are listed in both tons per day and pounds per day. Table 4.1-4 adds the two subtotals to come up with an estimate of total stationary source emissions attributed to the proposed project. Table 4.1-4 then compares these emissions totals in pounds per day to the SCAQMD's operational significance thresholds for each pollutant for the years 2014, 2023 and 2030.

TABLE 4.1-3**Emissions from Projected Growth and Replacement of Existing Facilities**

Years	VOC	NO_x	SO_x	PM₁₀	PM_{2.5}	CO
2007 AQMP Industry Sector Growth Projections (tons per day)						
2010-2014	5.79	0.52	0.13	0.82	0.52	0.27
2010-2023	18.95	1.33	0.45	2.80	1.78	2.79
2010-2030	29.02	2.26	0.70	4.40	2.80	4.89
Emission Reductions From Shutdowns of Currently Permitted Sources Obtaining Offsets from SCAQMD Internal Accounts (tons per day)						
2010-2014	11.21	0.77	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.87
2010-2023	15.57	1.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	1.37
2010-2030	15.57	1.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	1.37
2007 AQMP Industry Sector Growth Projections (pounds per day)						
2010-2014	11,580	1,040	260	1,640	1,040	540
2010-2023	37,900	2,660	900	5,600	3,560	5,580
2010-2030	58,040	4,520	1,400	8,800	5,600	9,780
Emission Reductions From Shutdowns of Currently Permitted Sources Obtaining Offsets from SCAQMD Internal Accounts (pounds per day)						
2010-2014	22,420	1,540	60	60	40	1,740
2010-2023	31,140	2,100	80	80	60	2,740
2010-2030	31,140	2,100	80	80	60	2,740

TABLE 4.1-4
Total Project Stationary Source Emissions

Years	VOC	NO_x	SO_x	PM₁₀	PM_{2.5}	CO
Tons per Day						
2010-2014	16.99	1.29	0.16	0.85	0.54	1.14
2010-2023	34.52	2.38	0.49	2.84	1.80	4.16
2010-2030	44.59	3.31	0.74	4.44	2.82	6.26
Pounds per Day						
2010-2014	33,980	2,580	320	1,700	1,080	2,280
2010-2023	69,040	4,760	980	5,680	3,610	8,320
2010-2030	89,180	6,620	1,480	8,880	5,650	12,520
Significance Threshold	55	55	150	150	55	550
Significant?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Based on the emissions totals above, the stationary source emissions attributable to the proposed project are considered to result in a significant air quality impact because the emissions will exceed the applicable operational significance threshold for each pollutant.

Project lead emissions. Facilities that use or process lead are only rarely permitted by the SCAQMD and very few sources emit sufficient levels of lead to cause or contribute to a nonattainment problem. There are two such sources in Los Angeles County, both battery recycling facilities. From SCAQMD's annual emissions reporting, staff has determined that total lead emissions in the Basin are approximately 18 lbs/day (6,517 lbs/yr) based on fiscal year (FY) 2006-2007 data comprised of 566 facilities in SCAB that reported lead emissions. The SIC and county location of each facility identified the SIC growth rate listed in the 2007 AQMP (Appendix III, Table 2-5, 2007 AQMP, SCAQMD) for the years 2015, 2020 and 2030. To account for the actual net increases and decreases during the time periods of the project (2010-2030) and cumulative scenario (2007-2030), the overall net lead increases were separately estimated for each of these time periods. For the time period of July 2010 to 2030, the net increase of lead emissions from the project were estimated to be equal to 0.70 pounds per day, which was based on using the estimated lead emissions in 2010 and net increase of SIC growth factors from July 2010 to 2030. Incremental lead impacts from all the attainment demonstration years for the project are presented in Table 4.1-5. For the lead emitting facilities, there were some facilities with negative SIC growth factors. Thus, the cumulative net increase of lead emissions was determined to be lower than the project. The cumulative net increase in lead emission by 2030 in SCAB is estimated to be 0.63 pounds per day. Incremental cumulative lead impacts from all the attainment demonstration years are presented in Table 4.1-5. Both the project and cumulative lead impacts are less than the CEQA significance threshold of three pounds per day so project and cumulative lead impacts are not significant.

TABLE 4.1-5
Project Lead Emissions

Years	Lead (lbs/day)
2010-2014	0.13
2010-2023	0.45
2010-2030	0.70

Regional Mass Criteria Pollutant Emissions - Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts of all sources using SCAQMD internal account offsets. As explained in section 4.0, the assessment of cumulative impacts of past, present and future sources using SCAQMD internal account offsets, includes three components: (1) project emissions -- emissions of criteria pollutants from sources permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 after July 2010; (2) pre-project emissions -- emissions from sources permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 pursuant to the prior version of Rule 1315 and SB 827; and (3) emissions for three power plants considered to be reasonably foreseeable future projects. Table 4.1-6 below presents the cumulative total project and pre-project mass emissions of criteria pollutants. The cumulative total is the sum of the 2007 AQMP industry sector growth projections (starting from 2007 as opposed to 2010 under the project impacts in Table 4.1-3) and the emission reductions from shutdowns of currently permitted sources that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD internal accounts. The cumulative total in Table 4.1-6 is presented in both tons per day and pounds per day.

Power plant emissions. The cumulative impact analysis also includes emissions from three specified power plant projects. As explained in Chapter 2, these three power plants are considered probable foreseeable future projects that could contribute to cumulative impacts. The three projects have been evaluated by the California Energy Commission (CEC), the CEQA lead agency for the projects. The CEC has prepared a separate Final Staff Assessment (FSA) for each project. The FSA is the functional equivalent of an EIR under the CEC's certified regulatory process for evaluating the environmental impacts of proposed projects under its jurisdiction. The SCAQMD reviewed the FSAs in conducting the cumulative impact analysis for proposed Rule 1315.

TABLE 4.1-6
Cumulative Project and Pre-Project Stationary Source Emissions

Years	VOC	NO _x	SO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	CO
	2007 AQMP Industry Sector Growth Projections (tons per day)					
2007-2014	11.57	1.03	0.26	1.64	1.04	0.54
2007-2023	24.26	1.70	0.58	3.58	2.28	3.57
2007-2030	34.23	2.66	0.82	5.20	3.30	5.76
	Emission Reductions From Shutdowns of Currently Permitted Sources Obtaining Offsets from SCAQMD Internal Accounts (tons per day)					
2010-2014	11.21	0.77	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.87
2010-2023	15.57	1.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	1.37
2010-2030	15.57	1.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	1.37
	Cumulative Emissions (tons per day)					
2007-2014	22.78	1.80	0.29	1.67	1.06	1.41
2007-2023	39.83	2.75	0.62	3.62	2.31	4.94
2007-2030	49.80	3.71	0.86	5.24	3.33	7.13
	Cumulative Emissions (pounds per day)					
2007-2014	45,560	3,600	580	3,340	2,120	2,820
2007-2023	79,660	5,500	1,240	7,240	4,620	9,880
2007-2030	99,600	7,420	1,720	10,480	6,640	14,260

The first power plant project is the Sentinel Power Plant proposed by Competitive Power Ventures, LLC (CPV). The Sentinel power plant would be located in Desert Hot Springs in Riverside County. As discussed above, AB 1318 (Perez), which took effect on January 1, 2010, requires the SCAQMD to transfer emission offsets for SO_x and particulate matter (PM₁₀) to the Sentinel power plant upon specified conditions described in the law. The Sentinel power plant would consist of eight turbines capable of generating 850 megawatts of electricity. To obtain the PM and SO_x offsets, CPV Sentinel will be required to pay a mitigation fee that will be used to fund emission reductions programs. Emission reduction projects have the potential to reduce different criteria pollutants (i.e., co-benefits) but as a conservative analysis, it is assumed the emission reduction projects will only reduce the criteria pollutant of the offset being obtained (i.e., PM or SO_x). The emission reductions from the projects funded by the Sentinel mitigation fee are included in the operational emissions presented in Table 4.1-7. For detail on the origin of the Sentinel mitigation fee and the methodology used to determine the emissions reductions from projects funded by the Sentinel mitigation fee, refer to Subchapter 4.0 – Air Quality Methodology.

The second power plant project is the Walnut Creek Mission Energy power plant located in the City of Industry in Los Angeles County. This power plant is the subject of SB 388 (Calderon) which would require the SCAQMD to provide offsets to the Walnut Creek power plant. This power plant would consist of five turbines capable of generating 500 megawatts of electricity.

The third power plant is the El Segundo Power Redevelopment Project located in the City of El Segundo in Los Angeles County. The project proponent is planning to replace the existing El Segundo Generating Station (3 boilers) with a 630 megawatts natural gas-fired combined cycle electric generation facility. When the SCAQMD commenced preparation of this PEA, it appeared that NRG El Segundo would pursue special legislation similar to the Sentinel project. However, NRG El Segundo later submitted an application to carry out its repowering under Rule 1304(a)(2) electric utility steam boiler replacement and SCAQMD approved the application pursuant to SB 827. Accordingly, the NRG El Segundo power plant emissions are included in the analysis of cumulative impacts below.

Table 4.1-7 presents the mass emissions resulting from operation of the three power plants,⁶ as presented in the FSAs prepared by the CEC.

TABLE 4.1-7
Mass Emissions (lbs/day) from Power Plant Operations

Power Plant	VOC	NO_x	SO_x	PM₁₀	PM_{2.5}	CO
NRG El Segundo	1,114	2,783	167	1,837	1,819	14,210
Walnut Creek	229	1,046	73	731	723	1,684
CPV Sentinel	522	1,962	118	1,171	1,159	2,933
TOTAL Emissions	1,865	5,790	358	3,739	3,701	18,827
Emission Reductions from Projects funded by Sentinel Mitigation Fee	n/a	n/a	22	1,160	740	n/a
Remaining Emissions	1,865	5,790	336	2,579	2,961	18,827
SCAQMD Operational Significance Threshold	55	55	150	150	55	550
Significant?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

⁶ The FSAs for the three power plants did not include operational PM_{2.5} mass emissions. Using established standards for determining the percentage of PM₁₀ that is PM_{2.5}, operational PM_{2.5} emissions from all three power plants were calculated. For example, 89 percent of PM₁₀ emissions from off-road equipment are PM_{2.5} emissions, 21 percent of fugitive PM₁₀ emissions from construction and demolition are PM_{2.5} emissions, and 99 percent of PM₁₀ emissions from stationary combustion sources are PM_{2.5} emissions.

Table 4.1-8 presents the cumulative operational total for mass emissions of criteria pollutants from stationary sources, by adding the comparable values in Tables 4.1-6 and 4.1-7 in pounds per day by year 2030. As shown in the tables below, the cumulative impact is significant. The proposed project is determined to make a cumulatively considerable contribution to this significant impact.

TABLE 4.1-8
Total Cumulative Stationary Source Mass Emissions (lbs/day) in Year 2030

	VOC	NO _x	SO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	CO
Cumulative stationary source emissions	99,600	7,420	1,720	10,480	6,640	14,260
Power Plant Projects – Post Mitigation	1,865	5,790	336	2,579	2,961	18,827
TOTAL Cumulative Stationary Source Emissions	101,480	13,220	2,080	13,580	9,940	32,660
SCAQMD Operational Significance Threshold	55	55	150	150	55	550
Significant?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

All cumulative forecasted emissions. This component of the analysis describes project emissions projections in the larger context of all of the emissions forecasted in the 2007 AQMP from all sources.

In 2030, stationary source emissions of VOCs attributed to the proposed project are estimated at about 45 tons per day. (See Table 4.1-4.) This compares with the region-wide 2030 forecast of approximately 291 tons per day on average for stationary and area source emissions of VOCs (with total projected regional VOC emissions at approximately 508 tons per day). See 2007 AQMP, Appendix III, Table A-10 (annual average emissions) Project VOC emissions are less than ten percent of the total regional VOC emissions.

For NO_x emissions in 2030, stationary source emissions from the proposed project are estimated at about 3.3 tons per day. This compares with the region-wide 2030 forecast of approximately 76 tons per day on average for stationary and area source emissions of NO_x (with total projected regional NO_x emissions at approximately 512 tons per day). Project emissions are about 6/10ths of one percent of the total.

For SO_x emissions in 2030, stationary source emissions from the proposed project are estimated at less than 1 ton per day. This compares with the region-wide 2030 forecast of approximately 17 tons per day on average for stationary and area sources of SO_x (with total projected regional SO_x emissions at approximately 72 tons per day). Project emissions are about one percent of the total.

For PM10 emissions in 2030, stationary source emissions from the proposed project are estimated at about 4.5 tons per day. This compares with the region-wide 2030 forecast of approximately 282 tons per day on average for stationary and area source emissions of PM10 (with total projected regional PM10 emissions at approximately 330 tons per day). Project emissions are somewhat over one percent of the total.

The impacts under the proposed project are considered cumulatively considerable, and therefore significant, even though emissions attributed to the project represent a fraction of the cumulative future regional emissions projected in the 2007 AQMP.

Cumulative lead emissions. As discussed earlier under project impacts, staff determined that total lead emissions in the Basin are approximately 18 lbs/day (6,517 lbs/yr) based on fiscal year (FY) 2006-2007 data comprised of 566 facilities in SCAB that reported lead emissions. The SIC and county location of each facility identified the SIC growth rate listed in the 2007 AQMP (Appendix III, Table 2-5, 2007 AQMP, SCAQMD) for the years 2015, 2020 and 2030. Similar to the project, to account for the actual net increases and decreases during the time periods of the cumulative scenario (2007-2030), the overall net lead increases were separately estimated for each of these time periods. For the lead emitting facilities, there were some facilities with negative SIC growth factors. Thus, the cumulative net increase of lead emissions was determined to be lower than the project. The cumulative net increase in lead emission by 2030 in SCAB is estimated to be 0.63 pounds per day. Incremental cumulative lead impacts from all the attainment demonstration years are presented in Table 4.1-9. The cumulative lead impacts are less than the CEQA significance threshold of three pounds per day so cumulative lead impacts are not significant.

TABLE 4.1-9
Cumulative Lead Emissions

Years	Lead (lbs/day)
2007-2014	0.33
2007-2023	0.50
2007-2030	0.63

Regional Criteria Pollutant Concentrations - Project Impacts

The analysis below focuses on the Basin and the Coachella Valley, which are the two areas within the SCAQMD's jurisdiction that are designated as federal nonattainment regions under the CAA. The Riverside County portion of the MDAB, which is also within the SCAQMD's jurisdiction, is designated as a nonattainment region only with respect to the state standards (CAAQS) for ozone and PM10. Unlike the Basin and the Coachella Valley, this area of the SCAQMD's jurisdiction does not have a monitoring station to allow for the modeling of concentration-based impacts. This area is sparsely

populated and has few stationary sources, so it is unlikely that project impacts would even approach the extent of impact in the Coachella Valley. However, it is conservatively assumed for purposes of the environmental analysis that any impact identified for the Coachella Valley would apply equally to this area of the MDAB.

This analysis supplements the preceding section that compared mass emissions to SCAQMD numeric significance thresholds. As explained above, the region-wide emissions of criteria pollutants attributed to the proposed project are considered significant in comparison to the SCAQMD's significance thresholds. No new threshold is applied to assess the regional concentrations of those same pollutants. The information in this section is provided to further inform the public and decision-makers regarding the degree to which the emissions attributed to the proposed project could contribute to concentrations of pollutants throughout the Basin and Coachella Valley.

For the region-wide analysis, the 2014, 2023 and 2030 future air quality was simulated for the without project and proposed project emissions scenarios. Regional concentrations of pollutants are discussed below in the following order: (a) ozone concentrations; (b) PM2.5 and PM10 concentrations; (c) SO2 and NO2 concentrations; (d) lead concentrations; and (e) CO concentrations.

a. Ozone Concentrations

In 1997, the USEPA adopted an 8-hour NAAQS for ozone of 0.08 parts per million, which equals 80 parts per billion (ppb). In 2008, the USEPA adopted a revised 8-hour NAAQS for ozone of 75 ppb. California has a more stringent 8-hour standard CAAQS for ozone of 70 ppb. California also has a 1-hour CAAQS for ozone of 90 ppb.

The NAAQS that served as the basis for the 2007 AQMP was the 1997 8-hour standard of 0.08 ppm (80 ppb). Through the issuance of the AQMP, the SCAQMD voluntarily requested a "bump up" in the ozone designations for the Basin and Coachella Valley. In accordance with this request, the USEPA changed the Basin's federal ozone designation from "severe-17" to "extreme," and the Coachella Valley's federal ozone designation from "serious" to "severe-15." As a result of these designations, the Basin is required to reach the 80 ppb ozone standard by 2024 (with emission reductions required to be in place by 2023). The Coachella Valley is required to reach the standard by 2019. The 2007 AQMP demonstrates attainment with the 80 ppb standard within these timeframes, with attainment in the Basin being achieved by 2024 and attainment in the Coachella Valley being achieved in 2018.

As explained above, the emissions estimates in the 2007 AQMP include emissions from future projected cumulative growth throughout the region. As a result, it is not anticipated that the emissions attributed to the proposed project would interfere with attainment of the 80 ppb federal ozone standard as demonstrated in the 2007 AQMP.

In the future, additional emissions reduction measures will be needed beyond the control measures identified in the 2007 AQMP in order to reduce ambient ozone levels to achieve attainment of the 75 ppb federal ozone standard adopted in 2008 and the

California 1-hour and 8-hour ozone standards (90 ppb and 70 ppb, respectively). It cannot be ascertained precisely when these standards will be attained. The 2007 AQMP projects attainment in the Basin and Coachella Valley will not occur until after 2024.

Air quality will improve under future conditions with or without the proposed project. The analysis below examines the further reductions in forecasted ambient ozone concentrations projected to occur without the project, as compared with future conditions projected to occur with the proposed project. Table 4.1-10 quantifies these reductions in terms of average and maximum 8-hour ozone concentrations for the Basin and the Coachella Valley for the years 2014, 2023 and 2030.

TABLE 4.1-10
Additional Reductions in Regional Ozone Concentrations under the Without Project Scenario

Year	Basin Average Ozone (ppb)	Basin Maximum Station Ozone (ppb)	Coachella Valley Average Ozone (ppb)	Coachella Valley Maximum Station Ozone (ppb)
2014	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.6
2023	1.5	1.9	0.8	1.1
2030	2.6	2.9	1.1	1.3

Given these reductions, it is possible that under the without project scenario attainment of the NAAQS and CAAQS could occur at an earlier date than under the conditions with the proposed project. However, for several reasons, it cannot be determined whether the without project scenario would in fact achieve attainment at an earlier date than under the proposed project, and if so when. These reasons include the magnitude of the ozone problem and amount of reductions that are needed; the long-term nature of the control measures needed to reduce ozone levels; and the relatively small amount of ozone attributable to the project as shown in Table 4.1-10 (which range from 0.5 to 2.9 ppb).

With respect to the 1997 federal ozone standard of 80 ppb, it is unclear whether the without project scenario would achieve attainment more quickly than would be the case under the proposed project. For the Basin, per federal guidance, the 2007 AQMP relies on long-term measures resulting from new and emerging technologies that likely will not be in place until the attainment date of 2024 approaches. Without these long-term measures, maximum ozone concentrations in the Basin would exceed 90 ppb. In addition, there are no interim dates prior to 2024 for achieving any particular level of ozone reductions. Furthermore, given these factors, predictions cannot be made about how the projected reductions in ambient ozone concentrations under the without project scenario might translate into a specific timeframe for attaining the 80 ppb standard, as compared with conditions under the proposed project. More specifically, it is impossible to determine whether an additional reduction of the maximum ozone concentration of 2 ppb in 2023 under the without project scenario would accelerate the Basin's current attainment date of 2024. Standing alone, this reduction of 2 ppb would not be sufficient

to achieve attainment. Rather, substantial additional reductions would be needed, and these reductions likely will not occur until shortly before 2024.

For the Coachella Valley, the 2007 AQMP projected a maximum ozone concentration of 88 ppb in the year 2013. But in 2014, the without project scenario is estimated to result in a reduction of only 0.6 ppb in the maximum ozone concentration, as compared to future conditions with the proposed project. This small reduction likely would not accelerate the projected attainment date of 2018 with respect to the 80 ppb ozone standard.

Nevertheless, it is possible that the reductions shown in Table 4.1-10 could lead to earlier attainment with one or more of the relevant ozone standards, as compared with conditions under the proposed project. For example, even when the Basin has attained the federal 80 ppb ozone standard, the 2008 federal ozone standard will require a further reduction in ozone levels on the order of 5 ppb (i.e., from 80 to 75 ppb). According to the projections in Table 4.1-10 for the year 2030, the without project scenario would reduce maximum ozone levels by approximately 3 ppb, which is more than half of this amount. Given that the reductions from the without project scenario are substantial in relation to the reductions to be achieved, the without project scenario could accelerate attainment with the 75 ppb standard, as compared with the conditions under the proposed project. It is also possible that the without project scenario would accelerate attainment of the California ozone standards, although as noted above it is not possible to predict when attainment might occur in comparison to the future conditions with the proposed project.

As explained in the discussion of mass emissions of criteria pollutants, the impact of the project is considered significant because it may cause or contribute to a violation of a federal or state ozone standard based on the SCAQMD's significance thresholds for emissions of criteria pollutants that are ozone precursors. The foregoing analysis provides additional information about the degree to which the without project scenario could accelerate attainment compared to conditions with the project.

b. Particulate Matter Concentrations

The Basin is designated as a state and federal nonattainment region for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. The Coachella Valley is designated a state and federal nonattainment region for PM₁₀ (but not for PM_{2.5}).

With respect to PM₁₀, the USEPA has established a 24-hour NAAQS of 150 micrograms per cubic meter of air ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$).⁷ Monitored PM₁₀ in both the Basin and the Coachella Valley has not exceeded this standard for several years. The SCAQMD has accordingly submitted a request to the USEPA to redesignate both areas as federal attainment regions for PM₁₀. California has established a 24-hour CAAQS of 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and an annual CAAQS of 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The 2007 AQMP projects that the Basin will attain the state standards at some point after 2024. The Coachella Valley is "unclassified" for attainment with the state's PM_{2.5} standard, however, observed PM_{2.5} values in the Coachella

⁷ In 2006, the USEPA revoked the annual NAAQS for PM₁₀.

Valley are routinely 80 percent of the annual state standard and 75 percent of the 24-hour state standard (same as the federal standard).

With respect to PM_{2.5} in the Basin, the USEPA previously established a 24-hour NAAQS of 65 µg/m³; in 2006 the USEPA lowered this standard to 35 µg/m³. The USEPA has also established an annual NAAQS of 15 µg/m³. The 2007 AQMP determined that the Basin has already attained the 24-hour NAAQS of 65 µg/m³, and demonstrated attainment with the annual NAAQS by 2015. The CAA requires periodic updates of the AQMP to demonstrate further emissions reductions to attain the 24-hour NAAQS. The 2007 AQMP projects that the Basin will achieve attainment with this standard at some point after 2020. California has established an annual CAAQS of 12 µg/m³. The 2007 AQMP projects that the Basin will attain this standard at some point after 2024.

As explained above, the 2007 AQMP includes all projected growth and cumulative air emissions in the region and the proposed project is not expected to cause the region to exceed the level of growth projected in the AQMP. Therefore, the proposed project would not interfere with the attainment demonstrations made in connection with the 2007 AQMP and the 2010 PM₁₀ maintenance plans— specifically, the continued attainment of the NAAQS for PM₁₀; continued attainment of the 24-hour NAAQS for PM_{2.5} of 65 µg/m³, and the Basin's attainment by 2015 of the annual NAAQS for PM_{2.5} of 15 µg/m³.

However, it is possible that the without project scenario could result in emissions reductions that would, in turn, lead to earlier attainment with other relevant particulate matter standards, as compared with conditions under the proposed project. Table 4.1-11 quantifies the estimated reductions in PM_{2.5} concentrations under the without project scenario in comparison with the scenario with the proposed project. As with the reductions in ozone concentrations, it cannot be determined whether these reductions under the without project scenario would translate, if at all, into earlier compliance with federal or state PM_{2.5} standards.

TABLE 4.1-11
Additional Reductions in Regional PM_{2.5} Concentrations under the Without Project Scenario

Year	Basin Annual Average PM_{2.5} (µg/m³)	Basin Daily Average PM_{2.5} (µg/m³)	Coachella Valley Annual Average PM_{2.5} (µg/m³)	Coachella Valley Daily Average PM_{2.5} (µg/m³)
2014	0.06	0.6	0.01	0.1
2023	0.15	1.2	0.03	0.1
2030	0.21	1.6	0.05	0.2

Given the very small amount of reductions in PM_{2.5} concentrations under the without project scenario for the Coachella Valley, it is not likely that there would be any

difference in the Valley's PM_{2.5} designation as between the without project and with project scenarios. The Coachella Valley is "unclassified" for attainment with the state's PM_{2.5} standard.

It is also not likely that the reductions in the Basin would lead to attainment of the annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS (15 µg/m³) any earlier than the 2015 date projected in the 2007 AQMP, especially since the majority of the control measures slated to attain this standard are not scheduled for implementation until 2014. However, the reductions under the without project scenario become larger over time and as a result could influence the Basin's future attainment with the 24-hour NAAQS of 35 µg/m³ and the annual CAAQS of 12 µg/m³.

With respect to PM₁₀, Table 4.1-12 quantifies the reductions in emissions concentrations under the without project scenario. As noted above, the SCAQMD has requested that the USEPA redesignate both the Basin and the Coachella Valley as federal attainment areas for PM₁₀. Ambient PM₁₀ concentrations in the Basin are typically less than two-thirds of the NAAQS and the Basin has been in compliance with the NAAQS for more than 5 years. Ambient PM₁₀ concentrations (excluding exceptional events) in the Coachella Valley are approximately 80 percent of the NAAQS. Based on the data, the differences in PM₁₀ concentrations as between the proposed project and without project scenarios would not make any measurable difference in terms of attainment with the NAAQS.

However, California's PM₁₀ standards are stricter than the NAAQS and both regions are designated as state nonattainment areas. As with PM_{2.5} emissions, given the very small amount of reductions in PM₁₀ concentrations under the without project scenario in the Coachella Valley, it is unlikely that this scenario would lead to an earlier attainment date for the CAAQS as compared to future with project conditions. However, for the Basin, it is possible that the emissions reductions under the without project scenario would lead to an earlier CAAQS attainment date, especially in light of the fact that compliance with the CAAQS is not projected until some point after 2024 and given the reductions under the without project scenario in construction and mobile source emissions (which cannot be quantified and therefore are not included in Table 4.1-12).

As explained in the discussion of mass emissions of criteria pollutants, the impact of the project is considered significant because it may cause or contribute to a violation of a federal or state PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} standards based on the SCAQMD's significance thresholds for emissions of criteria pollutants. The foregoing analysis provides additional information about the degree to which the without project scenario could accelerate attainment compared to conditions with the project.

TABLE 4.1-12**Additional Reductions in Regional PM10 Concentrations under the Without Project Scenario**

Year	Basin Annual Average PM10 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Basin Daily Average PM10 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Coachella Valley Annual Average PM10 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Coachella Valley Daily Average PM10 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
2014	0.12	0.7	0.01	0.1
2023	0.32	1.8	0.03	0.1
2030	0.47	2.5	0.05	0.2

c. SO₂ and NO₂ Concentrations

Both the Basin and the Coachella Valley are designated as federal attainment regions for SO₂. The Basin is also designated as a state attainment region for SO₂, while the Coachella Valley is designated as unclassified, which means there is insufficient data to make a designation of attainment or nonattainment.

For the Basin, ambient SO₂ concentrations over a five year period (2004-2008) are only 30 percent of the 1-hour CAAQS (250 ppb) and 28 percent of the more protective 24-hour CAAQS (40 ppb). The observed maximum annual average is approximately seven percent of the annual NAAQS (30 ppb). Furthermore, the maximum incremental difference in SO₂ concentrations from stationary sources as between the proposed project and the without project scenario is projected at 1.3 percent in 2014 and 1.7 percent in 2023 and 2030. The maximum difference in 1-hour average concentrations is 1.0 ppb or less in all years.

In light of these numbers, the reductions in SO₂ concentrations under the without project scenario likely would not make any difference in the Basin's attainment designation for this pollutant, as compared to future conditions with the proposed project.

On June 3, 2010, U.S. E.P.A. finalized a new NAAQS for SO₂ of 0.075 ppm. Attainment of the standard is measured by the 4th highest 1-hour value per year, averaged over 3 years. While peak maximum 1-hour concentrations could equal the new standard, the 2004-2008 average of the Basin's 4th highest 1-hour SO₂ concentration is approximately 50 percent of the new standard. The emissions attributed to the project, therefore, are not expected to result in an exceedance of either the existing or newly adopted SO₂ standards in the Basin.

Due to the limited number of sources in the area, there is no SO₂ monitoring station in the Coachella Valley. Total SO_x emissions from all point and area sources is approximately 0.04 tpd in the Valley (less than one tenth of one percent of the Basin SO_x emissions). The project's contribution to SO_x concentrations in the Coachella Valley are

expected to be less than 1 ppb and are not expected to result in an exceedance of any SO₂ standard in the Valley. Regional SO₂ concentrations are listed in Table 4.1-13.

TABLE 4.1-13

Additional Reductions in Regional SO₂ Concentrations under the Without Project Scenario

Year	Basin 1-Hour Average SO₂ (ppb)	Basin 24-Hour Average SO₂ (ppb)	Basin Annual Average SO₂ (ppb)
2014	1.0	0.0	0.0
2023	1.0	0.0	0.0
2030	1.0	0.0	0.0

With respect to NO₂, the Basin is in compliance with the annual NAAQS of 53 ppb, but has recently been classified by CARB as a nonattainment region for the new annual CAAQS of 30 ppb. The current estimate is that the Basin and Coachella Valley are in attainment with the federal 1-hour standard.

The exceedance of the new annual CAAQS is fractional (four percent) and is expected to be remedied in the near-term due to emissions controls that will be implemented to meet the 2015 attainment date for the annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. Further, the maximum incremental difference in NO₂ concentrations from stationary sources as between the proposed project and without project scenario is projected at only 0.7 percent in 2014, 1.1 percent in 2023 and 1.3 percent in 2030. This translates into at most a 1 ppb difference in the daily maximum 1-hour average and less than a 0.5 ppb difference in the annual average.

The Basin remains in compliance with the federal annual standard. The maximum annual average concentration for the period 2004-2008 is approximately 59 percent of the federal annual standard. Moreover, the Basin is in compliance with the state 1-hour standard, with the peak 1-hour concentration during the five year period 2004-2008 at 77 percent of the state standard.

Using an emissions weighted approach, the maximum potential incremental increased contribution to Basin NO₂ from the project would be less than 1 ppb in 2014 and 1 ppb in 2023 and 2030, for 1-hour or annual averages. In all cases, the NO₂ contribution from the project represents only a small fraction of the California and federal standards, and is not expected to result in exceedance of the existing standards or delay in attaining the new state standard.

The Basin is projected to remain in attainment for federal standards and state 1-hour standards and to be in attainment with the new state annual average NO₂ standards by 2015. The small emissions reductions attributable to the without project scenario would

not be expected to accelerate this near-term compliance date. Reductions in NO₂ concentrations under the without project scenario are shown in Table 4.1-14.

As explained in the discussion of mass emissions of criteria pollutants, the impact of the project is considered significant because it may cause or contribute to a violation of a federal or state SO₂ and NO₂ standards based on the SCAQMD's significance thresholds for emissions of SO_x and NO_x. The foregoing analysis provides additional information about the degree to which the without project scenario could accelerate attainment compared to conditions with the project.

TABLE 4.1-14

Additional Reductions in Regional NO₂ Concentrations under the Without Project Scenario

Year	Basin 1-Hour Average NO ₂ (ppb)	Basin Annual Average NO ₂ (ppb)	Coachella Valley 1-Hour Average NO ₂ (ppb)	Coachella Valley 24-Hour Average NO ₂ (ppb)
2014	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2023	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2030	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

d. Lead Concentrations

CARB has recently recommended that the USEPA designate the portion of the Basin that is located within Los Angeles County as a federal non-attainment region for the new federal NAAQS for lead (adopted by the USEPA in 2008), which is a rolling three-month average of 0.15 micrograms per cubic meter of air ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$). The USEPA has proposed to make this designation, which is expected to become final in October 2010. CARB has also recently adopted a regulation designating the Los Angeles County portion of the Basin as a state nonattainment region for the CAAQS for lead, which is a 30-day average of 1.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Facilities that use or process lead are only rarely permitted by the SCAQMD and very few sources emit sufficient levels of lead to cause or contribute to a nonattainment problem. There are two such sources in Los Angeles County, both battery recycling facilities.

The SCAQMD has a rule in effect (Rule 1420) that applies to any facility that uses or processes lead-containing materials, and prevents emissions from any such facility from exceeding 1.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ beyond the property line on a monthly average basis. The SCAQMD is in the process of adopting a new rule (proposed Rule 1420.1 for battery recycling facilities) and a rule amendment (proposed amendment to Rule 1420 for all other stationary sources) that will limit emissions to preclude exceeding the new NAAQS of 0.15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ at the facility property line. In light of this rulemaking, it is not anticipated that any facilities would be permitted under the proposed project that would cause or contribute to a violation of a federal or state ambient standard for lead.

e. CO Concentrations

Carbon monoxide (CO) impacts from the proposed project are expected to be minimal. The Basin is in attainment of both the California and federal 1-hour and 8-hour standards. Current maximum ambient concentrations are less than 50 percent of the 8-hour standard in the most heavily impacted portions of the Basin. The 2008 winter planning emissions inventory (2007 AQMP, Appendix III) estimated total Basin emissions at 3,180 tons per day. Mobile sources account for more than 91 percent of the emissions inventory. The stationary and area source inventory comprises less than nine percent of the total at 281 TPD.

Ambient concentrations of carbon monoxide respond linearly to changes in the emissions inventory. Emissions weighted linear rollback is the methodology used to estimate the project impact to ambient CO concentrations. Table 4.1-15 summarizes the results. The proposed project is estimated to contribute to ambient CO concentrations in an amount less than 0.1 part per million, for all years simulated. The project would not affect the Basin's attainment status (either California or federal standard).

TABLE 4.1-15**Regional CO Concentrations from the Proposed Project**

Year	CO Impact (ppm)
2014	0.00
2023	0.01
2030	0.01

Regional Criteria Pollutant Concentrations - Cumulative impacts of all sources using SCAQMD internal account offsets

Table 4.1-16 below quantifies the subtotal of regional concentrations of ozone from all sources using SCAQMD internal account offsets in terms of the difference in ozone concentrations as between the cumulative project scenario and the without project scenario.

The PEA has previously identified a significant project-level impact due to the difference in mass emissions of ozone precursors under with project conditions in comparison to without project conditions. The PEA also previously explained that the cumulative impact would similarly be significant and the proposed project is determined to make a cumulatively considerable contribution to this impact. The analysis of regional concentrations of ozone from the project combined with other sources using offsets is intended to supplement the analysis of mass emissions by providing more analysis to determine the magnitude of the cumulative effect.

TABLE 4.1-16
Cumulative Projects' Contribution to Regional Ozone Concentrations

Year	Basin Average Ozone (ppb)	Basin Maximum Station Ozone (ppb)	Coachella Valley Average Ozone (ppb)	Coachella Valley Maximum Station Ozone (ppb)
2014	1.1	1.8	0.8	0.8
2023	2.0	2.5	1.0	1.3
2030	3.0	3.5	1.3	1.6

Table 4.16 presents the contribution to average ozone concentrations for the Basin from the cumulative projects using internal account offsets. Table 4.1-17 presents a similar comparison for PM_{2.5} concentrations, while Table 4.1-18 presents this comparison for PM₁₀ concentrations.

As described above, there is a significant project-level impact as a result of PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ emissions from the proposed project as compared with the without project scenario based on exceeding the mass daily significance thresholds (Table 4.1-4). Taking into account the emissions from the cumulative projects (including the three power plants) the PEA previously explained that the cumulative impact is similarly significant. The PEA concluded that the proposed project would make a cumulatively considerable contribution to this significant impact. Tables 4.1-17 and 4.1-18, below, provide further detail regarding this cumulative impact by identifying the contribution to regional concentrations of PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ from the project plus other sources relying on internal account offsets.

TABLE 4.1-17
Cumulative Projects' Contribution to Regional PM_{2.5} Concentrations

Year	Basin Annual Average PM_{2.5} (µg/m³)	Basin Daily Average PM_{2.5} (µg/m³)	Coachella Valley Annual Average PM_{2.5} (µg/m³)	Coachella Valley Daily Average PM_{2.5} (µg/m³)
2014	0.18	1.1	0.04	0.1
2023	0.26	1.8	0.06	0.2
2030	0.32	2.2	0.07	0.2

TABLE 4.1-18
Cumulative Projects' Contribution to Regional PM10 Concentrations

Year	Basin Annual Average PM10 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Basin Daily Average PM10 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Coachella Valley Annual Average PM10 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Coachella Valley Daily Average PM10 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
2014	0.38	1.8	0.04	0.1
2023	0.57	2.8	0.06	0.2
2030	0.71	3.5	0.07	0.2

Tables 4.1-19 and 4.1-20 provide the cumulative project's contributions to regional SO₂ and NO₂ concentrations. Using an emissions weighted approach, the maximum potential incremental cumulative increased contribution to 1-hour Basin SO₂ would be 1.0 parts per billion maximum concentration in each of the three time periods: 2014, 2023 and 2030 as shown in Table 4.1-19. No measurable contribution is projected for the Basin SO₂ 24-hour or annual standards. The cumulative projects' contributions to regional SO₂ concentrations shown in Table 4.1-19 reflect only a minor fraction of the California SO₂ standards at 250 ppb for 1-hour average and 40 ppb for 24-hour average, and the federal SO₂ standards at 75 ppb for 1-hour average and 30 ppb for annual average.

TABLE 4.1-19
Cumulative Projects' Contributions to Regional SO2 Concentrations

Year	Basin 1-Hour Average SO2 (ppb)	Basin 24-Hour Average SO2 (ppb)	Basin Annual Average SO2 (ppb)
2014	1.0	0.0	0.0
2023	1.0	0.0	0.0
2030	1.0	0.0	0.0

The cumulative projects' contribution to regional NO₂ concentrations range from 0.0 to 2.0 ppb for the Basin and Coachella Valley as presented in Table 4.1-20. The cumulative projects' contribution to regional NO₂ concentrations shown in Table 4.1-20 reflect only a minor fraction of the California NO₂ standards at 180 ppb for 1-hour and 30 ppb for annual average, and the federal NO₂ standard of 53 ppb for annual average.

TABLE 4.1-20
Cumulative Projects' Contribution to Regional NO₂ Concentrations

Year	Basin 1-Hour Average NO ₂ (ppb)	Basin Annual Average NO ₂ (ppb)	Coachella Valley 1-Hour Average NO ₂ (ppb)	Coachella Valley 24-Hour Average NO ₂ (ppb)
2014	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
2023	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
2030	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.0

Overall, the cumulative projects' contributions to SO₂ and NO₂ concentrations are not projected to result in an exceedance of the existing and newly adopted NO₂ and SO₂ state and federal standards.

As discussed under the proposed project analysis, CO impacts from the cumulative projects are expected to be minimal because the Basin is in attainment of both the California and federal 1-hour and 8-hour standards and current maximum ambient concentrations are less than 50 percent of the 8-hour standard in the most heavily impacted portions of the Basin. Table 4.1-21 summarizes the cumulative projects' contribution to regional CO concentrations, which are less than 0.1 part per million, for all years simulated. Thus, the cumulative projects would have no impact on the Basin's attainment status (either California or federal standard).

TABLE 4.1-21
Cumulative Projects' Contribution to Regional CO Concentrations

Year	CO Impact (ppm)
2014	0.01
2023	0.02
2030	0.02

Localized Criteria Pollutant Concentrations

In accordance with the methodology described in Chapter 4.0, the results of the modeling analysis for localized concentrations of particulate matter and NO₂ are presented in the following discussion. This analysis evaluates concentrations of pollutants that may result from individual sources based on modeling for representative categories of facilities that receive permits from the SCAQMD. The actual permitted sources may result in lower concentrations of pollutants than the modeled concentrations shown in this analysis. The results include estimated concentrations for both the 50th and 95th percentile emission rates for both short- and long-term exposure periods. These concentrations are then compared to the SCAQMD's significance thresholds in Table 4.1-2. The highest results

from three years of meteorological data (2005-2007) are presented for each of the three meteorological station locations evaluated (i.e., Azusa, Burbank, and La Habra⁸). Additional results, including results from all three modeled years, are presented in the *Air Quality Analysis* in Appendix C to this PEA.

Summaries of the maximum ambient concentrations are presented in the tables below, with exceedances noted in bold, for each permit category for each of the three representative worst-case locations. The concentrations shown are for direct stationary source emissions and estimate localized concentrations based on the modeling.

a. Particulate Matter

The refined analysis of potential localized PM_{2.5} impacts identified the following representative facility categories that exceeded applicable significance thresholds at the 50th percentile emissions rate: tar pots (includes emissions from both molten asphalt inside the kettle and from the combustion of liquefied petroleum gas, which is used to heat the asphalt), blasting (abrasive), and equipment processing (typically cement processing). Exceedances were estimated for all three representative facility permit categories for the maximum 24-hour time period; the annual threshold was also exceeded for equipment processing. Of these representative facility permit categories, only emissions modeled for the tar pot category resulted in total concentrations (ambient concentrations plus project concentrations) exceeding the significance threshold by a substantial amount, with exceedances observed for all three meteorological stations modeled. Exceedances for the other two categories were small, and may not occur at locations without worst-case meteorology. It should be noted that the analysis of tar pot emissions was conducted only for the 24-hour averaging period because it was assumed that tar pots would not remain in one location for a long duration; thus, the annual-average exposures are expected to be relatively low and would not be expected to exceed any localized air quality significance threshold based on annual averages. The significance determination for PM_{2.5} impacts is based on an incremental increase in concentrations that exceed an established threshold.

At the 95th percentile emission rate, in addition to the three representative facility categories that exceeded PM_{2.5} thresholds at the 50th percentile emission rate, the following three additional representative facility permit categories were shown to exceed applicable significance thresholds: spray booths, gas turbine engines greater than 50 megawatts (MW), and asphalt. The analysis showed that the tar pots representative facility category continued to exceed the significance threshold by the largest amount, with exceedances again only estimated for the 24-hour averaging period (tar pot emissions were analyzed only for the maximum 24-hour time period for the same reasons given in the discussion of 50th percentile emissions rate analysis). The abrasive blasting permit category also showed potential for exceeding the 24-hour significance threshold level. Sources covered by tar pots and blasting permits were assumed to operate for

⁸ The Azusa, Burbank, and La Habra air quality monitoring stations were selected for the modeling analysis because they represent “worst-case” ambient air quality conditions, i.e., the locations with the highest ambient concentrations.

fewer weeks per year and days per week than most other categories, which results in an increase in modeled 24-hour concentrations.

TABLE 4.1-22
PM2.5 Maximum Concentration Over Three Years (2005-2007)
Using the 50th Percentile Emissions Rate

Permit Category	Time Scale	Estimated Project Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)			Threshold ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
		Azusa	Burbank	La Habra	
Spray Booth and Equipment	24-hour	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.5
	Annual	0.46	0.33	0.47	1
Heater/Furnace	24-hour	0.59	0.58	0.39	2.5
	Annual	0.13	0.13	0.13	1
Tar Pot	24-hour	9.2	8.8	12.5	2.5
	Annual	0.07	0.06	0.07	1
Tanks and Storage	24-hour	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5
	Annual	0.75	0.74	0.82	1
Blasting	24-hour	3.6	3.7	4.3	2.5
	Annual	0.03	0.02	0.02	1
Equipment Process	24-hour	3.2	3.0	3.7	2.5
	Annual	1.3	1.0	1.3	1
Blending	24-hour	0.47	0.43	0.78	2.5
	Annual	0.17	0.15	0.26	1
Turbine Engine > 50 Megawatts	24-hour	1.1	1.0	0.9	2.5
	Annual	0.22	0.13	0.20	1
Afterburner	24-hour	0.14	0.12	0.07	2.5
	Annual	0.03	0.02	0.02	1
Asphalt	24-hour	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.5
	Annual	0.27	0.22	0.24	1

TABLE 4.1-23
PM2.5 Maximum Concentration Over Three Years (2005-2007)
Using the 95th Percentile Emissions Rate

Permit Category	Time Scale	Estimated Project Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)			Threshold ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
		Azusa	Burbank	La Habra	
Spray Booth and Equipment	24-hour	3.6	3.5	3.6	2.5
	Annual	0.94	1.2	0.76	1
Heater/Furnace	24-hour	1.06	0.92	0.61	2.5
	Annual	0.19	0.25	0.15	1
Tar Pot	24-hour	112.4	110.1	215.9	2.5
	Annual	0.29	0.35	0.22	1
Tanks and Storage	24-hour	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.5
	Annual	0.48	0.56	0.37	1
Blasting	24-hour	47.9	56.8	52.2	2.5
	Annual	0.09	0.10	0.11	1
Equipment Process	24-hour	2.8	2.6	1.6	2.5
	Annual	0.54	0.70	0.47	1
Blending	24-hour	0.23	0.22	0.23	2.5
	Annual	0.08	0.10	0.06	1
Turbine Engine > 50 Megawatts	24-hour	3.8	2.9	2.3	2.5
	Annual	0.73	0.91	0.53	1
Afterburner	24-hour	1.1	1.0	0.56	2.5
	Annual	0.18	0.23	0.15	1
Asphalt	24-hour	4.6	4.5	4.0	2.5
	Annual	1.0	1.3	0.84	1

Although the tables above show potential significant adverse localized PM2.5 concentrations for some representative facility categories, it is unlikely that future facilities obtaining permits through either Rule 1304 or 1309.1 would generate this level of impacts for the following reasons. First, the concentration results are based on worst-case assumptions. For example, the distance to the sensitive receptor was assumed to be 50 meters for most representative facility categories, and 10 meters was used for a few categories such as tar pots. Second, equipment generally does not operate at its full potential to emit. Finally, SCAQMD Rule 1303(b)(1) would prohibit the issuance of a permit for a source that exceeds the standards set forth in Appendix A (Table A-2) to that rule; in turn, the Appendix A standards for particulate matter are the same as the significance threshold set forth above in Table 4.1-2 and in the right-hand column in

Tables 4.1-22 & 4.1-23.⁹ Thus, under Rule 1303, permit units shown by modeling to exceed these standards would not be permitted by the SCAQMD. This conclusion may not be correct for the tar pot and abrasive blasting equipment, which may be portable equipment exempt from modeling. (Rule 1304(a)(3) & (a)(7).)

Nevertheless, the PEA determines that the impact resulting from the proposed project would be significant in terms of localized particulate matter concentrations. This finding is based on the data presented in the tables above.

b. NO₂ Emissions

Determining significance for NO₂ emissions requires knowledge of the ambient NO₂ concentrations in the area where the project would be located. To determine significance, an individual project's NO₂ emissions are modeled to obtain emissions concentrations. The individual project's emissions concentrations are then added to the local ambient NO₂ concentrations to obtain a maximum total NO₂ concentration. If any maximum total NO₂ concentration exceeds the applicable localized NO₂ significance threshold, localized NO₂ impacts are considered to be significant. The table below shows the ambient NO₂ concentrations for the three locations used to conduct the modeling analyses for the proposed project.

TABLE 4.1-24
Ambient NO₂ Concentrations

Year	Time Scale	Estimated Ambient Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)			Threshold ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
		Azusa	Burbank	La Habra	
2005	1-hour	223.1	187.9	204.2	338
	Annual	57.5	58.3	42.4	56
2010	1-hour	205.1	175.8	188.7	338
	Annual	48.9	49.9	34.6	56
2030	1-hour	146.2	137.0	188.0	338
	Annual	25.4	65.9	23.3	56

The following two tables show the maximum incremental NO₂ concentrations for representative facility categories that were modeled for each of the three years from 2005 through 2007 at the three meteorological stations used to perform the modeling analysis for NO₂. In all cases where the background concentrations are below the localized significance threshold, the total NO₂ concentration (i.e., incremental plus background) is also less than the SCAQMD's localized significance threshold.

⁹ It should be noted that Rule 1303 does not currently include modeling requirements for PM_{2.5}. However, PM_{2.5} is a subset of PM₁₀, and the SCAQMD's significance threshold for PM_{2.5} is the same as the significance and modeling threshold for PM₁₀. Therefore, any facility that would exceed the significance threshold for PM_{2.5} would necessarily exceed the threshold for PM₁₀.

While the SCAQMD no longer has incremental significance thresholds for NO₂ in areas exceeding the NO₂ standards, it formerly had such thresholds, which were 20 µg/m³ (1-hour) and 1 µg/m³ (annual). If one were to apply these former incremental thresholds, the emissions shown in bold in the two tables below would be considered significant. However, except for the tar pot and soil treatment vapor extraction, which may be portable equipment exempt from modeling requirements, no such permits would actually be issued, since the emissions would exceed the levels allowed by Rule 1303, which are the same as the former CEQA significance thresholds.

Nevertheless, the PEA determines that the impact resulting from the proposed project would be significant in terms of localized NO₂ concentrations. This finding is based on the data presented in the tables in this section.

TABLE 4.1-25
NO₂ Maximum Concentration Over Three Years (2005-2007)
Using the 50th Percentile Emissions Rate

Permit Category	Time Scale	Estimated Incremental Concentration (µg/m ³)		
		Azusa	Burbank	La Habra
Spray Booth and Equipment	1-hour	6.7	5.7	5.9
	Annual	0.13	0.09	0.13
Heater/Furnace	1-hour	3.5	3.6	3.1
	Annual	0.17	0.10	0.13
Tar Pot	1-hour	18.3	9.8	11.1
	Annual	0.01	0.01	0.01
Equipment Process	1-hour	97.9	72.6	76.4
	Annual	2.5	1.6	2.2
Afterburner	1-hour	1.2	1.2	1.1
	Annual	0.08	0.04	0.07
Asphalt	1-hour	13.8	13.9	15.2
	Annual	0.52	0.30	0.46
Internal Combustion Engine	1-hour	0.02	0.02	0.02
	Annual	0.002	0.001	0.002
Soil Treat Vapor Extract	1-hour	11.9	28.0	45.9
	Annual	0.96	0.84	0.89
Oven	1-hour	7.0	6.2	5.8
	Annual	0.17	0.12	0.15
Printing	1-hour	14.9	14.7	12.7
	Annual	0.36	0.25	0.31

Based upon the information in this section, as well as the information in Appendix C, impacts from localized concentrations of criteria pollutants are considered significant.

TABLE 4.1-26
NO₂ Maximum Concentration Over 3 Years (2005-2007) Using
the 95th Percentile Emissions Rate

Permit Category	Time Scale	Estimated Incremental Concentration (µg/m ³)		
		Azusa	Burbank	La Habra
Spray Booth and Equipment	1-hour	4.9	5.6	4.3
	Annual	0.20	0.12	0.16
Heater/Furnace	1-hour	4.6	4.8	4.4
	Annual	0.40	0.23	0.37
Tar Pot	1-hour	45.7	24.5	14.2
	Annual	0.02	0.02	0.02
Equipment Process	1-hour	48.7	55.6	43.8
	Annual	2.6	1.4	1.9
Afterburner	1-hour	13.2	12.9	11.5
	Annual	0.85	0.47	0.78
Asphalt	1-hour	13.9	14.0	15.3
	Annual	0.92	0.51	0.80
Internal Combustion Engine	1-hour	0.22	0.21	0.19
	Annual	0.02	0.01	0.02
Soil Treat Vapor Extract	1-hour	23.8	56.1	91.7
	Annual	1.9	1.7	1.8
Oven	1-hour	30.2	29.8	27.8
	Annual	2.1	1.2	2.0
Printing	1-hour	6.3	6.9	5.3
	Annual	0.34	0.19	0.25

3. Health Effects. Would the proposed project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

This section evaluates the potential health effects to sensitive receptors posed by (a) region-wide emissions of criteria pollutants; (b) region-wide emissions of toxic air contaminants (TACs); and (c) localized concentrations of TACs.

a. Region-wide emissions of criteria pollutants

Project Impacts

Increases in criteria pollutant concentrations may result in potential adverse health effects including cardiovascular, neurological, reproductive and respiratory ailments. Health effects can be evaluated by modeling criteria pollutant concentrations, which can provide information on mortality, hospital admissions, emergency room visits, minor restricted activity days, school absence days, loss of work days, and cases of acute/chronic bronchitis, nonfatal heart attacks and adverse upper/lower respiratory conditions.

The current population in the district is approximately 17 million, and is expected to grow to approximately 20 million by 2030. As is shown in Table 4.1-27 below, CARB has estimated that there are approximately 6,500 premature deaths each year in the Basin resulting from exposure to ozone and PM_{2.5} concentrations. There are approximately 100,000 cases of asthma and other respiratory symptoms each year in the Basin due to these exposures. Results in Table 4.1-27 are based on CARB's monitored 2004-2006 PM_{2.5} concentrations not meeting the California annual standard of 12 µg/m³ and 2004-2006 ozone measurements not meeting the California 8-hour standard of 0.070 ppm.

TABLE 4.1-27

Basin Health Impacts From PM_{2.5} and Ozone Exposures

Health Outcome	Cases per Year	Uncertainty Range
Premature Death	6,500	2,100 to 11,000
Hospital Admissions	4,100	2,400 to 5,800
Asthma and other Respiratory Symptoms	100,000	42,000 to 160,000
School Absence Days	8,400	0 to 17,000
Work Loss Days	660,000	560,000 to 760,000
Minor Restricted Activity Days	5,200,000	3,700,000 to 6,600,000

Source: CARB Staff, October 2009; derived from CARB's 2009 statewide health impacts data found at <http://www.arb.ca.gov/research/health/qhe/qhe.htm>

The Final Socioeconomic Report for the 2007 AQMP explained the health benefits (or, conversely, the reductions in adverse health impacts) resulting from the emissions controls to be implemented under the AQMP.

In comparison with the with-project scenario, the without project scenario would result in additional health benefits beyond what is evaluated in the Final Socioeconomic Report for the 2007 AQMP.

Table 4.1-28 provides the health benefits predicted, or impacts avoided, when fully implementing the control measures under the 2007 AQMP relating to ozone. Ozone standards are expected to demonstrate attainment by year 2023. Thus, no other attainment years are listed in Table 4.1-28. In addition, the air quality due to ozone

pollution is expected to continue to improve after the attainment of the ozone standard is reached in 2023.

TABLE 4.1-28
Estimated Ozone Health Benefits (Impacts Avoided)
Predicted in 2007 AQMP (Basin and Coachella Valley)

Year	Mortality - Premature Deaths (people)	Hospital Admissions (people)	Minor Restricted Activity Days (days)	School Absences (days)
2023	200	1,200	842,700	888,200

Table 4.1-29 below summarizes the estimated additional ozone health improvements that would be achieved under the without project scenario, as compared to the future conditions under the proposed project. The table therefore depicts the incremental health impacts resulting from ozone emissions attributed to the proposed project. The table is based on the methodology used in the Final Socioeconomic Report for the 2007 AQMP and covers all areas of the district.

As shown in the table, in 2023 the without project scenario, as compared to future conditions under the proposed project, would result in the additional avoidance, beyond what was projected in the AQMP from ozone, of approximately 12 premature deaths, 71 hospital admissions, 49,513 minor restricted activity days, and 52,186 school absences. In the year 2030, the without project scenario would result in the avoidance from ozone of approximately 20 premature deaths, 122 hospital admissions, 85,339 minor restricted activity days, and 89,947 school absences. These impacts show additional benefits which could occur if the project were not implemented.

TABLE 4.1-29
Estimated Ozone Health Impacts - Health Benefits Foregone
(Basin and Coachella Valley)

Year	Mortality - Premature Deaths (people)	Hospital Admissions (people)	Minor Restricted Activity Days (days)	School Absences (days)
2014	7	42	29,575	31,172
2023	12	71	49,513	52,186
2030	20	122	85,339	89,947

The avoidance of 12 premature deaths in 2023 under the without project scenario would represent an increase of six percent in the health benefits described in the 2007 AQMP, which projects that future emissions controls would avoid 200 premature deaths from ozone emissions in the year 2023. The avoidance of 71 hospital admissions in 2023

under the without project scenario similarly would represent an increase of six percent in health benefits described in the 2007 AQMP, which projects that future emissions controls would avoid 1,200 hospital admissions from ozone emissions in the year 2023.

Table 4.1-30 provides the health benefits predicted, or impacts avoided, when fully implementing the control measures under the 2007 AQMP relating to PM2.5 and PM10. Particulate annual PM2.5 matter standards are expected to be attained by the year 2014. Thus, no other attainment years are listed in Table 4.1-30. In addition, the air quality due to particulate matter pollution is expected to continue to improve after the attainment of the particulate matter standard is reached in 2014.

TABLE 4.1-30
Estimated PM2.5 and PM10 Health Benefits (Impacts Avoided)
Predicted in 2007 AQMP (Basin and Coachella Valley)

Year	Mortality (deaths)	Acute Bronchitis (people)	Chronic Bronchitis (people)	Non- fatal Heart Attacks (people)	Upper/ Lower Respiratory Illness (people)	Annual Emergency Room Visits	Hospital Admissions (people)	Minor Restricted Activity Days	Work Loss (days)
2014	1,500	2,700	800	1,300	57,300	500	600	1,061,300	185,000

Table 4.1-31 below provides an analysis of potential additional benefits with respect to PM2.5 emissions. The 2007 AQMP projects that PM2.5 emission controls will avoid 1,500 premature deaths in the year 2014. The without project scenario would avoid an additional 33 premature deaths during the same timeframe (in 2014). Thus, the health benefits in terms of premature deaths avoided by not implementing the proposed project represent an additional 2.2 percent increase in benefits beyond what the AQMP projects.

The additional premature deaths avoided under the without project scenario increases to 86 and 125 in 2023 and 2030, respectively. However, it should be noted that the total premature deaths due to PM2.5 avoided under the AQMP would continue to increase well beyond 1,500, as a result of additional emission reductions in 2023 and 2030, although the totals for these years have not been calculated.

TABLE 4.1-31
Estimated PM2.5 and PM10 Health Impacts -Health Benefits Foregone
(Basin and Coachella Valley)

Year	Mortality (deaths)	Acute Bronchitis (people)	Chronic Bronchitis (people)	Non- fatal Heart Attacks (people)	Upper/ Lower Respiratory Illness (people)	Annual Emergency Room Visits	Hospital Admissions (people)	Minor Restricted Activity Days	Work Loss (days)
2014	33	59	18	29	1,262	11	13	23,374	4,074
2023	86	155	46	74	3,283	29	34	60,814	10,601
2030	125	224	66	108	4,763	42	50	88,214	15,377

Given the magnitude of the health benefits under the without project scenario, the PEA finds that the health impacts of the proposed project from criteria pollutant emissions (ozone and PM2.5) would be significant.

Cumulative Impacts of all sources using SCAQMD internal account offsets

Table 4.1-32 summarizes the estimated cumulative ozone health improvements under the without project scenario, as compared to the cumulative scenario which includes the project and other sources using SCAQMD internal account offsets. Table 4.1-33 presents this same analysis for particulate matter.

TABLE 4.1-32
Estimated Cumulative Ozone Health Impacts Health Benefits Foregone (Basin and Coachella Valley)

Year	Mortality - Premature Deaths (people)	Hospital Admissions (people)	Minor Restricted Activity Days (days)	School Absences (days)
2014	9	54	37,662	39,696
2023	15	92	64,780	68,278
2030	24	143	100,213	105,624

TABLE 4.1-33
Estimated Cumulative Particulate Matter Health Impacts Health Benefits Foregone
(Basin and Coachella Valley)

Year	Mortality (deaths)	Acute Bronchitis (people)	Chronic Bronchitis (people)	Non- fatal Heart Attacks (people)	Upper/ Lower Respiratory Illness (people)	Annual Emergency Room Visits	Hospital Admissions (people)	Minor Restricted Activity Days	Work Loss (days)
2014	102	184	55	89	3,908	34	41	72,384	12,618
2023	152	273	81	132	5,803	51	61	107,476	18,735
2030	189	341	101	164	7,231	63	76	133,938	23,347

Health effects resulting from emissions from the three power plant projects are included in the cumulative health impact analysis discussed above. However, facility-specific PM_{2.5} impacts from these 3 power plants are also included for completeness. The three power plants are unlikely to have overlapping impacts since they are located so far apart from one another (El Segundo, City of Industry, Coachella Valley). Facility-specific emissions and stack parameters from permit applications were used to estimate the PM_{2.5} concentrations at each census block group. The emissions analyzed in the permit applications are based on the facility's maximum allowable emissions, which is higher than the actual operational emissions, since the facility will not run at maximum capacity all the time. Therefore, the estimated impacts are considered to be conservative. It was assumed that the PM₁₀ emissions are all PM_{2.5}. The USEPA's recommended air quality dispersion model, AERMOD (version 09292), was used to estimate the PM_{2.5} concentrations from each facility. The SCAQMD's pre-processed meteorological data (available on the internet at <http://aqmd.gov/smog/metdata/AERMOD.html>) from the meteorological site closest to each facility was selected. The modeling performed was consistent with the SCAQMD's modeling guidance utilizing the regulatory default and urban option within AERMOD. However, the rural option was selected for CPV Sentinel due to the land uses within the vicinity of the facility location. Receptors were placed at all census block group centroids located within a 25 km radius of each facility.

The El Segundo Generating Station is an existing power generating facility that consists of four (4) utility boilers. The El Segundo Power Redevelopment Project involves the demolition and removal of three (3) boilers and the construction of two (2) new gas turbines to replace those boilers. Boilers 1 and 2 have been removed and Boiler 3 will be removed when the new gas turbines are operational. No changes to Boiler 4 are anticipated. Therefore, the incremental change in PM_{2.5} concentration at each census block was estimated by subtracting the existing concentrations due to Boilers 1, 2, and 3 from the concentrations due to new gas turbines.

The potential health effects from PM emissions from the three facilities were estimated using the CARB's methodology (CARB 2008, cited below).

The resulting change in cases of mortality in a population age group living in a specific location with a given change in PM was then calculated. The results by age group were then summed over the census block groups to give an overall estimate of the change in mortality from PM emissions of the facility.

Based on this methodology, the SCAQMD estimates that there may be an increase in annual adult mortality of 1.77 persons in the area of the Walnut Creek Energy Park, 0.05 persons in the area for El Segundo Power Redevelopment Project, and 0.19 persons in the area for CPV Sentinel Energy Project. The reference for this methodology is from CARB in their “Methodology for Estimating Premature Deaths Associated with Long-term Exposure to Fine Airborne Particulate Matter in California” (October 24, 2008). The methodology is also available and can be accessed online at <http://www.arb.ca.gov/research/health/pm-mort/PMmortalityreportFINALR10-24-08.pdf>.)

As stated by CARB, health impacts of PM exposure are commonly estimated at a state-wide or regional level. (CARB, 2008, page 36) However, CARB has developed this methodology to assist in estimating health impacts associated with exposure to PM resulting from specific sources in a limited geographic area, using the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach as an example. (Id.) CARB believes that “it is also reasonable to apply the PM2.5- mortality relationship to analyses of populations of small sizes, as long as uncertainties and limitations are explicitly stated.” (CARB 2008, page 44)

The first uncertainty is in estimating the increase in risk of death in response to an increase in the concentration of PM2.5. In its study, CARB used an estimate of the relative risk of premature death of 10 percent for every 10 microgram per cubic meter increase in PM2.5 exposure, with a 3 to 20 percent confidence interval. (CARB 2008, p. 41). This means that while the increase in risk is estimated at 10 percent the actual increase in risk could vary from three to 20 percent. Accordingly, the actual results could be more or less resulting mortality than predicted by the methodology used in this document.

Second, when applying the methodology to a limited area, there is uncertainty in the baseline mortality rate. County-wide mortality data was used to generate the assumed mortality rate for the specific census tracts used in the analysis and there could be differences in the specific census tracts affected by the individual facility. (CARB 2008 page 45).

Third, in this case, because the power plants have not yet been built, the exposure concentration was estimated based on air quality modeling rather than direct ambient measurement. Finally, there is also uncertainty associated with modeling. (CARB 2008, page 47). Despite the uncertainties, the methodology developed in the CARB report and used here has been endorsed by CARB scientific advisors and has undergone an external peer review process.

As noted above, the proposed project is determined to have a significant health impact resulting from emissions of criteria pollutants. The cumulative impact is similarly significant, taking into account other stationary sources, receiving permits in reliance on offsets in the internal offset accounts including the three power plants. The PEA

concludes that the proposed project would make a cumulatively considerable contribution to this significant impact.

b. Region-wide emissions of TACs

Currently, about one in three female and one in two male Californians contracts cancer at some time in their lives¹⁰. This represents an overall cancer risk of 330,000 to 500,000 in a million. According to the MATES-III study completed by SCAQMD in 2008, total Basin population-weighted cancer risk from air pollution is 853 in a million, which is based on the modeling exposures over the entire basin. Approximately 94 percent of this risk is caused by mobile source emissions, primarily diesel particulates (84 percent) and six percent from industrial sources. Total risk from industrial sources is approximately 51 in a million. Based on emissions from stationary sources, the difference in cancer risk between implementing the proposed project and not implementing it in 2014 would be 1 in a million, or about 2 tenths of one percent of the projected 2014 total of 556 in a million, Table 4.1-35, below. This difference increases to as much as 4.5 in a million by the year 2030. Nevertheless, overall exposure to cancer risk from air pollution is expected to decrease dramatically over the next 20 years. Using MATES-III modeling, future projections of average cancer risk reductions in the SCAB were determined and listed in Table 4.1-34.

TABLE 4.1-34
Estimated Future Cancer Risk Reductions

Year	Baseline Inventory (cancer cases in a million)
2005	853
2014	556
2020	439
2023	396
2030	397

Basin health risk (measured in cancer risk per million person population over a lifetime of exposure) was estimated using the MATES-III modeling platform for 2014, 2023 and 2030 model simulations for the proposed project and cumulative emissions scenarios. Table 4.1-35 summarizes the incremental cancer risk out of a population of 1 million that is associated with the proposed project and cumulative scenario, as compared to the without project scenario.

¹⁰ American Cancer Society, California Department of Public Health, California Cancer Registry. California Cancer Facts and Figures 2010. Oakland, CA: American Cancer Society, California Division, September 2009. <http://www.ccrca.org/PDF/ACS2010-9-29-09.pdf> (page 6)

The maximum cancer risk attributable to the cumulative projects scenario would be less than seven additional cases of cancer in a population of one million individuals that are exposed over a 70-year lifetime. The change in cancer risk per million does not exceed SCAQMD's significance threshold of 10 in a million. For reference, the MATES-III study for 2005 attributed the risk from stationary sources, which include industries and businesses such as dry cleaners and chrome plating operations, at approximately 51 additional cancers in a population of one million individuals. However, project and cumulative cancer burden, as listed in Table 4.1-35, does exceed the SCAQMD's significance threshold of 0.5, so the project and cumulative cancer burden impacts are significant.

TABLE 4.1-35
Cancer Risk and Cancer Burden Impacts (Project and Cumulative)

Year	Project Toxic Risk Reduction Not Achieved (cases of cancer per million)	Project Cancer Burden (excess cancer cases)	Cumulative Project Toxic Risk Reduction Not Achieved (cases of cancer per million)	Cumulative Cancer Burden (excess cancer cases)
2014	0.91	16	3.35	59
2023	2.86	54	5.15	96
2030	4.40	86	6.59	129

A hazard index (HI) is a summation of the hazard (non-cancer) quotients for all chemicals to which an individual is exposed. A hazard index can be measured as a result of chronic (long-term) exposure or acute (short-term) exposure. SCAQMD's significance threshold for non-cancer chronic or acute HI value is 1.0 because if the HI is less than 1.0, no significant adverse human health effects (non-cancer) are expected to occur. Evaluating the same pollutants analyzed in the MATES-III study, the weighted average chronic HI was calculated for the region to determine per capita (population) chronic HI of 0.909 (base case). Under the no-project scenario, the per capita chronic HI is 0.901. Table 4.1-36 provides the change in chronic HI in overall population-weighted between the conditions with and without and the proposed project and with and without the cumulative projects. Acute HI was calculated for each hour in each population area and the highest value is identified as the project impact. Similar to the chronic HI, the change in acute HI in overall population-weighted between the conditions with and without and the proposed project and with and without the cumulative projects is provided in Table 4.1-36.

TABLE 4.1-36
Chronic and Acute Health Impacts (Project and Cumulative)

Year	Project Chronic Health Index Not Achieved	Cumulative Projects Chronic Health Index Not Achieved	Project Acute Health Index Not Achieved	Cumulative Projects Acute Health Index Not Achieved
2014	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.06
2023	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.09
2030	0.02	0.03	0.08	0.11

As shown in the above table, the change in hazard index does not exceed SCAQMD's significance threshold for acute or chronic exposure, considering either project-specific or cumulative impacts. However, overall, the PEA finds that the health impacts attributable to the proposed project are significant based on regional toxic emissions. The project would result in a cancer burden that exceeds the SCAQMD's significance threshold. For example, as compared to the without project scenario, the proposed project would create an increased cancer risk of 4.4 in 1 million in the year 2030 for the nearly 20 million people that are projected to be living in the SCAQMD's jurisdiction at that time, resulting in an increased cancer burden that exceeds the SCAQMD's 0.5 cancer burden significance threshold. The PEA further determines that there is a significant cumulative impact and that the proposed project makes a cumulatively considerable contribution to this significant impact.

c. Localized emissions of TACs

SCAQMD Rule 1401 (New Source Review of Toxic Air Contaminants) prohibits the issuance of a permit for a stationary source that emits a listed TAC (or for a modification to or relocation of such a source), unless the applicant demonstrates, among other things, all of the following:

- The cumulative increase in the maximum individual cancer risk (MICR),¹¹ which is the sum of the calculated MICR values for all TACs emitted from the new, relocated or modified permit unit, will not result in a cancer burden¹² of greater than 0.5, and will not result in an increased MICR greater than 1 in 1 million at any receptor location, if the permit unit is

¹¹ MICR is the estimated probability of a potentially maximally exposed individual contracting cancer as a result of exposure to TACs over a period of 70 years for residential receptor locations, or as calculated by established Risk Assessment Procedures for worker receptor locations. SCAQMD Rule 1401(c)(8).

¹² "Cancer burden" means the estimated increase in the occurrence of cancer cases in a population subject to an MICR of greater than or equal to 1 in 1 million resulting from exposure to TACs. SCAQMD Rule 1401(c)(3).

constructed without T-BACT,¹³ or an increased MICR greater than 10 in 1 million, if the permit unit is constructed with T-BACT.

- The cumulative increase in the total chronic Hazard Index for any target organ system due to the total emissions from the new, relocated or modified permit unit will not exceed 1.0 at any receptor location.
- The cumulative increase in the total acute Hazard Index for any target organ system due to the total emissions from the new, relocated or modified permit unit will not exceed 1.0 at any receptor location.

See SCAQMD Rule 1401(d). These thresholds in Rule 1401 are the same as the SCAQMD's CEQA significance thresholds for toxics.

As a result of these regulatory prohibitions, the issuance of a permit by the SCAQMD to a stationary source of TACs would not result in stationary source emissions that exceed the CEQA significance thresholds for localized health impacts. However, the thresholds above contained in Rule 1401 are applied on a permit-unit basis; as a result, a facility with multiple permitted sources could still exceed the Hazard Index limits in Rule 1401. Such facilities would instead be subject to Rule 1402; under that rule, the allowable cancer burden is the same as under Rule 1401, but the Hazard Index limits for acute and chronic non-cancer toxic impacts are higher (3.0) than the limits under Rule 1401 and thus higher than the applicable CEQA significance thresholds. Therefore, a facility with multiple permit units could comply with Rule 1402 but still exceed the CEQA significance thresholds. Thus, the localized air toxic impacts from the project are considered significant.

The cumulative impact analysis in the section above has already evaluated the effects on public health resulting from cumulative increases in emissions of TACs. Nevertheless, based upon the information in the FSAs prepared by the CEC, the localized health risk from each of the three potential power plants is presented in Table 4.1-37.

¹³ T-BACT means the most stringent emissions limitation or control technique for TACs that (a) has been achieved in practice for the category or class of source at issue; or (b) is any other emissions limitation or control technique, including process and equipment changes of basic and control equipment, found by the Executive Officer to be technologically feasible for the class or category of source, or for a specific source. SCAQMD Rule 1401(c)(2).

TABLE 4.1-37
Localized Toxic Impacts from Three Power Plants (from the CEC's FSAs)

Health Impact	NRG El Segundo Repower Project	Walnut Creek Energy Park	CPV Sentinel Upgrade	CEC Significance Threshold	Significant ?
Cancer Risk	0.94×10^{-6}	1.28×10^{-6} (a)	0.856×10^{-6} (b)	10×10^{-6}	No
Chronic Health Index	0.02	0.026	0.030	1.0	No
Acute Health Index	0.01	0.012	0.115	1.0	No

a. risk from normal project operations

b. risk at the point of maximum impact

4. Odors. Would the proposed project create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?

Equipment at a permitted stationary source could create objectionable odors. However, SCAQMD evaluation of permit applications would include the imposition of conditions to minimize such odors. Such conditions would range from limiting the release of the odor emitting source to installation and operation of control equipment that provides odor abatement. Such control equipment includes thermal oxidizers, scrubbers, afterburners, carbon absorbers and paint spray booths. The application of the control equipment can vary depending on the source. Oxidizers, for example, can be utilized in a variety of applications including paint finishing, printing, composites, wood & furniture coating, ethanol, biodiesel, food processing, chemical, pharmaceutical, flexible packaging, adhesives, plastics, fiberglass, expanded foam, aerospace, surface coating, microelectronics, and soil vapor extraction processes. Scrubbers have been proven successful in controlling odors generated from oil refining, food processing, asphalt manufacturing, metal casting, waste handling, and semiconductor manufacturing.

Chapter 5 of this PEA includes an analysis of the impacts resulting from representative facilities that could include sources permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1. The environmental impact reports reviewed for the analysis in Chapter 5 show that, despite the permitting controls described above, some facilities may result in significant odor effects. These facilities are identified in subchapter 5.3. Accordingly, the odor impacts resulting from the proposed project under review in this PEA are therefore considered significant.

IMPACT ANALYSIS - VISIBILITY IMPACTS

5. **Visibility.** Would the proposed project create significant aesthetic impacts by resulting in air emissions that substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the project surroundings?

Pollution can cause the absorption and scattering of light, which reduces the clarity and color of what we see.¹⁴ Poor air quality can therefore result in adverse impacts on visibility. As discussed earlier in this chapter, emissions that substantially contribute to a violation of the statewide standard for visibility are considered significant, and emissions that cause or substantially contribute to a violation of the Regional Haze Rule for federal Class I areas (National Parks and wilderness areas), exceed a change of 0.5 deciviews, are also considered significant.

Project Effects

Table 4.1-38 below summarizes the project's predicted visibility impacts with respect to the State standard. The State standard is a light extinction coefficient of 0.23 per kilometer when relative humidity is less than 70 percent (roughly equivalent to a 10-mile visual range), over an 8-hour averaging period (10 am – 6 pm, PST). Visual range (measured in miles) is provided for informational purposes. The without project values for the extinction coefficient predicted for the eastern Basin represented by Riverside-Rubidoux (the worst case), are from 0.063 to 0.067 from 2014 to 2030, or one third of the California standard. The maximum predicted impact on the light extinction coefficient (.001 km⁻¹) attributable to the proposed project would not cause or contribute to a violation of the state standard, and is not significant.

TABLE 4.1-38
Project Impacts to Visibility at Riverside-Rubidoux
Measured in Extinction Coefficient (km⁻¹) and Visual Range (miles)

Year	Predicted Extinction Coefficient Without the Project (km ⁻¹)	Project Impact on Extinction Coefficient (km ⁻¹)	Visual Range Without Project (miles)	Project Difference in Miles
2014	0.0672	0.0002	36.512	-0.091
2023	0.0629	0.0005	39.290	-0.274
2030	0.0656	0.0008	37.633	-0.469

Table 4.1-39 summarizes the project's predicted visibility impacts with respect to the federal standard for Class I areas. Under the federal standard, a 0.5 deciview change would be considered a significant project impact and a cumulatively considerable

¹⁴ EPA, How Air Pollution Affects the View, available at http://www.epa.gov/visibility/pdfs/haze_brochure_20060426.pdf.

contribution to a significant cumulative impact. The maximum project impact measured in deciviews would be less than 0.06 in all cases, which is not significant.

TABLE 4.1-39
Impacts to Visibility at Class-I Wilderness Areas
Measured in Deciview and Visual Range (miles)

Area Impacted	Predicted Deciview Value Without Project	Total Project Impact (Difference in Deciviews)	Predicted Visual Range Without Project (miles)	Project Difference in Miles
2014				
Agua Tibia	17.709	0.007	41.463	-0.022
San Gabriel	16.566	0.014	49.529	-0.058
Cucamonga	16.032	0.012	50.620	-0.049
San Gorgonio	13.037	0.006	67.717	-0.023
San Jacinto	13.964	0.006	60.644	-0.020
Joshua Tree	11.251	0.005	90.694	-0.017
2023				
Agua Tibia	17.699	0.020	41.497	-0.081
San Gabriel	16.262	0.042	50.709	-0.194
Cucamonga	15.732	0.030	51.881	-0.147
San Gorgonio	12.986	0.018	67.866	-0.114
San Jacinto	13.940	0.014	60.735	-0.086
Joshua Tree	11.297	0.005	90.396	-0.075
2030				
Agua Tibia	17.781	0.022	41.161	-0.088
San Gabriel	16.321	0.058	50.405	-0.265
Cucamonga	15.865	0.049	51.224	-0.243
San Gorgonio	13.124	0.023	67.006	-0.138
San Jacinto	14.056	0.020	60.075	-0.119
Joshua Tree	11.378	0.017	89.893	-0.108

Cumulative Effects

Using the same methodology as is used to calculate the visibility impacts attributed to the proposed project, the SCAQMD also calculated the visibility impacts attributed to the cumulative projects. The two tables below show the combined effects on visibility from such sources.

The data in these tables show that cumulative emissions would not result in a significant impact on visibility.

TABLE 4.1-40
Cumulative Impacts to Visibility at Riverside-Rubidoux
Measured in Extinction Coefficient (km^{-1}) and Visual Range (miles)

Year	Predicted Extinction Coefficient Without the Project (km^{-1})	Difference in Extinction Coefficient (km^{-1})	Visual Range Without the Project (miles)	Difference in Miles
2014	0.0672	0.0003	36.512	-0.170
2023	0.0629	0.0008	39.290	-0.456
2030	0.0656	0.0008	37.633	-0.469

TABLE 4.1-41
Cumulative Impacts to Visibility at Class-I Wilderness Areas
Measured in Deciview and Visual Range (miles)

Area Impacted	Predicted Deciview Value Without Projects	Total Cumulative Impact (Difference in Deciviews)	Predicted Visual Range Without Projects (miles)	Difference in Miles
2014				
Agua Tibia	17.709	0.011	41.463	-0.044
San Gabriel	16.566	0.024	49.529	-0.108
Cucamonga	16.032	0.021	50.620	-0.101
San Gorgonio	13.037	0.012	67.717	-0.072
San Jacinto	13.964	0.009	60.644	-0.059
Joshua Tree	11.251	0.008	90.694	-0.056
2023				
Agua Tibia	17.699	0.023	41.497	-0.094
San Gabriel	16.262	0.053	50.709	-0.239
Cucamonga	15.732	0.036	51.881	-0.178
San Gorgonio	12.986	0.022	67.866	-0.139
San Jacinto	13.940	0.017	60.735	-0.105
Joshua Tree	11.297	0.014	90.396	-0.092
2030				
Agua Tibia	17.781	0.025	41.161	-0.101
San Gabriel	16.321	0.066	50.405	-0.304
Cucamonga	15.865	0.057	51.224	-0.282

Area Impacted	Predicted Deciview Value Without Projects	Total Cumulative Impact (Difference in Deciviews)	Predicted Visual Range Without Projects (miles)	Difference in Miles
San Geronio	13.124	0.027	67.006	-0.161
San Jacinto	14.056	0.02	60.075	-0.134
Joshua Tree	11.378	0.020	89.893	-0.125

IMPACT ANALYSIS - CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

6. **Greenhouse Gas Emissions. Would the proposed project result in greenhouse gas emissions that may have a significant impact on the environment, based on any applicable threshold of significance?**

Potential Environmental Impacts of Climate Change

Some gases in the atmosphere affect the Earth's heat balance through the greenhouse effect by absorbing infrared radiation. This layer of gases in the atmosphere prevents the heat from escaping. These gases are known as greenhouse gases. Naturally occurring GHGs have been present at relatively stable levels in the atmosphere for millennia. Examples of these natural GHGs include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and water vapor. In addition to these natural GHGs, there are several other man-made GHGs, including but not limited to: sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and perfluorocarbons (PFCs).

As human industrial activity has increased, the concentrations of GHGs in the atmosphere have increased. There is a general scientific consensus that most current global warming is the result of human activity on the planet. It is widely accepted that continued increases in GHG emissions would contribute to global climate change although there is uncertainty concerning the magnitude and timing of future emissions and the resultant warming trend. Human activities associated with industrial/manufacturing, utilities, transportation, residential, and agricultural sectors contribute to these GHG emissions. CARB reports that transportation is the largest sector contributing to GHG emissions at 38 percent of the state's 2004 GHG emissions, followed by electricity generation.¹⁵ Climate change may also result from other processes caused by atmospheric warming. One of the main contributing factors to increasing levels of CO₂ is likely melting permafrost. When permafrost thaws, it releases carbon into the soil or beneath lakes and releases CO₂ and methane into the atmosphere. Scientists are now estimating that there is more than twice the total amount of carbon stored in permafrost as there is in atmospheric carbon dioxide, and the impacts from

¹⁵ California Air Resources Board. 2007. *Staff Report – California 1990 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Level and 2020 Emission Limit*, November 16. <http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/ccei.htm>.

melting permafrost “could amount to roughly half those resulting from global land-use change during this century.”¹⁶

As GHG emissions increase, temperatures in California are projected to rise over the twenty-first century. The modeled magnitudes of the warming vary because of uncertainties in future emissions and the climate’s sensitivity. According to a CEC report,¹⁷ projected warming scenarios predict temperatures to increase between 3.6 to 9°F by 2100. Rising temperatures could have a variety of impacts, including stress on sensitive populations (e.g., sick and elderly), additional burden on building systems (e.g., demand for air conditioning), and increasing emissions of greenhouse gases and criteria pollutants associated with energy generation.

The California Natural Resources Agency¹⁸ recently prepared a document that discusses the impacts of climate change upon California. Extreme natural events are likely to occur, including higher nighttime temperatures and longer, more frequent heat waves overall; a 12 to 35 percent decrease in precipitation levels by mid-to late-twenty-first century; increased evaporation and faster incidences of snowmelt that would increase drought conditions, and more precipitation in the form of rain as compared to snow.¹⁹

It is expected that climate change would intensify California’s “Mediterranean climate pattern,” with the majority of annual precipitation occurring between November and March and drier conditions during the summer.²⁰ This would increase droughts and floods and would affect river systems. Climate change is expected to alter seasonal and inter-annual patterns of precipitation

Another impact of global climate change is increased fire hazard. Changes in temperature and precipitation may combine to alter risks of wildfire. Fire is an important natural disturbance within many California ecosystems that promotes vegetation and wildlife diversity, releases nutrients, and eliminates heavy fuel accumulations that can lead to catastrophic burns. The changing climate could alter fire regimes in ways that could have social, economic, and ecological consequences. As the existing climate throughout

¹⁶ Schurr, E.A.G et al. 2008. Vulnerability of Permafrost Carbon to Climate Change: Implications for the Global Carbon Cycle. *BioScience*. 58(8): 701-714.

¹⁷ Cayan, D. et al. 2009. *Climate Change Scenarios and Sea Level Rise Estimates for the California 2008 Climate Change Scenarios Assessment*. PIER Research Report, CEC-500-2009-014, California Energy Commission.

¹⁸ California Natural Resources Agency. 2009 *California Climate Adaptation Strategy: A Report to the Governor of the State of California in Response to Executive Order S-13-2008*. <http://www.energy.ca.gov/2009publications/CNRA-1000-2009-027/CNRA-1000-2009-027-F.PDF>.

¹⁹ Cayan, Dan, Mary Tyree, Mike Dettinger, Hugo Hidalgo, Tapash Das, Ed Maurer, Peter Bromirski, Nicholas Graham, and Reinhard Flick (2009). *Climate Change Scenarios and Sea Level Rise Estimates for the California 2008 Climate Change Scenarios Assessment*. PIER Research Report, CEC-500-2009-014, Sacramento, CA: California Energy Commission.; see also California Energy Commission. 2006. *Inventory of California Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks 1990 to 2004*. December 2006 (discussing the potential for more frequent extreme-heat conditions, potential for increase in the severity of winter storms, and reduced snow pack and stream flow in the Sierra Nevada mountains).

²⁰ Cayan et al. 2009.

California changes over time, mass migration of species, or worse, failure of species to migrate in time to adapt to the changes in climate, could also result. The extended droughts characteristic of California's Mediterranean climate result in large areas of dry vegetation that provide fuel for wildland fires that can spread into urban areas. Wildland-urban fires occur when a fire burning in wildland vegetation gets close enough to ignite urban structures. Areas of dense, dry vegetation, particularly in canyon areas and hillsides pose the greatest wildland fire potential.²¹

Changes in temperature and precipitation may also cause sea levels to rise along the California coastline.²² Sea level rise can cause damage to coastal communities and loss of land. An emerging effect from climate change may be acidification (i.e., a decrease in the pH of the ocean water, making it more acidic.) of the ocean. In turn, acidification would affect the ability of hard-shelled invertebrates to create their skeletal structures.²³ The implications of this change could be major losses to shellfish industries, and shifts in food resources for ocean fisheries. Weather pattern shifts could change the amount of calcium carbonate being delivered by rivers from sources stored in rocks, further exacerbating the reduced ability of invertebrates to form calcified shells.²⁴

Climate change could have effects on diverse types of ecosystems, from alpine to deep-sea habitat.²⁵ As temperatures and precipitation change, seasonal shifts in vegetation would occur; this could affect the distribution of associated flora and fauna species. As the range of species shifts, habitat fragmentation could occur, with acute impacts on the distribution of certain sensitive species. Changes in distribution of plant and wildlife species due to changes in temperature, competition from colonizing species, changes in hydrologic cycles, changes in sea levels, and other climate-related effects could occur.²⁶ The IPCC states that "20 percent to 30 percent of species assessed may be at risk of extinction from climate change impacts within this century if global mean temperatures exceed 2 to 3°C (3.6 to 5.4°F) relative to preindustrial levels."²⁷ Shifts in existing biomes could also make ecosystems vulnerable to invasive species encroachment. Wildfires, which are an important control mechanism in many ecosystems, may become more

²¹ <http://www.fire.ca.gov/index.php>

²² California Energy Commission. 2006. *Inventory of California Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks 1990 to 2004*. December 2006.

²³ Risien, J. (ed.). 2009. *West Coast Regional Marine Research and Information Needs*. Corvallis, Oregon: Oregon Sea Grant. ORESU-Q-09-001.

²⁴ Griffith, E.M., A. Paytan, K. Caldeira, T. D. Bullen and E. Thomas. 2008. A dynamic marine calcium cycle during the past 28 million years. *Science*. December 12, 2008.

²⁵ EPA, 2008. *Climate Change – Ecosystems and Biodiversity*. <http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/effects/eco.html> (accessed January 3, 2009).

²⁶ California Energy Commission. 2006. *Inventory of California Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks 1990 to 2004*. December 2006.

²⁷ IPCC, 2007: *Climate Change 2007: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* [Parry, Martin L., Canziani, Osvaldo F., Palutikof, Jean P., van der Linden, Paul J., and Hanson, Clair E. (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom, 1,000 pp.

severe and more frequent, making it difficult for native plant species to repeatedly re-germinate. In general terms, climate change is expected to put a number of stressors on ecosystems, with potentially catastrophic effects on biodiversity.

Climate change may increase the risk of vector-borne infectious diseases, particularly those found in tropical areas and spread by insects: malaria, dengue fever, yellow fever, and encephalitis.²⁸ Cholera, which is associated with algal blooms, could also increase. While these health impacts would largely affect tropical areas in other parts of the world, effects could also be felt in California.

Warming of the atmosphere would be expected to increase smog and particulate pollution, which could adversely affect individuals with heart and respiratory problems, such as asthma. Extreme heat events would also be expected to occur with more frequency, and could adversely affect the elderly, children, and the homeless. Therefore, there may be an increase in heat-related human deaths and a higher risk of respiratory problems caused by deteriorating air quality.

Finally, the water supply impacts and seasonal temperature variations expected as a result of climate change could affect the viability of existing agricultural operations, making the food supply more vulnerable. Changes in growing season conditions could also affect California agriculture, causing variations in crop quality and yield.²⁹

Given scientific uncertainties and the fact that the effect of adding or subtracting any particular greenhouse gas emissions must be considered in a global context, it is not possible to quantify or determine the exact relationship between a project's emissions and these potential environmental impacts.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Attributable to the Project

The following analysis takes two approaches in order to capture all six GHG pollutants identified in AB 32. First, an analysis of criteria pollutant emissions data from the 2007 AQMP focuses on directly emitted CO₂, N₂O, and CH₄ because these are the primary GHG pollutants emitted during the combustion process. Second, an analysis of the statewide inventory was conducted to determine the impact from the remaining GHG pollutants including HFCs, PFCs and SF₆. Combustion GHG emissions are proportional to SO_x emissions, while emissions of HFCs, PFCs & SF₆ are analyzed as proportional to emissions of CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O, based on the statewide inventory. (See Subchapter 4.0 for additional discussion of the methodology for calculating GHG emissions and Appendix D for the detailed calculations and equations).

The first part of the analysis uses SO_x emissions as a surrogate to prorate the CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O emissions because SO_x emissions result primarily from sulfur contained in

²⁸ EPA, 2008. *Climate Change – Health and Environmental Effects*. <http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/effects/health.html#climate> (accessed January 3, 2009).

²⁹ California Energy Commission. 2006. *Inventory of California Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks 1990 to 2004*. December 2006.

fossil fuels. According to the 2007 AQMP, the CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O emissions from all affected major source categories totaled 72 million MT per year and the total SO_x emissions from all affected major source categories are 931 tons per year. The second part of the analysis, which accounts for HFCs, PFCs, and SF₆, uses a ratio based on the statewide inventory of high GWP pollutants (HFCs, PFCs, SF₆) to statewide GHG emissions inventory from all of the types of sources that may be eligible for offsets under the proposed project. Specifically, the ratio by dividing the total high GWPs by the total GHG emissions from all affected sources ($14.48/223.32 = 0.065$).

By applying the ratio of high GWPs to all GHG sources (0.065) to the CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O emissions from 2007 AQMP (72 million MT/year), the total amount of GHG emissions of all AQMP sources can be determined ($72 \times 1.065 = 76.68$ million MT/year). Thus, a ratio of 76.68 million MT/year of total GHG emissions to 931 tons per year of total SO_x emissions ($76.68/931 = 0.0824$) from the 2007 AQMP, the total GHG emissions from the proposed project can be calculated using the estimated SO_x emissions from the proposed project. Table 4.1-42 converts daily SO_x emissions (see Table 4.1-4) into annual SO_x emissions since GHG emissions are reported in annual amounts and the significance threshold is an annual one. By multiplying the annual SO_x emissions to the ratio of total GHG to total SO_x emissions, the total GHG emissions from all six GHG pollutants attributed to the proposed project is calculated and listed in Table 4.1-42.

TABLE 4.1-42

SO_x Emissions and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Attributed to the Proposed Project

Attainment Year Periods	SO_x Emissions (tons/day)	SO_x Emissions (tons/year)	AQMP SO_x to GHG Emissions Ratio	TOTAL GHG Emissions (million MT CO₂ eq /year)
2010-2014	0.16	58.4	0.0824	4.81
2010-2023	0.49	178.85	0.0824	14.74
2010-2030	0.74	270.1	0.0824	22.26

SCAQMD's adopted Tier 3 GHG significance threshold is 10,000 MT CO₂eq per year for projects for which SCAQMD is lead agency. Projects with incremental increases below this threshold are not considered to result in cumulatively considerable contributions to cumulative climate change impacts. The estimated increase in greenhouse gas emissions attributable to the proposed project is greater than the SCAQMD's GHG significance threshold for lead agency projects (10,000 MT CO₂e/yr). As such, GHG emissions attributable to the proposed project, taken as a whole, are therefore significant.

Cumulative Effects

Using the same methodology as is used to calculate GHG emissions attributed to the proposed project, the SCAQMD also calculated the additional GHG emissions attributed to the same cumulative stationary sources analyzed in the other sections. Cumulative

daily SOx emissions are listed in Table 4.1-6. Table 4.1-43 lists the total GHG emissions from all six GHG pollutants attributed to the cumulative projects.

TABLE 4.1-43
SOx Emissions and Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Cumulative Projects

Attainment Year Periods	SOx Emissions (tons/day)	SOx Emissions (tons/year)	AQMP SOx to GHG Emissions Ratio	TOTAL GHG Emissions (million MT CO₂ eq /year)
2007-2014	0.29	106.22	0.0824	8.79
2007-2023	0.61	223.02	0.0824	18.47
2007-2030	0.86	314.27	0.0824	26.06

The Final Staff Assessments prepared by the California Energy Commission are used to calculate the additional greenhouse gas emissions associated with each of the three power plants that potentially may be permitted in reliance upon the SCAQMD internal account offsets due to State Legislation. The methodology section explains how greenhouse gas emissions were quantified based on the information in the FSAs.

A summary of the GHG emissions from each power plant project can be found in Table 4.1-44. GHG emissions for the Sentinel project were found in the FSA prepared by the CEC. Using the methodology and analysis in the Sentinel FSA, GHG emissions from the other two power plants were determined. The detailed analysis can be found in Appendix D. A summary of the operational GHG emissions and total GHG emissions from all three power plants is set forth in Table 4.1-44.

TABLE 4.1-44
GHG Emissions from Operation of the Three Power Plants

GHG Emissions (MT/yr)	NRG El Segundo Repower Project	Walnut Creek Energy Park	CPV Sentinel Upgrade	Total GHG Emissions (MT/yr)
CO ₂ eq (operation)	1,464,618	681,110	1,077,158	3,222,885

CPV Sentinel will be paying a mitigation fee for SOx and PM10 offsets that will be spent on emission reduction projects. Because SOx emissions have been used to determine GHG emissions, a change in SOx emissions from the cumulative proposed project would affect the resulting GHG emissions impact. SOx and PM10 emissions reduced by emission reduction projects funded by the mitigation fee to be paid by CPV Sentinel have been estimated, based on current best available control technology (BACT) incremental cost effectiveness. Details on how the Sentinel fee and emission reductions from funding emission reduction projects were calculated can be found in Appendix D. Table 4.1-45 provides both cumulative projects GHG emissions and power plant GHG emissions and

adds them together, along with subtracting the GHG benefit from the Sentinel fee, to determine the total GHG emissions from the cumulative scenario in year 2030. Table 4.1-45 also compares the total cumulative GHG impacts with the SCAQMD Tier 3 GHG significance threshold. The total GHG emissions of 29.13 million MT CO₂e/year in year 2030 exceeds the SCAQMD's Tier 3 GHG significance threshold of 0.01 million MT CO₂e/year (or 10,000 MT CO₂e/year), so GHG emissions impacts are significant and, thus, the cumulative scenario is cumulatively considerable.

TABLE 4.1-45
Total GHG Emissions from Cumulative Scenario in Year 2030

	Total Cumulative GHG Emissions (million MT CO ₂ eq /year)
Sources Permitted Under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 -Year 2030	26.06
Power Plant Projects	3.22
CPV Sentinel Fee GHG Benefit	-0.33
TOTAL Cumulative GHG Emissions	29.13
SCAQMD Tier 3 GHG Significance Threshold	0.01 (or 10,000 MT/yr)
Significant?	Yes

INDIRECT IMPACT ANALYSIS - CONSTRUCTION AND MOBILE SOURCE EMISSIONS

The construction and mobile source emissions associated with a facility that is permitted under the project can be characterized as an indirect effect of the project. Those emissions when added to the emissions that will be directly emitted by sources permitted under the project, described in the preceding sections, would not occur without the project, but would be expected to add to the total amount of emissions that would occur with the project.

Construction emissions. The quantified estimates of emissions attributable to the project, as shown in the tables in the preceding sections, do not include emissions resulting from construction of the facilities that receive permits under the project. Construction emissions include emissions from construction equipment and emissions relating to transport of workers and materials to the construction site. While the 2007 AQMP includes construction emissions expected to result from all future growth in the region, the amount of construction emissions that is attributable to the proposed project (i.e., the amount of construction emissions that would occur under the proposed project but not under the without project scenario) cannot be determined. It is not possible to calculate the potential construction emissions associated with individual stationary sources that may be permitted under the project because the conditions under which any given permitted facility will be constructed cannot be foreseen. For example, some actions permitted under Rule 1304, such as replacing a piece of equipment at an existing

facility, might result in negligible construction emissions, while other actions permitted under Rule 1304, such as relocating an entire a facility, could entail a significant amount of construction work which would in turn result in substantial construction-related emissions. Similarly, construction of a new facility that would receive a permit for equipment under Rule 1309.1 (such as a new school, fire station or hospital) could involve a significant amount of construction work while adding new equipment permitted under Rule 1309.1 to an existing facility would ordinarily involve very limited construction work.

Although the construction emissions that would occur with and without the project cannot be estimated, the total amount of construction emissions attributable to the project would exceed the significance applicable thresholds described above. Furthermore, because construction emissions would add to the project-related operational emissions which are described above, they will increase each of the significant operational impacts that are identified to some degree. The extent of that increase cannot be estimated, however, because the amount of construction emissions associated with the project cannot be quantified.

Mobile source emissions. Mobile source emissions associated with facilities permitted under the project could also be characterized as an indirect air quality impact of the project. These are emissions that do not result from the permitted source itself, but that result from vehicle traffic to and from the facility that contains the permitted source. Thus, for example, when a sewage treatment plant is permitted as an essential public service under Rule 1309.1, operation of the facility results in emissions from the stationary equipment at the facility that is permitted under the Rule. Operation of the facility will also result in mobile source emissions from vehicles of employees, suppliers and others that travel to and from the facility in connection with its day to day operations. The quantified analysis of emissions presented in the tables in the preceding sections do not include these mobile source emissions. As is explained below, an increase in mobile source emissions is very likely to be associated with the project in comparison with the without project scenario, but the amount of mobile source emissions which may result cannot be determined.

In general, it is unlikely that exempt sources that receive permits under Rule 1304 would result in substantial amounts of new mobile source emissions. For example, Rule 1304 provides a number of exemptions for projects where there is limited or no increase in the potential to emit pollutants or where there is a net decrease in emissions. See, e.g., Rule 1304(a)(1) (equipment replacement), (a)(5) (air pollution control strategies), (c)(1) (relocations), (c)(2) (concurrent facility modification). Given the limited scale and scope of these types of projects, they ordinarily would not be expected to lead to sizeable increases in production or employment and or a significant increase in vehicle miles traveled (VMT) associated with increases in production and employment. Rule 1304 also provides exemptions for certain temporary actions, such as emergency activities and the installation of temporary portable equipment. See, e.g., Rule 1304(a)(4), (a)(6), (a)(7), (a)(8), (b)(1). Given the temporary nature of these types of actions, they also would ordinarily not result in substantial increases in production or employment, and thus in VMT. With respect to Rule 1309.1, in general, permitting stationary emissions sources

under the project for essential public services also would not necessarily result in substantial amounts of additional VMT and a resulting increase in mobile source emissions, particularly when a new or expanded facility would serve an existing population. A new police or fire station, for example, would not be expected to significantly increase VMT, and the same would hold true of a new school sited to serve an existing population.

On the other hand, some individual projects that receive permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1, either alone or in combination, might lead to increased traffic that would generate substantial amounts of new mobile source emissions. For example, a new public facility could result in a significant increase in employment, increasing vehicle trips by their employees, workers and others. The same is true for innovative technologies and research operations that qualify for Priority Reserve credits under Rule 1309.1. Similarly, the relocation of an existing source (see Rule 1304(c)(1)) could, in some instances, have the effect of increasing VMT by moving the facility farther away from workers and suppliers, thereby resulting in an increase in VMT.

Furthermore, some facilities that receive permits under the project may have only minimal stationary source emissions, while at the same time generating a substantial amount of traffic that results in significant mobile source emissions. For example, a boiler in a hotel might qualify for a Rule 1304 exemption due to the limited stationary source emissions from that equipment, but the hotel itself could result in substantial VMT by employees and visitors.

As this discussion illustrates, there is no correlation between the amount of stationary source emissions at a facility receiving a permit under Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1 and the amount of mobile source emissions that may be associated with that facility. Nor is there any correlation between the number of permits that may be issued under Rule 1304 and 1309.1 and mobile source emissions, since the relationship will depend on variables that will differ from facility to facility.

Because the difference in construction and mobile source emissions that will occur under the with project scenario in comparison to the without project scenario cannot be measured or estimated, the environmental analysis in this PEA assumes that construction and mobile sources emissions associated with stationary sources permitted under Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1 will, in the aggregate, comprise a substantial increment of emissions in addition to the emissions attributed to the project. For each of the project related regional air quality impacts found to be significant in this PEA, it is accordingly concluded that the significant impact will be increased by some degree by the additional mobile source emissions that will occur as an indirect result of the project. Stationary source mass emissions under the proposed project exceed significance thresholds and any further increase in these emissions as a result of construction and mobile source emissions adds to this previously identified significant impact. These impacts include the following: regional criteria pollution emissions; localized concentrations of criteria pollutants; health effects of criteria pollutants; health effects of toxic air contaminants; odors; and greenhouse gas emissions. As noted above, because the amount of such emissions cannot be calculated, the extent of the contribution to each impact made by

mobile source emissions cannot be characterized. However, the effect of the project in combination with such emissions is, in each instance, significant.

In addition, because construction and mobile source emissions are presumed to be substantial, combined impacts from sources permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 plus construction and mobile source emissions from facilities containing such sources could result in significant impacts relating to visibility.

The combined stationary and mobile source emissions would not result in a significant impact with regard to conflicts with the AQMP because mobile source emissions are included in the AQMP.

SUMMARY OF OVERALL SIGNIFICANCE DETERMINATION OF DIRECT AND INDIRECT AIR QUALITY IMPACTS

Table 4.1-46 provides an overview of all the air quality impact areas analyzed in the previous sections of this subchapter. The only impact areas that show a different significance conclusion between direct and indirect impacts are chronic and acute health impacts and visibility. The direct impact analysis determined that the change in hazard index does not exceed SCAQMD's significance threshold for acute or chronic exposure, considering either project-specific or cumulative impacts. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of similar types of facilities that have or could have obtained offsets, it is possible that future individual projects could have significant non-cancer exposure impacts, so indirect impacts were concluded to be significant. Similarly, the direct impact analysis determined the change in visibility from emissions from permitted sources would not result in significant impacts. However, emissions from construction and mobile sources could result in significant impacts to visibility.

TABLE 4.1-46
Significance Determination of Direct and Indirect Air Quality Impacts

Air Quality Impact Area	Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts	Overall Significance Determination	Table Reference
Consistency with AQMP	Not significant	Not significant	Not significant	n/a
Regional Emissions from Criteria Pollutants - Project	Significant	Significant	Significant	Table 4.1-4
Regional Emissions from Criteria Pollutants - Cumulative	Significant	Significant	Significant	Table 4.1-8
Regional Emissions from Lead – Project	Not significant	Not significant	Not significant	Table 4.1-5
Regional Emissions from Lead - Cumulative	Not significant	Not significant	Not significant	Table 4.1-9
Localized Concentrations (PM2.5 and NO2)	Significant	Significant	Significant	Tables 4.1-22 to 4.1-26
Health Effects (Ozone, PM) - Project	Significant	Significant	Significant	Tables 4.1-27, 29 and 31
Health Effects (Ozone, PM) - Cumulative	Significant	Significant	Significant	Tables 4.1-32 to 4.1-33
Regional Health Impacts - Project (TACs)	Significant	Significant	Significant	Table 4.1-35
Regional Health Impacts - Cumulative (TACs)	Significant	Significant	Significant	Table 4.1-36
Localized Toxic Air Contaminants	Significant	Significant	Significant	n/a
Odors	Significant	Significant	Significant	n/a
Visibility – Project	Not significant	Presumed significant	Presumed significant	Tables 4.1-38 to 4.1-39
Visibility - Cumulative	Not significant	Presumed significant	Presumed significant	Tables 4.1-40 to 4.1-41
Greenhouse Gases	Significant	Significant	Significant	Table 4.1-45

MITIGATION MEASURES

Regional Air Quality Impacts

Limitations on Total Quantity of Emissions

As described above, the regional emissions directly resulting from Proposed Rule 1315 equal the quantity of the Rule 1315 offsets that are used pursuant to Rules 1304 and 1309.1. Thus, any reduction or limitation on the use of the offsets will directly reduce the

quantity of regional air pollutant emissions. For this reason, the proposed project includes a cap on total emissions offsets to be provided from the SCAQMD internal accounts for each pollutant in order to ensure that the net emissions increase attributable to both federal major and non-major sources do not exceed the emissions analyzed in this PEA.

The SCAQMD Governing Board may consider whether a further limit on use of offsets from the SCAQMD internal accounts is feasible or desirable. Historically, the SCAQMD Governing Board has made a policy decision, based on social and economic considerations as allowed by CEQA, not to limit projected regional economic growth through the AQMP.

Nevertheless, this PEA includes project alternatives which would, by limiting availability of offsets, limit growth in the region. This enables the decision-makers, other agencies, and members of the public to assess the environmental benefit from additional limitations on offsets.

New or Modified Sources

The discussion and analysis that follows describes measures that will continue to be applied by the SCAQMD to ensure that new or modified sources that receive offsets under Rule 1304 or 1309.1 reduce emissions to the extent feasible:

As explained in the impacts discussion, the impacts of the proposed project exceed the SCAQMD's regional pounds-per-day operational significance thresholds for each pollutant, VOC, NO_x, SO_x, and PM₁₀ and CO, for each time period of analysis (2010-2014, 2010-2023, and 2010-2030) based on attainment demonstration years.

The SCAQMD requires all feasible measures to reduce the pollutants of concern at the individual permit level. This is because SCAQMD rules require "best available control technology" (BACT) for any new or modified source resulting in an emissions increase of nonattainment pollutants and their precursors, and best available control technology for toxic air pollutants (T-BACT) for any permit which would result in a maximum individual cancer risk exceeding 1 in a million at any receptor location. In addition, no permit may be issued if it exceeds a maximum individual cancer risk of 10 in a million, even with T-BACT.

Rule 1303(a)(1) requires BACT for any permit for a new or modified source of a nonattainment air contaminant, and Rule 1302(z), defines "nonattainment air contaminant" to include precursors to such contaminants. The nonattainment air contaminants are ozone and particulate matter. VOC and NO_x are defined as precursors to ozone, and VOC, NO_x, and SO_x are defined as precursors to particulate matter (Rule 1302(af)). Therefore, any new or modified source that would result in any increase of any of the pollutants for which emission offsets will be granted (VOC, NO_x, SO_x, and PM₁₀) will be required to have BACT. Regulation XVII similarly requires BACT for attainment pollutants such as CO.

The term BACT is defined differently for major and non-major sources, and somewhat differently for T-BACT, but in all cases the definition of BACT is as stringent as the definition of “feasible” under CEQA. “Feasible” is defined in CEQA Guidelines section 15364 as “capable of being accomplished within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, legal, social, and technological factors.”

For major sources, BACT is defined in Rule 1302(h) as: “the most stringent emission limitation or control technique which:

- (1) has been achieved in practice for such category or class of source; or
- (2) is contained in any state implementation plan (SIP) approved by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for such category or class of source. A specific limitation or control technique shall not apply if the owner or operator of the proposed source demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Executive Officer or designee that such limitation or control technique is not presently achievable; or
- (3) is any other limitation or control technique, found by the Executive Officer or designee to be technologically feasible for such class or category of sources or for a specific source, and cost-effective as compared to measures as listed in the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) or rules adopted by the SCAQMD Governing Board.”

Two points are worth noting about this definition. First, the major source is required to use the most stringent of any of the three listed control techniques. Thus, if the technique has been achieved in practice anywhere for the class or category of source, it must be used. Second, the major source is not allowed to consider cost under the first “achieved in practice” test, but only under Rule 1303(h)(3) where it is more stringent than “achieved in practice.” Accordingly, BACT for major sources is more stringent than the CEQA definition of feasible, which allows consideration of both technological and economic factors.

For non-major sources, the SCAQMD rules provide that when updating BACT, “economic and technical feasibility shall be considered in establishing the class or category of sources and the applicable requirements.” (Rule 1303(a)(2)). However, BACT for non-major sources shall not be less stringent than defined in state law. (Rule 1303(a)(3)). BACT is defined in state law at Health and Safety Code section 40405 as follows: “an emission limitation that will achieve the lowest achievable emission rate for the source to which it is applied.” Subject to subdivision (b), “lowest achievable emission rate, as used in this section, means the more stringent of the following:

- (1) The most stringent emission limitation that is contained in the state implementation plan for the particular class or category of source, unless the owner or operator of the source demonstrates that the limitation is not achievable.
- (2) The most stringent limitation that is achieved in practice by that class or category of source.

(b) Lowest achievable emission rate shall not be construed to authorize the permitting of a proposed new source or a modified source that will emit any pollutant in excess of the amount allowable under the applicable new source standards of performance.”

The definition of BACT for non-major sources is less stringent than for major sources in two ways: First, it does not include the third prong of the test for major sources that allows the SCAQMD to specify BACT more stringent than required by state law. Second, the California Air Resources Board, which is responsible for assuring that air districts properly implement this code section, has interpreted state-law BACT to allow consideration of technological and economic factors in setting the class or category to which a BACT standard will apply, although not in setting BACT for an individual source. This is unlike EPA, which does not allow consideration of cost in setting achieved in practice standards. Nevertheless, the state law definition of BACT remains as stringent as the CEQA definition of feasible, which would allow consideration of cost and technological factors, even for an individual source.

Thus, BACT for nonattainment pollutants and their precursors is at least as stringent as the CEQA definition of feasible, for both major and non-major sources.

For air toxics, SCAQMD Rule 1401 requires T-BACT for any facility that emits identified toxic air contaminants and results in a maximum individual cancer risk of more than one in a million. Rule 1401(e) requires staff to bring to the Board proposed amendments to the rule whenever the state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) establishes risk values for additional compounds, or updates risk values for existing listed compounds.

The definition of T-BACT requires the maximum feasible reductions in emissions rate of toxic air contaminants. T-BACT is defined as: “the most stringent emissions limitation or control technique which:

(A) has been achieved in practice for such permit unit category or class of source;
or

(B) is any other emissions limitation or control technique, including process and equipment changes of basic and control equipment, found by the Executive Officer to be technologically feasible for such class or category of sources, or for a specific source.”

Thus, T-BACT does not allow consideration of cost, and hence is more stringent than the CEQA definition of feasible.

Based on the foregoing, SCAQMD rules require the maximum feasible mitigation in terms of emissions rate from individual new or modified sources.

The PEA finds potential adverse impacts on localized concentrations of pollution for the criteria pollutants NO₂ and PM_{2.5}. Under SCAQMD Rule 1303, if an individual source would exceed the SCAQMD’s thresholds for localized concentrations of NO₂ and PM₁₀,

the permit would be denied. Although Rule 1303 does not currently include a modeling requirement for PM_{2.5}, since PM_{2.5} is a subset of PM₁₀, and the CEQA significance thresholds for PM_{2.5} are the same as those for PM₁₀, any facility emitting PM_{2.5} in excess of the significance threshold would necessarily be captured by the PM₁₀ modeling; if it exceeded significance thresholds, the permit would be denied.

The above analysis does not apply for tar pots and abrasive blasting equipment, the two categories that exceeded the localized PM_{2.5} significance thresholds by the greatest amounts nor for tar pots and soil vapor extraction, which exceed significance thresholds for NO₂. These types of equipment are not subject to modeling under Rule 1303 because they are portable equipment. (See Rule 1304(a)(3) and (a)(7)).

However, as discussed above, the SCAQMD requires BACT for all permitted equipment, including portable equipment. Therefore, the maximum feasible reduction in emissions from such portable equipment is being required.

With regard to the new federal AAQS for lead (adopted by the USEPA in 2008), a rolling three-month average of 0.15 micrograms per cubic meter of air ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) is required while CARB's recently adopted lead regulation is a 30-day average of 1.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The SCAQMD has a rule in effect (Rule 1420) that applies to any facility that uses or processes lead-containing materials, and prevents emissions from any such facility from exceeding 1.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ beyond the property line on a monthly average basis. SCAQMD is in the process of adopting a new rule (Rule 1420.1) and amending its existing rule (Rule 1420) to prohibit emission exceeding the new federal NAAQS.

Greenhouse Gases

Existing Sources

It is expected that CARB will adopt in October 2010 a greenhouse gas reduction cap and trade program for many of the sources that will be receiving permits under the proposed project. CARB greenhouse gas reduction measures are required to "achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas reductions from sources or categories of sources" (Health & Safety Code § 38560). CARB has published a scoping plan, as required by Health and Safety Code section 38561 that identifies additional measures CARB intends to adopt that will reduce GHG emissions. The scoping plan is required to identify measures that will achieve "the maximum feasible and cost-effective reductions of greenhouse gas emissions by 2020." (Health and Safety Code § 38561(b)).

As is shown above, all CARB GHG measures are required to meet the "maximum feasible and cost-effective" reductions test. This test is equally as stringent as the CEQA definition of "feasible." Given that CARB has been working on this statutory mandate for four years, and has an entire office and staff devoted to GHG rulemaking, it would not be feasible for SCAQMD staff to develop generally applicable greenhouse gas reduction measures that go beyond CARB measures. Thus, application of CARB rules will require the maximum feasible GHG reductions for existing sources.

New Sources

SCAQMD rules do not currently require BACT for GHG, except GHGs that are also ozone depleters. (Rule 1303(a)(1).) By 2011, SCAQMD will be required under federal law to specify GHG BACT for larger sources of GHG emissions. On June 3, 2010, EPA published in the Federal Register its Greenhouse Gas Tailoring Rule (75 Fed. Reg. 31513).

EPA has stated that because there is no national ambient air quality standard for CO₂, or any of the other primary GHGs, and EPA does not plan to promulgate any, the “nonattainment” NSR program, discussed above under criteria pollutants, will not apply to GHGs. “Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Title V Greenhouse Gas Tailoring Rule; Proposed Rule” (“Tailoring Rule Proposal”) 74 Fed. Reg. 55292, 55297 (October 27, 2009). However, the new source review program that applies for attainment pollutants, prevention of significant deterioration (PSD), will apply. PSD applies to any “major stationary source” of pollutants subject to regulation under the Clean Air Act. The Title V program for existing sources will also apply. EPA has issued its interpretation that GHGs become regulated pollutants as of the time its greenhouse gas reduction rules for motor vehicles becomes effective, i.e. January 2011. SCAQMD staff concludes it would not be feasible to begin requiring GHG BACT prior to January 2011, because it is necessary to amend the agency’s rules in order to do so.

EPA has decided to adopt a phased-in approach to regulation of GHG.

In Step 1, which begins January 2, 2011, only facilities that would already be subject to Title V or PSD would be subject to GHG requirements under these programs. In addition, a facility modification would only trigger PSD for GHGs if the modification resulted in an increase of 75,000 tpy CO₂e. Therefore, SCAQMD would begin to require GHG BACT for sources already subject to PSD and having a GHG increase of 75,000 tpy or more, effective January 2, 2011.

In Step 2, which begins July 1, 2011, facilities with the potential to emit 100,000 tpy CO₂e or more per year would be subject to Title V and PSD, regardless of whether they would otherwise be subject to these programs as a result of emissions of other pollutants. Therefore, SCAQMD would begin to require GHG BACT for all new and modified facilities having the potential to emit 100,000 tpy of CO₂e and having an increase of at least 75,000 tpy effective July 1, 2011.

For future phases of the program, EPA has committed to a further rulemaking to be completed in 2012 which will consider whether it is feasible to further lower the thresholds for GHG coverage under these programs. However, it is unknown at this time whether the thresholds will be further lowered. EPA has, however, committed that the threshold will not be lowered below 50,000 tpy until at least May 1, 2016.

Although the definition of federal BACT for PSD sources is somewhat different from the definition of BACT that SCAQMD uses for nonattainment NSR, this definition is still at least as stringent as the CEQA definition of feasible. Pursuant to Clean Air Act section 169(3) (42 U.S.C. §7479(3)), the term “best available control technology” means in pertinent part “an emission limitation based on the maximum degree of reduction of each pollutant subject to regulation under this chapter emitted from or which results from

any major emitting facility, which the permitting authority, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determines is achievable for such facility through application of production processes and available methods, systems, and techniques, including fuel cleaning, clean fuels, or treatment or innovative fuel combustion techniques for control of each such pollutant.” Therefore, GHG BACT is at least as stringent as CEQA’s definition of feasible mitigation, which similarly allows consideration of economic, technological and environmental factors. Thus, application of BACT will require the maximum feasible reductions of GHGs at new sources.

Level of Significance after Mitigation

In light of the uncertainty associated with the effects of future individual stationary sources that have not yet been proposed for approval, and given that the emissions estimates for the proposed project and cumulative project scenarios do not include construction activities and mobile source emissions, the PEA concludes that the adoption and implementation of feasible mitigation will not reduce significant air quality, health, and climate change impacts to a less-than-significant level. Accordingly, the project-level and cumulative impacts identified as significant in this chapter cannot feasibly be mitigated to a less-than-significant level and remain significant and unavoidable.

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Final Program Environmental Assessment for:

Re-adoption of Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System

VOLUME II: *Chapter 5*

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CHAPTER 5

INDIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Methodology

Aesthetics

Agricultural Resources

Air Quality

Biological Resources

Cultural Resources

Energy

Geology and Soils

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Hydrology and Water Quality

Land Use and Planning

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Noise

Population and Housing

Public Services

Recreation

Solid/Hazardous Waste

Transportation/Traffic

Consistency

SUBCHAPTER 5.0

INDIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES - METHODOLOGY

Introduction

**Methodology for Analysis of Environmental Impacts Related to Facility
Construction and Operation**

Existing and New Facilities

Mapping of Known Historic Permitted and Pending Facility Locations

INTRODUCTION

CEQA Guidelines §15126.2(a) requires environmental documents to identify significant environmental effects that may result from a proposed project. Significant effects of a project on the environment should be identified and described, with consideration given to both short- and long-term impacts. The discussion of environmental impacts may include, but is not limited to, the resources involved; physical changes; alterations of ecological systems; health and safety problems caused by physical changes; and other aspects of the resource base, including water, scenic quality, and public services.

The following sections describe the methodology used to identify the types of future facilities potentially affected by the proposed project, grouping like categories of facilities, and the process of identifying potential indirect impacts from construction and operation of representative facilities in each category of facilities. The analyses of potential adverse environmental impacts for each environmental topic area affected by the proposed project are located in the following subchapters.

The proposed project would establish regulatory procedures for making annual demonstrations of equivalency with federal emission offset requirements. The proposed project also proposes to establish the types of emission reductions, including newly-used reductions, eligible to offset emission increases. Accordingly, the direct adverse environmental impacts, air quality, visibility and greenhouse gas emissions, identified for the proposed project are discussed in Chapter 4. However, because providing offsets can be a critical step in obtaining approval to site a facility, the proposed offset accounting system has the potential to create indirect adverse environmental impacts in the future from siting, constructing, and operating individual facilities containing stationary pollutant sources that qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts under Rules 1304 and 1309.1. Depending upon the nature of the specific project and its setting, future affected facilities could require constructing new or modifying structures resulting in adverse impacts to a number of different environmental topic areas, as identified in the Initial Study prepared for the proposed project. As discussed earlier, topic areas that were initially found to be less-than-significant, or were found to have no impact, are also included for analysis. This subchapter summarizes the methodology used to evaluate the potential indirect impacts due to construction and operation of future new facilities.

As discussed in Chapter 4, Subchapter 4.0, this PEA uses a baseline for the direct air quality impacts which compares conditions with the project to conditions without the project. In both cases, the air quality will improve over future years, due to control measures already adopted and to be adopted in the future by the SCAQMD, CARB, and EPA. The PEA analysis looks at how much better conditions might be if the project were not implemented, rather than comparing conditions as of the day the NOP was issued to conditions under the project.

Chapter 5 looks at the indirect impacts of the project, which are the impacts of construction and operation of facilities receiving permits in reliance on the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts pursuant to the project. These impacts include water quality and demand, hazards, noise, impact on cultural and biological resources, etc. Most of these impacts would occur as a result of new facilities being constructed or the expansion of existing facilities. Accordingly, the more typical CEQA baseline is more appropriate. Thus, for this Chapter, the baseline is the "environmental setting", or the "physical environmental conditions in the vicinity of the project, as they exist at the time the notice of preparation is published." (CEQA Guidelines §15125(a). As stated in the Guidelines, "this environmental setting will normally constitute the baseline physical conditions by which a lead agency determines whether an impact is significant." (Id.) Therefore, impacts in this Chapter are evaluated by comparing conditions with the project to conditions in the event the setting was undeveloped property.

METHODOLOGY FOR ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS RELATED TO FACILITY CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION

The proposed project consists of adopting a revised version of proposed Rule 1315. A large number and a wide range of different types of pending and potential future facilities that require stationary source permits could receive permits pursuant to the proposed project. The indirect environmental impact analyses for the environmental categories other than air quality, visibility and greenhouse gas impacts are discussed in Subchapters 5.1 through 5.17 and address the potential future indirect district-wide environmental effects from future individual facilities that are exempt from offsets pursuant to Rule 1304 or that receive offsets from the Priority Reserve pursuant to Rule 1309.1 on a programmatic level as permitted by CEQA¹.

Given the large number and variety of facilities and geographic extremes within the 10,473 square-mile area under SCAQMD jurisdiction, it is infeasible to analyze, in detail, the environmental impacts of each pending and potential future permitted facility. Therefore, general facility categories are identified based on the available historical data from facilities that have been permitted or with permits pending during a five-year period (2003 through 2008). Based upon these facility categories, a wide selection of corresponding CEQA documentation was examined for projects that would generally fit within each of these facility categories. These selected sample CEQA documents capture the range of reasonably foreseeable significant impacts that could occur as a result of siting, constructing, and operating facilities that could receive future emission offsets under the proposed rule.

The steps for identifying primary facility categories, review of past CEQA environmental documentation, and potential future environmental impacts are presented, in the following order:

¹ Cal. Code Reg. Title 14 §15168

1. Review of available existing data of past and pending permits (years 2003 through 2008) to identify the types of facilities that have or would have access to offsets pursuant to existing Rules 1304 and 1309.1 or would have had access to permits under Rule 1309.2² if it were in effect;
2. Identification of primary facility categories based upon review of permit data, with the number and representative percentages of facilities within the total permit database evaluated;
3. Review of CEQA documents relevant to each of the facility categories in order to determine the general characteristics of projects within each category;
4. Disclosure of potentially significant environmental impacts found in the analysis of past CEQA documents within each facility category, and the identification of significant impacts that could potentially occur for similar future projects.

Each of these steps is described in further detail below.

1) Review of Available Existing Data of Past and Pending Permits

To analyze potential future reasonably foreseeable indirect impacts from the proposed project, it was first necessary to review past permits and pending permit applications to develop a master list of facility categories. Using this process to develop a master list provided a broadly inclusive selection of the different types of SCAQMD permit-related activities during a five-year period, as described in the following subsections.

Review of the SCAQMD's permit database produced a list of permits issued and pending by the SCAQMD under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 between 2003 and 2008. Approved and pending permits between 2002 and 2006 were also reviewed to identify facilities that would have qualified for offsets under Rule 1309.2, were it in effect. The list included 12,315 permits approved and pending between 2003 and 2008. A comprehensive evaluation of the database identified approximately 7,732 individual facilities located throughout the district that had obtained permits from the SCAQMD during this period. These 7,732 facilities represent a wide array of different commercial, institutional, transportation, and industrial uses, and are presented in Appendix E.

2) Identifying Facility Categories

To group facilities into broad categories for analysis of environmental impacts, facilities were categorized according to their associated standardized North American Industrial

² Proposed amended Rule 1309.2 is no longer part of the proposed project. Rule 1309.2 was rescinded on February 5, 2010. Accordingly, the analysis includes some facilities that would no longer be eligible for SCAQMD internal accounts offsets. In view of the wide variety of sources that may be eligible for an exemption from offsets pursuant to Rule 1304, the analysis is still considered representative of potential future conditions.

Category System (NAICS)³ code as available. For each facility, each assigned NAICS code (if available) consisted of a 6-digit numeric sequence, whereby the first two digits indicated the general economic activity of the facility. Each of the additional digits provided further refined detail specific to the business activities of that facility. Based upon careful review of the permit database, including the NAICS codes, the facilities were grouped according to the following general categories:

- agriculture facilities
- retail and service facilities
- large commercial facilities,
- entertainment and recreational facilities
- institutional facilities
- transportation facilities
- utilities, including power plant facilities
- light industrial and warehousing facilities
- heavy industrial facilities

Number and Percentage of Facilities in Each Primary Facility Category

Review of the database indicated that the total number of categorized facilities is approximately 6,230, which is based on the available NAICS codes for the known individual permitted facilities from the last five years (Table 5.0-1) (for more detail, see Appendix E). The remaining 1,502 facilities (out of 7,732) in the database were not categorized because NAICS codes for those facilities were not available. Furthermore, the full list of permitted and pending permits was manually reviewed in order to ensure accurate categorization of the wide variety of different facility types within each category.

TABLE 5.0-1

Number and Percentage of Permitted Facilities by Category (Years 2003 Through 2008)

Primary Facility Categories ^a	Number of Permitted Facilities	Percentage of Total Number of Facilities	Average Number of Permits Approved per Year	Number of Newly Sited Facilities per Year ^b
Agricultural Facilities	14	< 1.0%	3	<1
Retail/Services Facilities	2,621	42.1%	524	26
Large Commercial Facilities	649	10.4%	130	6
Entertainment/Recreational Facilities	24	< 1.0%	5	<1

³ United States Census Bureau. 2009. North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). Online at <http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>. Referenced permitted facility NAICS codes provided by SCAQMD socioeconomics staff, May 28, 2009.

TABLE 5.0-1 (Concluded)

Number and Percentage of Permitted Facilities by Category (Years 2003 Through 2008)

Primary Facility Categories ^a	Number of Permitted Facilities	Percentage of Total Number of Facilities	Average Number of Permits Approved per Year	Number of Newly Sited Facilities per Year ^b
Institutional Facilities	421	6.8%	84	4
Transportation Facilities	100	1.6%	20	1
Utility Projects (Includes Power Plants)	150	2.4%	30	2
Light Industrial Warehouse Facilities	1,133	18.2%	227	11
Heavy Industrial Facilities	1,118	17.9	224	11
Total	6,230^c	100^d	1,247	63^d

^a Based upon United State Census Bureau, 2009. North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS).

^b Based on Small Business Administration data (2009) (See Table 5.0-3); New facilities = number of permits per year x 0.05

^c The total number of individual facilities permitted within the last 5 years is 7,732. However, NAICS codes were available for only 6,230 of these facilities (SCAQMD, May 29, 2009).

^d Total affected by rounding.

Source: ICF Jones & Stokes, 2009

3) Review of CEQA Documents and Facility Category Descriptions

Once the survey of the SCAQMD’s permit database was completed and primary facility categories were identified based on NAICS codes, historical permit data were further reviewed to identify the basic characteristics for each primary facility. In addition, to provide a more robust analysis of potential adverse environmental impacts from implementing the proposed project, project-specific CEQA documents for facilities illustrative of each primary facility category were reviewed to identify environmental resources that may be adversely affected by facilities in each primary facility category.

Selection of Available CEQA Documents

The CEQA documents were selected for review based upon a number of factors. Initially, documents that were prepared or approved by SCAQMD were examined. Documents for projects that were reviewed by SCAQMD were also collected. However, there were insufficient documents to provide an adequate representation of projects across the different facility categories. Accordingly, additional CEQA documents were reviewed as listed by the State Clearinghouse and Planning Unit within the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research, and as found to be available from other public agency

sources. The available CEQA documents were screened according to their applicability to each respective facility category.

The CEQA documents were selected based upon availability, within their respective facility categories, for the sole purpose of illustrating the *types of impacts* that would be likely to result from the development of projects within each of the different general facility categories. The CEQA documents selected reflect projects currently or recently occurring for the different primary facility categories analyzed for potential indirect impacts from the proposed project. Equipment operated at these types of facilities could be eligible for offsets through Rule 1304(d) exemptions or Rule 1309.1 Priority Reserve. The CEQA analysis in the documents selected is based on the project as a whole and not just the permitted equipment eligible for offsets under the proposed project. Thus, the impacts from the CEQA analyses surveyed are not limited to the impacts from the affected equipment that will receive the offsets pursuant to Rule 1304 or 1309.1, but would reflect the impacts from the entire project.

It should be noted that these CEQA documents represent a snapshot of impacts that could be generated by future projects affected by the proposed project. A number of small projects often are not required to undergo project-specific environmental review e.g., gas stations, dry cleaners, restaurants, auto-body shops, etc.), particularly those future affected projects or operations that are located in pre-existing facilities. Further, the future contextual location and project-specific characteristics may be unique to individual projects.

Nonetheless, to the extent data were available, each facility category surveyed provided an analysis for the proposed project commensurate with the level of analysis appropriate for programmatic CEQA documents. Since it is not possible to know exactly what future permits will be approved, the analysis represents the best available information. The CEQA documents evaluated are listed in Table 5.0-2 below.

Facility Category Descriptions

General descriptions of each primary facility category are provided below, according to information obtained from the CEQA documents listed in Table 5.0-2 below.

TABLE 5.0-2

CEQA Documents Reviewed For Each Primary Facility Category

Facility Category	CEQA Documents
Agricultural Facilities	1. Clos de la Tech Winery EIR 2. Kings County Dairy Element PEIR
Retail/Service Facilities	3. Medical Office ND in Long Beach 4. Wilshire La Brea Project EIR 5. Shops at Santa Anita Park Specific Plan EIR

TABLE 5.0-2
CEQA Documents Reviewed For Each Primary Facility Category

Facility Category	CEQA Documents
	6. Archstone Hollywood Project EIR 7. 2001 Main Street Mixed Use Development EIR 8. 1427 Fourth Street Project EIR 9. Westfield Fashion Square Expansion EIR 10. New Century Plan EIR
Large Commercial Facilities	11. Sunset Doheny Hotel EIR 12. 2000 Avenue of Stars EIR 13. Travelodge Hotel Project EIR 14. Corbin and Nordoff Redevelopment Project EIR 15. Blvd 6200 Project EIR 16. Panorama Palace Project EIR 17. Metro Universal Project EIR 18. Paseo Plaza Hollywood Project EIR 19. Plaza at the Glen Project EIR
Entertainment/Recreational Facilities	20. City of Industry Business Center (NFL Stadium) EIR 21. LA Live -Sports and Entertainment District EIR 22. Canyon Hills Project EIR 23. Wilmington Waterfront Development Project EIR
Institutional Facilities	24. Caltrans District 7 Headquarters EIR 25. Buckley School Enhancement Project EIR 26. Cedars Sinai West Tower Supplemental EIR 27. La Cienega Eldercare Facility Project EIR 28. Museum of Tolerance Project EIR 29. New Paradise Church Project EIR 30. Occidental College Specific Plan EIR 31. Stephen Wise Middle School Relocation EIR 32. Temple Israel of Hollywood EIR 33. USC Health Sciences Campus EIR 34. Sierra Canyon Senior Secondary School Project EIR 35. West LA College EIR 36. City of Long Beach Fire Station Neg. Dec. 37. Harvard – Westlake School EIR 38. County of Orange South Courthouse Facility EIR
Transportation Facilities	39. TraPac Terminal Expansion at Berths 136-147 EIR 40. Metro West Los Angeles Transportation Facility and Sunset Avenue Project EIR 41. Canoga Park Orange Line Extension EIR

TABLE 5.0-2
CEQA Documents Reviewed For Each Primary Facility Category

Facility Category	CEQA Documents
Utilities (Includes Power Plants)	42. El Segundo Power Redevelopment Project (CEC approved) - Improved Power Generating Facility 43. LADWP Electrical Generating Stations Modifications Project EIR 44. Bradley Landfill and Recycling Center EIR 45. Joshua Basin Water District Recharge Basin and Pipeline Project EIR
Light Industrial Warehouse Facilities	46. Lantana Studio Development Project EIR 47. Alessandro Business Center Project EIR 48. City of San Dimas Costco Development Project EIR 49. 959 Seward Street Project EIR
Heavy Industrial Facilities	50. Chevron Products Company El Segundo Refinery Product Reliability and Optimization Project EIR 51. SRG Chino South Industrial Park Project EIR 52. Conoco Phillips Los Angeles Refinery Tank Replacement Project Neg. Dec.

Sources: California State Clearinghouse, Office of Planning and Research, 2009; SCAQMD, 2009

Agricultural Facilities

Pending and potential future agricultural facilities that require stationary source permits and could receive emissions offsets pursuant to the proposed project include establishments such as dairies, ranches, wineries, and the production of various agricultural crops. Various building structures, such as farm and engine equipment operation, and agricultural crops are associated with agricultural land uses. Physical structures for these facilities are typically industrial warehouse-type buildings, located in rural, open space, and agricultural areas. Typical permitted stationary source equipment used at these facilities includes diesel and gasoline backup generators and gasoline storage and dispensing equipment.

Retail/Service Facilities

Pending and potential future permit applications for retail/service facilities that would require stationary source permits and could receive emissions offsets pursuant to the proposed project include various consumer products, food and beverage retail stores, restaurants, gas stations, auto repair, dry cleaning, and miscellaneous consumer retail establishments. Based on the analysis of permit applications for this category of facility, permitted stationary source equipment includes backup generators; service station gasoline storage and dispensing equipment; dry cleaning equipment; printing presses; boilers; paint spray booths; and food frying, charbroiling, and other cooking equipment.

Large Commercial Facilities

Pending and potential permit applications for future large commercial facilities that would require stationary source permits and could receive emissions offsets pursuant to the proposed project include various professional (financial, legal, and business consulting), technical (telecommunications, research), hospitality, and large-scale retail services. These facilities are typically located in large office buildings or mixed-use developments in commercially zoned, developed urban areas. Based on the analysis of permit applications for this category of facility, permitted stationary source equipment includes backup generators and boilers.

Entertainment/Recreational facilities

Pending and potential permit applications for future entertainment/recreation facilities that would require stationary source permits and could receive emissions offsets pursuant to the proposed project include aquariums, zoos, amusement and theme parks, golf courses, stadiums, casinos, health clubs, and some commercial entertainment districts and facilities. These facilities are located in a variety of mixed-use, commercial, open space, and residential areas. Based on the analysis of permit applications for this category of facility, permitted stationary source equipment includes backup generating equipment, cooking equipment (e.g., ovens, fryers, grills, etc.), pumps, and boilers.

Institutional Facilities

Pending and potential permit applications for future institutional facilities that would require stationary source permits and could receive emissions offsets pursuant to the proposed rule include elementary, middle, and high schools, as well as community colleges, universities and other educational facilities; churches and religious structures; health care facilities, including medical offices, hospitals, and clinics; and various government offices. These facilities are located in commercial, residential, and mixed-use areas. Based on the analysis of permit applications for this category of facilities, permitted stationary source equipment includes backup generating equipment, gasoline storage and dispensing equipment, and boilers.

Transportation Facilities

Pending and potential permit applications for future transportation facilities that would require stationary source permits and could receive emissions offsets pursuant to the proposed project include seaports and airports, rail yards, shipping terminals, passenger service facilities, and road and highway construction and maintenance facilities. These facilities are located and surrounded by industrial, commercial, mixed-use, and transportation-related areas. Based on the analysis of permit applications for this category of facility, permitted stationary source equipment includes generators and fuel storage and distribution facilities.

Utility Projects including Power Plant Facilities

Pending and potential permit applications for future utility projects that would require stationary source permits and could receive emissions offsets pursuant to the proposed project include power generating facilities if eligible for exemption under Rule 1304, water and wastewater treatment plants, and solid waste recycling and transfer facilities. These facilities are often located in heavy industrial areas. Based on the analysis of permit applications for this category of facility, permitted stationary source equipment includes large-scale diesel, natural gas, and other fossil fuel powered electrical generation equipment, boilers, and incinerators (to the extent such equipment meets the exemption requirements in Rule 1304).

Light Industrial/Warehouse Facilities

Pending and potential permit applications for future light industrial/warehouse projects that would require stationary source permits and could receive emissions offsets pursuant to the proposed project include media and studio production facilities; business parks; merchant wholesale operations; light manufacturing; printing and paper production; and various specialty trade contractors such as custom furniture shops, industrial artists, and hardware and building material suppliers. These facilities typically are located in low-scale, one- to two-story warehouse buildings and are typically located in light industrial, commercial, or studio district land use areas. Based on the analysis of permit applications for this category of facility, permitted stationary source equipment includes backup generators, paint spray booths, furnaces, metal coating and treatment equipment, boilers, storage tanks, and printing presses.

Heavy Industrial Facilities

Review of existing and pending permits over the last five years indicated that heavy industrial facilities that would require stationary source permits and could receive emission offsets if eligible for exemption under Rule 1304 include oil refineries, chemical plants, steel foundries and metal fabrication, machinery and heavy equipment manufacturing, electronics manufacturing, building construction materials, and mining and oil and gas extraction. Due to the scale of operation, these facilities may be of substantial size. These facilities are primarily located in areas zoned for industrial uses. Based on the analysis of permit applications for this category of facility, permitted stationary source equipment includes boilers, furnaces and drying ovens, oil refining processes, solvent and chemical production, electronic soldering equipment, chemical storage tanks, concrete batch equipment, and abrasive blasting equipment (to the extent such equipment meets the exemption requirements in Rule 1304).

4) Assessment of Potentially Significant Environmental Impacts

Because the SCAQMD is forecasting the nature and characteristics of future facilities based on historical permit data and information from previously prepared CEQA documents, detailed quantification of such impacts is not possible because the nature and characteristics of the specific facilities that may be constructed and operated in the future are currently not known.

The determination of impacts resulting from a particular facility category is dependent upon known information about that facility category. Types of available facility information ascertained include general physical characteristics, such as building size, footprint, height, mass, and the proximity of the facilities to sensitive receptors and visual resources, as well as operational and physical characteristics described in the selected available environmental documentation for each of the facility categories (see Table 5.0-2). Based upon the historical data of permitted facilities over the five-year period, and the impacts typically generated within each of these facility categories, it is possible to qualitatively evaluate the potential significant impacts that may occur for each category. Qualitative descriptions of the types of impacts that may occur are provided, according to the available information from the selected CEQA documents. Furthermore, a summary of the determination of significance for each environmental impact area disclosed within the CEQA documents is presented in the following subchapters in Chapter 5.

It should be noted that all future projects would require environmental documentation as deemed appropriate by the relevant lead agency, which will be responsible for the determination of significant impacts and for ensuring implementation of all appropriate mitigation measures.

EXISTING AND NEW FACILITIES

While environmental impacts may occur as a result of constructing individual facilities under the proposed project, not all emissions offsets provided by the SCAQMD to eligible facilities would result in the construction of new facilities. Based upon the available permit database, it was not possible to determine whether a permit was issued for a facility in an existing structure or newly constructed facility. However, it is likely that a large majority of permits would be for the installation of new or replacement equipment at existing facilities, as explained below. Many small businesses, such as dry cleaners, automotive repair shops, and restaurants, occupy existing, established buildings in previously developed commercial centers. Furthermore, existing facilities that receive new equipment-specific permits would not necessarily generate the same types of indirect impacts as newly constructed facilities. Existing facilities obtaining offsets from the SCAQMD have the potential to generate both construction and operational air quality impacts, but because the physical characteristics of the overall facility are unlikely to change, indirect impacts to other environmental topic areas would not be expected or would be expected to be less than the indirect impacts for new facilities.

Nonetheless, in order to ensure an inclusive and conservative approach, the impact analysis in this PEA assumes that permits granted under the proposed project for each primary facility category would result in construction of new facilities.

According to the Small Business Administration (SBA)⁴, during the 2001, 2003, and 2004 U.S. Census years⁵, the SCAQMD region, including the Metropolitan Statistical Areas of Los Angeles, Long Beach, Santa Ana (LA-LB-SA) and Riverside, San Bernardino, Orange (R-SB-O), had an annual weighted average new business establishment rate of approximately 14 percent and an annual weighted average 12 percent rate of so-called ‘dead’ or non-functional business establishments (that have gone out of business), as shown below. It is reasonable to expect that similar rates of business starts and closures will continue in the future. However, these averages do not indicate the specific types of new or existing businesses, or provide a clear indication of potential reuse of existing buildings vacated by ‘dead’ businesses. They also do not account for current or changing economic conditions after 2004 that may affect the rate of new or dead establishments. Therefore, these average numbers provide only an estimate of the number of new businesses each year – approximately 14 percent (Table 5.0-3).

TABLE 5.0-3

Historical Information on New Versus “Dead” Businesses

Year	Region	Total Establishments (number)	New Establishments		Dead Establishments	
			number	percent	number	percent
2001	LA-LB-SA*	197,940	27,544	14%	25,159	13%
2001	R-SB-O**	48,611	7,677	16%	5,813	12%
2003	LA-LB-SA	276,168	36,438	13%	32,030	12%
2003	R-SB-O	52,529	7,330	14%	6,142	12%
2004	LA-LB-SA	280,360	37,680	13%	32,385	12%
2004	R-SB-O	53,718	8,261	15%	6,156	11%
Weighted Average (2001, 2003, & 2004)				14%		12%

Source: SBA, 2009

⁴ According to the Small Business Administration, a small business is defined as an independent business having fewer than 500 employees. Nationwide, small businesses represent 99.7 percent of all employer firms, employ about half of all private sector employees, and pay nearly 45 percent of total U.S. private payroll (SBA, 2009).

⁵ 2002 data was not available from the Small Business Administration.

MAPPING OF KNOWN HISTORIC PERMITTED AND PENDING FACILITY LOCATIONS

As a supplement to determining whether specific categories of facilities have historically resulted in significant impacts and for informational purposes in order to provide context and perspective to the reader, the locations of affected facilities or categories of facilities were mapped to determine their spatial distributions within the district. It may be assumed that future facilities would be spatially distributed in similar patterns to previous permitted facilities because commercial and industrial facilities can only be located in appropriately zoned areas. An individual map was created for each of the nine facility categories. The facility category location maps are presented in Appendix F.

SUBCHAPTER 5.1

INDIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES - AESTHETICS

Introduction

Impact Analysis

INTRODUCTION

The proposed project would provide offsets, which can be a necessary step in obtaining approval for a facility. Therefore, proposed Rule 1315 has the potential to create indirect adverse impacts in the future from siting, constructing, and operating individual facilities containing stationary pollutant sources that qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. Construction of new or modified structures in future new facilities obtaining emissions offsets from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts have the potential to generate adverse visual impacts depending upon the nature of the project, its location, and its setting. The following section summarizes the methodology used to evaluate the potential indirect impacts of the proposed project on visual resources and views from the construction and operation of future new facilities.

Impacts on visibility from air pollutant emissions are addressed in Subchapter 4.1.

Methodology

The methodology for determining the significance of potential aesthetics impacts is based on comparing the existing setting to expected future conditions with the proposed project in place. The following analyses of potentially significant adverse aesthetics impacts include assessments of impacts to designated scenic resources (such as scenic highways or vista points), visual character, and other aesthetic qualities that may be caused by future new projects. The following factors were considered in assessing the significance of impacts on visual resources and quality from future new projects within each of the facility categories:

Scale – the size, density, and compatibility of a facility relative to the existing surrounding area;

Degree of visibility – the extent to which a facility can be seen or noticed. To a large extent, this depends on the contextual placement of the facility in relation to the existing surrounding visual resources; and

Visual Character – the extent to which changes to an affected facility or construction of a new facility will degrade the existing landscape, scenic views, visual look or quality of the site and the surrounding area.

Mitigation measures would be identified on a project-by-project basis and would be the responsibility of the lead agencies based on their underlying legal authority to mitigate project impacts.

Significance Criteria

A significant impact is defined as “a substantial or potentially substantial, adverse change in the environment” (Public Resource Code § 21068). Although there is no ironclad rule as to when an impact is “significant,” generally, the questions presented in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines can serve as significance criteria, unless a particular agency has developed its own, more specific criteria. To the extent that the proposed project results in siting, constructing, and operating future facilities, these future new projects have the potential to generate significant aesthetics impacts if their implementation would result in any of the following:

- Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista.
- Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway.
- Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings.
- Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

The following discussion presents an evaluation of potential aesthetic impacts from future facilities that would be eligible for offsets under the proposed project. The analysis is organized according to the primary facility categories and the potential impacts they may have on scenic resources and visual character of a given area. Based on the information described in Subsection 5.0, a large majority of stationary source equipment permits would be for the installation of new or replacement equipment at existing facilities. Because the analysis of impacts to aesthetic resources is qualitative in nature as explained in Subchapter 5.0, the determination of the types of impacts and the level of significance of potential facility-level project impacts will not be based on the number of newly constructed or pre-existing facilities. Therefore, information on the number of new facilities is intended for informational purposes only.

Future new or modified facilities could potentially result in built form of a scale and mass that is inconsistent with adjoining development, that could remove trees or affect historic buildings, or that could obstruct regionally or locally important views. While the specific nature or degree of such impacts is currently unknown, potentially significant adverse aesthetic impacts have been analyzed based on available information pertaining to each facility category.

Potential Aesthetics Impacts of Identified Facility Categories

Agricultural Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 14 agricultural facilities or less than one percent of the total permit applications (see Table 5.0-1). In addition, there is an estimated annual two percent migration of dairy livestock operations from the Chino-Ontario-Norco area to other parts of California (e.g., San Joaquin Valley) or to areas outside the state due to economic pressures to reevaluate existing land uses (e.g., agricultural, dairy) due to encroaching urbanization.¹ Accordingly, it is unlikely that a large number of new agricultural facilities would be constructed in the district in the future. On a programmatic level, impacts to visual resources as a result of constructing future new agricultural facilities may include potentially altering undeveloped open space and natural areas, developing scenic hillsides (such as wineries), and/or obstructing views from scenic highways, including in rural or agriculturally zoned areas. Although agricultural facilities would most likely be constructed in areas zoned for agricultural uses, these facilities may be near or directly adjacent to sensitive residential and publicly accessible scenic areas. The potential scale and height of farm structures, dairy processing plants, and other agricultural-related structures may result in significant visual and aesthetic impacts to surrounding non-agricultural land uses, scenic vistas, and scenic resources.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for agricultural projects available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.1-1). The two selected CEQA documents,² which were prepared for a winery and a county General Plan Dairy Element, illustrate the types of impacts that agricultural-related projects would have on aesthetics and visual quality, including changes in scenic views or vistas, changes to visual quality and character of the immediate project area, and increased lighting and nighttime illumination. Based on a review of these documents, agricultural-related facilities may be of substantial size and mass, are typically constructed and operated within areas zoned for agriculture, are likely to be consistent with the existing visual character and land use of the surrounding area, and therefore, are unlikely to affect scenic views or other visual resources. Accordingly, these projects were found to have less-than-significant aesthetic impacts. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts identified in the two CEQA documents surveyed for this facility category.

- a) Scenic Vistas.** One of the two CEQA documents for a past project in the agricultural facility category disclosed a less-than-significant impact with the implementation of mitigation measures on scenic vistas; the other CEQA document

¹ Final Environmental Assessment for Proposed Rule 1127 – Emission Reductions from Livestock Waste (SCAQMD, August 2004).

² It should be noted that no available documents were found for projects within the district; the two selected documents for agricultural facilities were for projects in San Mateo County and Kings County in northern and central California, respectively. Although these projects are not located within the district, their environmental documents illustrate the types of impacts that may result from the development of such projects.

TABLE 5.1-1
Aesthetics Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documents

S – Significant	NE – Not Evaluated ^a			
LS – Less-than-Significant	N – No impacts			
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation				
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination			
	a) Scenic Vista	b) Scenic Resources	c) Visual Character	d) Light or Glare
Agricultural Facilities				
1. Clos de la Tech Winery EIR	LS	LS	LSM	LSM
2. Kings County Dairy Element PEIR	NE	NE	LS	LS
Retail/Services Facilities				
3. Medical Office Neg. Dec. in Long Beach	LS	N	LSM	LSM
4. Wilshire La Brea Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LSM
5. Shops at Santa Anita Park Specific Plan EIR	S	NE	LS	S
6. Archstone Hollywood Project EIR	LS	NE	LS	LS (shade/ shadow-S)
7. 2001 Main Street Mixed Use Development EIR			LS	LSM
8. 1427 Fourth Street Project EIR	NE	NE	NE	LSM (shade/ shadow-S)
9. Westfield Fashion Square Expansion EIR	LS	NE	LS	LS
10. New Century Plan EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS
Large Commercial Facilities				
11. Sunset Doheny Hotel, Travelodge Hotel EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS
12. 2000 Avenue of Stars EIR	LS	LS	LSM	LSM
13. Travelodge Hotel Project EIR	S	NE	NE	NE
14. Corbin and Nordoff Redevelopment Project EIR	LS	NE	LS	NE
15. Blvd 6200 Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS
16. Panorama Palace Project EIR	LS	LS	S	S
17. Metro Universal Project EIR	LS	NE	S	S
18. Paseo Plaza Hollywood Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS
19. Plaza at the Glen Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LSM (shade/ shadows- S)

TABLE 5.1-1 (Continued)

Aesthetics Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documents

S – Significant	NE – Not Evaluated ^a			
LS – Less-than-Significant	N – No impacts			
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation				
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination			
	a) Scenic Vista	b) Scenic Resources	c) Visual Character	d) Light or Glare
Entertainment/Recreational Facilities				
20. City of Industry Business Center (NFL Stadium) EIR	NE	NE	LS	LS
21. LA Live -Sports and Entertainment District EIR	S	LS	S	S
22. Canyon Hills Project EIR	S	S	S	S
23. Wilmington Waterfront Development Project EIR	N	LS	LS	N
Institutional Facilities				
24. Caltrans District 7 Headquarters EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS
25. Buckley School Enhancement Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS
26. Cedars Sinai West Tower Supplemental EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS
27. La Cienega Eldercare Facility Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LSM
28. Museum of Tolerance Project EIR	N	NE	S	LS
29. New Paradise Church Project EIR	NE	LS	LSM	LSM
30. Occidental College Specific Plan EIR	NE	LS	LSM	LSM
31. Stephen Wise Middle School Relocation EIR	LS	NE	LS	LS
32. Temple Israel of Hollywood EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS
33. USC Health Sciences Campus EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS
34. Sierra Canyon Senior Secondary School Project EIR	LS	LS	S	NE
35. West LA College EIR	LS	LS	LS	LSM
36. City of Long Beach Fire Station Neg. Dec.	LS	N	N	LS
37. Harvard – Westlake School EIR	LS	NE	LS	LS
38. County of Orange South Courthouse Facility EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS
Transportation Facilities				
39. TraPac Terminal Expansion at Berths 136-147 EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS
40. Metro West Los Angeles Transportation Facility and Sunset Avenue Project EIR	LS	NE	S	LS

TABLE 5.1-1 (Concluded)
Aesthetics Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documents

S – Significant	NE – Not Evaluated ^a			
LS – Less-than-Significant	N – No impacts			
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation				
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination			
	a) Scenic Vista	b) Scenic Resources	c) Visual Character	d) Light or Glare
41. Canoga Park Orange Line Extension EIR	LS	LSM	LSM	LSM
Utility Facilities				
42. El Segundo Power Redevelopment Project (CEC approved)—Improved Power Generating Facility	LSM	N	LSM	LSM
43. LADWP Electrical Generating Stations Modifications Project EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE
44. Bradley Landfill and Recycling Center EIR	S	NE	S	LSM
45. Joshua Basin Water District Recharge Basin and Pipeline Project EIR	S	NE	S	LS
Light Industrial/Warehouse Facilities				
46. Lantana Studio Development Project EIR	NE	LS	LS	LSM
47. Alessandro Business Center Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS
48. City of San Dimas Costco Development Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LSM
49. 959 Seward Street Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LSM
Heavy Industrial Facilities				
50. Chevron Products Company El Segundo Refinery Product Reliability and Optimization Project EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE
51. SRG Chino South Industrial Park Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS
52. Conoco Phillips Los Angeles Refinery Tank Replacement Project Neg. Dec.	N	N	LS	N
^a An “NE” designation could mean one of the following: 1. The issue area was not discussed in the environmental document. 2. The specific checklist question was not discussed in the environmental document. Source: ICF Jones & Stokes, 2009.				

did not address impacts on scenic vistas. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on scenic vistas. Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories

available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to aesthetics could be significant. Therefore, impacts on scenic vistas from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Scenic Resources.** One of the two CEQA documents for a past project in the agricultural facility category disclosed a less-than-significant impact on scenic resources; the other CEQA document did not address impacts on scenic resources. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on scenic resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to aesthetics could be significant. Therefore, impacts on scenic resources from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) Visual Character.** Both of the CEQA documents for past projects in the agricultural facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) on the visual character of an area. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on the visual character or quality of an area.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to aesthetics could be significant. Therefore, impacts on the visual character or quality of a site and its surroundings from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) Light and Glare.** Both of the CEQA documents surveyed for the agricultural facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or less-than-significant impacts with the implementation of mitigation measures on light and glare. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on light and glare.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to aesthetics could be significant. Therefore, impacts on light and glare from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Retail/Service Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 2,621 retail/service facilities, or 42.1 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). However, based on these historical data, only some of these facilities would involve new construction since most of them would be established and operated within existing retail-oriented buildings in urban, commercial, and mixed-use residential areas. Examples of projects that may be constructed in the future include dry cleaning and laundry businesses, restaurants, gas stations, and auto repair facilities, as evidenced by the currently pending permits and permits issued by the SCAQMD in the five-year period. On a programmatic level, most future new or modified facilities would be constructed within existing developed retail and mixed-use residential areas based on historical data and would have a low potential for alteration of undeveloped open space and natural areas or obstruction of views from scenic highways or other scenic resources. Therefore, retail/service facilities would generally have a low likelihood of creating significant adverse aesthetic impacts in the future. However, the potential exists for one or more future retail/service projects to have significant adverse impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for retail service facilities at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.1-1). The eight CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a medical office project, five mixed-use projects (all involving residential and retail developments), and two commercial/retail projects, illustrate the types of impacts that retail/services facilities would have on aesthetics and visual quality, including changes in scenic views or vistas, changes to visual quality and character of the immediate project area, and increased lighting and nighttime illumination. The CEQA documents for the retail and service projects surveyed involved the construction or remodeling and reconfiguration of low- and medium-scale offices, retail stores, and shopping centers or the construction of new high-rise structures in similar settings, which were found to result in changes to the visual character of the immediate project area, obstruction of existing views, or require additional outdoor lighting. However, project-specific impacts were generally not considered significant impacts as most retail and service establishments surveyed are located in developed urban areas and are largely compatible with the surrounding visual quality and character, scenic resources, and existing lighting and nighttime illumination levels. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts identified in the eight CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) **Scenic Vistas.** CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the retail/service facility category indicated that for some of the projects, environmental impacts on scenic vistas were concluded to be less-than-significant. However, for some projects

surveyed, the lead agencies concluded that the retail/service facility category projects had the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts on scenic vistas, such as those disclosed for the Shops at Santa Anita Park Specific Plan.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project, and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts on scenic vistas from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Scenic Resources.** CEQA documents surveyed for the proposed project indicated that past projects in the retail/service facility category disclosed either no impacts or less-than-significant impacts on scenic resources. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on scenic resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to aesthetics could be significant. Therefore, impacts on scenic resources from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) Visual Character.** CEQA documents surveyed for the proposed project indicated that past projects in the retail/service facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or less-than-significant impacts with the implementation of mitigation measures on the visual character of an area. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on the visual character or quality of an area.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to aesthetics could be significant. Therefore, impacts on visual character from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) Light and Glare.** CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the retail/service facility category indicated that for some of the projects, environmental impacts related to light and glare and shade/shadow were either less-than-significant or less-than-significant with the implementation of mitigation measures. However, for some

projects surveyed, the lead agencies concluded that the retail/service facility category project has the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to illumination and shade/shadow (Table 5.1-1). More specifically, those projects that include parking lots and structures were found to result in significant impacts to light and glare, while those projects that involve multiple-story structures generally were found to generate significant impacts related to shade/shadow.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project, and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts related to light and glare and shade/shadow from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Large Commercial Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 649 large commercial facilities, or 10.4 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). However, based on these historical data, only some of these facilities were anticipated to involve new construction since most of the projects would be established and operated within existing buildings and facilities in developed urban areas.

Examples of large commercial facilities that may be constructed in the future include hotels/motels, regional shopping centers, and office and media production facilities. On a programmatic level, most of the new commercial facilities that are constructed in the future would involve medium and high-rise buildings, parking structures, and outdoor lighting. Based on historical data, new large commercial facilities would likely be constructed within existing developed commercial, retail, mixed-use residential, and transit-oriented areas and would, therefore, have a low potential for alteration of undeveloped open space and natural areas or substantial new obstruction of views from scenic highways, or other scenic resources. Therefore, these facilities would generally have a low likelihood of resulting in significant aesthetic impacts. However, the potential exists for one or more future large commercial projects to have significant impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for large commercial facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.1-1). The nine CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for two hotel/motel projects, a regional shopping center, and six mixed-use projects (all involving commercial and residential developments), illustrate the types of impacts that large commercial facilities would have on aesthetics and visual quality, including changes in scenic views or vistas, changes to visual quality and character of the immediate project area, large electronic signage, and increased lighting and nighttime illumination. The CEQA documents for the large commercial projects surveyed involved the construction of medium- and large-scale buildings within existing urban areas, which were found to result in changes to the visual character of the surrounding neighborhood, obstruction of existing views, additional outdoor lighting, commercial signage, and removal of existing landscaping and vegetation. However, project-specific impacts were generally not considered significant impacts since most of the commercial facilities are located in developed urban areas and are largely compatible with the surrounding visual quality and character, scenic

resources, and existing lighting and nighttime illumination levels. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts identified in the nine CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) **Scenic Vistas.** CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category indicated that for some of the projects, environmental impacts on scenic vistas were less-than-significant. However, for some projects surveyed, the lead agencies concluded that the large commercial facility category project has the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts on scenic vistas, such as those disclosed for the Travelodge Hotel Project in the City of Santa Monica.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project, and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts on scenic vistas from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) **Scenic Resources.** CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/service facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts on scenic resources. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on scenic resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to aesthetics could be significant. Therefore, impacts on scenic resources from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) **Visual Character.** CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the large commercial facility category indicated that for some of the projects, environmental impacts on the visual character of an area were either less-than-significant or less-than-significant with the implementation of mitigation measures. However, for some projects surveyed (e.g., Projects #13 – Travelodge Hotel, #16 – Panorama Palace, #17 Metro Universal, and #19 – Plaza at the Glen), the lead agencies concluded that the large commercial facility category project has the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts on the visual character of an area due to the increase in height and massing on the project site and to the signage created by the specific project.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project, and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis

was prepared, impacts on visual character from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) Light and Glare.** CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the large commercial facility category indicated that for some of the projects, environmental impacts related to light and glare and shade/shadow that were either less-than-significant or less-than-significant with the implementation of mitigation measures. However, for three of the projects surveyed, the lead agencies concluded that the large commercial facility category project has the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to illumination and shade/shadow (Table 5.1-1). More specifically, the CEQA document for one project (Project # 16 – Panorama Palace) identified significant adverse impacts related to light due to the degree of increased illumination created by the project, and another CEQA document for a large commercial project (Project # 21 – Metro Universal) identified a significant adverse impact related to light due to the animated/moving signage created by the project. One project (Project # 19 – Plaza at the Glen) identified a significant impact related to shade/shadow.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project, the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts related to light and glare and shade/shadow from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Entertainment/Recreational Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 24 entertainment/recreational facilities, or less than one percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, a small number of these new entertainment and recreation-oriented facilities is anticipated to be developed in the future.

Examples of projects that may be constructed in the future include sports venues, concert halls, parks, golf courses, equestrian centers, and other outdoor recreational facilities. On a programmatic level, those new facilities that would be constructed in the future may involve the construction of medium and large scale buildings, landscaping, parks, and other public facilities. Based on historical data, entertainment/recreational projects have the potential to alter undeveloped open space and natural areas that may result in the obstruction or alteration of views from scenic highways or other significant impacts on scenic resources. Therefore, the potential exists for one or more future entertainment/recreational projects to generate significant adverse aesthetic resources impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for entertainment/recreational facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.1-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for the development of a professional football stadium in the City of Industry, a sports and entertainment district in downtown Los Angeles, a residential project with an equestrian center and a large open space component in the San Fernando Valley, and a waterfront

project in the Community of Wilmington in the South Bay, illustrate the types of impacts that entertainment and recreational facilities would have on aesthetics and visual quality, including changes to visual quality and character of the immediate project area, loss of vegetation, large signage, changes in scenic views or vistas, and increased lighting and nighttime illumination levels. These projects involved a variety of different structures, including medium to high-rise buildings, parking structures, outdoor lighting, and grading and landscaping of open space areas for outdoor recreational facilities, which were determined to result in changes to the visual character within the surrounding neighborhood, obstruction of existing views, additional outdoor lighting, signage, and removal of existing vegetation. Accordingly, these projects were found to have significant aesthetic impacts. More specifically, the following discussion provides an overall summary of the types of impacts identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) **Scenic Vistas.** CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category indicated that for some of the projects, no environmental impacts on scenic vistas would occur. However, for some projects surveyed, the lead agencies concluded that the entertainment/recreational facility category project has the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts on scenic vistas, such as those disclosed for the LA Live and Canyon Hills projects due to the obstruction of views of important architectural landmarks in an area and the substantial alteration of existing views of undeveloped hillsides from scenic highways, respectively.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project, and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts on scenic vistas from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) **Scenic Resources.** CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category indicated that for three of the four projects surveyed, environmental impacts on scenic resources were less-than-significant. However, for one of the projects surveyed, the lead agency concluded that the entertainment/recreational facility category project has the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts on scenic resources, such as those disclosed for the Canyon Hills project due to the substantial alteration of major landforms and undisturbed native vegetation.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project, the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts on scenic resources from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) **Visual Character.** Review of environmental documents prepared for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category that have or could have obtained

offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts indicated that for some of the projects, environmental impacts on the visual character of an area were less-than-significant. However, for two of the four projects surveyed (e.g., Projects # 21 – LA Live and #22 – Canyon Hills), the lead agencies concluded that the entertainment/recreational facility category project has the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts on the visual character of an area due to the substantial alteration of undisturbed hillsides and the change in the rural ambience of an area into a developed community. In addition, significant impacts also were also found to result from the introduction of substantial signage to a primarily urban environment.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project, and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts on visual character from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) Light and Glare.** Environmental documents prepared for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category indicated that for some of the projects, either environmental impacts related to light and glare were less-than-significant or no impact would occur. However, for two of the four projects surveyed (e.g., Projects # 21 – LA Live and #22 – Canyon Hills), the lead agencies concluded that the entertainment/recreational facility category project has the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to illumination. More specifically, significant impacts related to lighting were found to result from a substantial increase in illumination in an area that currently experiences a low level of illumination and has a rural character or a substantial increase in illumination in a heavily developed area due to billboard washes and spot lighting, neon, incandescent lamps, searchlights, electronic billboards, special laser light shows, and light-emitting diode (LED) screens.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project, and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts related to light and glare from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Institutional Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 421 institutional facilities, or 6.8 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities were anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most would be located within existing buildings in commercial, residential, and institutional land use areas.

Examples of institutional facilities include schools, colleges, universities, hospitals, museums, and churches/temple. On a programmatic level, new institutional facilities that would be constructed in the future would involve low-, medium-, or large-scale buildings, parking structures, and outdoor lighting. Most of these facilities would be

constructed within existing commercial, residential, and institutional zoned areas and would, therefore, would have a low potential for alteration of undeveloped open space and natural areas or substantial new obstruction of views from scenic highways or other scenic resources. Therefore, these future facilities would have a low likelihood of resulting in significant aesthetic impacts. However, the potential exists for one or more future institutional projects to generate significant adverse aesthetic impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for schools, hospitals, senior care facilities, etc., available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.1-1). The 15 CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a state agency headquarters, a county courthouse facility, four schools, two colleges, an addition to an existing university campus, an addition to an existing hospital, an eldercare facility, a museum, two religious facilities, and a fire station, illustrate the types of impacts that institutional facilities would have on aesthetics and visual quality, including changes to visual quality and character of the immediate project area, loss of vegetation, changes in scenic views or vistas, and increased lighting and nighttime illumination levels. Some of these projects involved the demolition of existing buildings and the construction of low-, medium-, and large-scale buildings, landscaping, parks, playfields and gymnasiums associated with schools, hospital buildings, and other public facilities, which were found to result in changes in the visual character within the surrounding neighborhood, obstruction of existing views, additional outdoor lighting, glare, and removal of existing vegetation. However, these projects were generally found to have less-than-significant aesthetic impacts as most of these projects are located in developed urban areas and are largely compatible with the surrounding resources and existing lighting and nighttime illumination levels. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts identified in the 15 CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) **Scenic Vistas.** Review of the CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category all disclosed either no impacts or less-than-significant impacts on scenic vistas. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on scenic vistas.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to aesthetics could be significant. Therefore, impacts on scenic vistas from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) **Scenic Resources.** CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category all disclosed either no impacts or less-than-significant impacts on scenic resources. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is

possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on scenic resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to aesthetics could be significant. Therefore, impacts on scenic resources from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) **Visual Character.** CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the institutional facility category indicated that for some of the projects, environmental impacts on the visual character of an area were either less-than-significant or less-than-significant with the implementation of mitigation measures. However, for some projects surveyed (e.g., Projects # 28 – Museum of Tolerance and #34 – Sierra Canyon Senior Secondary School), the lead agencies concluded that the institutional facility category project has the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts on the visual character of an area due to the degree of contrast between project features and the existing features on the project sites and the surrounding areas and the substantial increase in the overall mass and scale when compared with surrounding residential neighborhood.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project, and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts on visual character from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) **Light and Glare.** CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category that have or could all disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or less-than-significant impacts with the implementation of mitigation measures related to light and glare. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts related to light and glare.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to aesthetics could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to light and glare from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Transportation-Related Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 100 transportation facilities, or 1.6 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Due to

continuing improvements in transportation facilities across the district to accommodate expected increases in goods movement, it is possible that a larger number of transportation-related facilities would be constructed in the future due to continuing improvements and expansion of public transportation infrastructure. However, since highways and roads typically do not require stationary source permits, the number of transportation-related facilities that would require such permits in the future does not constitute a large number (based on historical data as shown in Table 5.0-1) in comparison to the overall SCAQMD permitting activities.

Examples of transportation facilities that may be constructed in the future include port terminal expansions, transit/bus maintenance facilities, and transit lines and transit line extensions. On a programmatic level, these types of facilities may involve low- and medium-scale buildings, transportation equipment storage yards, parking structures, rail, shipping, airport facilities, and transportation-related uses (e.g., rail yards, transit centers, shipping depots, docks, cranes, runways, terminals, support facilities), and outdoor lighting. However, any new transportation-oriented facility would most likely be constructed within existing industrial, commercial, mixed-use, and transportation-zoned areas and would, therefore, have a low potential for alteration of undeveloped open space and natural areas or substantial new obstruction of views from scenic highways or other scenic resources. Therefore, transportation facilities would generally have a low likelihood of resulting in significant aesthetic impacts. However, the potential exists for one or more future projects to have significant impacts on aesthetics.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the selected CEQA documents for transportation facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.1-1). The three CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a port terminal expansion, a bus maintenance facility, and a transit line extension, illustrate the types of impacts that transportation projects would have on aesthetics, including changes to visual quality and character of the immediate project area, changes in scenic views or vistas, and increased lighting and nighttime illumination. These projects typically involved the demolition of existing structures and the construction of a variety of new structures, including low- and medium-scale buildings, the use of large-scale cranes, and shipping infrastructure, bus storage and maintenance facilities, and mixed-use residential and commercial facilities, some of which were found to result in changes to the visual character of the surrounding community, obstruction of existing views, additional outdoor lighting, glare, and removal of existing landscaping. However, the CEQA documents for the projects that were surveyed were found to have less-than-significant aesthetic impacts as most of these projects were located in developed mixed-use, industrial, and commercial zoned areas and are largely compatible with the surrounding visual resources and existing lighting and nighttime illumination levels. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts identified in the three CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) **Scenic Vistas.** CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category all disclosed less-than-significant impacts on scenic vistas. However, the based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's

offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on scenic vistas.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to aesthetics could be significant. Therefore, impacts on scenic vistas from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Scenic Resources.** CEQA documents for that past projects in the transportation facility category all disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or less-than-significant impacts with the implementation of mitigation measures on scenic resources. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on scenic resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to aesthetics could be significant. Therefore, impacts on scenic resources from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) Visual Character.** CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the transportation facility category indicated that for some of the projects, environmental impacts on the visual character of an area were either less-than-significant or less-than-significant with the implementation of mitigation measures. However, for some projects, the lead agencies concluded that the transportation facility category project has the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts on the visual character of an area, such as those disclosed for the Metro West Los Angeles Transportation Facility and Sunset Avenue Project due to the degree of contrast between project elements and the existing features that embody the project area’s valued aesthetic image.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project, and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts on visual character from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) Light and Glare.** CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s internal accounts all disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or less-than-significant

impacts with the implementation of mitigation measures related to light and glare. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts related to light and glare.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to aesthetics could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to light and glare from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Utility Projects

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 150 utility facilities, or 2.4 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on this historical data, a large number of new utility-oriented facilities is not anticipated to be constructed and operated in the future. On a programmatic level, those new utility-oriented facilities that may be constructed in the future could involve water treatment plants (e.g., tanks, digesters, ponds), above- and underground pipelines, power generating equipment (e.g., boilers, fuel-storage, exhaust structures), and landfill processing, transport, and storage facilities. Some types of future utility projects may require demolition of existing structures and construction of low- to medium-scale buildings.

While a large number of new utility-oriented facilities is not anticipated to be constructed in the future, alteration, upgrades and improvement of existing facilities are likely to occur in order to meet additional future demand for public utility infrastructure. Due to the necessity and the distributed nature of many public infrastructure and utility services, these facilities have the potential to be constructed in a wide range of different areas. Although these facilities would typically be constructed in industrial zoned areas, these facilities may be sited near or directly adjacent to sensitive residential neighborhoods and publicly accessible scenic areas. The potential scale and height of exhaust structures, flares, and other functional components of a typical large scale industrial utility may result in visual impacts to surrounding non-industrial land uses. Accordingly, it is likely that a number of conflicts may occur regarding the surrounding visual quality and character, scenic resources, and existing lighting and nighttime illumination levels. Therefore, future construction and operation of utility facilities would likely generate significant adverse aesthetic impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for utility projects available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.1-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for improvements to an existing power generating facilities, a landfill and recycling center, and a recharge basin and pipeline project, illustrate the types of impacts that utility projects would have on aesthetics, including changes to visual quality and character of the immediate project area, changes in scenic views or vistas, and increased lighting and nighttime illumination levels. Based

on the evaluation of these projects, the construction, modification, or renovation of a variety of structures, including underground pipelines, water storage tanks, groundwater recharge equipment, landfills, smoke stacks, flares, and power generating equipment, could generate changes to the visual character of the surrounding neighborhood, obstruction of existing views, and additional outdoor lighting and glare. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) **Scenic Vistas.** CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the utility facility category indicated that for some of the projects, environmental impacts on scenic vistas were less-than-significant with the implementation of mitigation measures. However, for some projects, the lead agencies concluded that the utility facility category project has the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts on scenic vistas, such as those disclosed for the landfill and recharge basin/pipeline projects due to the obstruction of scenic views of the mountains and Joshua trees/desert shrubs, respectively.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project, the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts on scenic vistas from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) **Scenic Resources.** Three of the four CEQA documents for a past project in the utility facility category disclosed no impacts on scenic resources; the three remaining CEQA documents did not address impacts on scenic resources. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on scenic resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to aesthetics could be significant. Therefore, impacts on scenic resources from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) **Visual Character.** CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the utility facility category indicated that for some of the projects, environmental impacts on the visual character of an area were less-than-significant with the implementation of mitigation measures. However, for some projects, the lead agencies concluded that the utility facility category project has the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts on visual quality, such as those disclosed for the landfill and recharge basin/pipeline projects. More specifically, the CEQA document for the landfill project concluded that the proposed project could obstruct views of the

mountains, and the recharge basin/pipeline project would result in the substantial alteration of the visual character of the project sites through the removal of Joshua tree woodland and other desert vegetation, creating the appearance of development encroaching into previously undisturbed land.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project, the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts on visual character from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) Light and Glare.** CEQA documents for past projects in the utility facility category all disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or less-than-significant impacts with the implementation of mitigation measures related to light and glare. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts related to light and glare.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to aesthetics could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to light and glare from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Light Industrial/Warehouse Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 1,133 light industrial/warehouse facilities, or 18.2 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). However, based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future.

Examples of light industrial/warehouse facilities that may be constructed include production/post-production studios/facilities, business parks housing light industrial and warehouse distribution uses, and a warehouse/retail facility. On a programmatic level, new light industrial/warehouse facilities that would be constructed in the future would likely involve the construction of one- to three-story warehouse-type buildings that could require outdoor lighting and moderate amounts of construction activities, which may result in significant adverse visual impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for light industry/warehouse facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.1-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for two production/post-production studios/facilities, a business park, and a warehouse/retail facility, illustrate the types of impacts that light industrial/warehouse projects would have

on aesthetics, including changes to visual quality and character of the immediate project area, changes in scenic views or vistas, and increased lighting and nighttime illumination levels. Based on the evaluation of these projects, the construction of one- to three-story warehouse-type and office-type structures may result in changes in the visual character within the surrounding neighborhood, obstruction of existing views, additional outdoor lighting, glare, and removal of existing landscaping and vegetation. However, adverse effects were not found to be significant since most of these facilities were located in developed urban industrial areas and largely compatible with the surrounding visual resources and existing lighting and nighttime illumination levels. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of aesthetic impacts identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) **Scenic Vistas.** All three CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts on scenic vistas. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on scenic vistas.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to aesthetics could be significant. Therefore, impacts on scenic vistas from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) **Scenic Resources.** Review of all three CEQA documents surveyed for the proposed project indicated that past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts on scenic resources. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on scenic resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to aesthetics could be significant. Therefore, impacts on scenic resources from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) **Visual Character.** All three CEQA documents for the proposed project indicated that past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts on the visual character of an area. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this

facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on the visual character or quality of an area.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to aesthetics could be significant. Therefore, impacts on the visual character of a neighborhood from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) Light and Glare.** All three CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or less-than-significant impacts with the implementation of mitigation measures related to light and glare. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts related to light and glare.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to aesthetics could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to light and glare from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Heavy Industrial Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 1,118 heavy industrial facilities, or 17.9 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). However, based on these historical data, only some of these heavy industrial facilities were anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most of them would be located within existing structures in industrial zoned areas. Examples of heavy industrial facilities that may be constructed include refineries and industrial parks. On a programmatic level, those new heavy industrial facilities that would be developed in the future as a result of implementing the proposed project would involve the construction of medium- to large-scale industrial buildings, with machinery, boilers, pumps, fuel storage tanks, refinery equipment, mining and extraction equipment, and raw material storage areas. These facilities typically require outdoor lighting, smoke stacks, flares, and other industrial structures – visual elements, which due to their long-range visibility, have the potential to affect existing views and visual quality of adjacent non-industrial areas. Accordingly, it is likely that these types of project would significantly impact the surrounding visual quality and character of a neighborhood, scenic resources, and existing lighting and nighttime illumination levels. Therefore, these future heavy industrial facilities have the potential of generating significant adverse aesthetic impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for heavy industrial facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.1-1). The three CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for improvements to two existing refineries and an industrial park project, illustrate the types of impacts that heavy industrial projects would have on aesthetics, including changes to visual quality and character of the immediate project area, changes in scenic views or vistas, and increased lighting and nighttime illumination levels. Based on the evaluation of these projects, the demolition and construction of fuel storage tanks, refinery equipment, and associated support facilities, and concrete warehouse type buildings, raw material storage, and associated shipping and transportation facilities could generate changes in the future visual character within the surrounding community, obstruction of existing views, additional outdoor lighting, glare, and removal of existing vegetation. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of aesthetic impacts identified in the three CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) **Scenic Vistas.** All three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category that have disclosed either no impacts or less-than-significant impacts on scenic vistas. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on scenic vistas.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to aesthetics could be significant. Therefore, impacts on scenic vistas from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) **Scenic Resources.** All three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed either no impacts or less-than-significant impacts on scenic resources. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on scenic resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to aesthetics could be significant. Therefore, impacts on scenic resources from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) **Visual Character.** All three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts on the visual

character of an area. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on the visual character or quality of an area.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to aesthetics could be significant. Therefore, impacts on the visual character of a neighborhood from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) Light and Glare.** All three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility disclosed either no impacts or less-than-significant impacts related to light and glare. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts related to light and glare.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to aesthetics could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to light and glare from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Summary of Findings

The review of 52 CEQA documents found that most of the past projects had environmental impacts related to aesthetics and visual resources that were either less-than-significant or less-than-significant with the implementation of mitigation measures. However, review of the CEQA documentation found that some of the past projects have the potential to generate significant adverse impacts on scenic vistas, scenic resources, visual character, light and glare, and shade/shadow.

Therefore, based on information in the 52 CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project that cover the nine primary facility categories, exercising SCAQMD staff's independent judgment, and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, aesthetic impacts and impacts to visual resources as an indirect result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Cumulative Impacts

CEQA requires the evaluation of cumulative impacts in addition to direct and indirect impacts. According to the State CEQA Guidelines, cumulative impacts refer to the change in the environment which results from the incremental impact of a proposed project when added to other “past, present and reasonably foreseeable future projects.” [14 Cal. Code Reg. 13355]

For the purposes of the proposed project, the assessment of cumulative impacts provided below includes the reasonably foreseeable impacts from the following types of facilities:

- Facilities that will obtain offsets from the SCAQMD’s internal credit accounts per Proposed Rule 1315 (i.e., Rules 1304 and 1309.1);
- Facilities that will obtain offsets on the open credit market;
- Facilities that will obtain offsets from the SCAQMD’s internal and accounts per SB 827; and
- Power plant facilities per Assembly Bill (AB) No. 1318 (Perez), proposed Senate Bill (SB) 388 (Calderon), and potentially one other bill, which would require transfer of emission reduction credits for certain pollutants from SCAQMD’s internal credit accounts to eligible electrical generating facilities.

Facilities obtaining an SCAQMD air quality permit will be required to offset any increase in emissions either by obtaining offsets per Proposed Rule 1315, SB 827, or by obtaining offsets on the open market. Past development patterns within the district have resulted in a highly diverse visual environment from a cumulative, regional perspective. Overall, the region lacks a cohesive and consistent appearance. Rather, the aesthetic environment differs greatly from location to location with some areas consisting of a variety of land uses and architectural styles. Other areas appear very well-planned and have an orderly appearance. Thus, any future facilities obtaining offsets from the SCAQMD’s internal accounts would add to this cumulatively diverse aesthetic environment. As noted above, since the specific location and appearance of individual facilities cannot be predicted with certainty, the evaluation of cumulative aesthetic impacts is even more uncertain.

However, some of the past projects were determined to have significant adverse impacts on aesthetics and visual quality, including the potential to (1) result in the conversion of open space to urbanized uses that could contribute to a change in the visual character of the area, (2) result in the obstruction of the views of scenic vistas (e.g., mountains, hillsides, coastline, skyline) or resources (e.g., historic structures, scenic highways/corridors, rock outcroppings), or (3) result in the creation of new sources of light that could affect nighttime views.

It is reasonably foreseeable that the SCAQMD would be required to provide offsets to three power plants from the SCAQMD’s internal accounts. The three power plant projects, NRG’s El Segundo Power Redevelopment (El Segundo), Walnut Creek Energy Park (Walnut Creek), and CPV Sentinel Energy (Sentinel), were evaluated by the California Energy Commission (CEC) in separate Final Staff Assessments (FSAs), which

were reviewed to obtain the environmental impact analysis and determination of significance made by the lead agency (CEC). The analysis and conclusions regarding significance are summarized and incorporated by reference herein. The El Segundo and Walnut Creek projects are located in Los Angeles County and the Sentinel project is located in Riverside County.

The FSAs prepared by the CEC for both the Walnut Creek and Sentinel projects concluded that aesthetics impacts would be significant but could be mitigated to less than significant. The Walnut Creek project would require mitigation for light/glare and visual character. Construction lighting would be directed to the center of the facility and shielded to prevent light from straying offsite. The use of non-glare fixtures and control of lighting direction would be required of operational lighting. In addition, because of a moderately high visual sensitivity of the existing landscape and view characteristics, the CEC required the Walnut Creek facility to be painted in a neutral grey color to mitigate the adverse visual character impacts to less than significant. The CEC concluded that there are no scenic vistas or state scenic highway corridors in the Walnut Creek project vicinity, so impacts to scenic vistas and scenic resources were not concluded to be significant.

The CEC concluded in its FSA for the Sentinel project that adverse impacts to visual resources would be generated due to foreground views of the project by nearby residential viewers. The CEC further determined that the moderate overall visual sensitivity, combined with the moderate overall visual change could result in a potentially significant visual impact. The CEC concluded that the visual impact could be mitigated to less than significant by reducing the color contrast of all project structures and including perimeter landscape plantings that would further reduce project texture, color, and form contrast for nearby residential viewers and motorists. The CEC determined that night lighting associated with project construction would result in a potentially significant visual impact. The CEC concluded in its FSA that the lighting impact would be mitigated to less than significant by: 1) keeping minimal brightness consistent with safety; 2) shielding and directing lighting to eliminate all direct off-site illumination and all upward (backscatter) illumination; and 3) ensuring lighting for maintenance purposes would be kept off when not needed. The CEC determined that the project would also result in an adverse visual impact on the scenic corridor of SR 62, however, this impact would not be significant due to the poor existing visual condition. The CEC further determined that construction of the power plant, electric transmission line, underground water and gas pipelines and access road would cause temporary visual impacts due to the presence of equipment, materials, and workforce, but the visual quality and visual sensitivity is low to moderate, so the visual impacts during construction would be less than significant. The CEC concluded that no specific scenic vista points of notable importance were located in the project viewshed so scenic vista impacts were not concluded to be significant.

The CEC concluded in the FSA prepared for the El Segundo project that aesthetics impacts would not be significant. The CEC noted that existing nearby structures present visually chaotic views of fully exposed industrial machinery, piping, ductwork and scaffolding. They contrast strongly with their highly scenic coastal setting and with the

general visual character of other industrial and residential land uses in the surrounding viewshed. From some viewpoints the visual sensitivity is considered high, however, the proposed project would not substantially worsen the existing visual character. The CEC determined that unmitigated night lighting would have the potential to create significant adverse impacts to motorists and visitors to the nearby beach, but impacts to residents in this area would not be anticipated because it was expected that night lighting would be obscured by the intervening existing power units. The CEC noted that construction of new power generating units and a seawall in the area of existing landscaping, which would be removed, will result in a moderate to strong contrast with the previous landscaped setting, and a decline in visual quality of this portion of the setting. The impact would be minimized through landscape and seawall design enhancements resulting in beneficial overall aesthetic impacts.

Based upon the above considerations, impacts of the project, are considered to be cumulatively considerable (CEQA Guidelines §15064(h)(1)) and the proposed project has the potential to contribute to significant adverse cumulative aesthetics impacts.

Mitigation Measures for Future Aesthetics Impacts

A number of mitigation measures were described in the CEQA documents that were surveyed relating to any potentially significant aesthetics impacts identified in those documents. As a single purpose public agency responsible for adopting and enforcing air quality rules and regulations, the SCAQMD's authority to implement mitigation measures for such indirect impacts is limited. CEQA is intended to be implemented in conjunction with discretionary powers granted to public agencies by other laws (CEQA Guidelines §14040(a)). Further, the CEQA Guidelines (§15040(b)) specifically state, "CEQA does not grant an agency new powers independent of the powers granted to the agency by other laws." With respect to measures identified in the survey for mitigation of potentially significant adverse aesthetics impacts, no mitigation measures were identified that are within the jurisdiction of the SCAQMD to implement. In addition, because the survey related to representative facilities, rather than to specific future facilities that will actually receive permits from SCAQMD, it is not feasible to identify appropriate facility-specific mitigation measures for aesthetics impacts in this PEA. Instead, appropriate facility-specific mitigation measures will necessarily have to be identified in the CEQA document prepared for each such facility that is proposed. Identification and adoption of mitigation of aesthetics impacts would primarily be the responsibility of the local general purpose public agency (e.g., city or county) or other agency that would typically serve as the lead agency on any given future facility.

Level of Significance after Mitigation

Since the SCAQMD cannot predict how a future lead agency might choose to mitigate a particular significant aesthetics impact, the potential exists for future indirect aesthetics impacts to be significant and unavoidable (i.e., significant even after imposition of feasible mitigation measures).

SUBCHAPTER 5.2

INDIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES - AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

Introduction

Impact Analysis

INTRODUCTION

The proposed project would provide offsets, which can be a necessary step in obtaining approval for a facility. Therefore, the proposed Rule 1315 project has the potential to create indirect adverse impacts in the future from siting, constructing, and operating individual facilities containing stationary pollutant sources that qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. Construction of new or modified facilities obtaining emissions offsets from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts has the potential to generate adverse indirect impacts to agricultural resources depending upon the nature of the project, its location, and its setting. The following section summarizes the methodology used to evaluate the potential indirect impacts on agricultural resources from the construction and operation of future new facilities.

The NOP/IS for the proposed project was circulated on March 17, 2009. At the time the NOP/IS was circulated, the environmental checklist did not include impacts to forest lands as topics to be evaluated as part of a CEQA document. However, as directed by SB97, the Natural Resources Agency adopted Amendments to the CEQA Guidelines for greenhouse gas emissions on December 30, 2009. On February 16, 2010, the Office of Administrative Law approved the Amendments and filed them with the Secretary of State for inclusion in the California Code of Regulations. The Amendments became effective on March 18, 2010. As part of the revisions to the CEQA Guidelines adopted by the Natural Resources Agency, the environmental checklist, Appendix G, was revised to include consideration of impacts to forestry lands. Specifically, the Agriculture Resources topic was revised and renamed Agriculture and Forestry Resources and questions were added to include consideration of impacts to forest resources. Although the NOP/IS did not include a preliminary analysis of indirect impacts from the proposed project that could conflict with, or cause rezoning of forest land, to provide a more comprehensive analysis of environmental impacts consistent with current CEQA analysis requirements, indirect impacts from the proposed project that have the potential to adversely affect forest resources, this topic is qualitatively addressed below.

Methodology

The methodology for determining the significance of potential agricultural and forestry resources impacts is based on comparing the existing settings to expected future conditions with the proposed projects in place. The following analyses of potentially significant adverse indirect impacts include assessments of impacts related to the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses, potential conflict with agricultural zoning or Williamson Act contract, or other changes that could result in conversion of farmland or forest land.

Mitigation measures would be identified, as feasible and available, on a project-by-project basis and would be the responsibility of the lead agencies based on their underlying legal authority to mitigate project impacts.

Significance Criteria

A significant impact is defined as “a substantial or potentially substantial, adverse change in the environment” (Public Resource Code § 21068). Although there is no ironclad rule as to when an impact is “significant,” generally, the questions presented in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines can serve as significance criteria, unless a particular agency has developed its own, more specific criteria. To the extent that the proposed project results in siting, constructing, and operating future facilities, these future new projects have the potential to generate significant agricultural resource and forestry resource impacts if their implementation would result in any of the following:

- Would convert prime farmland, unique farmland or farmland of statewide importance as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the farmland mapping and monitoring program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use.
- Would conflict with existing zoning or agricultural use or Williamson Act contracts.
- Would involve changes in the existing environment, which due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses.
- Would conflict with existing zoning or cause rezoning of forest land (defined in Public Resources Code §12220(g)) to other uses.
- Would result in the loss of or conversion of prime forest land, unique forest land or forest land of statewide importance, to non-forest uses.
- Would involve changes in the existing environment, which due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of forest land to non-forest uses.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

The following discussion presents an evaluation of potential agricultural and forestry resource impacts from future facilities that would be eligible for offsets under the proposed project. The analysis is organized according to the primary facility categories and the potential impacts they may have on agricultural resources. Based on the information described in Subsection 5.0, a large majority of stationary source equipment permits would be for the installation of new or replacement equipment at existing facilities. Because the analysis of agricultural resource impacts is qualitative in nature as explained in Subchapter 5.0, the determination of the types of impacts and the level of significance of potential facility-level project impacts will not be based on the number of newly constructed or pre-existing facilities. Therefore, information on the number of new facilities is intended for informational purposes only. Construction of any new future facility or modification of any existing facility in the future has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to agricultural and forestry resources. While the specific nature or degree of such impacts is currently unknown, potentially significant adverse agricultural and forestry resources impacts have been analyzed based on available information pertaining to each facility category.

Potential Impacts of Identified Facility Categories

Agricultural Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 14 agricultural facilities or less than one percent of the total permit applications (see Table 5.0-1). In addition, there is an estimated annual two percent migration of dairy livestock operations from the Chino-Ontario-Norco area to other parts of California (e.g., San Joaquin Valley) or to areas outside the state due to economic pressures to change existing land uses (e.g., agricultural, dairy) due to encroaching urbanization.¹ Accordingly, it is unlikely that a large number of new agricultural facilities would be constructed in the district in the future.

On a programmatic level, impacts to agricultural and forestry resources as a result of constructing future new agricultural facilities may include conflict with zoning or the loss of farmland and forest land. Agricultural facilities would most likely be constructed in areas zoned for agricultural uses. Since the construction and operation of new agricultural facilities in areas previously designated for agricultural use would generally not constitute the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use or forest land to non-forest use, it is unlikely that an adverse significant impact would occur.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for agricultural projects available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.2-1). The two selected CEQA documents², which were prepared for a winery and a county General Plan Dairy Element, illustrate the types of impacts that agricultural-related projects would have on agricultural resources. Based on a review of these documents, agricultural-related facilities are typically constructed and operated within areas zoned for agriculture. Accordingly, these projects were found to have less-than-significant impacts. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on agricultural and forestry resources identified in the two CEQA documents surveyed for this facility category.

¹ Final Environmental Assessment for Proposed Rule 1127 – Emission Reductions from Livestock Waste (SCAQMD, August 2004).

² It should be noted that no available documents were found for projects within the district; the two selected documents for agricultural facilities were for projects in San Mateo County and Kings County in northern and central California, respectively. Although these projects are not located within the district, their environmental documents illustrate the types of impacts that may result from the development of such projects.

TABLE 5.2-1

Agricultural/Forest Resources Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant LS – Less-than-Significant LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation		NE – Not Evaluated ^a N – No impacts			
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination				
	a) Convert Farmland to non-agricultural use	b) Conflict with Agricultural Zoning or Williamson Act Contract	c) Involve other changes that could result in Conversion of Farmland	d) Conflict with or Cause Rezoning of Forest Land	e) Other changes that convert Forest Land to Other Uses
Agricultural Facilities					
1. Clos de la Tech Winery EIR	N	LS	NE	NE	NE
2. Kings County Dairy Element PEIR	N	LS	NE	NE	NE
Retail/Services Facilities					
3. Medical Office Neg. Dec. in Long Beach	N	N	N	NE	NE
4. Wilshire La Brea Project EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
5. Shops at Santa Anita Park Specific Plan EIR	N	N	N	NE	NE
6. Archstone Hollywood Project EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
7. 2001 Main Street Mixed Use Development EIR	N	N	N	NE	NE
8. 1427 Fourth Street Project EIR	N	N	N	NE	NE
9. Westfield Fashion Square Expansion EIR	LS	LS	LS	NE	NE
10. New Century Plan EIR	N	N	N	NE	NE
Large Commercial Facilities					
11. Sunset Doheny Hotel EIR	N	N	N	NE	NE
12. 2000 Avenue of Stars EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
13. Travelodge Hotel Project EIR	N	N	N	NE	NE
14. Corbin and Nordoff Redevelopment Project EIR	N	N	N	NE	NE
15. Blvd 6200 Project EIR	N	N	N	NE	NE

TABLE 5.2-1 (Continued)

Agricultural/Forest Resources Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant LS – Less-than-Significant LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation		NE – Not Evaluated ^a N – No impacts			
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination				
	a) Convert Farmland to non-agricultural use	b) Conflict with Agricultural Zoning or Williamson Act Contract	c) Involve other changes that could result in Conversion of Farmland	d) Conflict with or Cause Rezoning of Forest Land	e) Other changes that convert Forest Land to Other Uses
16. Panorama Palace Project EIR	N	N	N	NE	NE
17. Metro Universal Project EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
18. Paseo Plaza Hollywood Project EIR	N	N	N	NE	NE
19. Plaza at the Glen Project EIR	N	N	N	NE	NE
Entertainment/Recreational Facilities					
20. City of Industry Business Center (NFL Stadium) EIR	N	N	N	NE	NE
21. LA Live -Sports and Entertainment District EIR	N	N	N	NE	NE
22. Canyon Hills Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	NE	NE
23. Wilmington Waterfront Development Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	NE	NE
Institutional Facilities					
24. Caltrans District 7 Headquarters EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
25. Buckley School Enhancement Project EIR	N	N	N	NE	NE
26. Cedars Sinai West Tower Supplemental EIR	N	N	N	NE	NE
27. La Cienega Eldercare Facility Project EIR	N	N	N	NE	NE
28. Museum of Tolerance Project EIR	N	N	N	NE	NE
29. New Paradise Church Project EIR	N	N	N	NE	NE
30. Occidental College Specific Plan EIR	LS	LS	LS	NE	NE

TABLE 5.2-1 (Continued)

Agricultural/Forest Resources Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant LS – Less-than-Significant LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation		NE – Not Evaluated ^a N – No impacts			
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination				
	a) Convert Farmland to non-agricultural use	b) Conflict with Agricultural Zoning or Williamson Act Contract	c) Involve other changes that could result in Conversion of Farmland	d) Conflict with or Cause Rezoning of Forest Land	e) Other changes that convert Forest Land to Other Uses
31. Stephen Wise Middle School Relocation EIR	N	N	N	NE	NE
32. Temple Israel of Hollywood EIR	N	N	N	NE	NE
33. USC Health Sciences Campus EIR	N	N	N	NE	NE
34. Sierra Canyon Senior Secondary School Project EIR	N	N	N	NE	NE
35. West LA College EIR	LS	LS	LS	NE	NE
36. City of Long Beach Fire Station Neg. Dec.	N	N	N	NE	NE
37. Harvard – Westlake School EIR	N or LS	N or LS	N or LS	NE	NE
38. County of Orange South Courthouse Facility EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Transportation Facilities					
39. TraPac Terminal Expansion at Berths 136-147 EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
40. Metro West Los Angeles Transportation Facility and Sunset Avenue Project EIR	N	N	N	NE	NE
41. Canoga Park Orange Line Extension EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Utility Projects (Includes Power Plants)					
42. El Segundo Power Redevelopment Project (CEC approved)—Improved Power Generating Facility	N	N	N	NE	NE
43. LADWP Electrical Generating Stations Modifications Project EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE

TABLE 5.2-1 (Concluded)

Agricultural/Forest Resources Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant LS – Less-than-Significant LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation		NE – Not Evaluated ^a N – No impacts			
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination				
	a) Convert Farmland to non-agricultural use	b) Conflict with Agricultural Zoning or Williamson Act Contract	c) Involve other changes that could result in Conversion of Farmland	d) Conflict with or Cause Rezoning of Forest Land	e) Other changes that convert Forest Land to Other Uses
44. Bradley Landfill and Recycling Center EIR	N	N	N	NE	NE
45. Joshua Basin Water District Recharge Basin and Pipeline Project EIR	N	N	N	NE	NE
Light Industrial Warehouse Facilities					
46. Lantana Studio Development Project EIR	N	N	N	NE	NE
47. Alessandro Business Center Project EIR	N or LS	N or LS	N or LS	NE	NE
48. City of San Dimas Costco Development Project EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
49. 959 Seward Street Project EIR	N	N	N	NE	NE
Heavy Industrial Facilities					
50. Chevron Products Company El Segundo Refinery Product Reliability and Optimization Project EIR	N	N	N	NE	NE
51. SRG Chino South Industrial Park Project EIR	S	LS	LS	NE	NE
52. Conoco Phillips Los Angeles Refinery Tank Replacement Project Neg. Dec.	N	N	N	NE	NE
^a An “NE” designation could mean one of the following: 1. The issue area was not discussed in the environmental document. 2. The specific checklist question was not discussed in the environmental document. Source: ICF Jones & Stokes, 2009.					

a) Conversion of Farmland to Non-Agricultural Uses. Both of the CEQA documents for past projects in the agricultural facility category disclosed no impacts related to the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses. Since the construction and

operation of new agricultural facilities in areas previously designated for agricultural use would generally not constitute the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use, it is unlikely that an adverse significant impact would occur.

However, based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to agricultural resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Conflict with Agricultural Zoning or Williamson Act Contract.** Both of the CEQA documents for past projects in the agricultural facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts on agricultural resources. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in agricultural zones or in areas subject to the Williamson Act Contract that could result in conflict with zoning or violation of the contract.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to agricultural resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts resulting in conflict with agricultural zoning or the Williamson Act Contract associated with the implementation of the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) Other Changes to Convert Farmland to Non-Agricultural Uses.** Both of the CEQA documents for past projects in the agricultural facility category found that neither document discussed impacts related to other changes that would convert farmland to non-agricultural uses. Since the construction and operation of new agricultural facilities in areas previously designated for agricultural use would generally not constitute the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use, it is unlikely that an adverse significant impact would occur.

However, based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to agricultural resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) Conflict with or Cause Rezoning of Forest Land.** Both of the CEQA documents for past projects in the agricultural facility category did not include an analysis of potential impacts related to conflict with or cause rezoning of forest land because this

requirement was not in effect at the time the CEQA documents were prepared. Consequently, no conclusions can be drawn from the survey regarding potential adverse impacts to forestry resources. It is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could have the potential to conflict with or cause rezoning of forest land as a result of being sited in or near such locations.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to forestry resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the conflict with or cause rezoning of forest land resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- e) **Other changes that convert Forest Land to Other Uses.** Both of the CEQA documents for past projects in the agricultural facility category did not include an analysis of potential indirect impacts related to conversion of forest land to other uses because this requirement was not in effect at the time the CEQA documents were prepared. Consequently, no conclusions can be drawn from the survey regarding potential adverse impacts to forestry resources. It is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could have the potential to convert forest land to other uses as a result of being sited in or near such locations.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to forestry resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the conversion of forest land to other uses resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Retail/Service Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 2,621 retail/service facilities, or 42.1 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction since most of them would be established and operated within existing retail-oriented buildings in urban, commercial, and mixed-use residential areas.

Examples of projects that may be constructed in the future include dry cleaning and laundry businesses, restaurants, gas stations, and auto repair facilities, as evidenced by the currently pending permits and permits issued by the SCAQMD in the five-year period. On a programmatic level, most future new or modified facilities would be constructed within existing developed retail and mixed-use residential areas based on historical data and would have a low potential for the conversion of farmland or forest land or conflict with agricultural or forestry zoning. Therefore, retail/service facilities would generally have a low likelihood of creating significant adverse impacts to agricultural and forestry resources in the future. However, the potential exists for one or more future retail/service projects to have significant adverse impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for retail service facilities at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.2-1). The eight CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a medical office project, five mixed-use projects (all involving residential and retail developments), and two commercial/retail projects, illustrate the types of impacts that retail/services facilities would have on agricultural resources, including conflicts with zoning. The CEQA documents for the retail and service projects surveyed involved the construction or remodeling and reconfiguration of low- and medium-scale offices, retail stores, and shopping centers or the construction of new high-rise structures in similar settings. Project-specific impacts were generally not considered significant as most retail and service establishments surveyed are located in developed urban areas and would not result in the loss of farmland or conflict with agricultural zoning designations. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on agricultural and forestry resources identified in the eight CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) Conversion of Farmland to Non-Agricultural Uses.** Six of the eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/service facility category disclosed either no impacts or a less-than-significant impact related to the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses; the other two CEQA documents did not discuss impacts related to the conversion of farmland. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in agricultural areas that could result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to agricultural resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Conflict with Agricultural Zoning or Williamson Act Contract.** Six of the eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/service_facility category disclosed either no impacts or a less-than-significant impact on agricultural resources; the other two CEQA documents did not discuss impacts related to the potential conflict with agricultural zoning. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in agricultural zones or in areas subject to the Williamson Act Contract that could result in conflict with zoning or violation of the contract.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different

environmental settings, impacts to agricultural resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts resulting in conflict with agricultural zoning or the Williamson Act Contract associated with the implementation of the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) **Other Changes to Convert Farmland to Non-Agricultural Uses.** Six of the eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/service facility category disclosed either no impacts or a less-than-significant impact on agricultural resources; the other two CEQA documents did not discuss impacts related to other changes that could convert farmland to non-agricultural uses. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in agricultural areas that could result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to agricultural resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) **Conflict with or Cause Rezoning of Forest Land.** All eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/service facility category did not include an analysis of potential indirect impacts related to conflict with or cause rezoning of forest land because this requirement was not in effect at the time the CEQA documents were prepared. Consequently, no conclusions can be drawn from the survey regarding potential adverse impacts to forestry resources. It is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could have the potential to conflict with or cause rezoning of forest land as a result of being sited in or near such locations.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to forestry resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the conflict with or cause rezoning of forest land resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- e) **Other changes that convert Forest Land to Other Uses.** All eight CEQA documents surveyed for past projects in the retail/service facility category did not include an analysis of potential indirect impacts related to conversion of forest land to other uses because this requirement was not in effect at the time the CEQA documents were prepared. Consequently, no conclusions can be drawn from the survey regarding potential adverse impacts to forestry resources. It is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could have the potential to convert forest land to other uses as a result of being sited in or near such locations.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to forestry resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the conversion of forest land to other uses resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Large Commercial Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 649 large commercial facilities, or 10.4 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction since most of the projects would be established and operated within existing buildings and facilities in developed urban areas.

Examples of large commercial facilities that may be constructed in the future include hotels/motels, regional shopping centers, and office and media production facilities. Based on historical data, new large commercial facilities would likely be constructed within existing developed commercial, retail, mixed-use residential, and transit-oriented areas and would, therefore, have a low potential for resulting in the loss of farmland or forest land conflicting with agricultural or forestry zoning. Therefore, these facilities would generally have a low likelihood of resulting in significant impacts to agricultural and forestry resources. However, the potential exists for one or more future large commercial projects to have significant impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for large commercial facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.2-1). The nine CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for two hotel/motel projects, a regional shopping center, and six mixed-use projects (all involving commercial and residential developments), illustrate the types of impacts that large commercial facilities would have on agricultural resources. The CEQA documents for the large commercial projects surveyed involved the construction of medium- and large-scale buildings within existing urban areas. Project-specific impacts were generally not considered significant impacts since most of the commercial facilities are located in developed urban areas and would not result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on agricultural and forestry resources identified in the nine CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) **Conversion of Farmland to Non-Agricultural Uses.** Seven of the nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed no impacts related to the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses; the other two CEQA documents did not discuss impacts related to the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural resources. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in agricultural areas that could result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to agricultural resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Conflict with Agricultural Zoning or Williamson Act Contract.** Seven of the nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed no impacts on agricultural resources; the other two CEQA documents did not discuss impacts related to conflicts with agricultural zoning or Williamson Act Contract. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in agricultural zones or in areas subject to the Williamson Act Contract that could result in conflict with zoning or violation of the contract.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to agricultural resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts resulting in conflict with agricultural zoning or the Williamson Act Contract associated with the implementation of the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) Other Changes to Convert Farmland to Non-Agricultural Uses.** Seven of the nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed no impacts on agricultural resources; the other two CEQA documents did not discuss these impacts. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in agricultural areas that could result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to agricultural resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) Conflict with or Cause Rezoning of Forest Land.** All nine CEQA documents for the past projects in the large commercial facility category did not include an analysis of potential indirect impacts related to conflict with or cause rezoning of forest land because this requirement was not in effect at the time the CEQA documents were

prepared. Consequently, no conclusions can be drawn from the survey regarding potential adverse impacts to forestry resources. It is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could have the potential to conflict with or cause rezoning of forest land as a result of being sited in or near such locations.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to forestry resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the conflict with or cause rezoning of forest land resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- e) **Other changes that convert Forest Land to Other Uses.** All nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category did not include an analysis of potential indirect impacts related to conversion of forest land to other uses because this requirement was not in effect at the time the CEQA documents were prepared. Consequently, no conclusions can be drawn from the survey regarding potential adverse impacts to forestry resources. It is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could have the potential to convert forest land to other uses as a result of being sited in or near such locations.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to forestry resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the conversion of forest land to other uses resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Entertainment/Recreational Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 24 entertainment/recreational facilities, or less than one percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Accordingly, based on these historical data, a small number of these new entertainment and recreation-oriented facilities is anticipated to be developed in the future.

Examples of projects that may be constructed in the future include sports venues, concert halls, parks, golf courses, equestrian centers, and other outdoor recreational facilities. On a programmatic level, those new facilities that would be constructed in the future may involve the construction of medium and large scale buildings, landscaping, parks, and other public facilities. Based on historical data, entertainment/recreational projects have the potential to alter areas designated for agricultural uses and result in the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural uses. Therefore, the potential exists for one or more future entertainment/recreational projects to generate significant adverse impacts to agricultural resources. The potential also exists for future entertainment/recreational projects to generate significant adverse impacts to forestry resources.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for entertainment/recreational facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.2-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for the development of a professional football stadium in the City of Industry, a sports and entertainment district in downtown Los Angeles, a residential project with an equestrian center and a large open space component in the San Fernando Valley, and a waterfront project in the Community of Wilmington in the South Bay, illustrate the types of impacts that entertainment and recreational facilities would have on agricultural uses. These projects involved a variety of different structures, including medium to high-rise buildings, parking structures, and grading and landscaping of open space areas for outdoor recreational facilities. More specifically, the following discussion provides an overall summary of the types of impacts on agricultural and forestry resources identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) Conversion of Farmland to Non-Agricultural Uses.** All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category disclosed either no impacts or less-than-significant impacts related to the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in agricultural areas that could result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to agricultural resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Conflict with Agricultural Zoning or Williamson Act Contract.** All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category disclosed either no impacts or less-than-significant impacts on agricultural resources. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in agricultural zones or in areas subject to the Williamson Act Contract that could result in conflict with zoning or violation of the contract.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to agricultural resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts resulting in conflict with agricultural zoning or the Williamson

Act Contract associated with the implementation of the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) **Other Changes to Convert Farmland to Non-Agricultural Uses.** All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category disclosed either no impacts or less-than-significant impacts on agricultural resources. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in agricultural areas that could result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to agricultural resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) **Conflict with or Cause Rezoning of Forest Land.** All four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category did not include an analysis of potential indirect impacts related to conflict with or cause rezoning of forest land because this requirement was not in effect at the time the CEQA documents were prepared. Consequently, no conclusions can be drawn from the survey regarding potential adverse impacts to forestry resources. It is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could have the potential to conflict with or cause rezoning of forest land as a result of being sited in or near such locations.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to forestry resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the conflict with or cause rezoning of forest land resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- e) **Other changes that convert Forest Land to Other Uses.** All four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category did not include an analysis of potential indirect impacts related to conversion of forest land to other uses because this requirement was not in effect at the time the CEQA documents were prepared. Consequently, no conclusions can be drawn from the survey regarding potential adverse impacts to forestry resources. It is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could have the potential to convert forest land to other uses as a result of being sited in or near such locations.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time

the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to forestry resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the conversion of forest land to other uses resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Institutional Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 421 institutional facilities, or 6.8 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most would be located within existing buildings in commercial, residential, and institutional land use areas.

Examples of institutional facilities include schools, colleges, universities, hospitals, museums, and churches/temple. On a programmatic level, new institutional facilities that would be constructed in the future would involve low-, medium-, or large-scale buildings, and parking structures. Most of these facilities would be constructed within existing commercial, residential, and institutional zoned areas and would, therefore, would have a low potential for impacting agricultural and forestry lands. Therefore, these future facilities would have a low likelihood of resulting in significant impacts to agricultural and forestry resources. However, the potential exists for one or more future institutional projects to generate significant adverse impacts to agricultural and forestry resources.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for schools, hospitals, senior care facilities, etc., available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.2-1). The 15 CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a state agency headquarters, a county courthouse facility, four schools, two colleges, an addition to an existing university campus, an addition to an existing hospital, an eldercare facility, a museum, two religious facilities, and a fire station, illustrate the types of impacts that institutional facilities would have on agricultural resources including the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses and potential conflicts with agriculture zoning. Some of these projects involved the demolition of existing buildings and the construction of low-, medium-, and large-scale buildings, landscaping, parks, playfields and gymnasiums associated with schools, hospital buildings, and other public facilities. However, these projects were generally found to have less-than-significant impacts to agricultural resources as most of these projects are located in developed urban areas. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on agricultural and forestry resources identified in the 15 CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) **Conversion of Farmland to Non-Agricultural Uses.** Eleven (11) of the 15 CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed either no impacts or less-than-significant impacts related to the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses; the other four documents did not discuss the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in

Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in agricultural areas that could result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to agricultural resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Conflict with Agricultural Zoning or Williamson Act Contract.** Eleven (11) of the 15 CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed either no impacts or less-than-significant impacts on agricultural resources; the other four documents did not discuss the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses. Based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in agricultural zones or in areas subject to the Williamson Act Contract that could result in conflict with zoning or violation of the contract.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to agricultural resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts resulting in conflict with agricultural zoning or the Williamson Act Contract associated with the implementation of the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) Other Changes to Convert Farmland to Non-Agricultural Uses.** Eleven (11) if the 15 CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed either no impacts or less-than-significant impacts on agricultural resources; the other four documents did not discuss the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses. Based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in agricultural areas that could result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to agricultural resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) Conflict with or Cause Rezoning of Forest Land.** All 15 CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category did not include an analysis of potential indirect impacts related to conflict with or cause rezoning of forest land because this requirement was not in effect at the time the CEQA documents were prepared. Consequently, no conclusions can be drawn from the survey regarding potential adverse impacts to forestry resources. It is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could have the potential to conflict with or cause rezoning of forest land as a result of being sited in or near such locations.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to forestry resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the conflict with or cause rezoning of forest land resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- e) Other changes that convert Forest Land to Other Uses.** All 15 CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category did not include an analysis of potential indirect impacts related to conversion of forest land to other uses because this requirement was not in effect at the time the CEQA documents were prepared. Consequently, no conclusions can be drawn from the survey regarding potential adverse impacts to forestry resources. It is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could have the potential to convert forest land to other uses as a result of being sited in or near such locations.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to forestry resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the conversion of forest land to other uses resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Transportation Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 100 transportation facilities, or 1.6 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Due to continuing improvements in transportation facilities across the district to accommodate expected increases in goods movement, it is possible that a larger number of transportation-related facilities would be constructed in the future due to continuing improvements and expansion of public transportation infrastructure. However, since highways and roads typically do not require stationary source permits, the number of transportation-related facilities that would require such permits in the future does not constitute a large number (based on historical data, as shown in Table 5.0-1) in comparison to the overall SCAQMD permitting activities.

Examples of transportation facilities that may be constructed in the future include port terminal expansions, transit/bus maintenance facilities, and transit lines and transit line extensions. On a programmatic level, these types of facilities may involve low- and

medium-scale buildings, transportation equipment storage yards, parking structures, rail, shipping, airport facilities, and transportation-related uses (e.g., rail yards, transit centers, shipping depots, docks, cranes, runways, terminals, support facilities). Any new transportation-oriented facility would most likely be constructed within existing industrial, commercial, mixed-use, and transportation-zoned areas and would have a low potential for impacting agricultural and forestry lands and agricultural and forestry zoning. Therefore, transportation facilities would generally have a low likelihood of resulting in significant impacts to agricultural and forestry resources. However, the potential exists for one or more future projects to have significant impacts on agricultural and forestry resources.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the selected CEQA documents for transportation facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.2-1). The three CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a port terminal expansion, a bus maintenance facility, and a transit line extension, illustrate the types of impacts that transportation projects would have on agricultural resources. These projects typically involved the demolition of existing structures and the construction of a variety of new structures, including shipping infrastructure and bus storage and maintenance facilities. However, the CEQA documents for the projects that were surveyed were found to have no impacts on agricultural resources as most of these projects were located in developed mixed-use, industrial, and commercial zoned areas and not agricultural areas. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts identified in the three CEQA documents surveyed.

a) Conversion of Farmland to Non-Agricultural Uses. One of the three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category disclosed no impact on agricultural resources; the other two documents did not discuss the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in agricultural areas that could result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to agricultural resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b) Conflict with Agricultural Zoning or Williamson Act Contract. One of the three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category disclosed no impact on agricultural resources; the other two documents did not discuss impacts on agricultural resources. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in

Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in agricultural zones or in areas subject to the Williamson Act Contract that could result in conflict with zoning or violation of the contract.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to agricultural resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts resulting in conflict with agricultural zoning or the Williamson Act Contract associated with the implementation of the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) Other Changes to Convert Farmland to Non-Agricultural Uses.** One of the three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category disclosed no impact on agricultural resources; the other two documents did not discuss impacts on agricultural resources. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in agricultural areas that could result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to agricultural resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) Conflict with or Cause Rezoning of Forest Land.** All three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category did not include an analysis of potential indirect impacts related to conflict with or cause rezoning of forest land because this requirement was not in effect at the time the CEQA documents were prepared. Consequently, no conclusions can be drawn from the survey regarding potential adverse impacts to forestry resources. It is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could have the potential to conflict with or cause rezoning of forest land as a result of being sited in or near such locations.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to forestry resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the conflict with or cause rezoning of forest land resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- e) Other changes that convert Forest Land to Other Uses.** All three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category did not include an

analysis of potential indirect impacts related to conversion of forest land to other uses because this requirement was not in effect at the time the CEQA documents were prepared. Consequently, no conclusions can be drawn from the survey regarding potential adverse impacts to forestry resources. It is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could have the potential to convert forest land to other uses as a result of being sited in or near such locations.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to forestry resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the conversion of forest land to other uses resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Utility Projects

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 150 utility facilities, or 2.4 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on this historical data, a large number of new utility-oriented facilities is not anticipated to be constructed and operated in the future. On a programmatic level, those new utility-oriented facilities that may be constructed in the future could involve water treatment plants (e.g., tanks, digesters, ponds), above- and underground pipelines, power generating equipment (e.g., boilers, fuel-storage, exhaust structures), and landfill processing, transport, and storage facilities. Some type of future utility projects may require demolition of existing structures and construction of low- to medium-scale buildings.

While a large number of new utility-oriented facilities is not anticipated to be constructed in the future, alteration, upgrades and improvement of existing facilities are likely to occur in order to meet additional future demand for public utility infrastructure. Due to the necessity and the distributed nature of many public infrastructure and utility services, these facilities have the potential to be constructed in a wide range of different areas. Although these facilities would typically be constructed in industrial zoned areas, these facilities may be sited near or directly adjacent to agricultural or forestry areas. Accordingly, it is likely that conflicts may occur regarding agricultural or forestry zoning. Therefore, it is possible future construction and operation of utility facilities could generate significant adverse impacts on agricultural and forestry resources.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for utility projects available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.2-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for improvements to an existing power generating facilities, a landfill and recycling center, and a recharge basin and pipeline project, illustrate the types of impacts that utility projects would have on agricultural resources. Based on the evaluation of these projects, the construction, modification, or renovation of a variety of structures, including underground pipelines, water storage tanks, groundwater recharge equipment, landfills, smoke stacks, flares, and power generating equipment, could affect agricultural resources, including the loss of farmland or result in a conflict with existing agricultural zoning. More specifically, the following

discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on agricultural and forestry resources identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) Conversion of Farmland to Non-Agricultural Uses.** Three of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the utility facility category disclosed no impacts related to the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses; the other CEQA document did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in agricultural areas that could result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to agricultural resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Conflict with Agricultural Zoning or Williamson Act Contract.** Three of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the utility facility category disclosed no impacts related to the agricultural zoning or the Williamson Act Contract; the other CEQA document did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in agricultural zones or in areas subject to the Williamson Act Contract that could result in conflict with zoning or violation of the contract.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to agricultural resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts resulting in conflict with agricultural zoning or the Williamson Act Contract associated with the implementation of the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) Other Changes to Convert Farmland to Non-Agricultural Uses.** Three of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the utility facility category disclosed no impacts related to the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses; the other CEQA document did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual

projects in this facility category could be sited in agricultural areas that could result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to agricultural resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) Conflict with or Cause Rezoning of Forest Land.** All four CEQA documents for past projects in the utility facility category did not include an analysis of potential indirect impacts related to conflict with or cause rezoning of forest land because this requirement was not in effect at the time the CEQA documents were prepared. Consequently, no conclusions can be drawn from the survey regarding potential adverse impacts to forestry resources. It is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could have the potential to conflict with or cause rezoning of forest land as a result of being sited in or near such locations.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to forestry resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the conflict with or cause rezoning of forest land resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- e) Other changes that convert Forest Land to Other Uses.** All four CEQA documents for past projects in the utility facility category did not include an analysis of potential indirect impacts related to conversion of forest land to other uses because this requirement was not in effect at the time the CEQA documents were prepared. Consequently, no conclusions can be drawn from the survey regarding potential adverse impacts to forestry resources. It is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could have the potential to convert forest land to other uses as a result of being sited in or near such locations.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to forestry resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the conversion of forest land to other uses resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Light Industrial/Warehouse Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 1,133 light industrial/warehouse facilities, or 18.2 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new

construction in the future since most of them would be located within existing buildings, structures, and warehouses in industrial or other compatibly zoned areas.

Examples of light industrial/warehouse facilities that may be constructed include production/post-production studios/facilities, business parks housing light industrial and warehouse distribution uses, and a warehouse/retail facility. On a programmatic level, new light industrial/warehouse facilities that would be constructed in the future would likely involve the construction of one- to three-story warehouse-type buildings. Depending on where these new facilities are located, significant impacts to agricultural and forestry resources could occur.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for light industry/warehouse facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.2-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for two production/post-production studios/facilities, a business park, and a warehouse/retail facility, illustrate the types of impacts that light industrial/warehouse projects would have on agricultural resources. Based on the evaluation of these projects, the construction of one- to three-story warehouse-type and office-type structures may result in impacts to agricultural resources. However, adverse effects were not found to be significant since most of these facilities were located in developed urban industrial areas and not agricultural areas. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on agricultural and forestry resources identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

a) Conversion of Farmland to Non-Agricultural Uses. Two of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed no impacts related to the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses; the other two CEQA documents did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in agricultural areas that could result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to agricultural resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b) Conflict with Agricultural Zoning or Williamson Act Contract. Two of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed no impacts on agricultural resources; the other two CEQA documents did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past

(Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in agricultural zones or in areas subject to the Williamson Act Contract that could result in conflict with zoning or violation of the contract.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to agricultural resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts resulting in conflict with agricultural zoning or the Williamson Act Contract associated with the implementation of the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) Other Changes to Convert Farmland to Non-Agricultural Uses.** Two of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed no impacts on agricultural resources; the other two CEQA documents did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in agricultural areas that could result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to agricultural resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) Conflict with or Cause Rezoning of Forest Land.** All four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category did not include an analysis of potential indirect impacts related to conflict with or cause rezoning of forest land because this requirement was not in effect at the time the CEQA documents were prepared. Consequently, no conclusions can be drawn from the survey regarding potential adverse impacts to forestry resources. It is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could have the potential to conflict with or cause rezoning of forest land as a result of being sited in or near such locations.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to forestry resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the conflict with or cause rezoning of forest land resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- e) **Other changes that convert Forest Land to Other Uses.** All four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category did not include an analysis of potential indirect impacts related to conversion of forest land to other uses because this requirement was not in effect at the time the CEQA documents were prepared. Consequently, no conclusions can be drawn from the survey regarding potential adverse impacts to forestry resources. It is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could have the potential to convert forest land to other uses as a result of being sited in or near such locations.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to forestry resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the conversion of forest land to other uses resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Heavy Industrial Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 1,118 heavy industrial facilities, or 17.9 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these heavy industrial facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most of them would be located within existing structures in industrial zoned areas.

Examples of heavy industrial facilities that may be constructed include refineries and industrial parks. On a programmatic level, those new heavy industrial facilities that would be developed in the future as a result of implementing the proposed project would involve the construction of medium- to large-scale industrial buildings, with machinery, boilers, pumps, fuel storage tanks, refinery equipment, mining and extraction equipment, and raw material storage areas. Siting these types of facilities could have the potential to affect agricultural and forestry lands and zoning designations. Accordingly, it is possible that these types of project would significantly impact agricultural and forestry areas. Therefore, these future heavy industrial facilities have the potential of generating significant adverse impacts to agricultural and forestry resources.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for heavy industrial facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.2-1). The three CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for improvements to two existing refineries and an industrial park project, illustrate the types of impacts that heavy industrial projects would have on agricultural resources including the loss of farmland and conflicts with agricultural zoning. Based on the evaluation of these projects, the demolition and construction of fuel storage tanks, refinery equipment, and associated support facilities, and concrete warehouse type buildings, raw material storage, and associated shipping and transportation facilities could result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on agricultural and forestry resources identified in the three CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) Conversion of Farmland to Non-Agricultural Uses.** Two of the three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed no impacts related to the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses. However, for one of the projects surveyed (Project # 51 SRG Chino South Industrial Park Project EIR), the lead agency concluded that the heavy industrial facility category project has the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses. Furthermore, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in agricultural areas that could result in conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project, and the fact that the CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the CEQA documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts on related to the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Conflict with Agricultural Zoning or Williamson Act Contract.** All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed either no impacts or less-than-significant impacts on agricultural zoning and Williamson Act constricts. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in agricultural zones or in areas subject to the Williamson Act Contract that could result in conflict with zoning or violation of the contract.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to agricultural resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts resulting in conflict with agricultural zoning or the Williamson Act Contract associated with the implementation of the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) Other Changes to Convert Farmland to Non-Agricultural Uses.** All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed either no impacts or less-than-significant impacts on other changes to convert farmland. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in agricultural areas that could result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to agricultural resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) Conflict with or Cause Rezoning of Forest Land.** All three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category did not include an analysis of potential indirect impacts related to conflict with or cause rezoning of forest land because this requirement was not in effect at the time the CEQA documents were prepared. Consequently, no conclusions can be drawn from the survey regarding potential adverse impacts to forestry resources. It is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could have the potential to conflict with or cause rezoning of forest land as a result of being sited in or near such locations.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to forestry resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the conflict with or cause rezoning of forest land resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- e) Other changes that convert Forest Land to Other Uses.** All three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category did not include an analysis of potential indirect impacts related to conversion of forest land to other uses because this requirement was not in effect at the time the CEQA documents were prepared. Consequently, no conclusions can be drawn from the survey regarding potential adverse impacts to forestry resources. It is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could have the potential to convert forest land to other uses as a result of being sited in or near such locations.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to forestry resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the conversion of forest land to other uses resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Summary of Findings

The review of 52 CEQA documents found that almost all of the past projects had no impacts or less-than-significant impacts to agricultural resources. However, based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project that cover the nine primary facility categories, exercising SCAQMD staff’s independent judgment, and the fact that the CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the CEQA documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was

prepared, agricultural and forestry resources impacts as an indirect result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Cumulative Impacts

CEQA requires the evaluation of cumulative impacts in addition to direct and indirect impacts. According to the State CEQA Guidelines, cumulative impacts refer to the change in the environment which results from the incremental impact of a proposed project when added to other “past, present and reasonably foreseeable future projects.” [14 Cal. Code Reg. 13355].

For the purposes of the proposed project, the assessment of cumulative impacts provided below includes the reasonably foreseeable impacts from the following types of facilities:

- Facilities that will obtain offsets from the SCAQMD’s internal credit accounts per Proposed Rule 1315 (i.e., Rules 1304 and 1309.1);
- Facilities that will obtain offsets on the open credit market;
- Facilities that will obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts per SB 827; and
- Power plant facilities per Assembly Bill (AB) No. 1318 (Perez), proposed Senate Bill (SB) 388 (Calderon) and potentially one other bill, which would require transfer of emission reduction credits for certain pollutants from SCAQMD’s internal credit accounts to eligible electrical generating facilities.

Facilities obtaining an SCAQMD air quality permit will be required to offset any increase in emissions either by obtaining offsets per Proposed Rule 1315, SB 827, or by obtaining offsets on the open market. As discussed earlier in this section, there is an on-going trend of migration of dairy livestock operations from the district to other parts of California (e.g., San Joaquin Valley) or to areas outside the state due to economic pressures to revisit existing land uses (e.g., agricultural, dairy) due to encroaching urbanization. The direct loss of farmlands resulting from some of the past projects seems to reflect this on-going decline in agricultural operations in the district. Any future facilities obtaining offsets from the SCAQMD’s internal accounts that would result in the conversion of agricultural lands to non-agricultural uses would add to this cumulative decline in agricultural uses in the district. Since the specific location of individual facilities cannot be predicted with certainty, the evaluation of cumulative impacts on agricultural resources is even more uncertain. However, future conversion of agricultural lands to non-agricultural uses resulting from the approval of the project could result in a cumulatively significant contribution to the overall availability of agricultural resources within the district.

It is reasonably foreseeable that the SCAQMD would be required to provide offsets from the SCAQMD’s internal accounts to three power plants. The three power plant projects, NRG’s El Segundo Power Redevelopment (El Segundo), Walnut Creek Energy Park (Walnut Creek), and CPV Sentinel Energy (Sentinel), were evaluated by the California

Energy Commission (CEC) in separate Final Staff Assessments (FSAs), which were reviewed to obtain the environmental impact analysis and determination of significance made by the lead agency (CEC). The analysis and conclusions regarding significance are summarized and incorporated by reference herein. The El Segundo and Walnut Creek projects are located in Los Angeles County and the Sentinel project is located in Riverside County.

The FSAs prepared by the CEC for all three power plant projects concluded that agricultural resources impacts would be not significant. A power plant may create a significant land use impact, for example, if it converts prime or unique farmland or farmland of statewide importance to nonagricultural uses.

According to the CEC, there is no agricultural land within or near the proposed Sentinel power plant site or project related features and facilities and that none of the lands affected by the Sentinel project are zoned for agricultural uses. In addition, the CEC determined that the Sentinel project and related facilities are located on land that is vacant and considered nonagricultural land by the California Department of Conservation who classified the areas surrounding the Sentinel site as “Urban Built-up Area.” Finally, the CEC concluded that the Sentinel proposed project and related facilities are not subject to an Agricultural Land Conservation (Williamson Act) contract and, thus, would generate no significant agricultural resources impacts.

The CEC concluded that the El Segundo project would also result in no significant agricultural resources impacts because there are no agricultural lands within the region of the El Segundo project and there are no agricultural uses or restrictions in the vicinity of the El Segundo facility.

The FSA prepared by the CEC for the Walnut Creek project determined that no areas used for agricultural production are located within a one-mile radius of the facility, the project does not convert agricultural land or resources to nonagricultural uses, and the site is developed industrial land that has no agricultural value. Thus, the CEC concluded that the Walnut Creek project would generate no significant adverse agricultural resources impacts.

Based upon the above considerations, impacts of the project, are considered to be cumulatively considerable (CEQA Guidelines §15064(h)(1)) and the proposed project has the potential to contribute to significant adverse cumulative agricultural resources impacts.

In addition, the project may result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts on forestry resources.

Mitigation Measures for Future Agricultural Resources Impacts

Mitigation measures were described in the CEQA documents that were surveyed relating to any potentially significant agricultural resources impacts identified in those documents. As a single purpose public agency responsible for adopting and enforcing

air quality rules and regulations, the SCAQMD's authority to implement mitigation measures for such indirect impacts is limited. CEQA is intended to be implemented in conjunction with discretionary powers granted to public agencies by other laws (CEQA Guidelines §14040(a)). Further, the CEQA Guidelines (§15040(b)) specifically state, "CEQA does not grant an agency new powers independent of the powers granted to the agency by other laws." With respect to measures identified in the survey for mitigation of potentially significant adverse agricultural and forestry resources impacts, no mitigation measures were identified that are within the jurisdiction of the SCAQMD to implement. In addition, because the survey related to representative facilities, rather than to specific future facilities that will actually receive permits from SCAQMD, it is not feasible to identify appropriate facility-specific mitigation measures for agricultural and forestry resources impacts in this PEA. Instead, appropriate facility-specific mitigation measures will necessarily have to be identified in the CEQA document prepared for each such facility that is proposed. Identification and adoption of mitigation of agricultural and forestry resources impacts would primarily be the responsibility of the local general purpose public agency (e.g., city or county) or other agency that would typically serve as the lead agency on any given future facility.

Level of Significance after Mitigation

Since the SCAQMD cannot predict how a future lead agency might choose to mitigate a particular significant agricultural or forestry resources impact, the potential exists for future indirect agricultural and forestry resources impacts to be significant and unavoidable (i.e., significant even after imposition of feasible mitigation measures).

SUBCHAPTER 5.3

INDIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES - AIR QUALITY

Introduction

Impact Analysis

INTRODUCTION

Chapter 4 addresses direct air quality and greenhouse gas impacts projected to result from sources receiving permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1, pursuant to proposed Rule 1315. In addition, Chapter 4 qualitatively discusses the indirect emissions associated with constructing and operating such facilities and presents significance conclusions based upon the combined direct and indirect air quality and greenhouse gas impacts of the proposed project. This sub-chapter provides further information regarding the potential air quality and greenhouse gas impacts associated with the types of individual facilities that might be eligible for offsets under the proposed project based upon a review of CEQA documents for past projects.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

The following discussion presents an evaluation of potential air quality and greenhouse gas impacts from future representative facilities that would be eligible for offsets under the proposed project. The analysis is organized according to the primary facility categories and the potential impacts they may have on the air quality conditions of a given area. Based on the information described in Subchapter 5.0, a large majority of stationary source equipment permits would be for the installation of new or replacement equipment at existing facilities. Because the analysis of indirect air quality and greenhouse gas impacts is qualitative in nature, the determination of the types of impacts and the level of significance of potential facility-level impacts will not be affected by the number of newly constructed or pre-existing facilities. Therefore, information on the number of new facilities is intended for informational purposes only. Future new projects could result in either new construction or modification of existing structures. As a result, construction of any new future facility or modification of any existing facility has the potential to create significant adverse air quality impacts. While the specific nature or degree of such impacts is currently unknown, potentially significant adverse air quality impacts have been analyzed based on available information pertaining to each facility category.

Potential Impacts of Identified Facility Categories

Agricultural Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 14 agricultural facilities or less than one percent of the total permit applications (see Table 5.0-1). In addition, there is an estimated annual two percent migration of dairy livestock operations from the Chino-Ontario-Norco area to other parts of California (e.g., San Joaquin Valley) or to areas outside the state due to economic pressures to revisit and

rezone existing land uses (e.g., agricultural, dairy) due to urbanization¹. Accordingly, it is unlikely that a large number of new agricultural facilities would be constructed in the district in the future.

On a programmatic level, impacts to air quality as a result of constructing future new agricultural facilities may include the generation of fugitive dust emissions that result from structure demolition and site work, as well as combustion exhaust emissions that result from on-site construction equipment, haul truck trips, and worker commute trips. Combustion exhaust emissions associated with on-site construction equipment, haul truck trips, and worker commute trips, as well as fugitive off-gassing emissions (VOCs) associated with the application of architectural coatings and asphalt paving may also result from building construction.

Although agricultural facilities would most likely be constructed in areas zoned for agricultural uses, these facilities may be near or directly adjacent to sensitive residential and public recreation areas. The potential scale of farm structures, dairy processing plants, and other agricultural-related structures may result in significant localized air quality impacts to surrounding non-agricultural land uses.

Project-specific impacts were identified from the CEQA documents for agricultural projects available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.3-1). The two CEQA documents surveyed,² which were prepared for a winery and a county General Plan Dairy Element, illustrate the types of impacts that agricultural-related projects would have on air quality, including criteria pollutant emissions, odors, and consistency with the AQMP. Based on a review of these documents, agricultural-related facilities may be of substantial size and mass, which are likely to result in criteria pollutant emissions that exceed applicable significance thresholds and may create objectionable odors and, therefore, are likely to affect air quality. Accordingly, these projects were generally found to have significant air quality impacts. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of air quality impacts identified in the two CEQA documents surveyed.

¹ Final Environmental Assessment for Proposed Rule 1127 – Emission Reductions from Livestock Waste (SCAQMD, August 2004).

² It should be noted that no available documents were found for agricultural projects within the district; the two selected documents for agricultural facilities were for projects in San Mateo County and Kings County in northern and central California, respectively. Although these projects are not located within the district, their environmental documents illustrate the types of impacts that may result from the development of such projects.

TABLE 5.3-1
Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Impact Determinations in Selected Environmental Documents

S – Significant	LS – Less than significant	LSM – Less than significant with Mitigation	NE – Not Evaluated ^a	N – No impacts		
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination					
	a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan.	b) Violate any Air Quality Standard or contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation. (Construction/Operation)	c) Result in a Cumulatively Considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state air quality standard.	d) Expose Sensitive Receptors to Substantial pollutant concentrations. (Construction/Operation)	e) Create Objectionable Odors affecting a substantial number of people.	g, h) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment based on any applicable threshold of significance; or conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gases.
Agricultural Facilities						
1. Clos de la Tech Winery EIR	LS	LSM/LS	LS	NE/LS	LS	NE
2. Kings County Dairy Element PEIR	LS	LS/S	S	NE/LS	S	S
Retail/Services Facilities						
3. Medical Office ND in Long Beach	N	LSM/LS	LS	LS/LS	LS	NE
4. Wilshire La Brea Project EIR	LS	LS/LS	LS	S/LS	LS	S
5. Shops at Santa Anita Park Specific Plan EIR	LS	S/S	S	S/LS	LS	NE
6. Archstone Hollywood Project EIR	S*	S/LS	S	S/LS	LS	NE
7. 2001 Main Street Mixed Use Development EIR	NE	LS/LS	LS	LS/LS	NE	NE
8. 1427 Fourth Street Project EIR	NE	LS/LS	LS	LSM/LS	NE	NE
9. Westfield Fashion Square Expansion EIR	LS	S/LS	LS	S/LS	NE	LS
10. New Century Plan EIR	LS	S/S	S	S/LS	LS	LS
Large Commercial Facilities						
11. Sunset Doheny Hotel EIR	LS	S/LS	LS	S/LS	LS	LS
12. 2000 Avenue of Stars EIR	LS	LS/LS	S	LS/LS	LS	NE
13. Travelodge Hotel Project EIR	LS	NE/LS	S	NE/LS	LS	NE
14. Corbin and Nordoff Redevelopment Project EIR	LS	LSM/S	S	LS/LS	LS	NE
15. Blvd 6200 Project EIR	LS	S/S	NE	NE/LS	LS	NE
16. Panorama Palace Project EIR	LS	LS/S	S	S/LS	LS	LS
17. Metro Universal Project EIR	LS	S/S	S	S/S	LS	LS
18. Paseo Plaza Hollywood Project EIR	LS	S/LS	S	S/LS	LS	NE
19. Plaza at the Glen Project EIR	LS	S/S	S	S/S	LS	LS
Entertainment/Recreational Facilities						
20. City of Industry Business Ctr. (NFL Stadium) EIR	LS	S/S	S	S/LS	LS	S
21. LA Live -Sports and Entertainment District EIR	LS	S/S	NE	LS/LS	NE	NE
22. Canyon Hills Project EIR	LS	S/LS	LS	LSM/LS	LS	NE
23. Wilmington Waterfront Development Project EIR	LS	S/S	S	S/LS	LS	S

TABLE 5.3-1 (Continued)
Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Impact Determinations in Selected Environmental Documents

S – Significant	LS – Less than significant	LSM – Less than significant with Mitigation	NE – Not Evaluated ^a	N – No impacts		
Significance Determination						
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan.	b) Violate any Air Quality Standard or contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation. (Construction/Operation)	c) Result in a Cumulatively Considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state air quality standard.	d) Expose Sensitive Receptors to Substantial pollutant concentrations. (Construction/Operation)	e) Create Objectionable Odors affecting a substantial number of people.	g, h) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment based on any applicable threshold of significance; or conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gases.
Institutional Facilities						
24. Caltrans District 7 Headquarters EIR	NE	S/LS	NE	NE/LS	NE	NE
25. Buckley School Enhancement Project EIR	LS	S/LS	LS	S/LS	NE	NE
26. Cedars Sinai West Tower Supplemental EIR	LS	S/LS	LS	S/LS	LS	NE
27. La Cienega Eldercare Facility Project EIR	LS	LS/LS	LS	LS/LS	LS	LS
28. Museum of Tolerance Project EIR	LS	LS/LS	LS	LS/LS	LS	LS
29. New Paradise Church Project EIR	NE	S/ NE	NE	S/NE	NE	NE
30. Occidental College Specific Plan EIR	LS	LS/LS	LS	LS/LS	LS	LS
31. Stephen Wise Middle School Relocation EIR	LS	S/LS	S	LSM/LS	LS	NE
32. Temple Israel of Hollywood EIR	LS	S/LS	S	LS/LS	LS	LS
33. USC Health Sciences Campus EIR	LS	S/S	S	S/LS	LS	NE
34. Sierra Canyon Senior Secondary School Project EIR	LS	LS/LS	LS	LS/LS	LS	NE
35. West LA College EIR	LS	S/LS	S	NE/NE	LS	NE
36. City of Long Beach Fire Station Neg. Dec.	LS	LS/LS	LS	LS/LS	LS	NE
37. Harvard – Westlake School EIR	LS	S/LS	LS	S/LS	LS	NE
38. County of Orange South Courthouse Facility EIR	LS	LS/LS	LS	LS/LS	LS	NE
Transportation Facilities						
39. TraPac Terminal Expansion at Berths 136-147 EIR	LS	S/S	S	S/S	LS	S
40. Metro West Los Angeles Transportation Facility and Sunset Avenue Project EIR	LS	S/LS	S	LS/LS	LS	NE
41. Canoga Park Orange Line Extension EIR	LS	LS/LS	LS	S/LS	LS	LS
Utility Projects						
42. El Segundo Power Redevelopment Project (CEC approved)—Improved Power Generating Facility	NE	LSM/LSM	LS	LSM/LSM	NE	NE
43. LADWP Electrical Generating Stations Modifications Project EIR	LS	S/S	NE	S/S	NE	NE
44. Bradley Landfill and Recycling Center EIR	LS	S/S	S	NE/LS	LS	NE
45. Joshua Basin Water District Recharge Basin and Pipeline Project EIR	NE	LS/LS	LS	LS/LS	LS	LS

TABLE 5.3-1 (Concluded)
Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Impact Determinations in Selected Environmental Documents

S – Significant	LS – Less than significant	LSM – Less than significant with Mitigation	NE – Not Evaluated ^a	N – No impacts		
Significance Determination						
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan;	b) Violate any Air Quality Standard or contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation. (Construction/Operation)	c) Result in a Cumulatively Considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state air quality standard.	d) Expose Sensitive Receptors to Substantial pollutant concentrations. (Construction/Operation)	e) Create Objectionable Odors affecting a substantial number of people.	g, h) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment based on any applicable threshold of significance; or conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gases.
Light Industrial/Warehouse Facilities						
46. Lantana Studio Development Project EIR	LS	LSM/LS	LS	LSM/LS	LS	NE
47. Alessandro Business Center Project EIR	LS	LS/S	S	LS/LS	LS	LS
48. City of San Dimas Costco Development Project EIR	LS	S/S	S	NE/NE	LS	NE
49. 959 Seward Street Project EIR	LS	LS/LS	LS	LS/LS	LS	LS
Heavy Industrial Facilities						
50. Chevron Products Company El Segundo Refinery Product Reliability and Optimization Project EIR	LS	S/LSM	NE	LS/LS	NE	LSM
51. SRG Chino South Industrial Park Project EIR	S*	S	S	LSM/LS	LS	NE
52. Conoco Phillips Los Angeles Refinery Tank Replacement Project Neg. Dec.	LS	LS/LS	LS	LS/LS	LS	NE
^a An “NE” designation could mean one of the following: 1. The issue area was not discussed in the environmental document. 2. The specific checklist question was not discussed in the environmental document. * Significance conclusion reflects different methodology than has been used in this PEA. Source: ICF Jones & Stokes, 2009.						

a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of applicable air quality plan
Both CEQA documents for the two past projects in the agricultural facility category disclosed less than significant impacts related to conflicts with the applicable air quality plan

b) Violate any Air Quality Standard. One of the two CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the agricultural facilities category indicated environmental impacts related to the violation of an air quality standard were less-than-significant (without or with mitigation). One of the CEQA documents (Project #2 – Kings County Dairy Element) concluded that this agricultural project has the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to the violation of an air quality standard.

c) Result in a Cumulatively Considerable Increase of any Criteria Pollutant. One of the two CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the agricultural facilities category indicated environmental impacts related to the increase in criteria pollutants were less-than-cumulatively considerable. However, one of the CEQA documents (Project #2 – Kings County Dairy Element) concluded that the agricultural facility category project has the potential to generate cumulatively considerable adverse environmental impacts related to the increase in criteria pollutants.

d) Expose Sensitive Receptors to Substantial Pollutant Concentrations. The two CEQA documents for past projects in the agricultural facilities category disclosed less than significant impacts related to sensitive receptors' exposure to substantial pollutant concentrations.

e) Create Objectionable Odors. The two CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the agricultural facilities category indicated that for one of the two projects, environmental impacts related to odors were less than significant. However, one of the CEQA documents (Project #2 – Kings County Dairy Element) concluded that the agricultural project has the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to odors associated with the operation of dairy farms.

g, h) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. In one of the two CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the agricultural facilities category, environmental impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions were not discussed. However, in the other CEQA document (Project #2 – Kings County Dairy Element), the lead agency concluded that the agricultural facility category project has the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions.

Retail/Service Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 2,621 retail/service facilities, or 42.1 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). However,

based on these historical data, only some of these facilities (an average of approximately 26 facilities per year) were anticipated to involve new construction since most of them would be established and operated within existing retail-oriented buildings in urban, commercial, and mixed-use residential areas.

Examples of permitted stationary source equipment at retail/services facilities that may be constructed in the future include backup generators; service station gasoline storage and dispensing equipment; dry cleaning equipment; printing presses; boilers; paint spray booths; and food frying, charbroiling, and other cooking equipment. On a programmatic level, impacts to air quality as a result of constructing future new retail/service facilities may include the generation of fugitive dust emissions that result from structure demolition and site work, as well as combustion exhaust emissions that result from on-site construction equipment, haul truck trips, and worker commute trips. Combustion exhaust emissions associated with on-site construction equipment, haul truck trips, and worker commute trips, as well as fugitive off-gassing emissions (VOCs) associated with the application of architectural coatings and asphalt paving may also result from building erection.

Although retail/service facilities would most likely be constructed in areas zoned for such uses, these facilities may be near or directly adjacent to sensitive residential and public recreation areas. The potential scale of retail-related structures may result in significant localized air quality impacts to surrounding land uses.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for retail/service facilities at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.3-1). The eight CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a medical office project, five mixed-use projects (all involving residential and retail developments), and two commercial/retail projects, illustrate the types of impacts that retail/services facilities would have on air quality, including local and regional construction emissions and regional operational emissions. These projects involved the construction or remodeling and reconfiguration of low- and medium-scale offices, retail stores, and shopping centers or the construction of new high-rise structures in similar settings, which were found to result in criteria pollutant emissions that exceed applicable thresholds, create objectionable odors, expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations and, therefore, are likely to affect air quality. Accordingly, these projects were generally found to have significant air quality impacts. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of air quality impacts identified in the CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) **Conflict with or obstruct implementation of applicable air quality plan.** Five of the eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail service facilities category indicated that conflicts with the AQMP were either less than significant or no impact; two of the CEQA documents did not address this issue. However, for one of the projects surveyed (Project #6 – Archstone Hollywood), the lead agency concluded that this retail/service project has the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to conflicts with the AQMP. The EIR for the Archstone Hollywood project contains inconsistent statements regarding this impact. The EIR states that the project would result in construction emissions exceeding

SCAQMD significance thresholds, but recognizes that dust control measures and vehicle maintenance requirements would ensure consistency with the AQMP. This impact should have been classified as a potential to contribute to violations of air quality standards under criterion b, rather than as a conflict with the AQMP under criterion a. The EIR for the Archstone Hollywood project does not indicate that facilities with sources receiving permits under the proposed project would result in conflicts with the AQMP.

b) Violate any Air Quality Standard. Four of the eight CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the retail/service facilities category indicated that environmental impacts related to the violation of an air quality standard or exceedance of an air quality significance threshold were less than significant. However, the other four CEQA documents concluded that the retail/service projects have the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to the violation of an air quality standard (Projects #5 – Shops at Santa Anita Park Specific Plan, #6 – Archstone Hollywood, #9 – Westfield Fashion Square Expansion, and #10 – New Century Plan).

c) Result in a Cumulatively Considerable Increase of any Criteria Pollutant. Five of the eight CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the retail/service facilities category indicated that environmental impacts related to the increase in criteria pollutants were less than cumulatively considerable. However, three of the CEQA documents concluded that the retail/service facility has the potential to generate a cumulatively considerable increase in criteria pollutants (Projects #5 – Shops at Santa Anita Park Specific Plan, #6 – Archstone Hollywood, and #10 – New Century Plan).

d) Expose Sensitive Receptors to Substantial Pollutant Concentrations. Three of the eight CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the retail/service facilities category indicated that environmental impacts related to the exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations were less than significant. However, five of the CEQA documents concluded that the retail/service projects have the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to the exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations (Projects #4 – Wilshire La Brea, #5 – Shops at Santa Anita Park Specific Plan, #6 – Archstone Hollywood, #9 – Westfield Fashion Square Expansion, and #10 – New Century Plan).

e) Create Objectionable Odors. Five of the eight CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the retail/service facilities category disclosed less than significant impacts related to objectionable odors; the other three CEQA documents did not address impacts related to objectionable odors.

g, h) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. In seven of the eight CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the retail/service facilities category, environmental impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions were either not discussed or found to be less than significant. However, one of the CEQA documents (Project #4 – Wilshire La Brea

Project), concluded that the retail/service project has the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions.

Large Commercial Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 649 large commercial facilities, or 10.4 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). However, based on these historical data only some of these facilities were anticipated to involve new construction since most of them would be established and operated within existing buildings and facilities in developed urban areas.

Examples of large commercial facilities that may be constructed include hotels/motels, regional shopping centers, and office and media production facilities. On a programmatic level, most of the new commercial facilities that are constructed in the future would involve medium and high-rise buildings, parking structures, and outdoor lighting. Based on historical trends, new large commercial facilities could be constructed within existing developed commercial, retail, mixed-use, residential, and transit-oriented areas and would, therefore, have a low potential for substantial construction-related emissions. Therefore, these facilities would generally have a low likelihood of resulting in significant construction-related impacts. However, the potential exists for one or more future large commercial projects to have significant air quality impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the selected available environmental documents (see Table 5.3-1). The nine CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for two hotel/motel projects, a regional shopping center, and six mixed-use projects (all involving commercial and residential developments), illustrate the types of impacts that large commercial facilities would have on air quality, including construction emissions and operational emissions. These projects involved the construction of medium- and large-scale buildings within existing urban areas, which were found to result in construction and operational period emissions. Based on a review of these documents, commercial facilities may result in criteria pollutant emissions that exceed applicable thresholds and may result in cumulatively considerable impacts and, therefore, are likely to affect air quality. Accordingly, these projects were generally found to have significant air quality impacts. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of air quality impacts identified in the nine CEQA documents surveyed.

a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of applicable air quality plan . All nine CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the large commercial facilities category disclosed less than significant impacts related to conflicts with the applicable air quality plan.

b) Violate any Air Quality Standard. Two of the nine CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the large commercial facilities category indicated that environmental impacts related to the violation of an air quality standard or exceedance of an air quality significance threshold were less than significant (without or with mitigation). The other seven CEQA documents concluded that the large commercial projects have the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to the violation of an air quality standard during construction and

operation (Projects #11-Sunset Doheny Hotel, #14 – Corbin and Nordhoff Redevelopment, #15 – Boulevard 6200, #16 – Panorama Palace, #17 – Metro Universal, #18 – Paseo Plaza Hollywood, and #19 – Plaza at the Glen).

c) Result in a Cumulatively Considerable Increase of any Criteria Pollutant.

One of the nine CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the large commercial facilities category indicated that environmental impacts related to the increase in criteria pollutants were considered to be less than cumulatively considerable. Another CEQA document did not address impacts related to this issue. However, seven of the CEQA documents concluded that the large commercial projects have the potential to generate cumulatively considerable adverse environmental impacts related to the increase in criteria pollutants during construction and operation (Projects # 12 – 2000 Avenue of the Stars, # 13 – Travelodge Hotel, #14 – Corbin and Nordhoff Redevelopment, #16 – Panorama Place, #17, Metro Universal, #18 – Paseo Plaza Hollywood, and #19, Plaza at the Glen).

d) Expose Sensitive Receptors to Substantial Pollutant Concentrations.

Four of the nine CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the large commercial facilities category indicated that environmental impacts related to the exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations were less than significant. However, five of the CEQA documents concluded that the large commercial projects have the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to the exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations (Projects #11 – Sunset Doheny Hotel, #16 – Panorama Place, #17, Metro Universal, #18 – Paseo Plaza Hollywood, and #19, Plaza at the Glen).

e) Create Objectionable Odors.

Four of the nine CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the large commercial facilities category disclosed less than significant impacts related to odors; the other five CEQA documents did not address impacts related to objectionable odors.

g, h) Greenhouse Gas Emissions.

Four of the nine CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the large commercial facilities category disclosed less than significant impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions; the other five documents did not address impacts related to greenhouse gas.

Entertainment/Recreational Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 24 entertainment/recreational facilities, or less than one percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, a small number of new entertainment and recreation-oriented facilities is anticipated to be developed in the future.

Examples of projects that may be constructed include sports venues, concert halls, parks, golf courses, equestrian centers, and other outdoor recreational facilities. On a programmatic level, those new facilities that would be constructed in the future may involve the construction of medium and large scale buildings, landscaping, parks, and other public facilities. Based on historical trends, these types of projects would have

potential for increased construction and operational emissions. Therefore, the potential exists for one or more future entertainment/recreational projects to have significant air quality impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the selected available environmental documents (see Table 5.3-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for the development of a professional football stadium in the City of Industry, a sports and entertainment district in downtown Los Angeles, a residential project with an equestrian center and a large open space component in the San Fernando Valley, and a waterfront project in the Community of Wilmington in the South Bay, illustrate the types of impacts that entertainment and recreational facilities would have on air quality, including construction emissions and operational emissions. These projects involved a variety of different structures, including medium to high-rise buildings, parking structures, outdoor lighting, and grading and landscaping of open space areas for outdoor recreational facilities, which were determined to result in exceedances of applicable thresholds, cumulatively considerable increases of criteria pollutants, and substantial greenhouse gas emissions. Accordingly, these projects were found to have significant air quality impacts. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of air quality impacts identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of applicable air quality plan. All four CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facilities category disclosed less than significant impacts related to conflicts with the applicable air quality plan.

b) Violate any Air Quality Standard. All four of the CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facilities category indicated that environmental impacts related to the violation of an air quality standard or exceedance of an air quality significance threshold were considered to be significant (Projects #20 – City of Industry Business Center (NFL Stadium), #21 – LA Live – Sports and Entertainment District, #22 – Canyon Hills, and #23 – Wilmington Waterfront Development).

c) Result in a Cumulatively Considerable Increase of any Criteria Pollutant. One of the four CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facilities indicated that environmental impacts related to the increase in criteria pollutants were considered to be less than cumulatively considerable; one other CEQA document did not address impacts related to this issue. However, two of the CEQA documents (Projects #20 – City of Industry Business Center (NFL Stadium) and #23 – Wilmington Waterfront Development), concluded that the entertainment/recreational projects have the potential to generate cumulatively considerable adverse environmental impacts related to the increase in criteria pollutants.

d) Expose Sensitive Receptors to Substantial Pollutant Concentrations. Two of the four CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facilities category indicated that environmental impacts related to the exposure of

sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations were less than significant. However, the other CEQA documents (Projects #20 – City of Industry Business Center (NFL Stadium) and #23 – Wilmington Waterfront Development) concluded that the entertainment/recreational projects have the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to the exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.

e) Create Objectionable Odors. Three of the four CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facilities category disclosed less than significant impacts related to odors; the other CEQA document did not address impacts related to objectionable odors.

g, h) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. In two of the four CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facilities category, environmental impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions were not discussed. However, two of CEQA documents (Projects #20 – City of Industry Business Center (NFL Stadium) and #23 – Wilmington Waterfront Development) concluded that the entertainment/recreational projects have the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions. More specifically, the CEQA documents for these projects indicated that project-related greenhouse gas emissions would significantly contribute to global climate change impacts in California on a cumulative basis.

Institutional Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 421 institutional facilities, or 6.8 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities were anticipated to involve new construction since most would be located within existing buildings in commercial, residential, and institutional land use areas.

Examples of institutional facilities include schools, colleges, universities, hospitals, museums, and churches/temples. On a programmatic level, new institutional facilities that would be constructed in the future would involve low-, medium-, or large-scale buildings, parking structures, and outdoor lighting. Based on historical trends, these types of projects would have the potential for increased construction and operational emissions. Therefore, the potential exists for one or more future institutional projects to have significant air quality impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the selected available environmental documents (see Table 5.3-1). The 15 CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a state agency headquarters, a county courthouse facility, four schools, two colleges, an addition to an existing university campus, an addition to an existing hospital, an eldercare facility, a museum, two religious facilities, and a fire station, illustrate the types of impacts that institutional facilities would have on air quality, including local and regional construction emissions and regional operational emissions. Some of these projects involved the demolition of existing buildings and the construction of low-, medium-, and large-scale buildings, landscaping, parks, playfields and gymnasiums associated with schools,

hospital buildings, and other public facilities, which were determined to result in exceedances of applicable thresholds, cumulatively considerable increases of criteria pollutants, and substantial greenhouse gas emissions. Accordingly, these projects were found to have significant air quality impacts. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of air quality impacts identified in the 15 CEQA documents surveyed.

a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of applicable air quality plan.

Thirteen of the 15 CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the institutional facilities category indicated that environmental impacts related to conflicts with the applicable air quality plan were less than significant; two of the 15 CEQA documents did not address impacts related to this issue.

b) Violate any Air Quality Standard.

Six of the 15 CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the institutional facilities category indicated that environmental impacts related to the violation of an air quality standard or exceedance of an air quality significance threshold were less than significant. However, the other nine CEQA documents concluded that the institutional projects have the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to the violation of an air quality standard or exceedance of a threshold (Projects #24 – Caltrans District 7 Headquarters, #25 – Buckley School Enhancement, #26 – Cedars Sinai West Tower, #29 – New Paradise Church, #31 – Stephen Wise Middle School Relocation, #32 – Temple Israel of Hollywood, #33 – USC Health Sciences Campus, #35 – West LA College, and #37 – Harvard-Westlake School).

c) Result in a Cumulatively Considerable Increase of any Criteria Pollutant.

Nine of the 15 CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the institutional facilities category indicated that environmental impacts related to the increase in criteria pollutants were less than cumulatively considerable; two other CEQA documents did not address impacts related to this issue. However, four of the CEQA documents (Projects #31 – Stephen Wise Middle School Relocation, #32 – Temple Israel of Hollywood, #33 – USC Health Sciences Campus, and #35 – West LA College) concluded that the institutional projects have the potential to generate cumulatively considerable adverse environmental impacts related to the increase in criteria pollutants.

d) Expose Sensitive Receptors to Substantial Pollutant Concentrations.

Nine of the 15 CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the institutional facilities category indicated that environmental impacts related to the exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations were less than significant (without or with mitigation); one CEQA document did not address impacts related to this issue. However, for five of the CEQA documents (#25 – Buckley School Enhancement, #26 – Cedars Sinai West Tower, #29 – New Paradise Church, #33 – USC Health Sciences Campus, and #37 – Harvard-Westlake School) concluded that the institutional projects have the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to the exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.

e) **Create Objectionable Odors.** Twelve of the 15 CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the institutional facilities category disclosed less than significant impacts related to objectionable odors; the other three CEQA documents did not address impacts related to objectionable odors.

g, h) **Greenhouse Gas Emissions.** Four of the 15 CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the institutional facilities category disclosed less than significant impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions; the other 11 CEQA documents did not address impacts related to this issue.

Transportation Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 100 transportation facilities, or 1.6 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Due to continuing improvements in transportation facilities across the district to accommodate expected increases in goods movement, it is possible that a larger number of transportation-related facilities would be constructed in the future. Similarly, continuing improvements and expansion of public transportation infrastructure may increase the number of transportation projects in the future requiring permits and, potentially, offsets from the SCAQMD's internal offset account. However, since past transportation facility projects consisted primarily of highways and roads, which typically do not require stationary source permits, use of past permits and pending permits to predict future transportation facilities means that the number of transportation-related facilities that would require such permits in the future would not be expected to constitute a large number.

Examples of transportation facilities that may be constructed include port terminal expansions, transit/bus maintenance facilities, and transit lines and transit line extensions. On a programmatic level, these types of facilities may involve low- and medium-scale buildings, transportation equipment storage yards, parking structures, rail, shipping, airport facilities, and transportation-related uses (e.g., rail yards, transit centers, shipping depots, docks, cranes, runways, terminals, support facilities), and outdoor lighting. Based on historical trends, these types of projects would have potential for increased construction and operational emissions. Therefore, the potential exists for one or more future transportation projects to have significant air quality impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the available environmental documents (see Table 5.3-1). The three CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a port terminal expansion, a bus maintenance facility, and a transit line extension, illustrate the types of impacts that transportation projects would have on air quality, including construction emissions and operational emissions. These projects involved the demolition of existing structures and the construction of a variety of new structures, including low- and medium-scale buildings, the use of large-scale cranes, and shipping infrastructure, bus storage and maintenance facilities, and mixed-use residential and commercial facilities, some of which were found to result in violations of air quality standards or exceedances of thresholds, cumulatively considerable increases of criteria pollutants, and substantial greenhouse gas emissions. Accordingly, these projects were found to have significant air quality impacts. More specifically, the following

discussions provide an overall summary of the types of air quality impacts identified in the three CEQA documents surveyed.

a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of applicable air quality plan. All three CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the transportation facilities category disclosed less than significant impacts related to conflicts with the applicable air quality plan.

b) Violate any Air Quality Standard. One of the three CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the transportation facilities category indicated that environmental impacts related to the violation of an air quality standard or exceedance of an air quality significance threshold were considered to be less than significant. However, two CEQA documents (Projects # 39 – TraPac Terminal Expansion and #40 – Metro West Los Angeles Transportation Facility and Sunset Avenue Project) concluded that the transportation-related projects have the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to the violation of an air quality standard or exceedance of a threshold.

c) Result in a Cumulatively Considerable Increase of any Criteria Pollutant. One of the three CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the transportation facilities category indicated that environmental impacts related to the increase in criteria pollutants were less than cumulatively considerable. However, two of the CEQA documents (Projects # 39 – TraPac Terminal Expansion and #40 – Metro West Los Angeles Transportation Facility and Sunset Avenue Project) concluded that the transportation-related projects have the potential to generate cumulatively considerable adverse environmental impacts related to the increase in criteria pollutants.

d) Expose Sensitive Receptors to Substantial Pollutant Concentrations. One of the three CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the transportation facilities category indicated that environmental impacts related to the exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations were less than significant. However, two of the CEQA documents (Projects # 39 – TraPac Terminal Expansion and #41 – Canoga Park Orange Line Extension) concluded that the transportation-related projects have the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to the exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.

e) Create Objectionable Odors. All three CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the transportation facilities category disclosed less than significant impacts related to objectionable odors.

g, h) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. One of the three CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the transportation facilities category indicated that environmental impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions were less than significant; one other CEQA document did not address impacts related to this issue. However, one of the CEQA documents (Project # 39 – TraPac Terminal Expansion) concluded

that the transportation-related project has the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions.

Utility Projects

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 150 utility facilities, or 2.4 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on this historical trend, a large number of new utility-oriented facilities is not anticipated to be established in the future. On a programmatic level, those new utility-oriented facilities that may be constructed in the future could involve water treatment plants (e.g., tanks, digesters, ponds), above- and underground pipelines, power generating equipment (e.g., gas turbines, boilers, fuel-storage, exhaust structures), and low- to medium-scale buildings for landfill processing, transport, and storage facilities.

While a large number of new utility-oriented facilities is not anticipated to be constructed in the future, alteration, upgrades and improvement of existing facilities are likely to occur in order to meet additional demand for public infrastructure. Due to the necessity for many public infrastructure and utility services, these types of facilities have the potential to be constructed in a wide range of different areas. Based on the historical trend, these types of projects would have the potential for increased construction and operational emissions. Therefore, the potential exists for one or more future utility-related projects to have significant air quality impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the selected available environmental documents (see Table 5.3-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for improvements to an existing power generating facilities, a landfill and recycling center, and a recharge basin and pipeline project, illustrate the types of impacts that utility projects would have on air quality, including construction emissions and operational emissions. These projects generally involve the construction, modification, or renovation of a variety of structures, including underground pipelines, water storage tanks, groundwater recharge equipment, landfills, smoke stacks, flares, and power generating equipment, some of which were found to result in violations of air quality standards and exceedances of thresholds, cumulatively considerable increases of criteria pollutants, and substantial greenhouse gas emissions. Accordingly, these projects were found to have significant air quality impacts. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of air quality impacts identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of applicable air quality plan. Two of the four CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the utility project facilities category disclosed less than significant impacts related to conflicts with the applicable air quality plan; the other two CEQA documents did not address impacts related to this issue.

b) Violate any Air Quality Standard. Two of the four CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the utility project facilities category indicated that environmental impacts related to the violation of an air quality standard or exceedance of an air quality significance threshold were considered to be less than significant. However,

two of the CEQA documents (Projects # 43 – LADWP Electrical Generating Stations Modifications and #44 – Bradley Landfill and Recycling Center) concluded that the utility projects have the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to the violation of an air quality standard.

c) Result in a Cumulatively Considerable Increase of any Criteria Pollutant. Two of the four CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the utility project facilities category indicated that environmental impacts related to the increase in criteria pollutants were less than cumulatively considerable; one CEQA document did not address impacts related to this issue. However, one of the CEQA documents (Project #44 – Bradley Landfill and Recycling Center) concluded that the utility project has the potential to generate cumulatively considerable adverse environmental impacts related to the increase in criteria pollutants.

d) Expose Sensitive Receptors to Substantial Pollutant Concentrations. Three of the four CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the utility project facilities category indicated that environmental impacts related to the exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations were less than significant. However, one of the CEQA documents (Project #43 – LADWP Electrical Generating Stations Modifications) concluded that the utility project has the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to the exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.

e) Create Objectionable Odors. Two of the four CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the utility project facilities category disclosed less than significant impacts related to objectionable odors; the other two CEQA documents did not address impacts related to objectionable odors.

g, h) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. One of the four CEQA documents prepared for a past project in the utility project facilities category disclosed a less than significant impact related to greenhouse gas emissions; the other three CEQA documents did not address impacts related to this issue.

Light Industrial/Warehouse Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 1,133 light industrial/warehouse facilities, or 18.2 percent of the total (Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities were anticipated to involve new construction since most of them would be located within existing buildings, structures, and warehouses in industrial or other compatibly zoned areas.

Examples of light industrial/warehouse facilities that may be constructed include production/post-production studios/facilities, business parks housing light industrial and warehouse distribution uses, and warehouse/retail facilities. On a programmatic level, new light industrial/warehouse facilities that would be constructed in the future would likely involve the construction of one- to three-story warehouse-type buildings, which may require moderate amounts of construction activities, potentially resulting in significant adverse air quality impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the available environmental documents (see Table 5.3-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for two production/post-production studios/facilities, a business park, and a warehouse/retail facility, illustrate the types of impacts that light industrial/warehouse projects would have on air quality, including construction emissions and operational emissions. These projects involved the construction of one- to three-story warehouse-type and office-type structures, some of which were found to result in violations of air quality standards and cumulatively considerable increases of criteria pollutants. Accordingly, these projects were found to have significant adverse air quality impacts. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of air quality impacts identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) **Conflict with or obstruct implementation of applicable air quality plan.** All four CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facilities category disclosed less than significant impacts related to conflicts with the applicable air quality plan.
- b) **Violate any Air Quality Standard.** Two of the four CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facilities category indicated that environmental impacts related to the violation of an air quality standard or exceedance of an air quality significance threshold were less than significant. However, two of the CEQA documents (Projects #47 – Alessandro Business Center and #48 – City of San Dimas Costco Development) concluded that the light industrial/warehouse projects have the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to the violation of an air quality standard.
- c) **Result in a Cumulatively Considerable Increase of any Criteria Pollutant.** Two of the four CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facilities category indicated that environmental impacts related to the increase in criteria pollutants were considered to be less than cumulatively considerable. However, two of the CEQA documents (Projects #47 – Alessandro Business Center and #48 – City of San Dimas Costco Development) concluded that the light industrial/warehouse projects have the potential to generate cumulatively considerable adverse environmental impacts related to the increase in criteria pollutants.
- d) **Expose Sensitive Receptors to Substantial Pollutant Concentrations.** Three of the four CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facilities category disclosed less than significant impacts (without or with mitigation) related to the exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations; the other CEQA document did not address impacts related to this issue.
- e) **Create Objectionable Odors.** All four CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facilities category disclosed less than significant impacts related to objectionable odors.

g, h) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. Two of the four CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facilities category disclosed less than significant impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions; the other two documents did not address impacts related to this issue.

Heavy Industrial Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 1,118 heavy industrial facilities, or 17.9 percent of the total (Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these heavy industrial facilities were anticipated to involve new construction since most of them would be located within existing structures in industrial zoned areas.

Examples of heavy industrial facilities that may be constructed include refineries and industrial parks. On a programmatic level, those new heavy industrial facilities that would be developed in the future as a result of implementing the proposed project would involve the construction of medium- to large-scale industrial buildings, with machinery, boilers, pumps, fuel storage tanks, refinery equipment, mining and extraction equipment, and raw material storage areas, which may require moderate amounts of construction activities, which may result in significant air quality impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the available environmental documents (see Table 5.3-1). The three CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for improvements to two existing refineries and an industrial park project, illustrate the types of impacts that heavy industrial projects would have on air quality, including construction emissions and operational emissions. These projects involved the demolition and construction of fuel storage tanks, refinery equipment, and associated support facilities, and concrete warehouse type buildings, raw material storage, and associated shipping and transport facilities, the construction and operation, some of which were found to result in violations of air quality standards or exceedances of significance thresholds, cumulatively considerable increases of criteria pollutants, and conflict with applicable plans and rules. Accordingly, these projects were found to have significant air quality impacts. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of air quality impacts identified in the three CEQA documents surveyed.

a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of applicable air quality plan. Two of the three CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the heavy industrial facilities category indicated that less than significant environmental impacts related to conflicts with the applicable air quality plan were anticipated to occur. However, the third CEQA document (Project #51 – SRG Chino South Industrial Park) concluded that the heavy industrial project has the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to conflicts with the applicable air quality plan. This conclusion was based upon an analysis demonstrating that emissions of criteria pollutants from project construction and operation would exceed the SCAQMD significance thresholds for mass emissions of criteria pollutants. Therefore, the impact should have been categorized under criterion b, rather than criterion a. The EIR does not indicate any potential for actual conflict with the AQMP.

b) Violate any Air Quality Standard. One of the three CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the heavy industrial facilities category indicated that environmental impacts related to the violation of an air quality standard or exceedance of an air quality significance threshold were considered to be less than significant. However, two of the CEQA documents (Projects #50 – Chevron Projects Company and #51 – SRG Chino South Industrial Park) concluded that the heavy industrial projects have the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to the violation of an air quality standard.

c) Result in a Cumulatively Considerable Increase of any Criteria Pollutant. One of the three CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the heavy industrial facilities indicated environmental impacts related to the increase in criteria pollutants were considered to be less than cumulatively considerable; one CEQA document did not address impacts related to this issue. However, the other CEQA document (Project #51 – SRG Chino South Industrial Park) concluded that the heavy industrial project had the potential to generate cumulatively considerable adverse environmental impacts related to the increase in criteria pollutants.

d) Expose Sensitive Receptors to Substantial Pollutant Concentrations. All three CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the heavy industrial facilities category disclosed less than significant impacts (without or with mitigation) related to the exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.

e) Create Objectionable Odors. Two of the three CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the heavy industrial facilities category disclosed less than significant impacts related to objectionable odors; the other CEQA document did not address impacts related to objectionable odors.

g, h) Greenhouse Gas Emissions. Two of the three CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the heavy industrial facilities category did not address impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions. The remaining CEQA document (Project #50 – Chevron Products Company Product Reliability and Optimization Project) concluded that the heavy industrial project had the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to the increase in GHG emissions. GHG emission impacts were mitigated to less than significant levels.

Summary of Findings

The review of 52 environmental documents found that many of the past projects had environmental impacts related to air quality that were either less than significant or less than significant with the implementation of mitigation measures. However, some of the CEQA documents found that the past projects have the potential to generate significant impacts related to the violations of air quality standards, cumulatively considerable increases of criteria pollutants, and substantial greenhouse gas emissions.

SUBCHAPTER 5.4

INDIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES - BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Introduction

Impact Analysis

INTRODUCTION

The proposed project would provide offsets, which can be a necessary first step in obtaining approval for a facility. Therefore, the proposed Rule 1315 project has the potential to create indirect adverse impacts in the future from siting, constructing, and operating individual facilities containing stationary pollutant sources that qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. Construction of new or modified structures in future new facilities obtaining emissions offsets from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts have the potential to generate adverse impacts to biological resources depending upon the nature of the project, its location, and its setting. The following section summarizes the methodology used to evaluate the potential indirect impacts on biological resources from the construction and operation of future new facilities.

Methodology

The methodology for determining the significance of potential impacts to biological resources is based on comparing the existing setting to expected future conditions with the proposed projects in place. The following analyses of potentially significant adverse indirect impacts to biological resources include assessments of impacts to sensitive species, riparian habitat, wetlands, interference with movement of native species, and potential conflict with policies or ordinances. Mitigation measures would be identified on a project-by-project basis and would be the responsibility of the lead agencies based on their underlying legal authority to mitigate project impacts.

Significance Criteria

A significant impact is defined as "a substantial or potentially substantial, adverse change in the environment" (Public Resource Code § 21068). Although there is no ironclad rule as to when an impact is "significant," generally, the questions presented in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines can serve as significance criteria, unless a particular agency has developed its own, more specific criteria. To the extent that the proposed project results in siting, constructing, and operating future facilities, these future new projects have the potential to generate significant biological resource impacts if their implementation would result in any of the following:

- The project would result in a loss of plant communities or animal habitat considered to be rare, threatened or endangered by federal, state or local agencies.
- The project would interfere substantially with the movement of any resident or migratory wildlife species.
- The project would adversely affect aquatic communities through construction or operation of the project.
- The project would have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands.

- Conflict with biological policies or ordinances.
- Conflict with applicable conservation plan.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

The following discussion presents an evaluation of potential impacts to biological resources from future facilities that would be eligible for offsets under the proposed project. The analysis is organized according to the primary facility categories and the potential impacts they may have on biological resources. Based on the information described in Subsection 5.0, a large majority of stationary source equipment permits would be for the installation of new or replacement equipment at existing facilities. Because the analysis of impacts on biological resources is qualitative in nature as explained in Subchapter 5.0, the determination of the types of impacts and the level of significance of potential facility-level project impacts will not be based on the number of newly constructed or pre-existing facilities. Therefore, information on the number of new facilities is intended for informational purposes only.

Construction of any new future facility or modification of any existing facility in the future has the potential to create significant adverse biological resources impacts. Such future new or modified facilities could potentially result in development that is inconsistent with adjacent sensitive biological resources. While the specific nature or degree of such impacts is currently unknown, potentially significant adverse biological resource impacts have been analyzed based on available information pertaining to each facility category.

Potential Impacts of Identified Facility Categories

Agricultural Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 14 agricultural facilities or less than one percent of the total permit applications (see Table 5.0-1). In addition, there is an estimated annual two percent migration of dairy livestock operations from the Chino-Ontario-Norco area to other parts of California (e.g., San Joaquin Valley) or to areas outside the state due to economic pressures to revisit existing land uses (e.g., agricultural, dairy) due to encroaching urbanization.¹ Accordingly, it is unlikely that a large number of new agricultural facilities would be constructed in the district in the future.

On a programmatic level, impacts to biological resources as a result of constructing future new agricultural facilities may include potentially altering undeveloped open space and natural areas and developing hillsides. Although agricultural facilities would most likely be constructed in areas zoned for agricultural uses, these facilities may be near or directly adjacent to areas known to support sensitive species and other biological

¹ Final Environmental Assessment for Proposed Rule 1127 – Emission Reductions from Livestock Waste (SCAQMD, August 2004).

resources. The potential scale of farm structures, dairy processing plants, and other agricultural-related structures may result in significant impacts on biological resources.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for agricultural projects available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.4-1). The two selected CEQA documents,² which were prepared for a winery and a county General Plan Dairy Element, illustrate the types of impacts that agricultural-related projects would have on biological resources. Based on a review of these documents, agricultural-related facilities are typically constructed and operated within areas zoned for agriculture and are unlikely to significantly impact biological resources. Accordingly, these projects were found to have less-than-significant impacts or less-than-significant impacts with mitigation. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on biological resources identified in the two CEQA documents surveyed for this facility category.

a) Sensitive Species. One of the two CEQA documents for a past project in the agricultural facility category disclosed a less-than-significant impact with the implementation of mitigation measures on sensitive species; the other CEQA document did not address impacts on sensitive species. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on biological resources, including sensitive plant and animal species.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts to sensitive species from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b) Riparian Habitat. Both CEQA documents for past projects in the agricultural facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) on riparian habitat. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited near sensitive riparian habitats to create significant adverse impacts on biological resources.

² It should be noted that no available documents were found for projects within the district; the two selected documents for agricultural facilities were for projects in San Mateo County and Kings County in northern and central California, respectively. Although these projects are not located within the district, their environmental documents were reviewed since they illustrate the types of impacts that may result from the development of such projects.

**TABLE 5.4-1
Biological Resources Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation**

S – Significant		NE – Not Evaluated ^a					
LS – Less-than-Significant		N – No impacts					
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation							
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed		Significance Determination					
		a) Result in adverse effect on sensitive species	b) Result in adverse effect on riparian habitat	c) Result in adverse effect on protected wetlands	d) Interfere with movement of any native species	e) Conflict with biological policies or ordinances	f) Conflict with Conservation plan
Agricultural Facilities							
1.	Clos de la Tech Winery EIR	LSM	LSM	LS	LSM	LS	N
2.	Kings County Dairy Element PEIR	NE	LS	LS	NE	NE	NE
Retail/Services Facilities							
3.	Medical Office Neg. Dec. in Long Beach	N	N	N	N	N	N
4.	Wilshire La Brea Project EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
5.	Shops at Santa Anita Park Specific Plan EIR	LS	LSM	NE	NE	NE	NE
6.	Archstone Hollywood Project EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
7.	2001 Main Street Mixed Use Development EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
8.	1427 Fourth Street Project EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
9.	Westfield Fashion Square Expansion EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
10.	New Century Plan EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Large Commercial Facilities							
11.	Sunset Doheny Hotel	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
12.	2000 Avenue of Stars EIR	N	N	N	N	LSM	N

TABLE 5.4-1 (Continued)
Biological Resources Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant		NE – Not Evaluated ^a				
LS – Less-than-Significant		N – No impacts				
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation						
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination					
	a) Result in adverse effect on sensitive species	b) Result in adverse effect on riparian habitat	c) Result in adverse effect on protected wetlands	d) Interfere with movement of any native species	e) Conflict with biological policies or ordinances	f) Conflict with Conservation plan
13. Travelodge Hotel Project EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
14. Corbin and Nordoff Redevelopment Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LSM	LS
15. Blvd 6200 Project EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
16. Panorama Palace Project EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
17. Metro Universal Project EIR	LS	LSM	NE	LSM	LS	N
18. Paseo Plaza Hollywood Project EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
19. Plaza at the Glen Project EIR	LSM	LSM	N	LS	LSM	LS
Entertainment/Recreational Facilities						
20. City of Industry Business Center (NFL Stadium) EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
21. LA Live -Sports and Entertainment District EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
22. Canyon Hills Project EIR	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	S	LS
23. Wilmington Waterfront Development Project EIR	LS	LSM	LSM	LS	LS	LS
Institutional Facilities						
24. Caltrans District 7 Headquarters EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE

TABLE 5.4-1 (Continued)
Biological Resources Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant		NE – Not Evaluated ^a				
LS – Less-than-Significant		N – No impacts				
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation						
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination					
	a) Result in adverse effect on sensitive species	b) Result in adverse effect on riparian habitat	c) Result in adverse effect on protected wetlands	d) Interfere with movement of any native species	e) Conflict with biological policies or ordinances	f) Conflict with Conservation plan
25. Buckley School Enhancement Project EIR	LS	LS	N	LS	LSM	LS
26. Cedars Sinai West Tower Supplemental EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
27. La Cienega Eldercare Facility Project EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
28. Museum of Tolerance Project EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
29. New Paradise Church Project EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	LSM	NE
30. Occidental College Specific Plan EIR	LSM	LSM	NE	NE	LSM	NE
31. Stephen Wise Middle School Relocation EIR	N	N	N	N	LSM	N
32. Temple Israel of Hollywood EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
33. USC Health Sciences Campus EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
34. Sierra Canyon Senior Secondary School Project EIR	LSM	LS	NE	LSM	LSM	NE
35. West LA College EIR	LSM	LSM	NE	S	NE	NE
36. City of Long Beach Fire Station Neg. Dec.	N	N	N	N	N	N
37. Harvard – Westlake School EIR	N	N	NE	NE	LSM	N
38. County of Orange South Courthouse Facility EIR	LSM	LSM	NE	LS	LSM	N

TABLE 5.4-1 (Continued)
Biological Resources Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant		NE – Not Evaluated ^a				
LS – Less-than-Significant		N – No impacts				
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation						
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination					
	a) Result in adverse effect on sensitive species	b) Result in adverse effect on riparian habitat	c) Result in adverse effect on protected wetlands	d) Interfere with movement of any native species	e) Conflict with biological policies or ordinances	f) Conflict with Conservation plan
Transportation Facilities						
39. TraPac Terminal Expansion at Berths 136-147 EIR	S	LSM	LSM	NE	NE	NE
40. Metro West Los Angeles Transportation Facility and Sunset Avenue Project EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
41. Canoga Park Orange Line Extension EIR	LSM	LSM	LS	LS	LSM	LS
Utility Projects						
42. El Segundo Power Redevelopment Project (CEC approved)—Improved Power Generating Facility	LS	LS	NE	NE	LS	NE
43. LADWP Electrical Generating Stations Modifications Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
44. Bradley Landfill and Recycling Center EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
45. Joshua Basin Water District Recharge Basin and Pipeline Project EIR	LSM	LSM	LSM	LS	LSM	LSM
Light Industrial/Warehouse Facilities						
46. Lantana Studio Development Project EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
47. Alessandro Business Center Project EIR	LSM	LSM	NE	LSM	LSM	NE
48. City of San Dimas Costeo Development Project EIR	LSM	LS	NE	NE	LSM	NE
49. 959 Seward Street Project EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE

TABLE 5.4-1 (Concluded)
Biological Resources Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant		NE – Not Evaluated ^a				
LS – Less-than-Significant		N – No impacts				
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation						
	Significance Determination					
	a) Result in adverse effect on sensitive species	b) Result in adverse effect on riparian habitat	c) Result in adverse effect on protected wetlands	d) Interfere with movement of any native species	e) Conflict with biological policies or ordinances	f) Conflict with Conservation plan
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed						
Heavy Industrial Facilities						
50. Chevron Products Company El Segundo Refinery Product Reliability and Optimization Project EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	N
51. SRG Chino South Industrial Park Project EIR	LSM	LSM	N	N	N	N
52. Conoco Phillips Los Angeles Refinery Tank Replacement Project Neg. Dec.	N	N	N	N	N	N
^a An “NE” designation could mean one of the following: 1. The issue area was not discussed in the environmental document. 2. The specific checklist question was not discussed in the environmental document. Source: ICF Jones & Stokes, 2009.						

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts to riparian habitat from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) **Wetlands.** Both CEQA documents for past projects in the agricultural facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts on protected wetlands. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near sensitive wetlands to create significant adverse impacts on biological resources.

Based on the fact that the CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the CEQA documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts to wetlands from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) **Movement of Native Species.** One of the two CEQA documents a past project in the agricultural facility category disclosed a less-than-significant impact with the implementation of mitigation measures on movement of native species. The other document did not address impacts related to the potential interference of movement of native species. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a wildlife corridor that could result in habitat degradation, interference with movement of wildlife species or migratory fish, and impacts on migratory wildlife corridors or wildlife nursery sites. These impacts may occur through grading or excavation, increases in water or air pollutants, increased noise, light, or vibration, interruption of fresh or salt water supplies, reduction in food supplies or foraging areas, or interference with established wildlife movement patterns on or between habitat areas to create significant adverse impacts on sensitive biological resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts on wildlife corridors and related to the movement of native species from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- e, f) **Conflict with Policies, Ordinances, or Conservation Plans.** One of the CEQA documents for a past project in the agricultural facility category disclosed either a

less-than-significant impact or no impact related to conflicts with policies, ordinances, or conservation plans regarding biological resources; the other CEQA document did not disclose impacts related to these issues. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could result in conflicts with applicable policies, ordinances, or conservation plans for a specific area to create significant adverse impacts on biological resources.

Based on the fact that the CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the CEQA documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to policies, ordinances, or conservation plans regarding biological resources resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Retail/Service Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 2,621 retail/service facilities, or 42.1 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction since most of them would be established and operated within existing retail-oriented buildings in urban, commercial, and mixed-use residential areas.

Examples of projects that may be constructed in the future include dry cleaning and laundry businesses, restaurants, gas stations, and auto repair facilities, as evidenced by the currently pending permits and permits issued by the SCAQMD in the last five years. On a programmatic level, most future new or modified facilities would be constructed within existing developed retail and mixed-use residential areas based on historical data and would have a low potential for alteration of undeveloped open space and natural areas resulting in impacts to biological resources. Therefore, retail/service facilities would generally have a low likelihood of creating significant adverse biological impacts in the future. However, the potential exists for one or more future retail/service projects to have significant adverse impacts on biological resources.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for retail service facilities at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.4-1). The eight CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a medical office project, five mixed-use projects (all involving residential and retail developments), and two commercial/retail projects, illustrate the types of impacts that retail/services facilities would have on biological resources. The CEQA documents for the retail and service projects surveyed involved the construction or remodeling and reconfiguration of low- and medium-scale offices, retail stores, and shopping centers or the construction of new high-rise structures in similar settings. Project-specific impacts were generally not considered significant impacts as most retail and service establishments surveyed are located in developed urban

areas and are largely compatible with the surrounding areas. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on biological resources identified in the eight CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) **Sensitive Species.** Two of the eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/services facility category disclosed either a less-than-significant impact or no impact on sensitive species; the six other CEQA documents did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on biological resources, including sensitive plant and animal species.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts to sensitive species from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) **Riparian Habitat.** Two of the eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/services facility category disclosed either a less-than-significant impact with the implementation of mitigation or no impact on riparian habitat; the other six CEQA document did not address impacts related to riparian habitat. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited near sensitive riparian habitats to create significant adverse impacts on biological resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts to riparian habitat from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) **Wetlands.** One of the eight CEQA documents for a past project in the retail/services facility category disclosed no impact on protected wetlands; the other seven CEQA documents did not address impacts to wetlands. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near sensitive wetlands to create significant adverse impacts on biological resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts to wetlands from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) Movement of Native Species.** One of the eight CEQA documents a past project in the retail/services facility category disclosed no impact on the movement of native species; the other seven CEQA documents did not address impacts related to potential interference of native species. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a wildlife corridor that could result in habitat degradation, interference with movement of wildlife species or migratory fish, and impacts on migratory wildlife corridors or wildlife nursery sites. These impacts may occur through grading or excavation, increases in water or air pollutants, increased noise, light, or vibration, interruption of fresh or salt water supplies, reduction in food supplies or foraging areas, or interference with established wildlife movement patterns on or between habitat areas to create significant adverse impacts on sensitive biological resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts on wildlife corridors and related to the movement of native species from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- e, f) Conflict with Policies, Ordinances, or Conservation Plans.** One of the eight CEQA documents for a past project in the retail/services facility category disclosed no impact related to conflicts with biological policies, ordinances, or conservation plans; the other seven CEQA documents did not address impacts related to these issues. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could result in conflicts with applicable policies, ordinances, or conservation plans for a specific area to create significant adverse impacts on biological resources.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project, and the fact that the CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the CEQA documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to policies, ordinances, or conservation plans regarding

biological resources resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Large Commercial Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 649 large commercial facilities, or 10.4 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction since most of the projects would be established and operated within existing buildings and facilities in developed urban areas.

Examples of large commercial facilities that may be constructed in the future include hotels/motels, regional shopping centers, and office and media production facilities. On a programmatic level, most of the new commercial facilities that are constructed in the future would involve medium and high-rise buildings, parking structures, and outdoor lighting. Based on historical data, new large commercial facilities would likely be constructed within existing developed commercial, retail, mixed-use residential, and transit-oriented areas and would, therefore, have a low potential for alteration of undeveloped open space and natural areas that could support sensitive species or habitat. Therefore, these facilities would generally have a low likelihood of resulting in significant adverse impacts on biological resource. However, the potential exists for one or more future large commercial projects to have significant adverse impacts on biological resources.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for large commercial facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.4-1). The nine CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for two hotel/motel projects, a regional shopping center, and six mixed-use projects (all involving commercial and residential developments), illustrate the types of impacts that large commercial facilities would have on biological resources. The CEQA documents for the large commercial projects surveyed involved the construction of medium- and large-scale buildings within existing urban areas, which were found to result in changes to biological resources, including species and their habitat. However, project-specific impacts were generally not considered significant impacts since most of the commercial facilities are located in developed urban areas and are largely compatible with the surrounding areas. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on biological resources identified in the nine CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) **Sensitive Species.** Four of the nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impact on sensitive species; the other five CEQA documents did not address impacts on sensitive species. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on biological resources, including sensitive plant and animal species.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts to sensitive species from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Riparian Habitat.** Four of the nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impact on riparian habitat; the other five CEQA documents did not address impacts related to riparian habitat. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited near sensitive riparian habitats to create significant adverse impacts on biological resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts to riparian habitat from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) Wetlands.** Three of the nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed either a less-than-significant impact or no impacts on protected wetlands; the other six CEQA documents did not address impacts to wetlands. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near sensitive wetlands to create significant adverse impacts on biological resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts to wetlands from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) Movement of Native Species.** Four of the nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impact on movement of native species; the other five CEQA documents did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this

facility category could be sited in or near a wildlife corridor that could result in habitat degradation, interference with movement of wildlife species or migratory fish, and impacts on migratory wildlife corridors or wildlife nursery sites. These impacts may occur through grading or excavation, increases in water or air pollutants, increased noise, light, or vibration, interruption of fresh or salt water supplies, reduction in food supplies or foraging areas, or interference with established wildlife movement patterns on or between habitat areas to create significant adverse impacts on sensitive biological resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts on wildlife corridors and related to the movement of native species from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

e, f) Conflict with Policies, Ordinances, or Conservation Plans. Four of the nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impacts related to conflicts with biological policies, ordinances, or conservation plans; the other five CEQA documents did not address impacts related to these issues. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could result in conflicts with applicable policies, ordinances, or conservation plans for a specific area to create significant adverse impacts on biological resources.

Based on the fact that the CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the CEQA documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to policies, ordinances, or conservation plans regarding biological resources resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Entertainment/Recreational Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 24 entertainment/recreational facilities, or less than one percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, some of these new entertainment and recreation-oriented facilities are anticipated to be developed in the future.

Examples of projects that may be constructed in the future include sports venues, concert halls, parks, golf courses, equestrian centers, and other outdoor recreational facilities. On a programmatic level, those new facilities that would be constructed in the future may involve the construction of medium and large scale buildings, landscaping, parks, and other public facilities. Based on historical data, entertainment/recreational projects have

the potential to alter undeveloped open space and natural areas that may result in significant impacts on biological resources. Therefore, the potential exists for one or more future entertainment/recreational projects to generate significant adverse impacts on biological resources.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for entertainment/recreational facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.4-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for the development of a professional football stadium in the City of Industry, a sports and entertainment district in downtown Los Angeles, a residential project with an equestrian center and a large open space component in the San Fernando Valley, and a waterfront project in the Community of Wilmington in the South Bay, illustrate the types of impacts that entertainment and recreational facilities would have on biological resources. These projects involved a variety of different structures, including medium to high-rise buildings, parking structures, outdoor lighting, and grading and landscaping of open space areas for outdoor recreational facilities, which were determined to result in changes to areas potentially supporting biological resources. Accordingly, these projects were found to have significant biological impacts. More specifically, the following discussion provides an overall summary of the types of impacts identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) Sensitive Species.** Two of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or less-than-significant impacts with mitigation incorporation on sensitive species; the other two CEQA documents did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on biological resources, including sensitive plant and animal species.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts to sensitive species from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Riparian Habitat.** Two of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts with mitigation incorporation on riparian habitat; the other two CEQA documents did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category

could be sited near sensitive riparian habitats to create significant adverse impacts on biological resources.

Based on the fact that the CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the CEQA documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts to riparian habitat from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) **Wetlands.** Two of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts with mitigation incorporation on protected wetlands; the other two CEQA documents did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near sensitive wetlands to create significant adverse impacts on biological resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts to wetlands from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) **Movement of Native Species.** Two of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or less-than-significant impacts with mitigation incorporation on the movement of native species; the other two CEQA documents did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a wildlife corridor that could result in habitat degradation, interference with movement of wildlife species or migratory fish, and impacts on migratory wildlife corridors or wildlife nursery sites. These impacts may occur through grading or excavation, increases in water or air pollutants, increased noise, light, or vibration, interruption of fresh or salt water supplies, reduction in food supplies or foraging areas, or interference with established wildlife movement patterns on or between habitat areas to create significant adverse impacts on sensitive biological resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant.

Therefore, impacts on wildlife corridors and related to the movement of native species from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- e) **Conflict with Policies or Ordinances.** For one of the projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category, environmental impacts related to conflicts with policies and ordinances regarding biological resources were less-than-significant; two other CEQA documents did not address impacts related to these issues. However, for one of the projects surveyed (Project #22- Canyon Hills Project), the lead agency concluded that this entertainment/recreational category project had the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to conflicts with biological policies or ordinances resulting from the removal or potential impacts to over 200 coast live oak trees on the project site.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project, the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, and the additional consideration identified above, impacts related to conflicts with biological policies or ordinances resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- f) **Conflict with Conservation Plan.** Two of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts related to conflict with a conservation plan; the other two CEQA documents did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts to conservation plans.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts to conservation plans regarding biological resources from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Institutional Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 421 institutional facilities, or 6.8 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most would be located within existing buildings in commercial, residential, and institutional land use areas.

Examples of institutional facilities include schools, colleges, universities, hospitals, museums, and churches/temple. On a programmatic level, new institutional facilities that would be constructed in the future would involve low-, medium-, or large-scale

buildings, parking structures, and outdoor lighting. Most of these facilities would be constructed within existing commercial, residential, and institutional zoned areas and would have a low potential for alteration of undeveloped open space and natural areas. Therefore, these future facilities would have a low likelihood of resulting in significant impacts on biological resources. However, the potential exists for one or more future institutional projects to generate significant adverse biological impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for schools, hospitals, senior care facilities, etc., available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.4-1). The 15 CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a state agency headquarters, a county courthouse facility, four schools, two colleges, an addition to an existing university campus, an addition to an existing hospital, an eldercare facility, a museum, two religious facilities, and a fire station, illustrate the types of impacts that institutional facilities would have on biological impacts. Some of these projects involved the demolition of existing buildings and the construction of low-, medium-, and large-scale buildings, landscaping, parks, playfields and gymnasiums associated with schools, hospital buildings, and other public facilities, which were found to result in changes to the surrounding area. However, these projects were generally found to have less-than-significant biological impacts as most of these projects are located in developed urban areas and are largely compatible with the surrounding resources. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on biological resources identified in the 15 CEQA documents surveyed.

a) Sensitive Species. Eight of the 15 CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impacts on sensitive species; the other seven CEQA documents did not address impacts on sensitive species. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on biological resources, including sensitive plant and animal species.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts to sensitive species from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b) Riparian Habitat. Eight of the 15 CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impacts on riparian habitat; the other seven CEQA documents did not address impacts on riparian habitat. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category

could be sited near sensitive riparian habitats to create significant adverse impacts on biological resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts to riparian habitat from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) Wetlands.** Three of the 15 CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed no impacts on protected wetlands; the other 12 CEQA documents did not address impacts related to protected wetlands. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near sensitive wetlands to create significant adverse impacts on biological resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts to wetlands from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) Movement of Native Species.** For five of the fifteen CEQA documents, environmental impacts related to the movement of native species were either less-than-significant (without or with mitigation) or no impact; nine other CEQA documents did not address impacts related to this issue. However, for one of the projects surveyed (Project #35- West Los Angeles College), the lead agency concluded that this institutional category project had the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to the movement of native species and wildlife corridors. More specifically, additional traffic generated by the proposed project, which could substantially increase noise levels, and increased nighttime lighting (particularly that of the new athletic field) were both determined to have a potential to “harass” bird species (particularly raptors) and result in nest abandonment.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project, the fact that the CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the CEQA documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, and the additional consideration identified above, impacts on wildlife corridors and related to the movement of native species from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

e, f) Conflict with Policies, Ordinances, or Conservation Plans. Eight of the 15 CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impacts related to conflicts with biological policies, ordinances, or conservation plans regarding biological resources; the other seven CEQA documents did not address impacts related to these issues. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could result in conflicts with applicable policies, ordinances, or conservation plans for a specific area to create significant adverse impacts on biological resources.

Based on the fact that the CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the CEQA documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to policies, ordinances, or conservation plans regarding biological resources resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Transportation Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 100 transportation facilities, or 1.6 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Due to continuing improvements in transportation facilities across the district to accommodate expected increases in goods movement, it is possible that a larger number of transportation-related facilities would be constructed in the future due to continuing improvements and expansion of public transportation infrastructure. However, since highways and roads typically do not require stationary source permits, the number of transportation-related facilities that would require such permits in the future does not constitute a large number (based on historical data, as shown in Table 5.0-1) in comparison to the overall SCAQMD permitting activities.

Examples of transportation facilities that may be constructed in the future include port terminal expansions, transit/bus maintenance facilities, and transit lines and transit line extensions. On a programmatic level, these types of facilities may involve low- and medium-scale buildings, transportation equipment storage yards, parking structures, rail, shipping, airport facilities, and transportation-related uses (e.g., rail yards, transit centers, shipping depots, docks, cranes, runways, terminals, support facilities), and outdoor lighting. However, any new transportation-oriented facility would most likely be constructed within existing industrial, commercial, mixed-use, and transportation-zoned areas and would, therefore, have a low potential for alteration of undeveloped open space and natural areas. Therefore, transportation facilities would generally have a low likelihood of resulting in significant biological impacts. However, the potential exists for one or more future projects to have significant impacts on biological resources.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the selected CEQA documents for transportation facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.4-1). The three CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a port terminal expansion, a bus maintenance facility, and a transit line extension, illustrate the types of impacts that transportation projects would have on biological resources. These projects typically involved the demolition of existing structures and the construction of a variety of new structures, including low- and medium-scale buildings, the use of large-scale cranes, and shipping infrastructure, bus storage and maintenance facilities, and mixed-use residential and commercial facilities, some of which were found to result in changes to biological resources, including species and their habitat. However, the CEQA documents for the projects that were surveyed were found to generally have less-than-significant impacts on biological resources as most of these projects were located in developed mixed-use, industrial, and commercial zoned areas and are largely compatible with the surrounding resources. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on biological resources identified in the three CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) Sensitive Species.** For one of the projects in the institutional facility category, environmental impacts on sensitive species were found to be less-than-significant with the implementation of mitigation measures; one of the CEQA documents did not address impacts related to this issue. However, for one of the CEQA documents (Project #39 – TraPac Terminal Expansion at Berths 136-147), the lead agency concluded that this transportation-related project had the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to the potential disruption of local biological communities in the Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbors. More specifically, the operation of the proposed facilities at the TraPac Terminal was found to have the potential to introduce non-native species into the harbor via ballast water or vessel hulls, which could substantially disrupt local biological communities to result in a significant impact on biological resources.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project, the fact that the CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the CEQA documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, biological impacts related to sensitive species are determined to be significant.

- b) Riparian Habitat.** Two of the three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts with the implementation of mitigation measures on riparian habitat; the other CEQA document did not address impacts on riparian habitat. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited near sensitive riparian habitats to create significant adverse impacts on biological resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts to riparian habitat from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) **Wetlands.** Two of the three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) on protected wetland; the other CEQA document did not address impacts related to protected wetlands. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near sensitive wetlands to create significant adverse impacts on biological resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts to wetlands from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) **Movement of Native Species.** One of the three CEQA documents for a past project in the transportation facility category disclosed a less-than-significant impact on movement of native species; the other two CEQA documents did not address impacts related to potential interference of native species. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a wildlife corridor that could result in habitat degradation, interference with movement of wildlife species or migratory fish, and impacts on migratory wildlife corridors or wildlife nursery sites. These impacts may occur through grading or excavation, increases in water or air pollutants, increased noise, light, or vibration, interruption of fresh or salt water supplies, reduction in food supplies or foraging areas, or interference with established wildlife movement patterns on or between habitat areas to create significant adverse impacts on sensitive biological resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts on wildlife corridors and related to the movement of native species from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

e, f) Conflict with Policies, Ordinances, or Conservation Plans. One of the three CEQA documents for a past project in the transportation facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) related to conflicts with policies, ordinances, or conservation plans regarding biological resources; the other two CEQA documents did not address impacts related to these issues. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could result in conflicts with applicable policies, ordinances, or conservation plans for a specific area to create significant adverse impacts on biological resources.

Based on the fact that the CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the CEQA documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to policies, ordinances, or conservation plans regarding biological resources resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Utility Projects

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 150 utility facilities, or 2.4 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on this historical data, a large number of new utility-oriented facilities is not anticipated to be constructed and operated in the future. On a programmatic level, those new utility-oriented facilities that may be constructed in the future could involve water treatment plants (e.g., tanks, digesters, ponds), above- and underground pipelines, power generating equipment (e.g., boilers, fuel-storage, exhaust structures), and landfill processing, transport, and storage facilities. Some type of future utility projects may require demolition of existing structures and construction of low- to medium-scale buildings.

While a large number of new utility-oriented facilities is not anticipated to be constructed in the future, alteration, upgrades, and improvement of existing facilities are likely to occur in order to meet additional future demand for public utility infrastructure. Due to the necessity of many public infrastructure and utility services, these facilities have the potential to be constructed in a wide range of different areas. Although these facilities would typically be constructed in industrial zoned areas, these facilities may be sited near or directly adjacent to biologically sensitive areas. The potential scale and height of exhaust structures, flares, and other functional components of a typical large scale industrial utility may result in biological impacts to surrounding uses. Accordingly, it is likely that a number of conflicts may occur regarding biological policies and ordinances. Therefore, future construction and operation of utility facilities could likely generate significant adverse biological impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for utility projects available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.4-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for improvements to existing power

generating facilities, a landfill and recycling center, and a recharge basin and pipeline project, illustrate the types of impacts that utility projects would have on biological resources. Based on the evaluation of these projects, the construction, modification, or renovation of a variety of structures, including underground pipelines, water storage tanks, groundwater recharge equipment, landfills, and power generating equipment, could generate changes to the surrounding area. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on biological resources identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) **Sensitive Species.** Three of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the utilities facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) on sensitive species; the other CEQA document did not address impacts on sensitive species. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on biological resources, including sensitive plant and animal species.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts to sensitive species from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) **Riparian Habitat.** Three of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the utilities facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) on riparian habitat; the other CEQA document did not address impacts on riparian habitat. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited near sensitive riparian habitats to create significant adverse impacts on biological resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts to riparian habitat from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) **Wetlands.** Two of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the utilities facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) on protected wetlands; the other two CEQA documents did not address impacts to wetlands. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the

SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near sensitive wetlands to create significant adverse impacts on biological resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts to wetlands from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) Movement of Native Species.** Two of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the utilities facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts on the movement of native species; the other two CEQA documents did not address impacts related to wildlife corridors and the potential interference of native species. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a wildlife corridor that could result in habitat degradation, interference with movement of wildlife species or migratory fish, and impacts on migratory wildlife corridors or wildlife nursery sites. These impacts may occur through grading or excavation, increases in water or air pollutants, increased noise, light, or vibration, interruption of fresh or salt water supplies, reduction in food supplies or foraging areas, or interference with established wildlife movement patterns on or between habitat areas to create significant adverse impacts on sensitive biological resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts on wildlife corridors and related to the movement of native species from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- e, f) Conflict with Policies, Ordinances, or Conservation Plans.** Three of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the utilities facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) related to conflicts with policies, ordinances, or conservation plans regarding biological resources; the other CEQA document did not address impacts related to these issues. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could result in conflicts with applicable policies, ordinances, or conservation plans for a specific area to create significant adverse impacts on biological resources.

Based on the fact that the CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the CEQA documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to policies, ordinances, or conservation plans regarding biological resources resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Light Industrial/Warehouse Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 1,133 light industrial/warehouse facilities, or 18.2 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most of them would be located within existing buildings, structures, and warehouses in industrial or other compatibly zoned areas.

Examples of light industrial/warehouse facilities that may be constructed include production/post-production studios/facilities, business parks housing light industrial and warehouse distribution uses, and a warehouse/retail facility. On a programmatic level, new light industrial/warehouse facilities that would be constructed in the future would likely involve the construction of one- to three-story warehouse-type buildings that could require outdoor lighting and moderate amounts of construction activities, which may result in significant adverse biological impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for light industry/warehouse facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.4-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for two production/post-production studios/facilities, a business park, and a warehouse/retail facility, illustrate the types of impacts that light industrial/warehouse projects would have on biological resources. Based on the evaluation of these projects, the construction of one- to three-story warehouse-type and office-type structures may result in changes to habitat or could impact biological policies or ordinances. However, adverse effects were not found to be significant since most of these facilities were located in developed urban industrial areas and largely compatible with the surrounding resources. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts to biological resources identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) **Sensitive Species.** Two of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts with the implementation of mitigation measures on sensitive species; the other two CEQA documents did not address impacts on sensitive species. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on biological resources, including sensitive plant and animal species.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts to sensitive species from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Riparian Habitat.** Two of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) on riparian habitat; the other two CEQA documents did not address impacts related to riparian habitat. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited near sensitive riparian habitats to create significant adverse impacts on biological resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts to riparian habitat from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) Wetlands.** None of the CEQA documents surveyed for the proposed project addressed impacts on protected wetlands. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near sensitive wetlands to create significant adverse impacts on biological resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts to wetlands from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) Movement of Native Species.** One of the four CEQA documents for a past project in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed a less-than-significant impact with the implementation of mitigation measures on the movement of native species; the other three CEQA documents did not address impacts related to wildlife corridors or the potential interference of native species. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this

facility category could be sited in or near a wildlife corridor that could result in habitat degradation, interference with movement of wildlife species or migratory fish, and impacts on migratory wildlife corridors or wildlife nursery sites. These impacts may occur through grading or excavation, increases in water or air pollutants, increased noise, light, or vibration, interruption of fresh or salt water supplies, reduction in food supplies or foraging areas, or interference with established wildlife movement patterns on or between habitat areas to create significant adverse impacts on sensitive biological resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts on wildlife corridors and related to the movement of native species from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

e, f) Conflict with Policies, Ordinances, or Conservation Plans. Two of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts with the implementation of mitigation measures related to conflicts with biological policies or ordinances; the other two documents did not address impacts related to these issues, and none of the CEQA documents addressed impacts related to the consistency with relevant conservation plans. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could result in conflicts with applicable policies, ordinances, or conservation plans for a specific area to create significant adverse impacts on biological resources.

Based on the fact that the CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the CEQA documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to policies, ordinances, or conservation plans regarding biological resources resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Heavy Industrial Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 1,118 heavy industrial facilities, or 17.9 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these heavy industrial are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most of them would be located within existing structures in industrial zoned areas.

Examples of heavy industrial facilities that may be constructed include refineries and industrial parks. On a programmatic level, those new heavy industrial facilities that would be developed in the future as a result of implementing the proposed project would

involve the construction of medium- to large-scale industrial buildings, with machinery, boilers, pumps, fuel storage tanks, refinery equipment, mining and extraction equipment, and raw material storage areas. These facilities typically require outdoor lighting, smoke stacks, flares, and other industrial structures and could have the potential to affect biological resources located in the surrounding area. Therefore, these future heavy industrial facilities could have the potential of generating significant adverse impacts to biological resources.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for heavy industrial facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.4-1). The three CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for improvements to two existing refineries and an industrial park project, illustrate the types of impacts that heavy industrial projects would have on biological resources. Based on the evaluation of these projects, the demolition and construction of fuel storage tanks, refinery equipment, and associated support facilities, and concrete warehouse type buildings, raw material storage, and associated shipping and transportation facilities could result in changes to the habitat of protected species or impact biological policies and ordinances. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of biological impacts identified in the three CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) **Sensitive Species.** Two of the three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed either a less-than-significant impact with the implementation of mitigation measures or no impact on sensitive species; the other CEQA document did not address impacts on sensitive species. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on biological resources, including sensitive plant and animal species.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts to sensitive species from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) **Riparian Habitat.** Two of the three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed either a less-than-significant impact with the implementation of mitigation measures or no impact on riparian habitat; the other CEQA document did not address impacts on riparian habitat. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited near sensitive riparian habitats to create significant adverse impacts on biological resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts to riparian habitat from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) **Wetlands.** Two of the three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed no impacts on protected wetlands; the other CEQA document did not address impacts on wetlands. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near sensitive wetlands to create significant adverse impacts on biological resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts to wetlands from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) **Movement of Native Species.** Two of the three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed no impacts on wildlife corridors or the movement of native species; the other CEQA document did not address impacts related to the potential interference of native species. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a wildlife corridor that could result in habitat degradation, interference with movement of wildlife species or migratory fish, and impacts on migratory wildlife corridors or wildlife nursery sites. These impacts may occur through grading or excavation, increases in water or air pollutants, increased noise, light, or vibration, interruption of fresh or salt water supplies, reduction in food supplies or foraging areas, or interference with established wildlife movement patterns on or between habitat areas to create significant adverse impacts on sensitive biological resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts on wildlife corridors and related to the movement of native species from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

e, f) Conflict with Policies, Ordinances, or Conservation Plans. The three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed no impacts related to conflicts with policies, ordinances, or applicable conservation plans regarding biological resources. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could result in conflicts with applicable policies, ordinances, or conservation plans for a specific area to create significant adverse impacts on biological resources.

Based on the fact that the CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the CEQA documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to biological resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to policies, ordinances, or conservation plans regarding biological resources resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Summary of Findings

The review of 52 CEQA documents surveyed for the proposed project found that most of the past projects had environmental impacts related to biological resources that were either less-than-significant or less-than-significant with the implementation of mitigation measures. However, review of the CEQA documents found that some of the past projects have the potential to generate significant adverse impacts to sensitive species and the movement of native species. Therefore, based on information in the 52 CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project that cover the nine primary facility categories, exercising SCAQMD staff's independent judgment, and the fact that the CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the CEQA documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts to biological resources as an indirect result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Cumulative Impacts

CEQA requires the evaluation of cumulative impacts in addition to direct and indirect impacts. According to the State CEQA Guidelines, cumulative impacts refer to the change in the environment which results from the incremental impact of a proposed project when added to other "past, present and reasonably foreseeable future projects." [14 Cal. Code Reg. 13355].

For the purposes of the proposed project, the assessment of cumulative impacts provided below includes the reasonably foreseeable impacts from the following types of facilities:

- Facilities that will obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal credit accounts per Proposed Rule 1315 (i.e., Rules 1304 and 1309.1);
- Facilities that will obtain offsets on the open credit market;
- Facilities that will obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts per SB 827; and
- Power plant facilities per Assembly Bill (AB) No. 1318 (Perez), proposed Senate Bill (SB) 388 (Calderon), and potentially one other bill, which would require transfer of emission reduction credits for certain pollutants from SCAQMD's internal credit accounts to eligible electrical generating facilities.

Facilities obtaining an SCAQMD air quality permit will be required to offset any increase in emissions either by obtaining offsets per Proposed Rule 1315, SB 827, or by obtaining offsets on the open market. Past development patterns within the district have resulted in a variety of environmental changes and development projects, many of which, as determined by the 52 CEQA documents described here, were found to have less-than-significant impacts on biological resources. Due to the wide distribution of wildlife, natural areas, and various biological resources within the district, the nature and scope of any potential biological impacts would typically be dependent on the specific location and physical nature of an individual project. As noted above, since the specific location and physical characteristics of individual facilities cannot be predicted with certainty, the evaluation of cumulative biological impacts is even more uncertain.

Some of the projects surveyed were found to have significant unavoidable impacts, particularly in relation to (1) adverse effects on sensitive species, (2) interference with movement of native species, and (3) conflicts with biological policies and ordinances.

It is reasonably foreseeable that the SCAQMD would be required to provide offsets to three power plants from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. The three power plant projects, NRG's El Segundo Power Redevelopment (El Segundo), Walnut Creek Energy Park (Walnut Creek), and CPV Sentinel Energy (Sentinel), were evaluated by the California Energy Commission (CEC) in separate Final Staff Assessments (FSAs), which were reviewed to obtain the environmental impact analysis and determination of significance made by the lead agency (CEC). The analysis and conclusions regarding significance are summarized and incorporated by reference herein. The El Segundo and Walnut Creek projects are located in Los Angeles County and the Sentinel project is located in Riverside County.

The respective FSAs prepared by the CEC concluded significant (unmitigated) biological impacts from the El Segundo project, no significant biological impacts from the Walnut Creek project and significant biological impacts mitigated to less than significant from the Sentinel project. According to the FSA prepared by the CEC for the El Segundo project there are adverse biological impacts to marine organisms from the use of water from Santa Monica Bay for once-through cooling, which could entrain, impinge and thermally effect fish and invertebrates. CEC staff recommended that mitigation be applied to avoid or significantly reduce the adverse biological impacts. According the El

Segundo FSA, the project proponents did not supply the sound scientific information on entrainment impacts that would be needed to develop appropriate mitigation, so specific mitigation measures could not be recommended for this project that would reduce the biological impacts to less than significant levels.

The Walnut Creek project will be located on existing industrial land that is entirely paved and does not contain any vegetation or habitat to support sensitive species, so, the CEC staff concluded there will not be a significant impact to biological resources from the construction of the plant. According to FSA for the Walnut Creek project, parking and equipment staging areas required during the construction period and new transmission lines will be located on previously disturbed sites containing no natural vegetation and provides no habitat to sensitive species. With regard to operation of the Walnut Creek project, CEC staff concluded that the proposed transmission lines will not pose a significant collision or electrocution threat to bird populations and the site is not known to be an optimal flight path, nor a high bird use area or migration route so the proposed exhaust stacks would not pose a significant collision threat to bird populations.

The FSA for the Sentinel project described the preparation of the site to include permanent removal of disturbed Sonoran creosote bush scrub and annual grassland and temporarily disturb these same vegetation communities and existing dirt roads in the construction laydown area and gas transmission corridor. The FSA determined that the habitats permanently removed are already degraded and provide limited wildlife use for regionally common species. However, construction activities could potentially disturb migratory or nesting birds. The FSA listed several mitigation measures in an effort to reduce construction related impacts to biological resources to less than significant. The mitigation measures include monitoring by a biologist, a worker environmental awareness program, and impact avoidance for desert tortoise, rare plants, and burrowing owls during pre-construction surveys. According to the FSA for Sentinel, potential operation-related impacts include impacts to birds due to collision with and/or electrocution by the transmission line, disturbance to wildlife due to increased noise and lighting, and loss of sensitive habitat through long-term groundwater use. Proposed mitigation listed in the FSA includes incorporating construction design recommendations, such as separating phase conductors and requiring that bird perch diverters and/or specifically designed avian protection materials should be used to cover electrical equipment where adequate separation is not feasible. With implementation of this mitigation, the CEC concluded that significant avian mortality due to electrocution by transmission structures is not expected to occur. Also, the CEC also determined no sensitive species were found in the project area that would be impacted by operational lighting, and while operation of the plant would produce elevated noise levels, no sensitive species would be impacted by additional noise are known to occur in the immediate vicinity. Finally, according to the FSA, implementation of groundwater replenishment in advance of construction and operation of the Sentinel project will reduce the potential significant and irreversible impacts to mesquite hummocks and the special-status species they support to less than significant.

Based upon the above considerations, impacts of the project are considered to be cumulatively considerable (CEQA Guidelines §15064(h)(1)), and the proposed project

has the potential to contribute to significant adverse cumulative biological resources impacts.

Mitigation Measures for Future Biological Impacts

Mitigation measures were described in the CEQA documents that were surveyed relating to any potentially significant biological resources impacts identified in those documents. As a single purpose public agency responsible for adopting and enforcing air quality rules and regulations, the SCAQMD's authority to implement mitigation measures for such indirect impacts is limited. CEQA is intended to be implemented in conjunction with discretionary powers granted to public agencies by other laws (CEQA Guidelines §14040(a)). Further, the CEQA Guidelines (§15040(b)) specifically state, "CEQA does not grant an agency new powers independent of the powers granted to the agency by other laws." With respect to measures identified in the survey for mitigation of potentially significant adverse biological resources impacts, no mitigation measures were identified that are within the jurisdiction of the SCAQMD to implement. In addition, because the survey related to representative facilities, rather than to specific future facilities that will actually receive permits from SCAQMD, it is not feasible to identify appropriate facility-specific mitigation measures for biological resources impacts in this PEA. Instead, appropriate facility-specific mitigation measures will necessarily have to be identified in the CEQA document prepared for each such facility that is proposed. Identification and adoption of mitigation of biological resources impacts would primarily be the responsibility of the local general purpose public agency (e.g., city or county) or other agency that would typically serve as the lead agency on any given future facility.

Level of Significance after Mitigation

Since the SCAQMD cannot predict how a future lead agency might choose to mitigate a particular significant biological resources impact, the potential exists for future indirect biological resources impacts to be significant and unavoidable (i.e., significant even after imposition of feasible mitigation measures).

SUBCHAPTER 5.5

INDIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES - CULTURAL RESOURCES

Introduction

Impact Analysis

INTRODUCTION

The proposed project would provide offsets, which can be a necessary step in obtaining approval for a facility. Therefore, the proposed Rule 1315 project has the potential to create indirect adverse impacts in the future from siting, constructing, and operating individual facilities containing stationary pollutant sources that qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. Construction of new or modified structures in future new facilities obtaining emissions offsets from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts have the potential to generate adverse impacts to cultural resources depending upon the nature of the project, its location, and its setting. The following section summarizes the methodology used to evaluate the potential indirect impacts of the proposed project on cultural resources from the construction and operation of future new facilities.

Methodology

The methodology for determining the significance of potential impacts to cultural resources is based on comparing the existing setting to expected future conditions with the proposed project. The following analyses of potentially significant adverse cultural resource impacts include assessments of impacts to designated historic resources (e.g., buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources, locally landmarked buildings, paleontological resources, and human remains) and scenic viewsheds of historic resources that may be caused by future new projects.

Mitigation measures would be identified on a project-by-project basis and would be the responsibility of the lead agencies based on their underlying legal authority to mitigate project impacts.

Significance Criteria

A significant impact is defined as "a substantial or potentially substantial, adverse change in the environment" (Public Resource Code § 21068). Although there is no ironclad rule as to when an impact is "significant," generally, the questions presented in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines can serve as significance criteria, unless a particular agency has developed its own, more specific criteria. To the extent that the proposed project results in the siting, construction, and operation of future facilities, these future new projects have the potential to generate significant impacts to cultural resources if their implementation would result in any of the following:

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource.
- Disturb a significant prehistoric or historic archaeological site or a property of historic or cultural significance to a community or ethnic or social group.
- Disturb unique paleontological resources by construction of the proposed project.
- Disturb human remains.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

The following is an evaluation of potential impacts to cultural resources from future facilities that would be eligible for offsets under the proposed project. The analysis is organized according to the primary facility categories and the potential impacts they may have on historic, archeological, and paleontological resources in a given area. Based on the information described in Subsection 5.0, a large majority of stationary source equipment permits would be for the installation of new or replacement equipment at existing facilities. Because the analysis of impacts to cultural resources is qualitative in nature as explained in Subchapter 5.0, the determination of the types of impacts and the level of significance of potential facility-level project impacts will not be based on the number of newly constructed or pre-existing facilities. Therefore, information on the number of new facilities is intended for informational purposes only.

New or modified facilities could potentially result in removal of historic structures, alteration of historic structures and/or landscapes, built forms of a scale and with massing inconsistent with adjoining development, or destruction of archaeological and paleontological resources, including human remains. While the specific nature or degree of such impacts is currently unknown, potentially significant adverse impacts to cultural resources have been analyzed based on available information pertaining to each facility category.

Potential Impacts of Identified Facility Categories

Agricultural Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 14 agricultural facilities or less than one percent of the total permit applications (see Table 5.0-1). In addition, there is an estimated annual two percent migration of dairy livestock operations from the Chino-Ontario-Norco area to other parts of California (e.g., San Joaquin Valley) or to areas outside the state due to economic pressures to revisit existing land uses (e.g., agricultural, dairy) due to encroaching urbanization.¹ Accordingly, it is unlikely that a large number of new agricultural facilities would be constructed in the district in the future.

On a programmatic level, impacts to cultural resources as a result of constructing future new agricultural facilities may include altering or destroying historic structures and historic open space and disturbing or destroying archaeological or paleontological resources. Construction of buildings on agricultural land previously undisturbed or minimally disturbed by agricultural production could result in the exposure and/or destruction of buried archaeological or paleontological remains, or expose human remains that are not buried within a cemetery. Therefore, the potential development of farm structures, dairy processing plants, and other agricultural-related structures may result in significant impacts to historic, archaeological, and paleontological resources and human remains.

¹ Final Environmental Assessment for Proposed Rule 1127 – Emission Reductions from Livestock Waste (SCAQMD, August 2004).

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for agricultural projects available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.5-1). The two selected CEQA documents,² which were prepared for a winery and a county General Plan Dairy Element, illustrate the types of impacts that agricultural-related projects could have on the various types of cultural resources, including adverse changes to historical resources, archaeological resources, paleontological resources, and human remains.

**TABLE 5.5-1
Cultural Resources Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation**

S – Significant		NE – Not Evaluated ^a		
LS – Less-than-Significant		N – No impacts		
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation				
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination			
	a) Result in adverse change to historical resource	b) Result in adverse change to archeological resource	c) Destroy paleontological resource	d) Disturb Human Remains
Agricultural Facilities				
1. Clos de la Tech Winery EIR	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
2. Kings County Dairy Element PEIR	LS	LS	NE	NE
Retail/Services Facilities				
3. Medical Office Neg. Dec. in Long Beach	N	N	N	N
4. Wilshire La Brea Project EIR	LS	LSM	LSM	LSM
5. Shops at Santa Anita Park Specific Plan EIR	S	LSM	LSM	LSM
6. Archstone Hollywood Project EIR	S	LSM	LSM	LSM
7. 2001 Main Street Mixed Use Development EIR	LSM	NE	NE	NE
8. 1427 Fourth Street Project EIR	S	NE	NE	NE
9. Westfield Fashion Square Expansion EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE
10. New Century Plan EIR	S	NE	NE	NE
Large Commercial Facilities				
11. Sunset Doheny Hotel	N	N	N	N
12. 2000 Avenue of Stars EIR	N	N	N	N

² It should be noted that no available documents were found for projects within the district; the two selected documents for agricultural facilities were for projects in San Mateo County and Kings County in northern and central California, respectively. Although these projects are not located within the district, their environmental documents were reviewed since they illustrate the types of impacts that may result from the development of such projects.

TABLE 5.5-1 (Continued)
Cultural Resources Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant	NE – Not Evaluated ^a			
LS – Less-than-Significant	N – No impacts			
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation				
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination			
	a) Result in adverse change to historical resource	b) Result in adverse change to archeological resource	c) Destroy paleontological resource	d) Disturb Human Remains
13. Travelodge Hotel Project EIR	N	N	N	N
14. Corbin and Nordoff Redevelopment Project EIR	N	N	N	N
15. Blvd 6200 Project EIR	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
16. Panorama Palace Project EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE
17. Metro Universal Project EIR	LS	LSM	LS	LS
18. Paseo Plaza Hollywood Project EIR	N	LSM	LSM	LSM
19. Plaza at the Glen Project EIR	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
Entertainment/Recreational Facilities				
20. City of Industry Business Center (NFL Stadium) EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE
21. LA Live -Sports and Entertainment District EIR	LSM	LSM	LSM	LS
22. Canyon Hills Project EIR	N	LSM	LSM	LSM
23. Wilmington Waterfront Development Project EIR	LS	LSM	LSM	LSM
Institutional Facilities				
24. Caltrans District 7 Headquarters EIR	S	LSM	NE	NE
25. Buckley School Enhancement Project EIR	NE	NE	LSM	NE
26. Cedars Sinai West Tower Supplemental EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS
27. La Cienega Eldercare Facility Project EIR	LS	LSM	LSM	LS
28. Museum of Tolerance Project EIR	N	NE	NE	NE
29. New Paradise Church Project EIR	N	N	N	N
30. Occidental College Specific Plan EIR	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
31. Stephen Wise Middle School Relocation EIR	NE	LS	LSM	LS
32. Temple Israel of Hollywood EIR	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
33. USC Health Sciences Campus EIR	N	N	N	N

TABLE 5.5-1 (Continued)
Cultural Resources Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant	NE – Not Evaluated ^a			
LS – Less-than-Significant	N – No impacts			
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation				
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination			
	a) Result in adverse change to historical resource	b) Result in adverse change to archeological resource	c) Destroy paleontological resource	d) Disturb Human Remains
34. Sierra Canyon Senior Secondary School Project EIR	LS	LSM	LSM	LSM
35. West LA College EIR	N	LSM	LSM	NE
36. City of Long Beach Fire Station Neg. Dec.	N	N	N	N
37. Harvard – Westlake School EIR	S	LSM	LSM	LSM
38. County of Orange South Courthouse Facility EIR	N	LSM	LSM	LSM
Transportation Facilities				
39. TraPac Terminal Expansion at Berths 136-147 EIR	N	LSM	S	LSM
40. Metro West Los Angeles Transportation Facility and Sunset Avenue Project EIR	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
41. Canoga Park Orange Line Extension EIR	LS	LSM	LSM	LSM
Utility Projects				
42. El Segundo Power Redevelopment Project (CEC approved)—Improved Power Generating Facility	N	LSM	LSM	LSM
43. LADWP Electrical Generating Stations Modifications Project EIR	N	N	N	N
44. Bradley Landfill and Recycling Center EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE
45. Joshua Basin Water District Recharge Basin and Pipeline Project EIR	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
Light Industrial/Warehouse Facilities				
46. Lantana Studio Development Project EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE
47. Alessandro Business Center Project EIR	LSM	LSM	NE	LSM
48. City of San Dimas Costco Development Project EIR	LS	LSM	LSM	LSM
49. 959 Seward Street Project EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE

TABLE 5.5-1 (Concluded)**Cultural Resources Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation**

Heavy Industrial Facilities				
50. Chevron Products Company El Segundo Refinery Product Reliability and Optimization Project EIR	N	N	N	N
51. SRG Chino South Industrial Park Project EIR	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
52. Conoco Phillips Los Angeles Refinery Tank Replacement Project Neg. Dec.	N	N	N	N
<p>^a An “NE” designation could mean one of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The issue area was not discussed in the environmental document. 2. The specific checklist question was not discussed in the environmental document. <p>Source: ICF Jones & Stokes, 2009.</p>				

Based on a review of these documents, agricultural-related facilities are typically constructed and operated within areas zoned for agriculture. These projects were found to have less-than-significant impacts (without and with mitigation) to cultural resources. The following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on cultural resources identified in the two CEQA documents surveyed for this facility category.

a) Historic Resources. Both CEQA documents for past projects in the agricultural facilities category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) on historical resources. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in areas where there are historic resources in the built environment that could be directly or indirectly affected by development.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to cultural resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts on historic resources from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b) - d) Archaeological, Paleontological, Human Remains. One of the two CEQA documents for past project in the agricultural facilities category disclosed less-than-significant impacts after implementation of mitigation measures on archaeological and paleontological resources and human remains. The other document found that impacts to archaeological resources would be less-than-significant but did not address impacts related to paleontological resources or human remains. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in

the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in areas where there are many resources, particularly those that are undisturbed in the ground, that could be disturbed by ground-breaking activities.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to cultural resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts on cultural resources from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Retail/Service Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the last five years identified 2,621 retail/service facilities, or 42.1 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction since most of them would be established and operated within existing retail-oriented buildings in urban, commercial, and mixed-use residential areas.

Examples of projects that may be constructed in the future include dry cleaning and laundry businesses, restaurants, gas stations, and auto repair facilities, as evidenced by currently pending permits and permits issued by the SCAQMD in the five-year period. On a programmatic level, most future new or modified facilities would be constructed within existing developed retail and mixed-use residential areas based on historical data and, as such, the potential for alteration of historical resources would be high. The potential for disturbing archaeological and paleontological resources and human remains could be slightly lower because ground cover has likely been disturbed for previous projects. However, the potential for disturbing those resources would be significantly higher for new development on previously undisturbed land. Therefore, the potential exists for one or more future retail/service projects to have significant adverse impacts on cultural resources.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for retail service facilities at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.5-1). The eight CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a medical office project, five mixed-use projects (all involving residential and retail developments), and two commercial/retail projects, illustrate the types of impacts that retail/services facilities would have on cultural resources, including adverse changes to historical resources, archaeological and paleontological resources, and the disturbance of human remains. The CEQA documents for the retail and service projects surveyed involved the construction or remodeling and reconfiguration of low- and medium-scale offices, retail stores, and shopping centers or the construction of new high-rise structures in similar settings, which were found to result in changes to the character of the immediate project area, ground-disturbing activities, removal or alteration of existing structures, and potential to uncover archaeological and/or paleontological resources and human remains. Project-specific impacts could be significant when the retail and service establishments surveyed are located in developed

urban areas near historic resources or use of the resource is part of the project. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on cultural resources identified in the eight CEQA documents surveyed.

a) Historic Resources. Three of the eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/services facilities category found less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impact on historical resources; one of the eight documents did not address impacts to historic resources. However, for some projects surveyed, the CEQA documents concluded that the retail/service projects have the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts on historic resources, such as those disclosed for Projects # 5 - Shops at Santa Anita Park Specific Plan, #6 – Archstone Hollywood, #8 – 1427 Fourth Street, and #10 – New Century Plan. These projects would involve either (1) the demolition of or result in a substantial change to contributors to locally-designated historic or potentially historic districts, or (2) the demolition of historic or potentially historic structures.

Therefore, based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts on cultural resources from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b, c, d) Archaeological, Paleontological, Human Remains. Four of the eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/services facilities category disclosed less-than-significant impacts with the implementation of mitigation measures or no impact on archaeological and paleontological resources and human remains; the other four CEQA documents did not address impacts related to these issues. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in areas where there are many resources, particularly those that are undisturbed in the ground, that could be disturbed by ground-breaking activities.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts on cultural resources from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Large Commercial Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 649 large commercial facilities, or 10.4 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction since most of the projects would be established and operated within existing buildings and facilities in developed urban areas.

Examples of large commercial facilities that may be constructed in the future include hotels/motels, regional shopping centers, and office and media production facilities. On a programmatic level, most future new or modified facilities would be constructed within existing developed commercial, retail, mixed-use residential, and transit-oriented and, as such, these projects have the potential to alter or destroy historical resources. The potential for disturbing archaeological and paleontological resources and human remains could be low because ground cover has likely been disturbed for previous projects. However, the potential for disturbing those resources would be significantly higher for new development on previously undisturbed land. Therefore, the potential exists for one or more large commercial projects to have significant adverse impacts on cultural resources.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for large commercial facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.5-1). The nine CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for two hotel/motel projects, a regional shopping center, and six mixed-use projects (all involving commercial and residential developments), illustrate the types of impacts that large commercial facilities would have on cultural resources, including adverse changes to historical resources, archaeological and paleontological resources, and the disturbance of human remains. The CEQA documents for the large commercial projects surveyed involved the construction of medium- and large-scale buildings within existing urban areas, which were found to result in changes to the character of the surrounding neighborhood, ground-disturbing activities, and potential to uncover archaeological and/or paleontological resources and human remains. However, project-specific impacts were generally not considered significant because no designated historic resources were located in the project area. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on cultural resources identified in the nine CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) Historic Resources.** Eight of the nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facilities category found less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation or no impacts on historical resources; the other CEQA document did not address impacts on historic resources. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in areas where there are historic resources in the built environment.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts to cultural resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts on cultural resources from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b, c, d) Archaeological, Paleontological, Human Remains.** Eight of the nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facilities category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) on archaeological and paleontological resources and human remains; the other CEQA document did not

address impacts related to these issues. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in areas where there are undisturbed resources in the ground that could be disturbed by ground-breaking activities.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts to cultural resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts on cultural resources from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant

Entertainment/Recreational Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 24 entertainment/recreational facilities, or less than one percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, some of these new entertainment and recreation-oriented facilities are anticipated to be developed in the future.

Examples of projects that may be constructed in the future include sports venues, concert halls, parks, golf courses, equestrian centers, and other outdoor recreational facilities. On a programmatic level, those new facilities that would be constructed in the future may involve the construction of medium and large scale buildings, landscaping, parks, and other public facilities. Based on historical data, entertainment/recreational projects have the potential to alter or destroy historical resources. The potential for disturbing archaeological and paleontological resources and human remains could be low because ground cover has likely been disturbed for previous projects. However, the potential for disturbing those resources would be significantly higher for new development on previously undisturbed land. Therefore, the potential exists for one or more future entertainment/recreational projects to generate significant adverse impacts to cultural resources in the future.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for entertainment/recreational facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.5-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for the development of a professional football stadium in the City of Industry, a sports and entertainment district in downtown Los Angeles, a residential project with an equestrian center and a large open space component in the San Fernando Valley, and a waterfront project in the Community of Wilmington in the South Bay, illustrate the types of impacts that entertainment and recreational facilities would have on cultural resources, including adverse changes to historical resources, archaeological and paleontological resources, and the disturbance of human remains. These projects involved a variety of different structures, including medium to high-rise buildings, parking structures, and grading and landscaping of open space areas for outdoor recreational facilities, which were not determined to destroy historic resources within the surrounding neighborhood. Accordingly, these projects were found to have less-than-significant impacts on cultural

resources. More specifically, the following discussion provides an overall summary of the types of impacts identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

a) Historic Resources. Three of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facilities category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impact on historical resources; the other CEQA document did not discuss impacts on historic resources. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in areas where there are historic resources in the built environment.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts to cultural resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts on historic resources from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b, c, d) Archaeological, Paleontological, Human Remains. Three of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facilities category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) on archaeological and paleontological resources and human remains. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in areas where there are undisturbed resources in the ground that could be disturbed by ground-breaking activities.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts to cultural resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts on cultural resources from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Institutional Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the last five years identified 421 institutional facilities, or 6.8 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most would be located within existing buildings in commercial, residential, and institutional land use areas.

Examples of institutional facilities include schools, colleges, universities, hospitals, museums, and churches/temples. On a programmatic level, new institutional facilities that would be constructed in the future would involve low-, medium-, or large-scale buildings and parking structures. Most of these facilities would be constructed within existing commercial, residential, and institutional zoned areas and therefore, there is a

potential for alteration or destruction of historical resources. The potential for disturbing archaeological and paleontological resources and human remains could be low because ground cover has likely been previously disturbed. However, the potential for disturbing those resources would be significantly higher for new development on previously undisturbed land. Therefore, the potential exists for one or more future institutional projects to generate significant adverse impacts on cultural resources.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for schools, hospitals, senior care facilities, etc., available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.5-1). The 15 CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a state agency headquarters, a county courthouse facility, four schools, two colleges, an addition to an existing university campus, an addition to an existing hospital, an eldercare facility, a museum, two religious facilities, and a fire station, illustrate the types of impacts that institutional facilities would have on cultural resources, including adverse changes to historical resources, archaeological and paleontological resources, and the disturbance of human remains. Some of these projects involved the demolition of existing buildings and the construction of low-, medium-, and large-scale buildings, landscaping, parks, playfields and gymnasiums associated with schools, hospital buildings, and other public facilities. However, these projects were generally found to have less-than-significant impacts on cultural resources as most of these projects are located in developed urban areas, where designated historic resources would not be affected and ground material has already been impacted by prior development. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on cultural resources identified in the 15 CEQA documents surveyed.

a) Historic Resources. Eleven of the fifteen CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facilities category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impacts on historic resources; two CEQA documents did not address impacts on historic resources. However, for some projects surveyed, the CEQA documents concluded that the institutional projects have the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts on historic resources, such as those disclosed for Projects # 24 – Caltrans District 7 Headquarters and # 37 – Harvard-Westlake School. These projects would involve the demolition of historic or potentially historic structures that have been determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register or the California Register.

Therefore, based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project, and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts on historic resources from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b, c, d) Archaeological, Paleontological, Human Remains. Fourteen of the fifteen CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facilities category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impacts on archaeological and paleontological resources and human remains; the other CEQA document did not address impacts related to these issues. However, based on

SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in the institutional facility category could be sited in areas where there are many resources, particularly those that are undisturbed in the ground, that could be disturbed by ground-breaking activities.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts to cultural resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts on cultural resources from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Transportation Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 100 transportation facilities, or 1.6 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Due to continuing improvements in transportation facilities across the district to accommodate expected increases in the movement of goods, it is possible that a larger number of transportation-related facilities would be constructed in the future due to continuing improvements and expansion of public transportation infrastructure. However, since highways and roads typically do not require stationary source permits, the number of transportation-related facilities that would require such permits in the future does not constitute a large number (based on historical data as shown in Table 5.0-1) in comparison to the overall SCAQMD permitting activities.

Examples of transportation facilities that may be constructed in the future include port terminal expansions, transit/bus maintenance facilities, and transit lines and transit line extensions. On a programmatic level, these types of facilities may involve low- and medium-scale buildings, transportation equipment storage yards, parking structures, rail, shipping, airport facilities, and transportation-related uses (e.g., rail yards, transit centers, shipping depots, docks, cranes, runways, terminals, support facilities), and outdoor lighting. However, any new transportation-oriented facility would most likely be constructed within existing industrial, commercial, mixed-use, and transportation-zoned areas. Accordingly, the potential for alteration or destruction of historical resources is low. The potential for disturbing archaeological and paleontological resources and human remains could be slightly lower because ground cover has likely been disturbed for previous projects. However, the potential for disturbing those resources would be significantly higher for new development on previously undisturbed land. Therefore, the potential exists for one or more transportation projects to have significant adverse impacts on cultural resources.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the selected CEQA documents for transportation facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.5-1). The three CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a port terminal expansion, a bus maintenance facility, and a transit line extension, illustrate the types of impacts that transportation projects would have on cultural resources, including adverse changes to historical resources, archaeological and paleontological resources, and the disturbance of

human remains. These projects typically involved the demolition of existing structures and the construction of a variety of new structures, including low- and medium-scale buildings, the use of large-scale cranes, and shipping infrastructure, and bus storage and maintenance facilities, some of which were found to result in the removal of some existing buildings and ground disturbance. However, project-specific impacts were generally not considered significant because no designated historic resources were located in the project area. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on cultural resources identified in the three CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) Historic Resources.** Three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facilities category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impact on historical resources. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in the transportation facilities category could be sited in areas where there are historic resources in the built environment.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts to cultural resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts on historic resources from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b, c, d) Archaeological, Paleontological, Human Remains.** The CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facilities category disclosed less-than-significant impacts with mitigation for archeological and paleontological resources and human remains. However, for one project surveyed, the lead agency concluded that the transportation project has the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts on paleontological resources, such as those disclosed for Project #39 – TraPac Terminal Expansion. For this project, it was determined that any vertebrate fossils exposed by grading without appropriate professional, systematic recovery would be destroyed, resulting in significant impacts on paleontological resources.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts on cultural resources from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Utility Projects

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 150 utility facilities, or 2.4 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on this historical data, a large number of new utility-oriented facilities are not anticipated to be constructed and operated in the future. On a programmatic level, those new utility-oriented facilities that may be constructed in the future could involve water treatment plants (e.g., tanks,

digesters, ponds), above- and underground pipelines, power generating equipment (e.g., boilers, fuel-storage, exhaust structures), and landfill processing, transport, and storage facilities. Some type of future utility projects may require demolition of existing structures and construction of low- to medium-scale buildings.

While a large number of new utility-oriented facilities are not anticipated to be constructed in the future, alteration, upgrades, and improvement to existing facilities are likely to occur in order to meet additional future demand for public utility infrastructure. Due to the necessity of many public infrastructure and utility services, these facilities have the potential to be constructed in a wide range of different areas. Although these facilities would typically be constructed in industrial zoned areas, these facilities may be sited near or directly adjacent to sensitive cultural resources. Accordingly, there is a potential for alteration or destruction of historical resources. The potential for disturbing archaeological and paleontological resources and human remains could be low because ground cover has likely been disturbed for previous projects. However, the potential for disturbing those resources would be significantly higher for new development on previously undisturbed land. Therefore, the potential exists for one or more utility projects to generate significant adverse cultural impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for utility projects available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.5-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for improvements to an existing power generating facilities, a landfill and recycling center, and a recharge basin and pipeline project, illustrate the types of impacts that utility projects would have on cultural resources, including changes to historical, archaeological and paleontological resources, and human remains. Based on the evaluation of these projects, the construction, modification, or renovation of a variety of structures, including underground pipelines, water storage tanks, groundwater recharge equipment, landfills, smoke stacks, flares, and power generating equipment. However, project-specific impacts were generally not considered significant impacts because no designated historic resources were located in the project area. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on cultural resources identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

a) Historic Resources. Three of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the utility projects category disclosed either a less-than-significant impact with the implementation of mitigation measures or no impacts on historic resources; the other CEQA document did not discuss impacts on historic resources. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in the transportation facilities category could be sited in areas where there are historic resources in the built environment.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts to cultural resources could be significant.

Therefore, impacts on historic resources from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b, c, d) Archaeological, Paleontological, Human Remains. Three of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the utility projects category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts with the implementation of mitigation measures or no impact on archeological and paleontological resources and human remains; the other CEQA document did not address impacts related to these issues. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in areas where there are undisturbed resources in the ground that could be disturbed by ground-breaking activities.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts to cultural resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts on cultural resources from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Light Industrial/Warehouse Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 1,133 light industrial/warehouse facilities, or 18.2 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most of them would be located within existing buildings, structures, and warehouses in industrial or other compatibly zoned areas.

Examples of light industrial/warehouse facilities that may be constructed include production/post-production studios/facilities, business parks housing light industrial and warehouse distribution uses, and a warehouse/retail facility. On a programmatic level, new light industrial/warehouse facilities would likely involve the construction of one- to three-story warehouse-type buildings within existing light-industrial settings and would have the potential for alteration or destruction of historical resources. The potential for disturbing archaeological and paleontological resources and human remains could be low because ground cover has likely been disturbed for previous projects. However, the potential for disturbing those resources would be significantly higher for new development on previously undisturbed land. Therefore, the potential exists for one or more light industrial/warehouse projects to have significant adverse impacts on cultural resources.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for light industry/warehouse facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.5-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for two production/post-production studios/facilities, a business park, and a warehouse/retail facility, illustrate the types of impacts that light industrial/warehouse projects would have on cultural resources, including changes to historical, archaeological and paleontological resources, and human remains. Based on the evaluation of these projects, the

construction of one- to three-story warehouse-type and office-type structures for the projects would not cause significant adverse effects on cultural resources because most of these facilities were located in developed urban industrial areas, where designated historic buildings were not located nearby and ground material has already been impacted by prior development. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on cultural resources identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

a) Historic Resources. Two of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse projects category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) on historic resources; the other two CEQA documents did not address impacts on historic resources. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in the light industrial/warehouse project category could be sited in areas where there are historic resources in the built environment.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts to cultural resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts on historic resources from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b, c, d) Archaeological, Paleontological, Human Remains. Two of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facilities category found that there would be less-than-significant impacts with the implementation of mitigation measures on archeological and paleontological resources and human remains; the other two CEQA documents did not address impacts on these issues. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in the institutional facility category could be sited in areas where there are many resources, particularly those that are undisturbed in the ground, that could be disturbed by ground-breaking activities.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts to cultural resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts on cultural resources from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Heavy Industrial Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 1,118 heavy industrial facilities, or 17.9 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these heavy industrial facilities are anticipated to

involve new construction in the future since most of them would be located within existing structures in industrial zoned areas.

Examples of heavy industrial facilities that may be constructed include refineries and industrial parks. On a programmatic level, those new heavy industrial facilities that would be developed in the future as a result of implementing the proposed project would involve the construction of medium- to large-scale industrial buildings, with machinery, boilers, pumps, fuel storage tanks, refinery equipment, mining and extraction equipment, and raw material storage areas. The potential of disturbing existing historic structures could be high. The potential of disturbing archaeological and paleontological resources, and human remains, could be slightly lower, because ground cover has likely been disturbed for previous projects. However, the potential of disturbing those resources would be significantly higher for new construction starts on previously undisturbed land. Therefore, heavy industrial facilities would generally have a high likelihood of creating significant adverse impacts to cultural resources in the future.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for heavy industrial facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.5-1). The three CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for improvements to two existing refineries and an industrial park project, illustrate the types of impacts that heavy industrial projects would have on cultural resources, including adverse changes to historical resources, archaeological and paleontological resources, and the disturbance of human remains. Based on the evaluation of these projects, the demolition and construction of fuel storage tanks, refinery equipment, and associated support facilities, and concrete warehouse type buildings, raw material storage, and associated shipping and transportation facilities would not result in significant changes to any historic resources. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of cultural resource impacts identified in the three CEQA documents surveyed.

a) Historic Resources. The CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facilities category disclosed either a less-than-significant impact with the implementation of mitigation measures or no impacts on historical resources. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in the heavy industrial facilities category could be sited in areas where there are historic resources in the built environment.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts on historic resources from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b, c, d) Archaeological, Paleontological, Human Remains. The CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facilities category disclosed either a less-than-significant impact with the implementation of mitigation measures or no impacts on

archeological and paleontological resources and human remains. Based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in areas where there are undisturbed resources in the ground that could be disturbed by ground-breaking activities.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts to cultural resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts on cultural resources from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Summary of Findings

The review of 52 CEQA documents found that most of the past projects had environmental impacts related to cultural resources that were either less-than-significant or less-than-significant with the implementation of mitigation measures. However, review of the CEQA documentation found that some of the past projects have the potential to generate significant adverse impacts on historic, archaeological, and paleontological resources.

Therefore, based on information in the 52 CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project that cover the nine primary facility categories, exercising SCAQMD staff's independent judgment, and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts to cultural resources as an indirect result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Cumulative Impacts

CEQA requires the evaluation of cumulative impacts in addition to direct and indirect impacts. According to the State CEQA Guidelines, cumulative impacts refer to the change in the environment which results from the incremental impact of a proposed project when added to other "past, present and reasonably foreseeable future projects." [14 Cal. Code Reg. 13355].

For the purposes of the proposed project, the assessment of cumulative impacts provided below includes the reasonably foreseeable impacts from the following types of facilities:

- Facilities that will obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal credit accounts per Proposed Rule 1315 (i.e., Rules 1304 and 1309.1);
- Facilities that will obtain offsets on the open credit market;
- Facilities that will obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts per Senate Bill 827; and

- Power plant facilities per Assembly Bill (AB) No. 1318 (Perez) and proposed SB 388 (Calderon), and potentially one other bill which would require transfer of emission reduction credits for certain pollutants from SCAQMD's internal credit accounts to eligible electrical generating facilities.

Facilities obtaining an SCAQMD air quality permit will be required to offset any increase in emissions either by obtaining offsets per Proposed Rule 1315, SB 827, or by obtaining offsets on the open market. Cumulative development in the district could result in the substantial adverse modification or destruction of historic buildings, which could contribute to the degradation of the historic and architectural fabric of certain areas of the district. However, it is anticipated that development of future facilities obtaining offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts that could potentially affect historic resources or structures will be subject to the requirements of CEQA and other applicable legal requirements, and that the impacts of cumulative development on historic resources will be mitigated to the extent feasible, which could include compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's standards and guidelines and consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office. Nevertheless, it would be speculative to anticipate when, or if, such development would occur and whether any, or all, impacts to historic resources could be mitigated to a less-than-significant level.

Similarly, development of future facilities obtaining offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts may require grading and excavation that could potentially affect archaeological or paleontological resources or human remains. The cumulative effect of these projects would contribute to the continued loss of subsurface cultural resources if these resources are not protected upon discovery. If subsurface cultural resources are protected upon discovery as required by law, cumulative impacts to those resources would be less than significant. However, it would be speculative to anticipate when, or if, such development would occur and whether any, or all, impacts to cultural resources could be mitigated to a less-than-significant level. Given the decreasing number of historical and archaeological and paleontological resources present within the district due to on-going development and urbanization, cumulative impacts on cultural resources as a result of future development throughout the district is expected to be significant.

It is reasonably foreseeable that the SCAQMD would be required to provide offsets to three power plants from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. The three power plant projects, NRG's El Segundo Power Redevelopment (El Segundo), Walnut Creek Energy Park (Walnut Creek), and CPV Sentinel Energy (Sentinel), were evaluated by the California Energy Commission (CEC) in separate Final Staff Assessments (FSAs), which were reviewed to obtain the environmental impact analysis and determination of significance made by the lead agency (CEC). The analysis and conclusions regarding significance are summarized and incorporated by reference herein. The El Segundo and Walnut Creek projects are located in Los Angeles County and the Sentinel project is located in Riverside County.

The FSAs prepared by the CEC for the El Segundo and Walnut Creek projects determined the cultural resources impacts are not significant, and the FSA for the Sentinel project concluded the potential significant cultural resources impacts could be

mitigated to less than significant. According to the FSA for the El Segundo project, project-related site development and construction would entail ground disturbance so the proposed project has the potential to adversely affect previously unknown cultural resources. However, the CEC concluded the proposed power plant location yielded no physical evidence of cultural resources. The CEC also concluded the use of secondary treated water would require pipeline construction and because archaeological sites are present in the vicinity, cultural resource surveys would need to be conducted and cultural resource monitoring recommended along the entire pipeline route until the end of pipeline ground disturbance. According to the CEC, no additional built environment or archaeological resources were identified as a result of the cultural resource survey of the parking lots adjacent to the proposed waterline route, and existing pipelines will be used to deliver natural gas.

CEC staff determined that the Walnut Creek project would have no impact on known significant archaeological resources, historic standing structures, or ethnographic resources. According to the FSA for the Walnut Creek project, the potential for newly discovered archaeological sites during ground disturbance would be mitigated by measures to impact levels below significance. Such measures include: designating a cultural resources specialist; conducting a construction worker training program; monitoring initial clearing and excavation; halting construction if there is a discovery of an archaeological site or human remains; recording and evaluating a discovery; and reporting the findings. CEC staff identified no indirect impacts to any known cultural resources in the impact area of the Walnut Creek project and, therefore, required no mitigation measures for indirect impacts for any class of cultural resources.

Archaeological surveys conducted in 2007 of the proposed Sentinel project area identified four archaeological sites and one isolate according to the FSA for the Sentinel project. The cultural resources were discovered along the proposed pipeline routes and the proposed plant site. The FSA stated the four sites are all historic-period and include refuse scatters and one collapsed/demolished concrete building, and the one isolate was composed of three brownware fragments. The CEC staff determined only one of these structures would have been directly impacted by the construction activities of the proposed project and provided measures in case any additional archaeological resources are discovered during construction on the main plant site, such as requiring identification, assessment, and mitigation sufficient to reduce the significance of the project's impacts to negligible, if such discovered resources are assessed as significant. Mitigation listed in the FSA included the following: the project be located at the greatest possible distance from any known cultural resources; fencing or some other type of physical demarcation be used if cultural resource is identified; a program of crew education; archaeological monitoring; and formal compliance with CEQA or National Environmental Policy Act if a cultural resource cannot be avoided. The FSA concluded no significant standing historic structures were identified in the area within one mile of the Sentinel project, so no impact to the integrity of setting, association, or feeling of any such resources in the surrounding area would result from the proposed project. Finally, the CEC concluded no ethnographic resources, either previously recorded or newly disclosed in the communications with Native Americans, were identified in the vicinity of the project, and

no indirect impacts to cultural resources in the impact area were identified so no mitigation of indirect impacts would be required for any class of cultural resources.

Based upon the above considerations, impacts of the project are considered to be cumulatively considerable (CEQA Guidelines §15064(h)(1)) and the proposed project has the potential to contribute to significant adverse cumulative cultural resources impacts.

Mitigation Measures for Future Cultural Resources Impacts

Mitigation measures were described in the CEQA documents that were surveyed relating to any potentially significant cultural resources impacts identified in those documents. As a single purpose public agency responsible for adopting and enforcing air quality rules and regulations, the SCAQMD's authority to implement mitigation measures for such indirect impacts is limited. CEQA is intended to be implemented in conjunction with discretionary powers granted to public agencies by other laws (CEQA Guidelines §14040(a)). Further, the CEQA Guidelines (§15040(b)) specifically state, "CEQA does not grant an agency new powers independent of the powers granted to the agency by other laws." With respect to measures identified in the survey for mitigation of potentially significant adverse cultural resources impacts, no mitigation measures were identified that are within the jurisdiction of the SCAQMD to implement. In addition, because the survey related to representative facilities, rather than to specific future facilities that will actually receive permits from SCAQMD, it is not feasible to identify appropriate facility-specific mitigation measures for cultural resources impacts in this PEA. Instead, appropriate facility-specific mitigation measures will necessarily have to be identified in the CEQA document prepared for each such facility that is proposed. Identification and adoption of mitigation of cultural resources impacts would primarily be the responsibility of the local general purpose public agency (e.g., city or county) or other agency that would typically serve as the lead agency on any given future facility.

Level of Significance after Mitigation

Since the SCAQMD cannot predict how a future lead agency might choose to mitigate a particular significant cultural resources impact, the potential exists for future indirect cultural resources impacts to be significant and unavoidable (i.e., significant even after imposition of feasible mitigation measures).

SUBCHAPTER 5.6

INDIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES - ENERGY

Introduction

Impact Analysis

INTRODUCTION

The proposed project would provide offsets, which can be a necessary step in obtaining approval for a facility. Therefore, the proposed Rule 1315 project has the potential to create adverse impacts in the future from siting, constructing, and operating individual facilities containing stationary pollutant sources that qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. Construction of new or modified structures in future new facilities obtaining emissions offsets from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts have the potential to result in adverse impacts on energy resources, depending upon the nature of the project. The following section summarizes the methodology used to evaluate the potential impacts on energy resources that may result from the construction and operation of future new facilities.

Methodology

The methodology for determining the significance of potential impacts to energy resources is based on comparing the existing setting to expected future conditions with the proposed project in place. The following analyses of potentially significant adverse indirect impacts to energy resources include assessments of impacts related to conflicts with energy conservation plans, the need for new or altered power or natural gas utility systems, effects on local or regional energy supplies, effects on peak and base period energy demands, and conflicts with existing energy standards, that may be caused by future new projects.

Mitigation measures would be identified on a project-by-project basis and would be the responsibility of the lead agencies based on their underlying legal authority to mitigate project impacts.

Significance Criteria

A significant impact is defined as "a substantial or potentially substantial, adverse change in the environment" (Public Resource Code § 21068). Although there is no ironclad rule as to when an impact is "significant," generally, the questions presented in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines can serve as significance criteria, unless a particular agency has developed its own, more specific criteria. To the extent that the proposed project results in siting, constructing, and operating future facilities, these future new projects have the potential to generate significant impacts to energy resources if their implementation would result in any of the following:

- The project would conflict with adopted energy conservation plans or standards.
- The project would result in substantial depletion of existing energy resource supplies.

- An increase in demand for utilities would impact the current capacities of the electric and natural gas utilities.
- The project would use non-renewable resources in a wasteful and/or inefficient manner.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

The following discussion presents an evaluation of potential energy resource impacts from future facilities that would be eligible for offsets under the proposed project. The analysis is organized according to the primary facility categories and the potential impacts they may have on energy resources in the district. Based on the information described in Subsection 5.0, a large majority of stationary source equipment permits would be for the installation of new or replacement equipment at existing facilities. Because the analysis of energy resource impacts is qualitative in nature as explained in Subchapter 5.0, the determination of the types of impacts and the level of significance of potential facility-level project impacts will not be based on the number of newly constructed or pre-existing facilities. Therefore, information on the number of new facilities is intended for informational purposes only. Construction and operation of any new future facility or modification of any existing facility in the future has the potential to create significant adverse impacts on energy resources. Such future new or modified facilities could potentially result in energy resource impacts in the event that development projects or existing facility modifications occur in areas within the district, where additional supplies of electrical power and natural gas are in great demand. While the specific nature or degree of such impacts is currently unknown, potentially significant adverse energy resource impacts have been analyzed based on available information pertaining to each facility category.

Potential Energy Resource Impacts of Identified Facility Categories

Agricultural Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 14 agricultural facilities or less than one percent of the total permit applications (see Table 5.0-1). In addition, there is an estimated annual two percent migration of dairy livestock operations from the Chino-Ontario-Norco area to other parts of California (e.g., San Joaquin Valley) or to areas outside the state due to economic pressures to reevaluate existing land uses (e.g., agricultural, dairy) due to encroaching urbanization.¹ Accordingly, it is unlikely that a large number of new agricultural facilities would be constructed in the district in the future.

On a programmatic level, impacts to energy resources as a result of constructing future new agricultural facilities may include increased energy use for agricultural operations, such as harvesting equipment, dairies, food processing, or related operations, such as

¹ Final Environmental Assessment for Proposed Rule 1127 – Emission Reductions from Livestock Waste (SCAQMD, August 2004).

winery facilities. Agricultural operations typically have a low geographic density, and, therefore, any projected increase in energy demand would be relatively low. Nonetheless, due to the unknown nature of any specific future agricultural projects, significant impacts to energy resources may occur. Further, the combined effect of all the projects may potentially be significant.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for agricultural projects available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.6-1). The two selected CEQA documents,² which were prepared for a winery and a county General Plan Dairy Element, illustrate the types of impacts that agricultural-related projects would have on energy resources, including conflicts with energy conservation plans, the need for new or altered power or natural gas utility systems, effects on local or regional energy supplies or peak and base period energy demands, and conflicts with existing energy standards. Based on a review of these documents, agricultural facilities typically have a low geographic density, and, therefore, any projected increase in energy demand would be relatively low. These projects were found to have less-than-significant energy resource impacts. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on energy identified in the two CEQA documents surveyed for this facility category.

a, e) Energy Conservation Plans, Energy Standards. The two CEQA documents did not reveal any conflicts with energy conservation plans, or energy standards for past projects in the agricultural facility category. Neither of the two CEQA documents addressed impacts related to conflicts with energy conservation plans. While all newly constructed facilities would be expected to comply with any existing energy conservation plans and standards, it is possible that future individual agricultural projects could conflict with established energy conservation standards, either inadvertently, or cumulatively.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to energy could be significant. Therefore, indirect impacts on energy conservation plans and standards as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

² It should be noted that no available documents were found for projects within the district; the two selected documents for agricultural facilities were for projects in San Mateo County and Kings County in northern and central California, respectively. Although these projects are not located within the district, their environmental documents were reviewed since they illustrate the types of impacts that may result from the development of such projects.

TABLE 5.6-1
Energy Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant		NE – Not Evaluated ^a			
LS – Less-than-Significant		N – No impacts			
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation					
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination				
	a) Conflict with adopted energy conservation plans	b) Need for new or altered power or natural gas utility systems	c) Create significant effects on local or regional energy supplies, or require additional energy	d) Create significant effects on peak and base period demands for electricity and other forms of energy	e) Comply with existing energy standards
Agricultural Facilities					
1. Clos de la Tech Winery EIR	NE	NE	LS	LS	NE
2. Kings County Dairy Element PEIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Retail/Services Facilities					
3. Medical Office Neg. Dec. in Long Beach	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
4. Wilshire La Brea Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
5. Shops at Santa Anita Park Specific Plan EIR	NE	LS	LS	LS	LS
6. Archstone Hollywood Project EIR	LS	LSM	LSM	LSM	NE
7. 2001 Main Street Mixed Use Development EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
8. 1427 Fourth Street Project EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
9. Westfield Fashion Square Expansion EIR	NE	N	LS	LS	LS
10. New Century Plan EIR	NE	N	LS	LS	NE
Large Commercial Facilities					
11. Sunset Doheny Hotel EIR	NE	NE	LS	LS	NE
12. 2000 Avenue of Stars EIR	NE	NE	LS	LS	NE
13. Travelodge Hotel Project EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
14. Corbin and Nordoff Redevelopment Project EIR	NE	NE	LS	LS	NE

TABLE 5.6-1 (Continued)
Energy Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant LS – Less-than-Significant LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation		NE – Not Evaluated ^a N – No impacts			
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination				
	a) Conflict with adopted energy conservation plans	b) Need for new or altered power or natural gas utility systems	c) Create significant effects on local or regional energy supplies, or require additional energy	d) Create significant effects on peak and base period demands for electricity and other forms of energy	e) Comply with existing energy standards
15. Blvd 6200 Project EIR	NE	NE	LS	LS	NE
16. Panorama Palace Project EIR	NE	N	N	N	N
17. Metro Universal Project EIR	NE	LS	LS	LS	NE
18. Paseo Plaza Hollywood Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
19. Plaza at the Glen Project EIR	LS	LSM	LSM	LSM	LS
Entertainment/Recreational Facilities					
20. City of Industry Business Center (NFL Stadium) EIR	NE	LS	LS	LS	NE
21. LA Live -Sports and Entertainment District EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
22. Canyon Hills Project EIR	LS	LS	NE	NE	LS
23. Wilmington Waterfront Development Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
Institutional Facilities					
24. Caltrans District 7 Headquarters EIR	NE	LS	LS	LS	LS
25. Buckley School Enhancement Project EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
26. Cedars Sinai West Tower Supplemental EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
27. La Cienega Eldercare Facility Project EIR	NE	LS	LS	LS	LS
28. Museum of Tolerance Project EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE

TABLE 5.6-1 (Continued)
Energy Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant LS – Less-than-Significant LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation		NE – Not Evaluated ^a N – No impacts			
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination				
	a) Conflict with adopted energy conservation plans	b) Need for new or altered power or natural gas utility systems	c) Create significant effects on local or regional energy supplies, or require additional energy	d) Create significant effects on peak and base period demands for electricity and other forms of energy	e) Comply with existing energy standards
29. New Paradise Church Project EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
30. Occidental College Specific Plan EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
31. Stephen Wise Middle School Relocation EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
32. Temple Israel of Hollywood EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
33. USC Health Sciences Campus EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
34. Sierra Canyon Senior Secondary School Project EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
35. West LA College EIR	NE	LS	LS	LS	LS
36. City of Long Beach Fire Station Neg. Dec.	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
37. Harvard – Westlake School EIR	NE	NE	LS	LS	LS
38. County of Orange South Courthouse Facility EIR	NE	LS	LS	LS	LS
Transportation Facilities					
39. TraPac Terminal Expansion at Berths 136-147 EIR	NE	LS	LS	LS	LS
40. Metro West Los Angeles Transportation Facility and Sunset Avenue Project EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
41. Canoga Park Orange Line Extension EIR	NE	NE	NE	LS	NE
Utility Projects (Includes Power Plants)					
42. El Segundo Power Redevelopment Project (CEC approved)—Improved Power Generating Facility	NE	N/Beneficial Impact	N/Beneficial Impact	N/Beneficial Impact	NE

TABLE 5.6-1 (Concluded)
Energy Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant LS – Less-than-Significant LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation		NE – Not Evaluated ^a N – No impacts			
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination				
	a) Conflict with adopted energy conservation plans	b) Need for new or altered power or natural gas utility systems	c) Create significant effects on local or regional energy supplies, or require additional energy	d) Create significant effects on peak and base period demands for electricity and other forms of energy	e) Comply with existing energy standards
43. LADWP Electrical Generating Stations Modifications Project EIR	N	N	LS	N/Beneficial Impact	N
44. Bradley Landfill and Recycling Center EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
45. Joshua Basin Water District Recharge Basin and Pipeline Project EIR	NE	NE	LS	LS	NE
Light Industrial Warehouse Facilities					
46. Lantana Studio Development Project EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
47. Alessandro Business Center Project EIR	NE	LS	LS	LS	LS
48. City of San Dimas Costco Development Project EIR	NE	NE	LS	LS	NE
49. 959 Seward Street Project EIR	NE	LS	LS	LS	LS
Heavy Industrial Facilities					
50. Chevron Products Company El Segundo Refinery Product Reliability and Optimization Project EIR	N	N/Beneficial Impact	LS	N/Beneficial Impact	LS
51. SRG Chino South Industrial Park Project EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
52. Conoco Phillips Los Angeles Refinery Tank Replacement Project Neg. Dec.	N	N	N	N	N
^a An “NE” designation could mean one of the following: 1. The issue area was not discussed in the environmental document. 2. The specific checklist question was not discussed in the environmental document. Source: ICF Jones & Stokes, 2009.					

b, c, d) Require New or Altered Power Utilities, Require New Energy Supplies, Increased Demand for Energy. Two CEQA documents for new or altered power utilities for past projects in the agricultural facility category. Neither of the two CEQA documents specifically addressed impacts related to the need for new or altered power utilities. The Clos de la Tech Winery project disclosed a less-than-significant impact related to requirements for new energy supplies, as well as a less-than-significant impact related to an increased demand for energy. However, it is possible that future individual agricultural projects could have a significant adverse effect or cumulatively impact the available capacity of existing power utilities, and due to increased demand, may require additional electrical and fuel energy sources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to energy could be significant. Therefore, indirect impacts related to requirements for new or altered power utilities, new energy supplies, or an overall increased demand for energy as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Retail/Service Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 2,621 retail/service facilities, or 42.1 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction since most of them would be established and operated within existing retail-oriented buildings in urban, commercial, and mixed-use residential areas with existing energy supply services.

Examples of projects that may be constructed in the future include dry cleaning and laundry businesses, restaurants, gas stations, and auto repair facilities, as evidenced by the currently pending permits and permits issued by the SCAQMD in the last five years. On a programmatic level, most future new or modified facilities would be constructed within existing developed retail and mixed-use residential areas based on historical data and would have a low potential for resulting in substantially increased energy use or increased pressure on energy supplies. Furthermore, it would be expected that all future development projects would generally conform to all established energy conservation plans and energy standards. Therefore, individual retail/service facilities would generally have a low likelihood of creating significant adverse impacts on energy resources in the future. However, the potential exists for one or more future retail/service projects to have significant adverse impacts. In addition, the combined effect of all the projects may potentially be significant.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for retail service facilities at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.6-1). The eight CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a medical office project, five mixed-use projects (all involving residential and retail developments), and two commercial/retail projects, illustrate the types of impacts that retail/services facilities would have on energy

resources, including conflicts with energy conservation plans, the need for new or altered power or natural gas utility systems, effects on local or regional energy supplies or peak and base period energy demands, and conflicts with existing energy standards. The CEQA documents for the retail and service projects surveyed involved the construction or remodeling and reconfiguration of low- and medium-scale offices, retail stores, and shopping centers or the construction of new high-rise structures in similar settings, which were found to result in projected increased operational energy consumption. However, project-specific impacts were generally not considered significant impacts as most retail and service establishments surveyed are located in developed urban areas with sufficient energy supply services, and would conform to established energy conservation plans and standards. Typically, these projects would either replace previous developments or would not require substantial new amounts of energy. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on energy identified in the eight CEQA documents surveyed.

a, e) Energy Conservation Plans, Energy Standards. Two of the eight CEQA documents disclosed less-than-significant impacts related to conflicts with energy conservation plans for past projects in the retail/service facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts, while three of the eight CEQA documents disclosed less-than-significant impacts related to impacts on energy standards. While all newly constructed facilities would be expected to comply with any existing energy conservation plans and standards, to the extent that affected equipment are subject to energy conservation standard, it is possible that future individual retail/service projects could conflict with established energy conservation plans and standards, either individually or cumulatively.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to energy could be significant. Therefore, impacts on energy conservation plans and standards as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b, c, d) Require New or Altered Power Utilities, Require New Energy Supplies, Increased Demand for Energy. Five of the eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/service facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) related to the need for new power utilities, new energy supplies, and increased demand for energy; the other three CEQA documents did not address impacts regarding these issues. However, future projects in the retail/service facility category may have characteristics that may require increased energy demands that are different from those reviewed for this PEA, that could potentially result in significant adverse environmental impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts to energy could be significant. Therefore, impacts on energy resources related to the need for new power utilities, new energy supplies,

and increased demand for energy resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Large Commercial Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 649 large commercial facilities, or 10.4 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction since most of the projects would be established and operated within existing buildings and facilities in developed urban areas with existing energy supply services.

Examples of large commercial facilities that may be constructed in the future include hotels/motels, regional shopping centers, and office and media production facilities. On a programmatic level, most of the new commercial facilities that are constructed in the future would involve medium and high-rise buildings, parking structures, and outdoor lighting, the construction and operation of all of which may result in the consumption of substantial amounts of energy. However, based on historical data, new large commercial facilities would likely be constructed within existing developed commercial, retail, mixed-use residential, and transit-oriented areas and would likely have access to existing energy utility infrastructure, and would conform to all applicable energy conservation plans and standards. Furthermore, newly constructed or renovated facilities would be expected to have more efficient energy use technology than that which was previously installed and, therefore, may actually reduce overall energy use. Therefore, these facilities would generally have a low likelihood of resulting in significant impacts to energy resources. However, the potential exists for one or more future large commercial projects to have significant impacts. Moreover, the potential exists for the project as a whole to have significant energy impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for large commercial facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.6-1). The nine CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for two hotel/motel projects, a regional shopping center, and six mixed-use projects (all involving commercial and residential developments), illustrate the types of impacts that large commercial facilities would have on energy resources, including conflicts with energy conservation plans, the need for new or altered power or natural gas utility systems, effects on local or regional energy supplies or peak and base period energy demands, and conflicts with existing energy standards. The CEQA documents for the large commercial projects surveyed involved the construction of medium- and large-scale buildings within existing urban areas, which were found to result in less-than-significant impacts to energy resources. However, project-specific impacts were generally not considered significant impacts since most of the commercial facilities are located in developed urban areas and would have access to existing energy utility infrastructure, would be in conformity with applicable energy plans, and would be expected to result in improvements to energy efficiency as compared to previous facilities. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on energy identified in the nine CEQA documents surveyed.

a, e) Energy Conservation Plans, Energy Standards. Two of the nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impact related to conflicts with energy conservation plans and energy standards; the other seven CEQA documents did not address impacts related to these issues.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to energy could be significant. Therefore, impacts on energy conservation plans and standards as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b, c, d) Require New or Altered Power Utilities, Require New Energy Supplies, Increased Demand for Energy. The CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed impacts related to the need for new power utilities, new energy supplies, and increased demand for energy that were either less-than-significant (without or with mitigation), no impact, or impacts were not discussed in the CEQA documents.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to energy could be significant. Therefore, impacts on energy resources related to the need for new power utilities, new energy supplies, and increased demand for energy resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Entertainment/Recreational Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 24 entertainment/recreational facilities, or less than one percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, a some of these new entertainment and recreation-oriented facilities are anticipated to be developed in the future.

Examples of projects that may be constructed in the future include sports venues, concert halls, parks, golf courses, equestrian centers, and other outdoor recreational facilities. On a programmatic level, those new facilities that would be constructed in the future may involve the construction of medium and large scale buildings, landscaping, parks, and other public facilities, the construction and operation of all of which may result in the consumption of substantial amounts of energy. However, all such facilities would be expected to conform to all applicable energy conservation plans and standards. Furthermore, newly constructed or renovated facilities would be expected to have more efficient energy use technology than that which was previously installed and, therefore, may actually reduce overall energy use. However, due the large scale of some such facilities (NFL stadiums, etc.), it is likely that a substantial new energy demand may occur. Therefore, the potential exists for one or more future entertainment/recreational projects to generate significant adverse energy resource impacts. Moreover, the potential

exists for the project as a whole (including all categories of facilities) to have a significant energy impact.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for entertainment/recreational facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.6-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for the development of a professional football stadium in the City of Industry, a sports and entertainment district in downtown Los Angeles, a residential project with an equestrian center and a large open space component in the San Fernando Valley, and a waterfront project in the Community of Wilmington in the South Bay, illustrate the types of impacts that entertainment and recreational facilities would have on energy resources, including conflicts with energy conservation plans, the need for new or altered power or natural gas utility systems, effects on local or regional energy supplies or peak and base period energy demands, and conflicts with existing energy standards. These projects involved a variety of different structures, including medium to high-rise buildings, parking structures, outdoor lighting, and grading and landscaping of open space areas for outdoor recreational facilities, which were generally determined to have a less-than-significant impact related to energy resources. More specifically, the following discussion provides an overall summary of the types of impacts on energy identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

a, e) Energy Conservation Plans, Energy Standards. Two of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreation facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts related to conflicts with energy conservation plans and energy standards; the other two CEQA documents did not address impacts related to these issues.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to energy could be significant. Therefore, impacts on energy conservation plans and standards as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b, c, d) Require New or Altered Power Utilities, Require New Energy Supplies, Increased Demand for Energy. Two of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreation facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts related to the need for new power utilities, new energy supplies, and increased demand for energy; the other two CEQA documents did not address impacts related to these issues.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to energy could be significant. Therefore, impacts on energy resources related to the need for new power utilities, new energy supplies, and

increased demand for energy resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Institutional Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 421 institutional facilities, or 6.8 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most would be located within existing buildings in commercial, residential, and institutional land use areas.

Examples of institutional facilities include schools, colleges, universities, hospitals, museums, and churches/temple. On a programmatic level, new institutional facilities that would be constructed in the future would involve low-, medium-, or large-scale buildings, parking structures, and outdoor lighting, the construction and operation of all of which may result in the consumption of substantial amounts of energy. Most of these facilities would be constructed within existing commercial, residential, and institutional zoned areas and would, therefore, be unlikely to require new energy utility or delivery infrastructure. All such facilities would be expected to conform to all applicable energy conservation plans and standards. Furthermore, newly constructed or renovated facilities would be expected to have more efficient energy use technology than that which was previously installed and, therefore, may actually reduce overall energy use. As such, these future facilities would have a low likelihood of resulting in significant impacts. However, the potential exists for one or more future institutional projects to generate significant adverse energy resource impacts. Moreover, the potential exists for the project as a whole (including all categories of facilities) to have a significant impact.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for schools, hospitals, senior care facilities, etc., available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.6-1). The 15 CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a state agency headquarters, a county courthouse facility, four schools, two colleges, an addition to an existing university campus, an addition to an existing hospital, an eldercare facility, a museum, two religious facilities, and a fire station, illustrate the types of impacts that institutional facilities would have on energy resources, including conflicts with energy conservation plans, the need for new or altered power or natural gas utility systems, effects on local or regional energy supplies or peak and base period energy demands, and conflicts with existing energy standards. Some of these projects involved the demolition of existing buildings and the construction of low-, medium-, and large-scale buildings, landscaping, parks, playfields and gymnasiums associated with schools, hospital buildings, and other public facilities, which were generally determined to have a less-than-significant impact, or did not discuss impacts related to energy resources. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on energy identified in the 15 CEQA documents surveyed.

a, e) Energy Conservation Plans, Energy Standards. Five of the 15 CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed less than significant impacts related to energy standards; the other 10 documents did not

address impacts related to such issue, and none of the CEQA documents discussed impacts related to energy conservation plans.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to energy could be significant. Therefore, impacts on energy conservation plans and standards as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b, c, d) Require New or Altered Power Utilities, Require New Energy Supplies, Increased Demand for Energy. Five of the 15 CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts related to the need for new power utilities, new energy supplies, and increased demand for energy; the other 10 CEQA documents did not discuss these topics.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to energy could be significant. Therefore, impacts on energy resources related to the need for new power utilities, new energy supplies, and increased demand for energy resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Transportation Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 100 transportation facilities, or 1.6 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Due to continuing improvements in transportation facilities across the district to accommodate expected increases in goods movement, it is possible that a larger number of transportation-related facilities would be constructed in the future due to continuing improvements and expansion of public transportation infrastructure. However, since highways and roads typically do not require stationary source permits, the number of transportation-related facilities that would require such permits in the future does not constitute a large number (based on historical data as shown in Table 5.0-1) in comparison to the overall SCAQMD permitting activities.

Examples of transportation facilities that may be constructed in the future include port terminal expansions, transit/bus maintenance facilities, and transit lines and transit line extensions. On a programmatic level, these types of facilities may involve low- and medium-scale buildings, transportation equipment storage yards, parking structures, rail, shipping, airport facilities, and transportation-related uses (e.g., rail yards, transit centers, shipping depots, docks, cranes, runways, terminals, support facilities), and outdoor lighting, all of which may result in considerable amounts of new energy use. However, any new transportation-oriented facility would most likely be constructed within existing industrial, commercial, mixed-use, and transportation-zoned areas and would, therefore, have access to existing energy utility infrastructure. Furthermore, all such facilities would be expected to conform to all applicable energy conservation plans and standards.

Nevertheless, the potential exists for one or more future transportation projects to have significant impacts on energy resources. Moreover, the potential exists for the project as a whole (including all categories of facilities) to have a significant energy impact.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the selected CEQA documents for transportation facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.6-1). The three CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a port terminal expansion, a bus maintenance facility, and a transit line extension, illustrate the types of impacts that transportation projects would have on energy resources, including conflicts with energy conservation plans, the need for new or altered power or natural gas utility systems, effects on local or regional energy supplies or peak and base period energy demands, and conflicts with existing energy standards. These projects typically involved the demolition of existing structures and the construction of a variety of new structures, including low- and medium-scale buildings, the use of large-scale cranes, and shipping infrastructure, bus storage and maintenance facilities, and mixed-use residential and commercial facilities, which were found to have less-than-significant impacts or did not discuss impacts related to energy resources. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on energy identified in the three CEQA documents surveyed.

a, e) Energy Conservation Plans, Energy Standards. One of the three CEQA documents for a past project in the transportation facility category disclosed a less-than-significant impact related to energy standards; the other two CEQA documents did not address impacts related to such issue, and none of the CEQA documents discussed impacts related to energy conservation plans.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to energy could be significant. Therefore, impacts on energy conservation plans and standards as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b, c, d) Require New or Altered Power Utilities, Require New Energy Supplies, Increased Demand for Energy. One of the three CEQA documents for a past project in the transportation facility category disclosed a less-than-significant impact related to the need for new power utilities, new energy supplies, and increased demand for energy; the other two documents did not address impacts related to such issue.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to energy could be significant. Therefore, impacts on energy resources related to the need for new power utilities, new energy supplies, and increased demand for energy resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Utility Projects

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 150 utility facilities, or 2.4 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on this historical data, a large number of new utility-oriented facilities is not anticipated to be constructed and operated in the future. On a programmatic level, those new utility-oriented facilities that may be constructed in the future could involve water treatment plants (e.g., tanks, digesters, ponds), above- and underground pipelines, power generating equipment (e.g., boilers, fuel-storage, exhaust structures), and landfill processing, transport, and storage facilities. Some type of future utility projects may require demolition of existing structures and construction of low- to medium-scale buildings.

While a large number of new utility-oriented facilities is not anticipated to be constructed in the future, alteration, upgrades and improvement of existing facilities are likely to occur in order to meet additional future demand for public utility infrastructure. These facilities would typically be constructed in industrial zoned areas with sufficient access to existing power utility infrastructure. Additionally, it is likely that operation of some of these utility projects (e.g., power plants) would increase the available amount of electricity for use in the electrical grid system. Other types of utility projects, such as water treatment, sewage, and solid waste treatment facilities may result in substantially increased energy demands. Accordingly, a number of conflicts may occur regarding energy resources. Therefore, future construction and operation of one or more utility facilities could generate significant adverse energy resource impacts. Moreover, the potential exists for the project as a whole (including all categories of facilities) to have a significant energy impact.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for utility projects available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.6-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for improvements to an existing power generating facilities, a landfill and recycling center, and a recharge basin and pipeline project, illustrate the types of impacts that utility projects would have on energy resources, including conflicts with energy conservation plans, the need for new or altered power or natural gas utility systems, effects on local or regional energy supplies or peak and base period energy demands, and conflicts with existing energy standards. However, based on the evaluation of these projects, the construction, modification, or renovation of a variety of structures, including underground pipelines, water storage tanks, groundwater recharge equipment, landfills, smoke stacks, flares, and power generating equipment, would have a low likelihood for impacts on energy resources. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on energy identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

a, e) Energy Conservation Plans, Energy Standards. One of the four CEQA documents for a past project in the utility facility category disclosed no impacts related to energy conservation plans and standards; the other three CEQA documents did not address impacts related to such issues.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time

the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to energy could be significant. Therefore, impacts on energy conservation plans and standards as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b, c, d) Require New or Altered Power Utilities, Require New Energy Supplies, Increased Demand for Energy. Three of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category disclosed either beneficial impacts, less-than-significant impacts, or no impacts related to the need for new power utilities, new energy supplies, and increased demand for energy; the other CEQA document did not discuss impacts related to such issues. Two projects (Projects #42 – El Segundo Power Redevelopment Project and #43 – LADWP Electric Generating Stations Modifications) were determined to have a beneficial impact on energy resources. Additionally, it is foreseeable that newly constructed public utilities, particularly power utilities, would require new energy (fuel) delivery systems in order to operate and, therefore, could potentially have a significant impact related to energy supplies.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to energy could be significant. Therefore, impacts on energy resources related to the need for new power utilities, new energy supplies, and increased demand for energy resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Light Industrial/Warehouse Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 1,133 light industrial/warehouse facilities, or 18.2 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most of them would be located within existing buildings, structures, and warehouses in industrial or other compatibly zoned areas with adequate power utility infrastructure services.

Examples of light industrial/warehouse facilities that may be constructed include production/post-production studios/facilities, business parks housing light industrial and warehouse distribution uses, and a warehouse/retail facility, for all of which construction and operation activities would potentially require substantial amounts of new energy. On a programmatic level, new light industrial/warehouse facilities that would be constructed in the future would likely involve the construction of one- to three-story warehouse-type buildings that could require outdoor lighting and moderate amounts of construction activities, which may result in significant adverse energy resource impacts. Moreover, the potential exists for the project as a whole (including all categories of facilities) to have a significant energy impact.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for light industry/warehouse facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table

5.6-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for two production/post-production studios/facilities, a business park, and a warehouse/retail facility, illustrate the types of impacts that light industrial/warehouse projects would have on energy resources, including conflicts with energy conservation plans, the need for new or altered power or natural gas utility systems, effects on local or regional energy supplies or peak and base period energy demands, and conflicts with existing energy standards. Based on the evaluation of these projects, the construction of one- to three-story warehouse-type and office-type structures may result in increased energy demands. However, adverse effects were not found to be significant since these facilities are located in existing developed urban areas with adequate access to energy utility infrastructure, and would not result in substantial increases in energy demand. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on energy identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

a, e) Energy Conservation Plans, Energy Standards. Two of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industry/warehouse facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts related to energy standards; the other two documents did not address impacts related to such issue, and none of the CEQA documents discussed impacts related to energy conservation plans.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to energy could be significant. Therefore, impacts on energy conservation plans and standards as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b, c, d) Require New or Altered Power Utilities, Require New Energy Supplies, Increased Demand for Energy. Three of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industry/warehouse facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts related to the need for new power utilities, new energy supplies, and increased demand for energy.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to energy could be significant. Therefore, impacts on energy resources related to the need for new power utilities, new energy supplies, and increased demand for energy resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Heavy Industrial Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 1,118 heavy industrial facilities, or 17.9 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these heavy industrial facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most of them would be located within existing structures in industrial zoned areas.

Examples of heavy industrial facilities that may be constructed include refineries and industrial parks. On a programmatic level, those new heavy industrial facilities that would be developed in the future as a result of implementing the proposed project would involve the construction of medium- to large-scale industrial buildings, with machinery, boilers, pumps, fuel storage tanks, refinery equipment, mining and extraction equipment, and raw material storage areas, the construction and operation of all of which could potentially result in substantial new energy demands. Accordingly, it is likely that these types of project would have significant impact related to conflicts with energy conservation plans, the need for new or altered power or natural gas utility systems, effects on local or regional energy supplies or peak and base period energy demands, and conflicts with existing energy standards. Therefore, these future heavy industrial facilities have the potential of generating significant adverse energy resource impacts. Moreover, the potential exists for the project as a whole (including all categories of facilities) to have a significant energy impact.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for heavy industrial facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.6-1). The three CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for improvements to two existing refineries and an industrial park project, illustrate the types of impacts that heavy industrial projects would have on energy resources, including conflicts with energy conservation plans, the need for new or altered power or natural gas utility systems, effects on local or regional energy supplies or peak and base period energy demands, and conflicts with existing energy standards. Based on the evaluation of these projects, the construction and operation of fuel storage tanks, refinery equipment, and associated support facilities, and concrete warehouse type buildings, raw material storage, and associated shipping and transportation facilities could result in increased demands on energy resources. Nonetheless, the surveyed projects generally found impacts to be less-than-significant or no impact to energy resources. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on energy identified in the three CEQA documents surveyed.

a, e) Energy Conservation Plans, Energy Standards. Two of the three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed either a less-than-significant impact or no impact related to energy conservation plans and standards; the other CEQA document did not discuss impacts related to such issues.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to energy could be significant. Therefore, impacts on energy conservation plans and standards as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b, c, d) Require New or Altered Power Utilities, Require New Energy Supplies, Increased Demand for Energy. Two of the three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed either beneficial impacts or no impacts related to the need for new power utilities, new energy supplies, and

increased demand for energy; the other CEQA document did not discuss impacts related to such issues. One project (Project #50 – Chevron Products Company) would potentially result in a net benefit for energy supplies due to improvements at an oil refinery.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project, the additional considerations identified in the preceding paragraph, the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to energy could be significant. Therefore, impacts on energy resources related to the need for new power utilities, new energy supplies, and increased demand for energy resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Summary of Findings

The review of 52 CEQA documents found that most of the past projects had environmental impacts related to energy resources that were either less-than-significant or less-than-significant with the implementation of mitigation measures. However, based on information in the 52 CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project that cover the nine primary facility categories, considering the potential impacts of the project as a whole, exercising SCAQMD staff’s independent judgment, and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts to energy resources as an indirect result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Cumulative Impacts

CEQA requires the evaluation of cumulative impacts in addition to direct and indirect impacts. According to the State CEQA Guidelines, cumulative impacts refer to the change in the environment which results from the incremental impact of a proposed project when added to other “past, present and reasonably foreseeable future projects” [14 Cal. Code Reg. 13355].

For the purposes of the proposed project, the assessment of cumulative impacts provided below includes the reasonably foreseeable impacts from the following types of facilities:

- Facilities that will obtain offsets from the SCAQMD’s internal credit accounts per Proposed Rule 1315 (i.e., Rules 1304 and 1309.1);
- Facilities that will obtain offsets on the open credit market;
- Facilities that will obtain offsets from the SCAQMD’s internal accounts per Senate Bill (SB) 827; and
- Power plant facilities per Assembly Bill (AB) No. 1318 (Perez) and proposed SB 388 (Calderon), which would require transfer of emission reduction credits for

certain pollutants from SCAQMD's internal credit accounts to eligible electrical generating facilities.

Facilities obtaining an SCAQMD air quality permit will be required to offset any increase in emissions either by obtaining offsets per Proposed Rule 1315, SB 827, or by obtaining offsets on the open market. The construction and operation of many past development projects have resulted in new or different demands for energy resources. As compared to past and pending projects, future projects would likely include design features and equipment with higher levels of energy efficiency, in addition to distributed renewable and alternative energy generation capacities (solar, wind, co-generation technologies), which may result in beneficial cumulative impacts relative to the overall energy supply. While most projects would be expected to conform to existing adopted energy conservation plans and standards, incremental development of various types of new facilities, as discussed above, would likely result in net-positive demands for additional energy generation, transmission, and storage capacity. The current electrical generation and fuel supply infrastructure is limited, and in some regions at or near full capacity during peak periods. Therefore, any increase in demand would have the potential to result in significant cumulative impacts.

None of the past projects were specifically identified as having the potential to have significant adverse energy resource impacts. However, since the specific amount of new energy resources demands and the types of new future development projects cannot be predicted with certainty, the evaluation of energy resource impacts is even more uncertain.

It is reasonably foreseeable that the SCAQMD would be required to provide offsets to three power plants from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. The three power plant projects, NRG's El Segundo Power Redevelopment (El Segundo), Walnut Creek Energy Park (Walnut Creek), and CPV Sentinel Energy (Sentinel), were evaluated by the California Energy Commission (CEC) in separate Final Staff Assessments (FSAs), which were reviewed to obtain the environmental impact analysis and determination of significance made by the lead agency (CEC). The analysis and conclusions regarding significance are summarized and incorporated by reference herein. The El Segundo and Walnut Creek projects are located in Los Angeles County and the Sentinel project is located in Riverside County.

The FSAs prepared by the CEC for both the El Segundo and Walnut Creek projects concluded that energy impacts would be not significant and the FSA determined the significant energy impacts from the Sentinel would be mitigated to less than significant. Energy impacts include conflict with adopted energy conservation plans; result in the need for new or altered power utility system; or create significant effects on local or regional energy supplies or require additional energy. For example, the CEC staff concludes that no significant additional new transmission facilities, other than those proposed by the El Segundo project, are required to meet the reliability criteria of North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC), Western Systems Coordinating Council (WSCC), and California Independent System Operator (Cal-ISO). CEC staff addressed the issue of inefficient and unnecessary consumption of energy to determine if

the project's consumption of energy creates a significant adverse impact. The FSA prepared by the CEC determined the project will burn natural gas from the existing Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) pipeline, whose infrastructure is extensive, so highly unlikely that the project could pose a substantial increase in demand for natural gas in California. In addition, the CEC concluded there is no real likelihood that the El Segundo project will require the development of additional energy supply capacity because SoCalGas claims that their pipeline should provide adequate access to natural gas fuel. According to the FSA, the El Segundo project would generate 630 MW of electric power at an overall project fuel efficiency around 55 percent. CEC staff concludes that while the project will consume substantial amounts of energy, it will do so in the most efficient manner practicable; it will not create significant adverse effects on energy supplies or resources; will not require additional sources of energy supply; will not consume energy in a wasteful or inefficient manner; and no energy standards would apply to the project. Thus, CEC staff concluded that the El Segundo project would present no significant adverse impacts upon energy resources.

According to the Walnut Creek FSA, power plants are high value gas consumers so should gas supplies or gas transport capacity fall short, power plants would not be curtailed until after most or all industrial and commercial users had been curtailed. The FSA claims that given SoCalGas's extensive system and its drive to continually improve its supply and delivery capabilities, CEC staff does not envision the project suffering significant risk of gas supply curtailment. The CEC concluded that the SoCalGas gas supply system should prove an adequate source for a project of Walnut Creek's size, so it highly unlikely that the project could pose a significant adverse impact on natural gas supplies in California. The Walnut Creek project would generate a nominal 500 MW of peaking electric power at an overall project fuel efficiency of 41.75 percent lower heating value (LHV) at maximum full load. While it will consume substantial amounts of energy, according to the FSA for Walnut Creek, there are no alternatives that could significantly reduce energy consumption. The CEC concluded the Walnut Creek project will consume energy in the most efficient manner practicable; will not create significant adverse effects on energy supplies or resources; will not require additional sources of energy supply; will not consume energy in a wasteful or inefficient manner; and no energy standards would apply to the project. Therefore CEC staff concluded that the Walnut Creek project would present no significant adverse impacts upon energy resources.

According to the CEC, the Sentinel project could be deemed to create significant adverse impacts on energy resources if alternatives existed that would reduce the project's use of fuel. However, CEC staff agreed with the applicant in choosing the General Electric LMS100 gas turbine generator as the most fuel efficient; employing evaporative inlet air cooling and evaporative compressor interstage cooling; and using natural gas burning technologies because they are most feasible. Similar to El Segundo and Walnut Creek, the Sentinel project will use the SoCalGas natural gas system, which has access to gas from the Rocky Mountains, Canada and the Southwest representing a resource of considerable capacity and an adequate source for the Sentinel project. Thus, the CEC concluded in the Sentinel FSA that it is highly unlikely that the project could pose a significant adverse impact on natural gas supplies in California. Further, according to the FSA, the existing SoCalGas natural gas transmission pipeline is a resource with adequate

delivery capacity so there is no real likelihood that the Sentinel project would require the development of additional energy supply capacity. If constructed and operated as proposed, the Sentinel project would generate a nominal 779 MW of peaking electric power at an overall project fuel efficiency of 42 percent LHV at maximum full load and average annual ambient conditions. The CEC concluded that while the Sentinel project would consume substantial amounts of energy, it would do so in the most efficient manner practicable; would not create significant adverse effects on energy supplies or resources; would not require additional sources of energy supply; would not consume energy in a wasteful or inefficient manner; and no energy standards would apply to the project. CEC staff, therefore, concluded that the project would present no significant adverse impacts upon energy resources.

Based upon the above considerations, impacts of the project are considered to be cumulatively considerable (CEQA Guidelines §15064(h)(1)) and the proposed project has the potential to contribute to significant adverse cumulative energy impacts.

Mitigation Measures for Future Energy Resource Impacts

Mitigation measures were described in the CEQA documents that were surveyed relating to any potentially significant energy impacts identified in those documents. As a single purpose public agency responsible for adopting and enforcing air quality rules and regulations, the SCAQMD's authority to implement mitigation measures for such indirect impacts that are outside of its jurisdictional authority is limited. CEQA is intended to be implemented in conjunction with discretionary powers granted to public agencies by other laws (CEQA Guidelines §14040(a)). Further, the CEQA Guidelines (§15040(b)) specifically state, "CEQA does not grant an agency new powers independent of the powers granted to the agency by other laws." With respect to measures identified in the survey for mitigation of potentially significant adverse energy impacts, no mitigation measures were identified that are within the jurisdiction of the SCAQMD to implement. In addition, because the survey related to representative facilities, rather than to specific future facilities that will actually receive permits from SCAQMD, it is not feasible to identify appropriate facility-specific mitigation measures for energy impacts in this PEA. Instead, appropriate facility-specific mitigation measures will necessarily have to be identified in the CEQA document prepared for each such facility that is proposed. Identification and adoption of mitigation of energy impacts would primarily be the responsibility of the local general purpose public agency (e.g., city or county) or other agency that would typically serve as the lead agency on any given future facility.

Level of Significance after Mitigation

Since the SCAQMD cannot predict how a future lead agency might choose to mitigate a particular significant energy impact, the potential exists for future indirect energy impacts to be significant and unavoidable (i.e., significant even after imposition of feasible mitigation measures).

SUBCHAPTER 5.7

INDIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES - GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Introduction

Impact Analysis

INTRODUCTION

The proposed project would provide offsets, which can be a necessary step in obtaining approval for a facility. Therefore, the proposed Rule 1315 project has the potential to create indirect adverse impacts in the future from siting, constructing, and operating individual facilities containing stationary pollutant sources that qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. Construction of new or modified structures in future new facilities obtaining emissions offsets from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts have the potential to generate adverse impacts related to geology and soils depending upon the nature of the project, its location, and its setting. The following section summarizes the methodology used to evaluate the potential indirect impacts the proposed project would have related to geology and soils from the construction and operation of future new facilities.

Methodology

The methodology for determining the significance of potential impacts related to geology and soils is based on comparing the existing setting to expected future conditions with the proposed project in place. The following analyses of potentially significant adverse geology and soils impacts include assessments of impacts due to exposure of people and structures to adverse geological effects, soil erosion or loss of top soil, location on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse. The analysis also includes identification of impacts due to the location of a facility on expansive soils or on soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems, where sewer service is not available.

Mitigation measures would be identified on a project-by-project basis and would be the responsibility of the lead agencies based on their underlying legal authority to mitigate project impacts.

Significance Criteria

A significant impact is defined as "a substantial or potentially substantial, adverse change in the environment" (Public Resource Code § 21068). Although there is no ironclad rule as to when an impact is "significant," generally, the questions presented in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines can serve as significance criteria, unless a particular agency has developed its own, more specific criteria. To the extent that the proposed project results in siting, constructing, and operating future facilities, these future new projects have the potential to generate significant geology and soils impacts if their implementation would result in any of the following:

- Exposure of people or structures to major geologic hazards such as earthquake surface rupture, ground shaking, liquefaction or landslides.
- Result in substantial soil erosion or loss of topsoil.
- Be located on unstable or expansive soil.
- Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

The following discussion presents an evaluation of potential geology and soils impacts related to future facilities that would be eligible for offsets under the proposed project. The analysis is organized according to the primary facility categories and the potential impacts they may have related to the geology and soils of a given area. Based on the information described in Subsection 5.0, a large majority of stationary source equipment permits would be for the installation of new or replacement equipment at existing facilities. Because the analysis of impacts related to geology and soils is qualitative in nature as explained in Subchapter 5.0, the determination of the types of impacts and the level of significance of potential facility-level project impacts will not be based on the number of newly constructed or pre-existing facilities. Therefore, information on the number of new facilities is intended for informational purposes only.

Construction of any new future facility or modification of any existing facility in the future has the potential to create significant adverse geology and soils impacts. Such future new or modified facilities could potentially result in geology and soil impacts if they occur along active faults, thus, being subject to seismic events like surface fault rupture, ground shaking, liquefaction, or landslides. The individual project could also result in impacts by causing soil erosion or loss of top soil, or being located on expansive or unstable soils that might lead to ground failure. While the specific nature or degree of such impacts is currently unknown, potentially significant adverse geology and soils impacts have been analyzed based on available information pertaining to each facility category.

Potential Geology and Soils Impacts of Identified Facility Categories

Agricultural Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 14 agricultural facilities or less than one percent of the total permit applications (see Table 5.0-1). In addition, there is an estimated annual two percent migration of dairy livestock operations from the Chino-Ontario-Norco area to other parts of California (e.g., San Joaquin Valley) or to areas outside the state due to economic pressures to reevaluate existing land uses (e.g., agricultural, dairy) due to encroaching urbanization.¹

¹ Final Environmental Assessment for Proposed Rule 1127 – Emission Reductions from Livestock Waste (SCAQMD, August 2004).

Accordingly, it is unlikely that a large number of new agricultural facilities would be constructed in the district in the future.

On a programmatic level, impacts related to geology and soils as a result of constructing future new agricultural facilities may include potentially locating facilities in areas of known faults, such that people and structures are exposed to seismic effects, resulting in soil erosion or loss of top soil, exposing facilities to landslides and liquefaction, and locating project in areas with expansive soils, which could result in ground failure. Depending on the location of the individual facilities, the individual agricultural facilities may result in significant adverse impacts related to geology and soils.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for agricultural projects available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.7-1). The two selected CEQA documents,² which were prepared for a winery and a county General Plan Dairy Element, illustrate the types of impacts that agricultural-related projects would have related to geology and soils, including seismic effects, effects from soil erosion or loss of top soil, and effects of unstable and expansive soils. Based on a review of these documents, agricultural-related facilities may occur along active faults and would be subject to hazards posed by seismic activities, such as surface fault rupture, relative displacement of the ground across the fault surface, liquefaction, and earthquake-induced landslides. Individual projects may also be subject to impacts resulting from subsidence, soil settlement, and expansive and corrosive soils, all of which have the potential to cause damage to building foundations, structures, pavements, and other landscape features. However, these projects were found to have less-than-significant geology and soils impacts. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts identified in the two CEQA documents surveyed for this facility category.

a, c) Expose people or structures to adverse seismic effects, unstable soil conditions, landslides, liquefactions, subsidence, etc. The two CEQA documents for past projects in the agricultural facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) due to the exposure of people and structures to geological effects. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited near or along active faults and would be subject to hazards posed by surface fault rupture due to seismic activity. During an earthquake on these active or potentially active faults within the district, potential surface rupture of the fault may result in relative displacement of the ground across the fault surface. Individual agricultural facilities could be located in areas subject to earthquake-induced landslides, unstable soil conditions causing subsidence, lateral spreading, or liquefaction.

² It should be noted that no available documents were found for projects within the district; the two selected documents for agricultural facilities were for projects in San Mateo County and Kings County in northern and central California, respectively. Although these projects are not located within the district, their environmental documents illustrate the types of impacts that may result from the development of such projects.

TABLE 5.7-1
Geology and Soils Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant		NE – Not Evaluated ^a			
LS – Less-than-Significant		N – No impacts			
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation					
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination				
	a)Expose people or structures to adverse geological effects (i-iv)	b) Result in soil erosion or loss of topsoil	c)Located on unstable soil and potentially result in landslide, liquefaction	d)Located on expansive soil as defined in Uniform Building Code	e) Have soils incapable of supporting use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems
Agricultural Facilities					
1. Clos de la Tech Winery EIR	LS	LSM	LS	N	N
2. Kings County Dairy Element PEIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	NE
Retail/Services Facilities					
3. Med. Office Neg. Dec. in Long Beach	LS	LS	N	N	N
4. Wilshire La Brea Project EIR	LS	LSM	LS	LSM	N
5. Shops at Santa Anita Park Specific Plan EIR	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	N
6. Archstone Hollywood Project EIR	LSM	LSM	LS	LS	N
7. 2001 Main St. Mixed Use Dev. EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	N
8. 1427 Fourth Street Project EIR	LSM	LS	LSM	LS	N
9. Westfield Fashion Square Exp. EIR	LSM	LS	LSM	LSM	N
10. New Century Plan EIR	LS	LSM	LSM	LS	N
Large Commercial Facilities					
11. Sunset Doheny Hotel	LS	LS	LSM	LS	N
12. 2000 Avenue of Stars EIR	LSM	LS	LS	LS	N

TABLE 5.7-1 (Continued)
Geology and Soils Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant		NE – Not Evaluated ^a			
LS – Less-than-Significant		N – No impacts			
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation					
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination				
	a)Expose people or structures to adverse geological effects (i-iv)	b) Result in soil erosion or loss of topsoil	c)Located on unstable soil and potentially result in landslide, liquefaction	d)Located on expansive soil as defined in Uniform Building Code	e) Have soils incapable of supporting use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems
13. Travelodge Hotel Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	N
14. Corbin and Nordoff Redevelopment Project EIR	LSM	LS	LSM	LS	N
15. Blvd 6200 Project EIR	LSM	LSM	LS	LS	N
16. Panorama Palace Project EIR	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	N
17. Metro Universal Project EIR	LSM	LS	LSM	LS	N
18. Paseo Plaza Hollywood Project EIR	LS	LSM	LS	LSM	N
19. Plaza at the Glen Project EIR	LSM	LS	LS	LS	N
Entertainment/Recreational Facilities					
20. City of Industry Business Center (NFL Stadium) EIR	LSM	LS	LSM	LS	N
21. LA Live -Sports and Entertainment District EIR	LSM	LS	LSM	LS	N
22. Canyon Hills Project EIR	LSM	LS	LSM	N	LS
23. Wilmington Waterfront Development Project EIR	S	LS	LSM	LS	N
Institutional Facilities					
24. Caltrans District 7 Headquarters EIR	LSM	LSM	LSM	LS	N

TABLE 5.7-1 (Continued)
Geology and Soils Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant		NE – Not Evaluated ^a			
LS – Less-than-Significant		N – No impacts			
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation					
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination				
	a)Expose people or structures to adverse geological effects (i-iv)	b) Result in soil erosion or loss of topsoil	c)Located on unstable soil and potentially result in landslide, liquefaction	d)Located on expansive soil as defined in Uniform Building Code	e) Have soils incapable of supporting use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems
25. Buckley School Enhancement Project EIR	LSM	LS	LS	LS	N
26. Cedars Sinai West Tower Supplemental EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	N
27. La Cienega Eldercare Facility Project EIR	LS	LS	LSM	LS	LS
28. Museum of Tolerance Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	N
29. New Paradise Church Project EIR	LSM	LSM	N	N	N
30. Occidental College Specific Plan EIR	LSM	LSM	LSM	N	N
31. Stephen Wise Middle School Relocation EIR	LSM	LS	LSM	LS	N
32. Temple Israel of Hollywood EIR	LS	LS	LSM	LS	N
33. USC Health Sciences Campus EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	N
34. Sierra Canyon Senior Secondary School Project EIR	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	N
35. West LA College EIR	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	N
36. City of Long Beach Fire Station Neg. Dec.	LS	N	LS	LS	N

TABLE 5.7-1 (Continued)
Geology and Soils Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant		NE – Not Evaluated ^a			
LS – Less-than-Significant		N – No impacts			
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation					
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination				
	a)Expose people or structures to adverse geological effects (i-iv)	b) Result in soil erosion or loss of topsoil	c)Located on unstable soil and potentially result in landslide, liquefaction	d)Located on expansive soil as defined in Uniform Building Code	e) Have soils incapable of supporting use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems
37. Harvard – Westlake School EIR	LSM	LS	LS	LS	N
38. County of Orange South Courthouse Facility EIR	LSM	LS	LSM	LSM	N
Transportation Facilities					
39. TraPac Terminal Expansion at Berths 136-147 EIR	S	LS	S	LS	N
40. Metro West Los Angeles Transportation Facility and Sunset Avenue Project EIR	LSM	LSM	LSM	LS	N
41. Canoga Park Orange Line Extension EIR	LSM	LS	LS	LS	LS
Utility Projects					
42. El Segundo Power Redevelopment Project (CEC approved)—Improved Power Generating Facility	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	N
43. LADWP Electrical Generating Stations Modifications Project EIR	LSM	LS	LSM	LS	N
44. Bradley Landfill and Recycling Center EIR	LS	LSM	LS	N	N

TABLE 5.7-1 (Concluded)
Geology and Soils Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant		NE – Not Evaluated ^a			
LS – Less-than-Significant		N – No impacts			
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation					
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination				
	a)Expose people or structures to adverse geological effects (i-iv)	b) Result in soil erosion or loss of topsoil	c)Located on unstable soil and potentially result in landslide, liquefaction	d)Located on expansive soil as defined in Uniform Building Code	e) Have soils incapable of supporting use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems
45. Joshua Basin Water District Recharge Basin and Pipeline Project EIR	LSM	LSM	LSM	LS	N
Light Industrial Warehouse Facilities					
46. Lantana Studio Dev. Project EIR	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	N
47. Alessandro Bus. Ctr. Project EIR	LS	LSM	LS	N	N
48. City of San Dimas Costco Development Project EIR	LSM	LS	LSM	LS	N
49. 959 Seward Street Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	N
Heavy Industrial Facilities					
50. Chevron Products Co. El Segundo Refinery Product Reliability and Optimization Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	N
51. SRG Chino South Industrial Park Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
52. Conoco Phillips Los Angeles Refinery Tank Replacement Project Neg. Dec.	N	N	N	N	N
^a An “NE” designation could mean one of the following: 1. The issue area was not discussed in the environmental document. 2. The specific checklist question was not discussed in the environmental document. Source: ICF Jones & Stokes, 2009.					

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to geology and soils could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to seismic effects, unstable soil conditions, landslides, liquefactions, and subsidence, from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Soil erosion or loss of top soil.** Both of the CEQA documents for past projects in the agricultural facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) due to soil erosion or loss of top soil. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could result in soil erosion or loss of top soil due to wind and water erosion of areas with exposed soil and through surface run-off during irrigation and construction activities.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to geology and soils could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to soil erosion and loss of top soil from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d, e) Expansive soils and soils incapable of supporting septic tanks and alternative waste water disposal.** Both of the CEQA documents for past projects in the agricultural facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impacts due to expansive soils and soils incapable of supporting septic tanks and alternative waste disposal systems. For one of the documents, impacts related to the use of septic tanks and alternative waste disposal systems were not discussed. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be subject to impacts resulting from subsidence, soil settlement, and expansive and corrosive soils, all of which have the potential to cause damage to building foundations, structures, pavements, and other landscape features. The facilities could also be located in areas with unstable soils or soils made up of highly plastic materials (e.g., sand or clay), such that they are unable to support septic tanks or alternative waste disposal system.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to geology and soils could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to expansive soil and soil incapable of supporting septic tanks or

alternative waste disposal system from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Retail/Service Facilities

Primary Facility Category Impacts on a Programmatic Level

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 2,621 retail/service facilities, or 42.1 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction since most of them would be established and operated within existing retail-oriented buildings in urban, commercial, and mixed-use residential areas.

Examples of projects that may be constructed in the future include dry cleaning and laundry businesses, restaurants, gas stations, and auto repair facilities, as evidenced by the currently pending permits and permits issued by the SCAQMD in the last five years. On a programmatic level, impacts related to geology and soils as a result of constructing future new retail/service facilities may include potentially locating facilities in areas of known faults, such that people and structures are exposed to seismic effects, resulting in soil erosion or loss of top soil, exposing facilities to landslides and liquefaction, and locating project in areas with expansive soils, which could result in ground failure. Depending on the location of the individual facilities, the individual retail/services facilities may result in significant adverse impacts related to geology and soils.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for retail/service facilities at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.7-1). The eight CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a medical office project, five mixed-use projects (all involving residential and retail developments), and two commercial/retail projects, illustrate the types of impacts that retail/services facilities would have related to geology and soils, including seismic effects, effects from soil erosion or loss of top soil, and effects of unstable and expansive soils. Based on a review of these documents, retail service facilities may occur along active faults and would be subject to hazards posed by seismic activities, such as surface fault rupture, relative displacement of the ground across the fault surface, liquefaction, and earthquake-induced landslides. Individual projects may also be subject to impacts resulting from subsidence, soil settlement, and expansive and corrosive soils, all of which have the potential to cause damage to building foundations, structures, pavements, and other landscape features. However, these projects were found to have less-than-significant geology and soils impacts. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts related to geology and soils identified in the eight CEQA documents surveyed for this facility category.

a, c) Expose people or structures to adverse seismic effects, unstable soil conditions, landslides, liquefactions, subsidence, etc. The eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/services facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impact due to exposure of people and structures to geological effects. However, based on SCAQMD staff's

review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited near or along active faults and would be subject to hazards posed by surface fault rupture due to seismic activity. During an earthquake on these active or potentially active faults within the district, potential surface rupture of the fault may result in relative displacement of the ground across the fault surface. Individual retail/services facilities could be located in areas subject to earthquake-induced landslides, unstable soil conditions causing subsidence, lateral spreading and liquefaction.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to geology and soils could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to seismic effects, unstable soil conditions, landslides, liquefactions, and subsidence from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Soil erosion or loss of top soil.** The eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/services facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) due to soil erosion or loss of top soil. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could result in soil erosion or loss of top soil due to wind and water erosion of areas with exposed soil and through surface run-off during irrigation and construction activities.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to geology and soils could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to soil erosion and loss of top soil from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d, e) Expansive soils and soils incapable of supporting septic tanks and alternative waste water disposal.** The eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/services facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impacts due to expansive soils or soils incapable of supporting septic tanks and alternative waste disposal systems. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be subject to impacts resulting from subsidence, soil settlement, and expansive and corrosive soils, all of which have the potential to cause damage to building foundations, structures, pavements, and other landscape features.

The facilities could also be located in areas with unstable soils or soils made up of highly plastic materials (e.g., sand or clay), such that they are unable to support septic tanks or alternative waste disposal system.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to geology and soils could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to expansive soil and soil incapable of supporting septic tanks or alternative waste disposal system from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Large Commercial Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 649 large commercial facilities, or 10.4 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction since most of the projects would be established and operated within existing buildings and facilities in developed urban areas.

Examples of large commercial facilities that may be constructed in the future include hotels/motels, regional shopping centers, and office and media production facilities. On a programmatic level, impacts related to geology and soils as a result of constructing future new large commercial facilities may include potentially locating facilities in areas of known faults, such that people and structures are exposed to seismic effects, resulting in soil erosion or loss of top soil, exposing facilities to landslides and liquefaction, and locating project in areas with expansive soils, which could result in ground failure. Depending on the location of the individual facilities, the individual large commercial facilities may result in significant adverse impacts related to geology and soils.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for large commercial facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.7-1). The nine CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for two hotel/motel projects, a regional shopping center, and six mixed-use projects (all involving commercial and residential developments), illustrate the types of impacts that large commercial facilities would have related to geology and soils, including seismic effects, effects from soil erosion or loss of top soil, and effects of unstable and expansive soils. Based on a review of these documents, retail service facilities may occur along active faults and would be subject to hazards posed by seismic activities like surface fault rupture, relative displacement of the ground across the fault surface, liquefaction, and earthquake-induced landslides. Individual projects may also be subject to impacts resulting from subsidence, soil settlement, and expansive and corrosive soils, all of which have the potential to cause damage to building foundations, structures, pavements, and other landscape features. However, these projects were found to have less-than-significant geology and soils impacts. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts related to geology and soils identified in the nine CEQA documents surveyed for this facility category.

- a, c) Expose people or structures to adverse seismic effects, unstable soil conditions, landslides, liquefactions, subsidence, etc.** The nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) due to exposure of people and structures to geological effects. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited near or along active faults and would be subject to hazards posed by surface fault rupture due to seismic activity. During an earthquake on these active or potentially active faults within the district, potential surface rupture of the fault may result in relative displacement of the ground across the fault surface. Individual large commercial facilities could be located in areas subject to earthquake-induced landslides, unstable soil conditions causing subsidence, lateral spreading and liquefaction

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to geology and soils could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to seismic effects, unstable soil conditions, landslides, liquefactions, and subsidence from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Soil erosion or loss of top soil.** The nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) due to soil erosion or loss of top soil. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could result in soil erosion or loss of top soil due to wind and water erosion of areas with exposed soil and through surface run-off during irrigation and construction activities.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to geology and soils could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to soil erosion and loss of top soil from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d, e) Expansive soils and soils incapable of supporting septic tanks and alternative waste water disposal.** The nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) due to expansive soils and no impacts due to soils incapable of supporting septic tanks and alternative waste disposal systems. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 3

in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be subject to impacts resulting from subsidence, soil settlement, and expansive and corrosive soils, all of which have the potential to cause damage to building foundations, structures, pavements, and other landscape features. The facilities could also be located in areas with unstable soils or soils made up of highly plastic materials (e.g., sand or clay), such that they are unable to support septic tanks or alternative waste disposal system.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to geology and soils could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to expansive soil and soil incapable of supporting septic tanks or alternative waste disposal system from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Entertainment/Recreational Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 24 entertainment/recreational facilities, or less than one percent of the total (see Table 5.7-1). Based on these historical data, some of these new entertainment and recreation-oriented facilities are anticipated to be developed in the future.

Examples of projects that may be constructed in the future include sports venues, concert halls, parks, golf courses, equestrian centers, and other outdoor recreational facilities. On a programmatic level, impacts related to geology and soils as a result of constructing future new entertainment/recreational facilities may include potentially locating facilities in areas of known faults, such that people and structures are exposed to seismic effects, resulting in soil erosion or loss of top soil, exposing facilities to landslides and liquefaction, and locating project in areas with expansive soils, which could result in ground failure. Depending on the location of the individual facilities, the individual entertainment/recreational facilities may result in significant adverse impacts related to geology and soils.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for entertainment/recreational facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.7-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for the development of a professional football stadium in the City of Industry, a sports and entertainment district in downtown Los Angeles, a residential project with an equestrian center and a large open space component in the San Fernando Valley, and a waterfront project in the Community of Wilmington in the South Bay, illustrate the types of impacts that entertainment and recreational facilities would have related to geology and soils, including seismic effects, effects from soil erosion or loss of top soil, and effects of unstable and expansive soils. Based on a review of these documents, large entertainment/recreational facilities may occur along active faults and would be subject to hazards posed by seismic activities like surface fault rupture, relative displacement of the ground across the fault surface, liquefaction, and earthquake-induced landslides. Individual projects may also be subject to impacts resulting from subsidence, soil

settlement, and expansive and corrosive soils, all of which have the potential to cause damage to building foundations, structures, pavements, and other landscape features. However, these projects were generally found to have less-than-significant geology and soils impacts. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts related to geology and soils identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed for this facility category.

a, c) Expose people or structures to adverse seismic effects, unstable soil conditions, landslides, liquefactions, subsidence, etc. The four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category indicated that for most of the projects, environmental impacts due to the exposure of people and structures to geological effects were concluded to be less-than-significant (without or with mitigation). For one of the projects surveyed (Project #23- Wilmington Waterfront Development project), the CEQA document concluded that the entertainment/ recreational facility category project has the potential to have significant adverse impacts as the project site was located near a known fault line and had soils prone to liquefaction, thus, exposing people or structures to adverse seismic effects, such as liquefaction and strong ground shaking. Similarly, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited near or along active faults and would be subject to hazards posed by surface fault rupture due to seismic activity. During an earthquake on these active or potentially active faults within the district, potential surface rupture of the fault may result in relative displacement of the ground across the fault surface. Individual entertainment/recreational facilities could be located in areas subject to earthquake-induced landslides, unstable soil conditions causing subsidence, lateral spreading and liquefaction.

Therefore, based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project, the additional considerations identified in the preceding paragraph, and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts related to seismic effects, unstable soil conditions, landslides, liquefactions, and subsidence from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b) Soil erosion or loss of top soil. The four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/ recreational facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) due to soil erosion or loss of top soil. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could result in soil erosion or loss of top soil due to wind and water erosion of areas with exposed soil and through surface run-off during irrigation and construction activities.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to geology and soils could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to soil erosion and loss of top soil from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

d, e) Expansive soils and soils incapable of supporting septic tanks and alternative waste water disposal. Four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impacts due to expansive soils or soils incapable of supporting septic tanks and alternative waste disposal systems. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be subject to impacts resulting from subsidence, soil settlement, and expansive and corrosive soils, all of which have the potential to cause damage to building foundations, structures, pavements, and other landscape features. The facilities could also be located in areas with unstable soils or soils made up of highly plastic materials (e.g., sand or clay), such that they are unable to support septic tanks or alternative waste disposal system.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to geology and soils could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to expansive soil and soil incapable of supporting septic tanks or alternative waste disposal system from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Institutional Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 421 institutional facilities, or 6.8 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most would be located within existing buildings in commercial, residential, and institutional land use areas.

Examples of institutional facilities include schools, colleges, universities, hospitals, museums, and churches/temple. On a programmatic level, impacts related to geology and soils as a result of constructing future new institutional facilities may include potentially locating facilities in areas of known faults, such that people and structures are exposed to seismic effects, resulting in soil erosion or loss of top soil, exposing facilities to landslides and liquefaction, and locating project in areas with expansive soils, which could result in ground failure. Depending on the location of the individual facilities, the individual institutional facilities may result in significant adverse impacts related to geology and soils.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for schools, hospitals, senior care facilities, etc., available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.7-1). The 15 CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a state agency headquarters, a county courthouse facility, four schools, two colleges, an addition to an existing university campus, an addition to an existing hospital, an eldercare facility, a museum, two religious facilities, and a fire station, illustrate the types of impacts that institutional facilities would have related to geology and soils, including seismic effects, effects from soil erosion or loss of top soil, and effects of unstable and expansive soils. Based on a review of these documents, institutional facilities may occur along active faults and would be subject to hazards posed by seismic activities like surface fault rupture, relative displacement of the ground across the fault surface, liquefaction, and earthquake-induced landslides. Individual projects may also be subject to impacts resulting from subsidence, soil settlement, and expansive and corrosive soils, all of which have the potential to cause damage to building foundations, structures, pavements, and other landscape features. However, these projects were found to have less-than-significant geology and soils impacts. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts related to geology and soils identified in the 15 CEQA documents surveyed for this facility category.

a, c) Expose people or structures to adverse seismic effects, unstable soil conditions, landslides, liquefactions, subsidence, etc. The 15 CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impact due to exposure of people and structures to geological effects. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited near or along active faults and would be subject to hazards posed by surface fault rupture due to seismic activity. During an earthquake on these active or potentially active faults within the district, potential surface rupture of the fault may result in relative displacement of the ground across the fault surface. Individual institutional facilities could be located in areas subject to earthquake-induced landslides, unstable soil conditions causing subsidence, lateral spreading and liquefaction.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to geology and soils could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to seismic effects, unstable soil conditions, landslides, liquefactions, and subsidence from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b) Soil erosion or loss of top soil. The 15 CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed either no impacts or less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) due to soil erosion or loss of top soil. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts

in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could result in soil erosion or loss of top soil due to wind and water erosion of areas with exposed soil and through surface run-off during irrigation and construction activities.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to geology and soils could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to soil erosion and loss of top soil from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

d, e) Expansive soils and soils incapable of supporting septic tanks and alternative waste water disposal. The 15 CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impacts due to expansive soils or soils incapable of supporting septic tanks and alternative waste disposal systems. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be subject to impacts resulting from subsidence, soil settlement, and expansive and corrosive soils, all of which have the potential to cause damage to building foundations, structures, pavements, and other landscape features. The facilities could also be located in areas with unstable soils or soils made up of highly plastic materials (e.g., sand or clay), such that they are unable to support septic tanks or alternative waste disposal system.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to geology and soils could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to expansive soil and soil incapable of supporting septic tanks or alternative waste disposal system from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Transportation Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 100 transportation facilities, or 1.6 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Due to continuing improvements in transportation facilities across the district to accommodate expected increases in goods movement, it is possible that a larger number of transportation-related facilities would be constructed in the future due to continuing improvements and expansion of public transportation infrastructure. However, since highways and roads typically do not require stationary source permits, the number of transportation-related facilities that would require such permits in the future does not constitute a large number (based on historical data) in comparison to the overall SCAQMD permitting activities.

Examples of transportation facilities that may be constructed in the future include port terminal expansions, transit/bus maintenance facilities, and transit lines and transit line extensions. On a programmatic level, impacts related to geology and soils as a result of constructing future new transportation facilities may include potentially locating facilities in areas of known faults, such that people and structures are exposed to seismic effects, resulting in soil erosion or loss of top soil, exposing facilities to landslides and liquefaction, and locating project in areas with expansive soils, which could result in ground failure. Depending on the location of the individual facilities, the individual transportation facilities may result in significant adverse impacts related to geology and soils.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the selected CEQA documents for transportation facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.7-1). The three CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a port terminal expansion, a bus maintenance facility, and a transit line extension, illustrate the types of impacts that transportation projects would have related to geology and soils, including seismic effects, effects from soil erosion or loss of top soil, and effects of unstable and expansive soils. Based on a review of these documents, transportation facilities may occur along active faults and would be subject to hazards posed by seismic activities like surface fault rupture, relative displacement of the ground across the fault surface, liquefaction, and earthquake-induced landslides. Individual projects may also be subject to impacts resulting from subsidence, soil settlement, and expansive and corrosive soils, all of which have the potential to cause damage to building foundations, structures, pavements, and other landscape features. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts related to geology and soils identified in the three CEQA documents surveyed for this facility category.

a, c) Expose people or structures to adverse seismic effects, unstable soil conditions, landslides, liquefactions, subsidence, etc. The three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category indicated that for most of the projects, environmental impacts due to the exposure of people and structures to geological effects were concluded to be less-than-significant (without or with mitigation). However for one of the projects surveyed (Project #39- TraPac Terminal Expansion at Berths 136-147), the lead agency concluded that the transportation-related project has the potential to have significant adverse impacts as the project site was located near a known fault line and had soils prone to liquefaction, thus, exposing people or structures to adverse seismic effects like liquefaction, strong ground shaking, tsunami, seiche, etc. Similarly, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited near or along active faults and would be subject to hazards posed by surface fault rupture due to seismic activity. During an earthquake on these active or potentially active faults within the district, potential surface rupture of the fault may result in relative displacement of the ground across the fault surface. Individual transportation facilities could be located in areas subject to earthquake-induced landslides, unstable soil conditions causing subsidence, lateral spreading and liquefaction.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project, and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts related to seismic effects, unstable soil conditions, landslides, liquefactions, and subsidence from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Soil erosion or loss of top soil.** The three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) due to soil erosion or loss of top soil. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could result in soil erosion or loss of top soil due to wind and water erosion of areas with exposed soil and through surface run-off during irrigation and construction activities.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to geology and soils could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to soil erosion and loss of top soil from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d, e) Expansive soils and soils incapable of supporting septic tanks and alternative waste water disposal.** The three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts due to expansive soils and either no impact or less-than-significant impacts due to soils incapable of supporting septic tanks and alternative waste disposal systems. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be subject to impacts resulting from subsidence, soil settlement, and expansive and corrosive soils, all of which have the potential to cause damage to building foundations, structures, pavements, and other landscape features. The facilities could also be located in areas with unstable soils or soils made up of highly plastic materials (e.g., sand or clay), such that they are unable to support septic tanks or alternative waste disposal system.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to geology and soils could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to expansive soil and soil incapable of supporting septic tanks or alternative waste disposal system from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Utility Projects

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 150 utility facilities, or 2.4 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on this historical data, a large number of new utility-oriented facilities is not anticipated to be constructed and operated in the future. On a programmatic level, those new utility-oriented facilities that may be constructed in the future could involve water treatment plants (e.g., tanks, digesters, ponds), above- and underground pipelines, power generating equipment (e.g., boilers, fuel-storage, exhaust structures), and landfill processing, transport, and storage facilities. Some type of future utility projects may require demolition of existing structures and construction of low- to medium-scale buildings.

While a large number of new utility-oriented facilities is not anticipated to be constructed in the future, alteration, upgrades and improvement of existing facilities are likely to occur in order to meet additional future demand for public utility infrastructure. On a programmatic level, impacts related to geology and soils as a result of constructing future new utility facilities may include potentially locating facilities in areas of known faults, such that people and structures are exposed to seismic effects, resulting in soil erosion or loss of top soil, exposing facilities to landslides and liquefaction, and locating project in areas with expansive soils, which could result in ground failure. Depending on the location of the individual facilities, the individual utility facilities may result in significant adverse impacts related to geology and soils.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for utility projects available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.7-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for improvements to an existing power generating facilities, a landfill and recycling center, and a recharge basin and pipeline project, illustrate the types of impacts that utility projects would have related to geology and soils, including seismic effects, effects from soil erosion or loss of top soil, and effects of unstable and expansive soils. Based on a review of these documents, utility projects may occur along active faults and would be subject to hazards posed by seismic activities like surface fault rupture, relative displacement of the ground across the fault surface, liquefaction, and earthquake-induced landslides. Individual projects may also be subject to impacts resulting from subsidence, soil settlement, and expansive and corrosive soils, all of which have the potential to cause damage to building foundations, structures, pavements, and other landscape features. However, these projects were found to have less-than-significant geology and soils impacts. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts related to geology and soils identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed for this facility category.

a, c) Expose people or structures to adverse seismic effects, unstable soil conditions, landslides, liquefactions, subsidence, etc. The four CEQA documents for past projects in the utility facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) due to exposure of people and structures to geological effects. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that

future individual projects in this facility category could be sited near or along active faults and would be subject to hazards posed by surface fault rupture due to seismic activity. During an earthquake on these active or potentially active faults within the district, potential surface rupture of the fault may result in relative displacement of the ground across the fault surface. Individual utility facilities could be located in areas subject to earthquake-induced landslides, unstable soil conditions causing subsidence, lateral spreading and liquefaction

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to geology and soils could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to seismic effects, unstable soil conditions, landslides, liquefactions, subsidence and from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Soil erosion or loss of top soil.** The CEQA documents for past projects in the utility facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) due to soil erosion or loss of top soil. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could result in soil erosion or loss of top soil due to wind and water erosion of areas with exposed soil and through surface run-off during irrigation and construction activities.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to geology and soils could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to soil erosion and loss of top soil from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d, e) Expansive soils and soils incapable of supporting septic tanks and alternative waste water disposal.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the utility facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impact due to expansive soils and no impacts due to soils incapable of supporting septic tanks and alternative waste disposal systems. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be subject to impacts resulting from subsidence, soil settlement, and expansive and corrosive soils, all of which have the potential to cause damage to building foundations, structures, pavements, and other landscape features. The facilities could also be located in areas with unstable soils or soils made up of highly plastic materials (e.g., sand or clay), such that they are unable to support septic tanks or alternative waste disposal system.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to geology and soils could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to expansive soil and soil incapable of supporting septic tanks or alternative waste disposal system from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Light Industrial/Warehouse Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 1,133 light industrial/warehouse facilities, or 18.2 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most of them would be located within existing buildings, structures, and warehouses in industrial or other compatibly zoned areas.

Examples of light industrial/warehouse facilities that may be constructed include production/post-production studios/facilities, business parks housing light industrial and warehouse distribution uses, and a warehouse/retail facility. On a programmatic level, impacts related to geology and soils as a result of constructing future new light industrial/warehouse facilities may include potentially locating facilities in areas of known faults, such that people and structures are exposed to seismic effects, resulting in soil erosion or loss of top soil, exposing facilities to landslides and liquefaction, and locating project in areas with expansive soils, which could result in ground failure. Depending on the location of the individual facilities, the individual light industrial/warehouse facilities may result in significant adverse impacts related to geology and soils.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for light industry/warehouse facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.7-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for two production/post-production studios/facilities, a business park, and a warehouse/retail facility, illustrate the types of impacts that light industrial/warehouse projects would have related to geology and soils, including seismic effects, effects from soil erosion or loss of top soil, and effects of unstable and expansive soils. Based on a review of these documents, light industrial/warehouse facilities may occur along active faults and would be subject to hazards posed by seismic activities like surface fault rupture, relative displacement of the ground across the fault surface, liquefaction, and earthquake-induced landslides. Individual projects may also be subject to impacts resulting from subsidence, soil settlement, and expansive and corrosive soils, all of which have the potential to cause damage to building foundations, structures, pavements, and other landscape features. However, these projects were found to have less-than-significant geology and soils impacts. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts related to geology and soils identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed for this facility category.

a, c) Expose people or structures to adverse seismic effects, unstable soil conditions, landslides, liquefactions, subsidence, etc. The four CEQA documents

for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed a less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) due to exposure of people and structures to geological effects. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited near or along active faults and would be subject to hazards posed by surface fault rupture due to seismic activity. During an earthquake on these active or potentially active faults within the district, potential surface rupture of the fault may result in relative displacement of the ground across the fault surface. Individual light industrial/warehouse facilities could be located in areas subject to earthquake-induced landslides, unstable soil conditions causing subsidence, lateral spreading, and liquefaction.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to geology and soils could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to seismic effects, unstable soil conditions, landslides, liquefactions, and subsidence from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Soil erosion or loss of top soil.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) due to soil erosion or loss of top soil. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could result in soil erosion or loss of top soil due to wind and water erosion of areas with exposed soil and through surface run-off during irrigation and construction activities.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to geology and soils could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to soil erosion and loss of top soil from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d, e) Expansive soils and soils incapable of supporting septic tanks and alternative waste water disposal.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impact due to expansive soils and no impacts due to soils incapable of supporting septic tanks and alternative waste disposal systems. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future

individual projects in this facility category could be subject to impacts resulting from subsidence, soil settlement, and expansive and corrosive soils, all of which have the potential to cause damage to building foundations, structures, pavements, and other landscape features. The facilities could also be located in areas with unstable soils or soils made up of highly plastic materials (e.g., sand or clay), such that they are unable to support septic tanks or alternative waste disposal system.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to geology and soils could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to expansive soil and soil incapable of supporting septic tanks or alternative waste disposal system from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Heavy Industrial Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 1,118 heavy industrial facilities, or 17.9 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these heavy industrial facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most of them would be located within existing structures in industrial zoned areas.

Examples of heavy industrial facilities that may be constructed include refineries and industrial parks. On a programmatic level, impacts related to geology and soils as a result of constructing future new heavy industrial facilities may include potentially locating facilities in areas of known faults, such that people and structures are exposed to seismic effects, resulting in soil erosion or loss of top soil, exposing facilities to landslides and liquefaction, and locating project in areas with expansive soils, which could result in ground failure. Depending on the location of the individual facilities, the individual heavy industrial facilities may result in significant adverse impacts related to geology and soils.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for heavy industrial facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.7-1). The three CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for improvements to two existing refineries and an industrial park project, illustrate the types of impacts that heavy industrial projects would have related to geology and soils, including seismic effects, effects from soil erosion or loss of top soil, and effects of unstable and expansive soils. Based on a review of these documents, heavy industrial facilities may occur along active faults and would be subject to hazards posed by seismic activities like surface fault rupture, relative displacement of the ground across the fault surface, liquefaction, and earthquake-induced landslides. Individual projects may also be subject to impacts resulting from subsidence, soil settlement, and expansive and corrosive soils, all of which have the potential to cause damage to building foundations, structures, pavements, and other landscape features. However, these projects were found to have less-than-significant geology and soils impacts. More specifically, the following discussions provide an

overall summary of the types of impacts related to geology and soils identified in the three CEQA documents surveyed for this facility category.

a, c) Expose people or structures to adverse seismic effects, unstable soil conditions, landslides, liquefactions, subsidence, etc. The three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed either no impacts or less-than-significant impacts due to exposure of people and structures to geological effects. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited near or along active faults and would be subject to hazards posed by surface fault rupture due to seismic activity. During an earthquake on these active or potentially active faults within the district, potential surface rupture of the fault may result in relative displacement of the ground across the fault surface. Individual heavy industrial facilities could be located in areas subject to earthquake-induced landslides, unstable soil conditions causing subsidence, lateral spreading, and liquefaction.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to geology and soils could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to seismic effects, unstable soil conditions, landslides, liquefactions, and subsidence from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b) Soil erosion or loss of top soil. The three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed either no impact or less-than-significant impacts due to soil erosion or loss of top soil. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could result in soil erosion or loss of top soil due to wind and water erosion of areas with exposed soil and through surface run-off during irrigation and construction activities.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to geology and soils could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to soil erosion and loss of top soil from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

d, e) Expansive soils and soils incapable of supporting septic tanks and alternative waste water disposal. The three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impacts due to expansive soils or soils incapable of supporting septic tanks and alternative

waste disposal systems. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be subject to impacts resulting from subsidence, soil settlement, and expansive and corrosive soils, all of which have the potential to cause damage to building foundations, structures, pavements, and other landscape features. The facilities could also be located in areas with unstable soils or soils made up of highly plastic materials (e.g., sand or clay), such that they are unable to support septic tanks or alternative waste disposal system.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to geology and soils could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to expansive soil and soil incapable of supporting septic tanks or alternative waste disposal system from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Summary of Findings

The review of 52 CEQA documents found that most of the past projects had environmental impacts related to geology and soils that were either less-than-significant or less-than-significant with the implementation of mitigation measures. However, review of the previous CEQA documents found that some of the past projects have the potential to generate significant adverse impacts related to the exposure of people and structures to adverse seismic conditions or conditions related to unstable soils generated by landslides, liquefaction, subsidence, etc. Therefore, based on information in the 52 CEQA documents surveyed for the proposed project that cover the nine primary facility categories, exercising SCAQMD staff's independent judgment, and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts related to geology and soils as an indirect result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Cumulative Impacts

CEQA requires the evaluation of cumulative impacts in addition to direct and indirect impacts. According to the State CEQA Guidelines, cumulative impacts refer to the change in the environment which results from the incremental impact of a proposed project when added to other "past, present and reasonably foreseeable future projects" [14 Cal. Code Reg. 13355].

For the purposes of the proposed project, the assessment of cumulative impacts provided below includes the reasonably foreseeable impacts from the following types of facilities:

- Facilities that will obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal credit accounts per Proposed Rule 1315 (i.e., Rules 1304 and 1309.1);

- Facilities that will obtain offsets on the open credit market;
- Facilities that will obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts per Senate Bill (SB) 827; and
- Power plant facilities per Assembly Bill (AB) No. 1318 (Perez) proposed SB 388 (Calderon), and potentially one other bill, which would require transfer of emission reduction credits for certain pollutants from SCAQMD's internal credit accounts to eligible electrical generating facilities.

Facilities obtaining an SCAQMD air quality permit will be required to offset any increase in emissions either by obtaining offsets per Proposed Rule 1315, SB 827, or by obtaining offsets on the open market. The construction and operation of past development projects have resulted in some impacts related to geology and soils by exposing people and structures to seismic and other geologic hazards or disturbance of unique geological features. While most projects typically conform to uniform building codes and other geotechnical construction/operation standards, the impacts related to geology and soils remain dependent on project location. Further, the entire district is susceptible to impacts from seismic activity. Thus, any future development within the district resulting from the project would cumulatively contribute to the exposure of people and structure to geologic risks. Since the specific location and type of future unknown facilities cannot be predicted with certainty, the evaluation of cumulative geology and soils impacts is even more uncertain. However, some of the past projects were determined to have significant adverse impacts related to geology and spoils, including impacts related to seismic activities.

It is reasonably foreseeable that the SCAQMD would be required to provide offsets to three power plants from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. The three power plant projects, NRG's El Segundo Power Redevelopment (El Segundo), Walnut Creek Energy Park (Walnut Creek), and CPV Sentinel Energy (Sentinel), were evaluated by the California Energy Commission (CEC) in separate Final Staff Assessments (FSAs), which were reviewed to obtain the environmental impact analysis and determination of significance made by the lead agency (CEC). The analysis and conclusions regarding significance are summarized and incorporated by reference herein. The El Segundo and Walnut Creek projects are located in Los Angeles County and the Sentinel project is located in Riverside County.

The FSAs prepared for all three power plant projects concluded that geology and soils impacts could be mitigated to less than significant. For example, the CEC determined that no known geological resources will be impacted by the construction and operation of the El Segundo project because there is to be little new grading and there is a minimal probability that significant paleontological resources will be encountered during the retooling of the power plant. According the FSA for the El Segundo project, the following mitigation measures will ensure the geological impacts will be less than significant: assign an engineering geologist and a geotechnical engineer to the project; conduct a liquefaction analysis and a slope stability analysis; conduct a shoreline monitoring program and assess erosion on the beach area; prepare an engineering geology report; design an additional seawall or perimeter wall; provide maps and

drawings showing the footprint of the power plant and all linear facilities to the paleontological resource specialist (PRS) and the compliance project manager (CPM) for approval; prepare a Paleontological Resources Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (PRMMP); prepare and conduct weekly CPM-approved training; monitor all construction-related grading, excavation, trenching, and augering; ensure the recovery, preparation for analysis, analysis, identification and inventory, the preparation for curation, and the delivery for curation of all significant paleontological resource materials; and prepare a Paleontological Resources Report (PRR).

The FSA for the Walnut Creek project states that with the exception of strong ground shaking and possible liquefaction potential during an earthquake, the Walnut Creek project site lies in an area that generally exhibits low geologic hazards. The effects of strong ground shaking and, possibly, liquefaction potential must be mitigated through structural design as required by the California Building Code. According to the CEC, paleontological resources have been documented in the general area of the project; however, no significant fossils were identified during initial site investigations due to the urbanized character of the area. The CEC concluded there is a possibility of encountering fossil remains with potentially high paleontologic sensitivity in Pleistocene sediments that are present at unknown depth below low sensitivity middle-Holocene sediments and fill materials, however, the potential impacts to paleontological resources due to construction activities would be mitigated to less than significant. Such mitigation listed in the FSA include: assigning an approved PRS to the project; providing maps and drawings showing the footprint of the power plant and all linear facilities to the PRS; prepare a PRMMP; prepare and conduct weekly CPM-approved training for all workers; monitor all construction-related grading, excavation, trenching, and augering; ensure the recovery, preparation for analysis, analysis, identification and inventory, the preparation for curation, and the delivery for curation of all significant paleontological resource materials; and prepare a Paleontological Resources Report (PRR).

According to the FSA prepared by the CEC for the Sentinel project, the site would be located in an active geologic area southeast of the San Bernardino Mountains in Southern California, and because of its geologic setting, the site could be subject to intense levels of earthquake related ground shaking. The CEC determined that while the potential for earthquake ground rupture is low, the site is 0.25 miles from the San Andreas (Banning) Fault and there are many other major active faults within 20 miles of the site. It was concluded in the FSA that the effects of strong ground shaking must be mitigated, to the extent practical, through structural designs required by the California Building Code, which requires that structures be designed to resist seismic stresses from ground acceleration and, to a lesser extent, liquefaction potential. The CEC proposed standard engineering design recommendations to mitigate the effects of strong ground shaking and dynamic compaction. In addition, the applicant has indicated that the potential effects of expansive clay soils, as well as excessive settlement due to compressible soils and hydro-compaction, will be addressed in an addendum to the project geotechnical report to be submitted prior to site grading. The CEC determined that there are no known viable geologic or mineralogical resources at the site; paleontological resources have been documented within six miles of the project; no significant fossils were found during cursory field evaluation of the plant site, near ancillary facilities or at the off-site lay

down area; and potential impacts to paleontological resources due to construction activities would be mitigated through worker training and monitoring by qualified paleontologists. Specific mitigation to reduce geology impacts to less than significant are listed as the following in the FSA: assigning an approved PRS to the project; providing maps and drawings showing the footprint of the power plant and all linear facilities to the PRS; preparing a PRMMP; preparing and conducting weekly CPM-approved training; monitoring all construction-related grading, excavation, trenching, and augering; ensuring the recovery, preparation for analysis, analysis, identification and inventory, the preparation for curation, and the delivery for curation of all significant paleontological resource materials; and preparing a Paleontological Resources Report (PRR).

Based upon the above considerations, impacts of the project are considered to be cumulatively considerable (CEQA Guidelines §15064(h)(1)), and the proposed project has the potential to contribute to significant adverse cumulative impacts to geology and soils.

Mitigation Measures for Future Geology and Soils Impacts

Mitigation measures were described in the CEQA documents that were surveyed relating to any potentially significant geology and soils impacts identified in those documents. As a single purpose public agency responsible for adopting and enforcing air quality rules and regulations, the SCAQMD's authority to implement mitigation measures for such indirect impacts that are outside of its jurisdictional authority is limited. CEQA is intended to be implemented in conjunction with discretionary powers granted to public agencies by other laws (CEQA Guidelines §14040(a)). Further, the CEQA Guidelines (§15040(b)) specifically state, "CEQA does not grant an agency new powers independent of the powers granted to the agency by other laws." With respect to measures identified in the survey for mitigation of potentially significant adverse geology and soils impacts, no mitigation measures were identified that are within the jurisdiction of the SCAQMD to implement. In addition, because the survey related to representative facilities, rather than to specific future facilities that will actually receive permits from SCAQMD, it is not feasible to identify appropriate facility-specific mitigation measures for geology and soils impacts in this PEA. Instead, appropriate facility-specific mitigation measures will necessarily have to be identified in the CEQA document prepared for each such facility that is proposed. Identification and adoption of mitigation of geology and soils impacts would primarily be the responsibility of the local general purpose public agency (e.g., city or county) or other agency that would typically serve as the lead agency on any given future facility.

Level of Significance after Mitigation

Since the SCAQMD cannot predict how a future lead agency might choose to mitigate a particular significant geology and soils impact, the potential exists for future indirect geology and soils impacts to be significant and unavoidable (i.e., significant even after imposition of feasible mitigation measures).

SUBCHAPTER 5.8

INDIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES – HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Introduction

Impact Analysis

INTRODUCTION

The proposed project would provide offsets, which can be a necessary step in obtaining approval for a facility. Additionally, the proposed Rule 1315 project has the potential to create indirect adverse impacts in the future from siting, constructing, and operating individual facilities containing stationary pollutant sources that qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. Construction of new or modified structures in future new facilities obtaining emissions offsets from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts have the potential to generate adverse indirect impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials, depending on the nature of the project and its use, transport or disposal of hazardous materials. The following section summarizes the methodology used to evaluate the potential impacts on hazards and hazardous materials from the construction and operation of future new facilities.

Methodology

The methodology for determining the significance of potential impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials is based on comparing the existing setting to expected future conditions with the proposed projects in place. The following analyses of potentially significant adverse impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials include the emission or creation of hazards and hazardous materials involving upset or accident that may be caused by future new projects. Mitigation measures would be identified on a project-by-project basis and would be the responsibility of the lead agencies based on their underlying legal authority to mitigate project impacts.

Significance Criteria

A significant impact is defined as "a substantial or potentially substantial, adverse change in the environment" (Public Resource Code § 21068). Although there is no ironclad rule as to when an impact is "significant," generally, the questions presented in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines can serve as significance criteria, unless a particular agency has developed its own, more specific criteria. To the extent that the proposed project results in siting, constructing, and operating future facilities, these future new projects have the potential to generate significant impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials if their implementation would result in any of the following:

- Create hazard through transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials.
- Create hazard through upset or accident involving the release of hazardous materials.
- Emit hazardous emissions within one quarter mile of a school.
- Located on a known hazardous materials site.
- Located within an airport land use plan or within vicinity of private airstrip.

- Impair implementation of physically interfere with adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.
- Expose people or structures to risk of loss involving wildland fires.
- Increase fire hazards in area with flammable materials.
- Non-compliance with any applicable design code or regulation.
- Non-conformance to National Fire Protection Association standards.
- Non-conformance to regulations or generally accepted industry practices related to operating policy and procedures concerning the design, construction, security, leak detection, spill containment or fire protection.
- Exposure to hazardous chemicals in concentrations equal to or greater than the Emergency Response Planning Guideline (ERPG) 2 levels.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

The following discussion presents an evaluation of potential impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials from future facilities that would be eligible for offsets under the proposed project. The analysis is organized according to the primary facility categories and the potential impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials. Based on the methodology described in Subsection 5.0, a large majority of stationary source equipment permits would be for the installation of new or replacement equipment at existing facilities. Because the analysis of impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials is qualitative in nature as explained in Subchapter 5.0, the determination of the types of impacts and the level of significance of potential facility-level project impacts will not be based on the number of newly constructed or pre-existing facilities. Therefore, information on the number of new facilities is intended for informational purposes only.

Construction of any new future facility or modification of any existing facility in the future has the potential to create significant adverse impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials. While the specific nature or degree of impacts is currently unknown, potentially significant adverse impacts related to hazards and hazardous have been analyzed based on available information pertaining to each facility category.

Potential Impacts of Identified Facility Categories

Agricultural Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 14 agricultural facilities or less than one percent of the total permit applications (see Table 5.0-1). In addition, there is an estimated annual two percent migration of dairy livestock operations from the Chino-Ontario-Norco area to other parts of California (e.g., San Joaquin Valley) or to areas outside the state due to economic pressures to revisit

existing land uses (e.g., agricultural, dairy) due to encroaching urbanization.¹ Accordingly, it is unlikely that many more new agricultural facilities would be constructed in the district in the future.

On a programmatic level, impacts due to hazards and hazardous materials as a result of constructing future new agricultural facilities may include the creation of hazards through the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials or the emission of hazards within a quarter mile of a school. Although agricultural facilities would most likely be constructed in areas zoned for agricultural uses, these facilities may be near or directly adjacent to sensitive uses, such as schools. Agricultural activities typically involve the use or transport of fertilizers and/or other chemicals and may result in significant adverse impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for agricultural projects available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.8-1). The two selected CEQA documents,² which were prepared for a winery and a county General Plan Dairy Element, illustrate the types of impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials that could occur. Based on a review of these documents, agricultural-related facilities that involve the transport or use of chemicals and fertilizers could result in impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials identified in the two CEQA documents surveyed for this facility category.

a) Transport, Use, or Disposal of Hazardous Materials. The two CEQA documents for past projects in the agricultural facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) related to the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location (e.g., schools, residential areas, etc.) that could create significant adverse impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts due to the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

¹ Final Environmental Assessment for Proposed Rule 1127 – Emission Reductions from Livestock Waste (SCAQMD, August 2004).

² It should be noted that no available documents were found for projects within the district; the two selected documents for agricultural facilities were for projects in San Mateo County and Kings County in northern and central California, respectively. Although these projects are not located within the district, their environmental documents were reviewed since they illustrate the types of impacts that may result from the development of such projects.

**TABLE 5.8-1
Hazards and Hazardous Materials Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation**

S – Significant		NE – Not Evaluated ^a							
LS – Less-than-Significant		N – No impacts							
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation									
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination								
	a) Create hazard through transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials	b) Create hazard through upset or accident involving release of hazardous materials	c) Emit hazard within ¼ mile of school	d) Located on known hazardous materials site?	e) Located within Airport Land Use Plan	f) Located within vicinity of private airstrip	g) Impair implementation of evacuation plan	h) Expose persons, structures to wildland fires	i) Increase fire hazards in area with flammable materials?
Agricultural Facilities									
1. Clos de la Tech Winery EIR	LSM	LSM	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	LSM	LSM
2. Kings County Dairy Element PEIR	LS	LS	NE	LS	NE	NE	NE	NE	LS
Retail/Services Facilities									
3. Medical Office Neg. Dec. in Long Beach	LS	N	LS	N	N	N	N	N	NE
4. Wilshire La Brea Project EIR	LSM	LSM	NE	LSM	NE	NE	LS	NE	NE
5. Shops at Santa Anita Park Specific Plan EIR	LSM	LSM	LSM	LS	LS	LS	LS	N	NE
6. Archstone Hollywood Project EIR	LSM	LSM	N	LSM	N	N	N	N	NE
7. 2001 Main Street Mixed Use Development EIR	LS	LSM	LS	LSM	N	N	LS	N	NE
8. 1427 Fourth Street Project EIR	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
9. Westfield Fashion Square Expansion EIR	LSM	LSM	NE	LSM	NE	NE	LSM	NE	NE
10. New Century Plan EIR	LSM	LS	NE	LS	NE	LS	NE	NE	NE
Large Commercial Facilities									
11. Sunset Doheny Hotel, Travelodge Hotel EIR	LS	LSM	LSM	LS	NE	NE	LS	NE	NE

TABLE 5.8-1 (Continued)
Hazards and Hazardous Materials Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant		NE – Not Evaluated ^a							
LS – Less-than-Significant		N – No impacts							
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation									
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination								
	a) Create hazard through transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials	b) Create hazard through upset or accident involving release of hazardous materials	c) Emit hazard within ¼ mile of school	d) Located on known hazardous materials site?	e) Located within Airport Land Use Plan	f) Located within vicinity of private airstrip	g) Impair implementation of evacuation plan	h) Expose persons, structures to wildland fires	i) Increase fire hazards in area with flammable materials?
12. 2000 Avenue of Stars EIR	LSM	LSM	NE	LS	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
13. Travelodge Hotel Project EIR	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
14. Corbin and Nordoff Redevelopment Project EIR	LSM	LSM	NE	LS	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
15. Blvd 6200 Project EIR	LSM	LSM	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
16. Panorama Palace Project EIR	LSM	LSM	N	N	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
17. Metro Universal Project EIR	LSM	LSM	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
18. Paseo Plaza Hollywood Project EIR	LSM	LSM	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
19. Plaza at the Glen Project EIR	LS	LSM	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	NE
Entertainment/Recreational Facilities									
20. City of Industry Business Center (NFL Stadium) EIR	LS	LS	N	LSM	N	N	LSM	N	N
21. LA Live -Sports and Entertainment District EIR	LSM	LSM	NE	LSM	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
22. Canyon Hills Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
23. Wilmington Waterfront Development Project EIR	LS	LS	NE	NE	NE	NE	LS	NE	NE

TABLE 5.8-1 (Continued)
Hazards and Hazardous Materials Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant		NE – Not Evaluated ^a							
LS – Less-than-Significant		N – No impacts							
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation									
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination								
	a) Create hazard through transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials	b) Create hazard through upset or accident involving release of hazardous materials	c) Emit hazard within ¼ mile of school	d) Located on known hazardous materials site?	e) Located within Airport Land Use Plan	f) Located within vicinity of private airstrip	g) Impair implementation of evacuation plan	h) Expose persons, structures to wildland fires	i) Increase fire hazards in area with flammable materials?
Institutional Facilities									
24. Caltrans District 7 Headquarters EIR	LSM	LSM	NE	LSM	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
25. Buckley School Enhancement Project EIR	LSM	LSM	NE	LS	NE	NE	LS	NE	NE
26. Cedars Sinai West Tower Supp. EIR	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	N	NE
27. La Cienega Eldercare Facility Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	NE
28. Museum of Tolerance Project EIR	N	LSM	LS	N	N	N	LS	N	NE
29. New Paradise Church Project EIR	LSM	LSM	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
30. Occidental College Specific Plan EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
31. Stephen Wise Middle Sch. Reloc. EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
32. Temple Israel of Hollywood EIR	LSM	LSM	LS	LS	N	N	LS	N	NE
33. USC Health Sciences Campus EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	N	N	LS	N	N
34. Sierra Canyon Senior Secondary School Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
35. West LA College EIR	LSM	LSM	LSM	LS	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
36. City of Long Beach Fire Station Neg. Dec.	LS	LS	LS	N	N	N	N	N	N

TABLE 5.8-1 (Continued)
Hazards and Hazardous Materials Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant		NE – Not Evaluated ^a							
LS – Less-than-Significant		N – No impacts							
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation									
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination								
	a) Create hazard through transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials	b) Create hazard through upset or accident involving release of hazardous materials	c) Emit hazard within ¼ mile of school	d) Located on known hazardous materials site?	e) Located within Airport Land Use Plan	f) Located within vicinity of private airstrip	g) Impair implementation of evacuation plan	h) Expose persons, structures to wildland fires	i) Increase fire hazards in area with flammable materials?
37. Harvard – Westlake School EIR	LSM	LSM	NE	LS	LS	NE	LS	NE	NE
38. County of Orange South Courthouse Facility EIR	LSM	LSM	NE	LS	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Transportation Facilities									
39. TraPac Terminal Expansion at Berths 136-147 EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
40. Metro West Los Angeles Transportation Facility and Sunset Avenue Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LSM	LS	LS
41. Canoga Park Orange Line Extension EIR	LSM	LSM	NE	LS	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Utility Projects (Includes Power Plants)									
42. El Segundo Power Redevelopment Project (CEC approved)—Improved Power Generating Facility	LSM	LSM	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
43. LADWP Electrical Generating Stations Modifications Project EIR	S	S	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
44. Bradley Landfill and Recycling Center EIR	LS	LS	NE	LS	NE	NE	NE	NE	LS
45. Joshua Basin Water District Recharge Basin and Pipeline Project EIR	LSM	LSM	LSM	LS	N	N	LSM	LS	LS

TABLE 5.8-1 (Concluded)
Hazards and Hazardous Materials Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant		NE – Not Evaluated ^a							
LS – Less-than-Significant		N – No impacts							
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation									
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination								
	a) Create hazard through transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials	b) Create hazard through upset or accident involving release of hazardous materials	c) Emit hazard within ¼ mile of school	d) Located on known hazardous materials site?	e) Located within Airport Land Use Plan	f) Located within vicinity of private airstrip	g) Impair implementation of evacuation plan	h) Expose persons, structures to wildland fires	i) Increase fire hazards in area with flammable materials?
Light Industrial Warehouse Facilities									
46. Lantana Studio Development Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
47. Alessandro Business Center Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LSM	LS	LS	LS
48. City of San Dimas Costco Development Project EIR	LSM	LSM	LS	LSM	N	N	N	N	N
49. 959 Seward Street Project EIR	LSM	LSM	LS	LS	N	N	LS	N	NE
Heavy Industrial Facilities									
50. Chevron Products Company El Segundo Refinery Product Reliability and Optimization Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
51. SRG Chino South Industrial Park Project EIR	LS	LSM	N	LS	N	LS	LS	LS	NE
52. Conoco Phillips Los Angeles Refinery Tank Replacement Project Neg. Dec.	LS	LS	N	LS	N	N	N	N	LS
^a An “NE” designation could mean one of the following: 1. The issue area was not discussed in the environmental document. 2. The specific checklist question was not discussed in the environmental document. Source: ICF Jones & Stokes, 2009.									

- b) Upset or Accident Involving Release of Hazardous Materials.** The two CEQA documents for past projects in the agricultural facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) related to the upset or accidental release of hazardous materials. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create upset conditions or accidental release of hazardous materials that could significantly impact adjacent land uses, including schools and residential areas.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts due to the upset or accidental release of hazardous materials as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) Emit Hazard Within ¼ Mile of Schools.** The two CEQA documents for proposed projects in the agricultural facility category did not address impacts related to the emission of hazards within a quarter mile of a school. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited within a quarter mile of a school that could create significant adverse impacts resulting from potential hazardous emissions that may affect the health and safety of the school occupants.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to hazardous emissions within a quarter mile of schools as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) Located on Known Hazardous Materials Site.** One of the two CEQA documents for past projects in the agricultural facility category disclosed a less-than-significant impact regarding the project's location on a known hazardous materials site; the other CEQA document did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be located on a known hazardous materials site that could create significant adverse impacts related to exposure to potential hazards and hazardous materials.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts associated with a project’s potential location on a known hazardous materials site as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- e, f) Located Within Airport Land Use Plan or Within the Vicinity of a Private Airstrip.** Neither of the two CEQA documents proposed projects in the agricultural facility category addressed impacts related to the project sites’ location within an airport land use plan or within the vicinity of a private airstrip. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited within an airport land use plan or near a private airstrip, which could create significant adverse impacts related to hazards associated with aviation activities.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related hazards associated with aviation activities resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- g) Impair implementation of Evacuation Plan.** Neither of the two CEQA documents for the proposed projects in the agricultural facility category addressed impacts associated with the implementation of an evacuation plan. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could impair or interfere with the implementation of an evacuation plan for a particularly area and potentially create significant adverse safety impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts to a particular area’s evacuation plan resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- h) Exposure to Wildland Fires.** One of the two CEQA documents for past projects in the agricultural facility category disclosed a less-than-significant impact with the implementation of mitigation related to wildland fires; the other CEQA document did not address impacts related to wildland fires. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s

review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near high fire hazard areas, including, but not limited to, mountain and wildland areas, which could potentially result in significant adverse safety impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to exposure to wildland fires resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- i) **Increase Fire Hazards in Areas with Flammable Materials.** The two CEQA documents for past projects in the agricultural facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) related to the potential increase of fire hazards in areas with flammable materials. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is considered a high fire hazard area due to the use or manufacture of flammable materials, which could potentially create significant adverse safety impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to fire hazards associated with the use or manufacture of flammable materials resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Retail/Service Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 2,621 retail/service facilities, or 42.1 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction since most of them would be established and operated within existing retail-oriented buildings in urban, commercial, and mixed-use residential areas.

Examples of projects that may be constructed in the future include dry cleaning and laundry businesses, restaurants, gas stations, and auto repair facilities, as evidenced by the currently pending permits and permits issued by the SCAQMD in the last five years. On a programmatic level, most future new or modified facilities would be constructed within existing developed retail and mixed-use residential areas based on historical data and would have a low potential for resulting in significant impacts related to hazards and

hazardous materials. Therefore, retail/service facilities would generally have a low likelihood of creating significant adverse impacts in the future. However, the potential exists for one or more future retail/service projects to have significant adverse impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for retail service facilities at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.8-1). The eight CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a medical office project, five mixed-use projects (all involving residential and retail developments), and two commercial/retail projects, illustrate the types of impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials that retail/services facilities would have, including impacts associated with the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials; accidental release of hazardous materials; emissions of hazardous materials; and safety risks associated with hazardous materials sites, aviation activities, wildland fires, and flammable materials. The CEQA documents for the retail and service projects surveyed involved the construction or remodeling and reconfiguration of low- and medium-scale offices, retail stores, and shopping centers or the construction of new high-rise structures in similar settings. However, project-specific impacts were generally considered less-than-significant. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials identified in the eight CEQA documents surveyed.

a) Transport, Use or Disposal of Hazardous Materials. The eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/services facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impact related to the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location (e.g., schools, residential areas, etc.) that could create significant adverse impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts due to the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b) Upset or Accident Involving Release of Hazardous Materials. The eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/services facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impacts related to the upset or accidental release of hazardous materials. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create upset conditions or accidental

release of hazardous materials that could significantly impact adjacent land uses, including schools and residential areas.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts due to the upset or accidental release of hazardous materials as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) Emit Hazard Within ¼ Mile of Schools.** Five of the eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/services facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impacts related to the emission of hazards within a quarter mile of a school; the other three CEQA documents did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited within a quarter mile of a school that could create significant adverse impacts resulting from potential hazardous emissions that may affect the health and safety of the school occupants.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to hazardous emissions within a quarter mile of schools as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) Located on Known Hazardous Materials Site.** The eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/services facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impacts regarding the projects’ location on known hazardous materials sites. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be located on a known hazardous materials site that could create significant adverse impacts related to exposure to potential hazards and hazardous materials.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts associated with a project’s potential location on a known hazardous materials site as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- e, f) Located Within Airport Land Use Plan or Within the Vicinity of a Private Airstrip.** Six of the eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/services facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impacts related to the project sites' location within an airport land use plan or within the vicinity of a private airstrip; the other two CEQA documents did not address impacts related to these issues. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited within an airport land use plan or near a private airstrip, which could create significant adverse impacts related to hazards associated with aviation activities.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, aviation impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related hazards associated with aviation activities resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- g) Impair implementation of Evacuation Plan.** Seven of the eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/services facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impacts associated with the implementation of an evacuation plan; the other CEQA document did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could impair or interfere with the implementation of an evacuation plan for a particularly area and potentially create significant adverse safety impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts to a particular area's evacuation plan resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- h) Exposure to Wildland Fires.** Five of the eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/services facility category disclosed no impacts related to wildland fires; the other three CEQA documents did not address impacts related to wildland fires. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near high fire hazard areas, including, but not limited to, mountain and wildland areas, which could potentially result in significant adverse safety impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to exposure to wildland fires resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- i) **Increase Fire Hazards in Areas with Flammable Materials.** One of the eight CEQA documents for a past project in the retail/services facility category disclosed no impact related to the potential increase of fire hazards in areas with flammable materials; the other seven CEQA documents did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is considered a high fire hazard area due to the use or manufacture of flammable materials, which could potentially create significant adverse safety impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to fire hazards associated with the use or manufacture of flammable materials resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Large Commercial Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 649 large commercial facilities, or 10.4 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction since most of the projects would be established and operated within existing buildings and facilities in developed urban areas.

Examples of large commercial facilities that may be constructed in the future include hotels/motels, regional shopping centers, and office and media production facilities. On a programmatic level, most of the new commercial facilities that are constructed in the future would involve medium and high-rise buildings, parking structures, and outdoor lighting. Based on historical data, new large commercial facilities would likely be constructed within existing developed commercial, retail, mixed-use residential, and transit-oriented areas. These facilities have a low potential for resulting in significant impacts related to the transport or use of hazardous materials. However, the potential exists for one or more future large commercial projects to have significant adverse impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for large commercial facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.8-1). The nine CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for two hotel/motel projects, a regional

shopping center, and six mixed-use projects (all involving commercial and residential developments), illustrate the types of impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials that could occur, including impacts associated with the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials; accidental release of hazardous materials; emissions of hazardous materials; and safety risks associated with hazardous materials sites, aviation activities, wildland fires, and flammable materials. The CEQA documents for the large commercial projects surveyed involved the construction of medium- and large-scale buildings within existing urban areas. Project-specific impacts were generally considered less-than-significant. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials identified in the nine CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) **Transport, Use, or Disposal of Hazardous Materials.** The nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impact related to the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location (e.g., schools, residential areas, etc.) that could create significant adverse impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts due to the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) **Upset or Accident Involving Release of Hazardous Materials.** The nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impact with the implementation of mitigation measures or no impact related to the upset or accidental release of hazardous materials. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create upset conditions or accidental release of hazardous materials that could significantly impact adjacent land uses, including schools and residential areas.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts due to the upset or accidental release of hazardous materials as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) Emit Hazard Within ¼ Mile of Schools.** Four of the nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impacts related to the emission of hazards within a quarter mile of a school; the other five CEQA documents did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited within a quarter mile of a school that could create significant adverse impacts resulting from potential hazardous emissions that may affect the health and safety of the school occupants.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to hazardous emissions within a quarter mile of schools as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) Located on Known Hazardous Materials Site.** Six of the nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impacts regarding the projects' location on known hazardous materials sites; the other three CEQA documents did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be located on a known hazardous materials site that could create significant adverse impacts related to exposure to potential hazards and hazardous materials.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts associated with a project's potential location on a known hazardous materials site as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- e, f) Located Within Airport Land Use Plan or Within the Vicinity of a Private Airstrip.** Two the nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed either a less-than-significant impact or no impact related to the project sites' location within an airport land use plan or within the vicinity of a private airstrip; the other seven CEQA documents did not address impacts related to these issues. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited within an airport land

use plan or near a private airstrip, which could create significant adverse impacts related to hazards associated with aviation activities.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, aviation impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related hazards associated with aviation activities resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- g) Impair implementation of Evacuation Plan.** Three of the nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impact associated with the implementation of an evacuation plan; the other six CEQA documents did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could impair or interfere with the implementation of an evacuation plan for a particularly area and potentially create significant adverse safety impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts to a particular area’s evacuation plan resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- h) Exposure to Wildland Fires.** Two of the nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed either a less-than-significant impact or no impact related to wildland fires; the other seven CEQA documents did not address impacts related to wildland fires. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near high fire hazard areas, including, but not limited to, mountain and wildland areas, which could potentially result in significant adverse safety impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to exposure to wildland fires resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- i) Increase Fire Hazards in Areas with Flammable Materials.** One of the nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed no impact related to the potential increase of fire hazards in areas with flammable materials; the other eight CEQA documents did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is considered a high fire hazard area due to the use or manufacture of flammable materials, which could potentially create significant adverse safety impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to fire hazards associated with the use or manufacture of flammable materials resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Entertainment/Recreational Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 24 entertainment/recreational facilities, or less than one percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, some of these new entertainment and recreation-oriented facilities are anticipated to be developed in the future.

Examples of projects that may be constructed in the future include sports venues, concert halls, parks, golf courses, equestrian centers, and other outdoor recreational facilities. On a programmatic level, those new facilities that would be constructed in the future may involve the construction of medium and large scale buildings, landscaping, parks, and other public facilities. Based on historical data, entertainment/recreational projects have the potential to result in impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials, including the use or transport of hazardous materials. Therefore, the potential exists for one or more future entertainment/recreational projects to generate significant adverse impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for entertainment/recreational facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.8-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for the development of a professional football stadium in the City of Industry, a sports and entertainment district in downtown Los Angeles, a residential project with an equestrian center and a large open space component in the San Fernando Valley, and a waterfront project in the Community of Wilmington in the South Bay, illustrate the types of impacts that entertainment and recreational facilities would have on hazards and hazardous materials, including impacts associated with the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials; accidental release of hazardous materials; emissions of hazardous materials; and safety risks associated with hazardous materials sites, aviation activities, wildland fires, and flammable materials. These projects involved a variety of different structures,

including medium to high-rise buildings, parking structures, outdoor lighting, and grading and landscaping of open space areas for outdoor recreational facilities, which could involve the use and transport of various hazardous materials such as chemicals, fertilizers etc. Accordingly, these projects could have significant adverse impacts. More specifically, the following discussion provides an overall summary of the types of impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) Transport, Use, or Disposal of Hazardous Materials.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) related to the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location (e.g., schools, residential areas, etc.) that could create significant adverse impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts due to the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Upset or Accident Involving Release of Hazardous Materials.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) related to the upset or accidental release of hazardous materials. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create upset conditions or accidental release of hazardous materials that could significantly impact adjacent land uses, including schools and residential areas.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts due to the upset or accidental release of hazardous materials as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) Emit Hazard Within ¼ Mile of Schools.** Two of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category disclosed either a less-than-significant impact or no impact related to the emission of hazards within a quarter mile of a school; the other two CEQA documents did not address impacts

related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited within a quarter mile of a school that could create significant adverse impacts resulting from potential hazardous emissions that may affect the health and safety of the school occupants.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to hazardous emissions within a quarter mile of schools as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) Located on Known Hazardous Materials Site.** Three of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) regarding the projects' location on known hazardous materials sites; the other CEQA document did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be located on a known hazardous materials site that could create significant adverse impacts related to exposure to potential hazards and hazardous materials.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts associated with a project's potential location on a known hazardous materials site as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- e, f) Located Within Airport Land Use Plan or Within the Vicinity of a Private Airstrip.** One of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category disclosed no impact related to the project sites' location within an airport land use plan or within the vicinity of a private airstrip; the other three CEQA documents did not address impacts related to these issues. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited within an airport land use plan or near a private airstrip, which could create significant adverse impacts related to hazards associated with aviation activities.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared and in different environmental settings, hazards and

hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related hazards associated with aviation activities resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- g) Impair implementation of Evacuation Plan.** Two of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) associated with the implementation of an evacuation plan; the other two CEQA documents did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could impair or interfere with the implementation of an evacuation plan for a particularly area and potentially create significant adverse safety impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts to a particular area's evacuation plan resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- h) Exposure to Wildland Fires.** One of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category disclosed no impact related to wildland fires; the other three CEQA documents did not address impacts related to wildland fires. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near high fire hazard areas, including, but not limited to, mountain and wildland areas, which could potentially result in significant adverse safety impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to exposure to wildland fires resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- i) Increase Fire Hazards in Areas with Flammable Materials.** One of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category disclosed no impact related to the potential increase of fire hazards in areas with flammable materials; the other three CEQA documents did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a

location that is considered a high fire hazard area due to the use or manufacture of flammable materials, which could potentially create significant adverse safety impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to fire hazards associated with the use or manufacture of flammable materials resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Institutional Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 421 institutional facilities, or 6.8 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most would be located within existing buildings in commercial, residential, and institutional land use areas.

Examples of institutional facilities include schools, colleges, universities, hospitals, museums, and churches/temple. On a programmatic level, new institutional facilities that would be constructed in the future would involve low-, medium-, or large-scale buildings, parking structures, and outdoor lighting. Most of these facilities would be constructed within existing commercial, residential, and institutional zoned areas. These future facilities could result in significant impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials. The potential exists for one or more future institutional projects to generate significant adverse impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for schools, hospitals, senior care facilities, etc., available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.8-1). The 15 CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a state agency headquarters, a county courthouse facility, four schools, two colleges, an addition to an existing university campus, an addition to an existing hospital, an eldercare facility, a museum, two religious facilities, and a fire station, illustrate the types of impacts that institutional facilities would have on hazards and hazardous materials, including impacts associated with the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials; accidental release of hazardous materials; emissions of hazardous materials; and safety risks associated with hazardous materials sites, aviation activities, wildland fires, and flammable materials. Some of these projects involved the demolition of existing buildings and the construction of low-, medium-, and large-scale buildings, landscaping, parks, playfields and gymnasiums associated with schools, hospital buildings, and other public facilities. However, these projects were generally found to have less-than-significant impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials identified in the 15 CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) Transport, Use, or Disposal of Hazardous Materials.** Fourteen of the fifteen CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impact related to the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials; the other CEQA document did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location (e.g., schools, residential areas, etc.) that could create significant adverse impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts due to the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Upset or Accident Involving Release of Hazardous Materials.** Fourteen of the fifteen CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impact related to the upset or accidental release of hazardous materials; the other CEQA document did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create upset conditions or accidental release of hazardous materials that could significantly impact adjacent land uses, including schools and residential areas.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts due to the upset or accidental release of hazardous materials as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) Emit Hazard Within ¼ Mile of Schools.** Nine of the fifteen CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) related to the emission of hazards within a quarter mile of a school; the other six CEQA documents did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited within a quarter mile of a school that could create significant adverse impacts resulting from potential hazardous emissions that may affect the health and safety of the school occupants.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to hazardous emissions within a quarter mile of schools as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) Located on Known Hazardous Materials Site.** Thirteen of the fifteen CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impact regarding the projects’ location on known hazardous materials sites; the other two CEQA documents did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be located on a known hazardous materials site that could create significant adverse impacts related to exposure to potential hazards and hazardous materials.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts associated with a project’s potential location on a known hazardous materials site as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- e, f) Located Within Airport Land Use Plan or Within the Vicinity of a Private Airstrip.** Nine of the fifteen CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impacts related to the project sites’ location within an airport land use plan or within the vicinity of a private airstrip; the other six CEQA documents did not address impacts related to these issues. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited within an airport land use plan or near a private airstrip, which could create significant adverse impacts related to hazards associated with aviation activities.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related hazards associated with aviation activities resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- g) Impair implementation of Evacuation Plan.** Ten of the fifteen CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed either less-than-

significant impacts or no impact associated with the implementation of an evacuation plan; the other five CEQA documents did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could impair or interfere with the implementation of an evacuation plan for a particularly area and potentially create significant adverse safety impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts to a particular area's evacuation plan resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- h) Exposure to Wildland Fires.** Nine of the fifteen CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impacts related to wildland fires; the other six CEQA documents did not address impacts related to wildland fires. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near high fire hazard areas, including, but not limited to, mountain and wildland areas, which could potentially result in significant adverse safety impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to exposure to wildland fires resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- i) Increase Fire Hazards in Areas with Flammable Materials.** Five of the fifteen CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impact related to the potential increase of fire hazards in areas with flammable materials; the other 10 CEQA documents did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is considered a high fire hazard area due to the use or manufacture of flammable materials, which could potentially create significant adverse safety impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time

the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to fire hazards associated with the use or manufacture of flammable materials resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Transportation Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 100 transportation facilities, or 1.6 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Due to continuing improvements in transportation facilities across the district to accommodate expected increases in goods movement, it is possible that a larger number of transportation-related facilities would be constructed in the future due to continuing improvements and expansion of public transportation infrastructure. However, since highways and roads typically do not require stationary source permits, the number of transportation-related facilities that would require such permits in the future does not constitute a large number (based on historical data as shown in Table 5.0-1) in comparison to the overall SCAQMD permitting activities.

Examples of transportation facilities that may be constructed in the future include port terminal expansions, transit/bus maintenance facilities, and transit lines and transit line extensions. On a programmatic level, these types of facilities may involve low- and medium-scale buildings, transportation equipment storage yards, parking structures, rail, shipping, airport facilities, and transportation-related uses (e.g., rail yards, transit centers, shipping depots, docks, cranes, runways, terminals, support facilities), and outdoor lighting. The potential exists for one or more future projects to have significant impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the selected CEQA documents for transportation facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.8-1). The three CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a port terminal expansion, a bus maintenance facility, and a transit line extension, illustrate the types of impacts that transportation projects would have on hazards and hazardous materials, including impacts associated with the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials; accidental release of hazardous materials; emissions of hazardous materials; and safety risks associated with hazardous materials sites, aviation activities, wildland fires, and flammable materials. These projects typically involved the demolition of existing structures and the construction of a variety of new structures, including low- and medium-scale buildings, the use of large-scale cranes, and shipping infrastructure, bus storage and maintenance facilities, and mixed-use residential and commercial facilities. However, the CEQA documents for the projects that were surveyed were found to have less-than-significant impacts. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials identified in the three CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) **Transport, Use, or Disposal of Hazardous Materials.** The three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) related to the transport, use, or disposal of

hazardous materials. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location (e.g., schools, residential areas, etc.) that could create significant adverse impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts due to the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Upset or Accident Involving Release of Hazardous Materials.** Three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) related to the upset or accidental release of hazardous materials. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create upset conditions or accidental release of hazardous materials that could significantly impact adjacent land uses, including schools and residential areas.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts due to the upset or accidental release of hazardous materials as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) Emit Hazard Within ¼ Mile of Schools.** Two of the three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts related to the emission of hazards within a quarter mile of a school; the other CEQA document did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited within a quarter mile of a school that could create significant adverse impacts resulting from potential hazardous emissions that may affect the health and safety of the school occupants.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant.

Therefore, impacts related to hazardous emissions within a quarter mile of schools as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) Located on Known Hazardous Materials Site.** Three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation category disclosed less-than-significant impacts regarding the projects' location on known hazardous materials sites. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be located on a known hazardous materials site that could create significant adverse impacts related to exposure to potential hazards and hazardous materials.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts associated with a project's potential location on a known hazardous materials site as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- e, f) Located Within Airport Land Use Plan or Within the Vicinity of a Private Airstrip.** Two of the three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts related to the project sites' location within an airport land use plan or within the vicinity of a private airstrip; the other CEQA document did not address impacts related to these issues. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited within an airport land use plan or near a private airstrip, which could create significant adverse impacts related to hazards associated with aviation activities.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related hazards associated with aviation activities resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- g) Impair implementation of Evacuation Plan.** Two of the three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) associated with the implementation of an evacuation plan; the other CEQA document did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that

future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could impair or interfere with the implementation of an evacuation plan for a particularly area and potentially create significant adverse safety impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts to a particular area’s evacuation plan resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- h) Exposure to Wildland Fires.** Two of the three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts related to wildland fires; the other CEQA document did not address impacts related to wildland fires. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near high fire hazard areas, including, but not limited to, mountain and wildland areas, which could potentially result in significant adverse safety impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to exposure to wildland fires resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- i) Increase Fire Hazards in Areas with Flammable Materials.** Two of the three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts related to the potential increase of fire hazards in areas with flammable materials; the other CEQA document did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is considered a high fire hazard area due to the use or manufacture of flammable materials, which could potentially create significant adverse safety impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to fire hazards associated with the use or manufacture of flammable materials resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Utility Projects

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 150 utility facilities, or 2.4 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on this historical data, a large number of new utility-oriented facilities is not anticipated to be constructed and operated in the future. On a programmatic level, those new utility-oriented facilities that may be constructed in the future could involve water treatment plants (e.g., tanks, digesters, ponds), above- and underground pipelines, power generating equipment (e.g., boilers, fuel-storage, exhaust structures), and landfill processing, transport, and storage facilities. Some type of future utility projects may require demolition of existing structures and construction of low- to medium-scale buildings.

While a large number of new utility-oriented facilities is not anticipated to be constructed in the future, alteration, upgrades and improvement of existing facilities are likely to occur in order to meet additional future demand for public utility infrastructure. Due to the necessity and the distributed nature of many public infrastructure and utility services, these facilities have the potential to be constructed in a wide range of different areas. Impacts from the routine transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials could occur at these facilities. Therefore, future construction and operation of utility facilities could likely generate significant adverse impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for utility projects available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.8-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for improvements to an existing power generating facilities, a landfill and recycling center, and a recharge basin and pipeline project, illustrate the types of impacts that could occur, including impacts associated with the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials; accidental release of hazardous materials; emissions of hazardous materials; and safety risks associated with hazardous materials sites, aviation activities, wildland fires, and flammable materials. Based on the evaluation of these projects, the construction, modification, or renovation of a variety of structures, including underground pipelines, water storage tanks, groundwater recharge equipment, landfills, smoke stacks, flares, and power generating equipment, could result in impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

a) Transport, Use or Disposal of Hazardous Materials. For most of the projects in the utility facility category, environmental impacts related to the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials were less-than-significant (without or with mitigation). For one of the projects surveyed (Project #43 – LADWP Electrical Generating Stations Modifications), the CEQA document concluded that this project has the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Currently, hazardous materials are transported throughout the district’s jurisdiction in great quantities via all modes of transportation including rail, highway, water, air and pipeline.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project, the fact that the CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the CEQA

documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, and the additional consideration identified above, impacts due to the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Upset or Accident Involving Release of Hazardous Materials.** For most of the projects in the utility facility category, environmental impacts related to the upset or accidental release of hazardous materials were less-than-significant (without or with mitigation). However, for one of the projects surveyed (Project #43 – LADWP Electrical Generating Stations Modifications), the CEQA document concluded that this project has the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to the upset or accidental release of hazardous materials. More specifically, releases of hazardous materials, including aqueous ammonia, have the potential for harmful effects on workers and the public. Causes of these releases may include plant upsets; leaks in seals; pipeline failures; vehicular traffic accidents; and failures during ammonia delivery, such as hose leaks.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project, and the fact that the CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the CEQA documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts due to the upset or accidental release of hazardous materials as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) Emit Hazard Within ¼ Mile of Schools.** One of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the utility facility category disclosed a less-than-significant impacts with the implementation of mitigation measures related to the emission of hazards within a quarter mile of a school; the other three CEQA documents did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited within a quarter mile of a school that could create significant adverse impacts resulting from potential hazardous emissions that may affect the health and safety of the school occupants.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to hazardous emissions within a quarter mile of schools as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) Located on Known Hazardous Materials Site.** Two of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the utility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts regarding the projects’ location on known hazardous materials sites; the other two CEQA documents did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this

facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be located on a known hazardous materials site that could create significant adverse impacts related to exposure to potential hazards and hazardous materials.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts associated with a project's potential location on a known hazardous materials site as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- e, f) Located Within Airport Land Use Plan or Within the Vicinity of a Private Airstrip.** One of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the utility facility category disclosed no impact related to the project site's location within an airport land use plan or within the vicinity of a private airstrip; the other three CEQA documents did not address impacts related to these issues. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited within an airport land use plan or near a private airstrip, which could create significant adverse impacts related to hazards associated with aviation activities.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related hazards associated with aviation activities resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- g) Impair implementation of Evacuation Plan.** One of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the utility facility category disclosed a less-than-significant impact with the implementation of mitigation measures associated with the implementation of an evacuation plan; the other three CEQA documents did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could impair or interfere with the implementation of an evacuation plan for a particularly area and potentially create significant adverse safety impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different

environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts to a particular area's evacuation plan resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- h) Exposure to Wildland Fires.** One of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the utility facility category disclosed a less-than-significant impact related to wildland fires; the other three CEQA documents did not address impacts related to wildland fires. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near high fire hazard areas, including, but not limited to, mountain and wildland areas, which could potentially result in significant adverse safety impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to exposure to wildland fires resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- i) Increase Fire Hazards in Areas with Flammable Materials.** Two of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the utility facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts related to the potential increase of fire hazards in areas with flammable materials; the other two CEQA documents did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is considered a high fire hazard area due to the use or manufacture of flammable materials, which could potentially create significant adverse safety impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to fire hazards associated with the use or manufacture of flammable materials resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Light Industrial/Warehouse Facilities

Primary Facility Category Impacts on a Programmatic Level

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 1,133 light industrial/warehouse facilities, or 18.2 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new

construction in the future since most of them would be located within existing buildings, structures, and warehouses in industrial or other compatibly zoned areas.

Examples of light industrial/warehouse facilities that may be constructed include production/post-production studios/facilities, business parks housing light industrial and warehouse distribution uses, and a warehouse/retail facility. On a programmatic level, new light industrial/warehouse facilities that would be constructed in the future would likely involve the construction of one- to three-story warehouse-type buildings that may result in significant adverse impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for light industry/warehouse facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.8-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for two production/post-production studios/facilities, a business park, and a warehouse/retail facility, illustrate the types of impacts that light industrial/warehouse projects would have on hazards and hazardous materials, including impacts associated with the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials; accidental release of hazardous materials; emissions of hazardous materials; and safety risks associated with hazardous materials sites, aviation activities, wildland fires, and flammable materials. Based on the evaluation of these projects, the light industrial uses may involve the use, transport or disposal of hazardous materials and may result in impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials. However, adverse effects were found to be less-than-significant. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

a) Transport, Use, or Disposal of Hazardous Materials. The four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) related to the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location (e.g., schools, residential areas, etc.) that could create significant adverse impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts due to the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b) Upset or Accident Involving Release of Hazardous Materials. The four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) related to the upset or accidental release of hazardous materials. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category

that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create upset conditions or accidental release of hazardous materials that could significantly impact adjacent land uses, including schools and residential areas.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts due to the upset or accidental release of hazardous materials as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) Emit Hazard Within ¼ Mile of Schools.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts related to the emission of hazards within a quarter mile of a school. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited within a quarter mile of a school that could create significant adverse impacts resulting from potential hazardous emissions that may affect the health and safety of the school occupants.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to hazardous emissions within a quarter mile of schools as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) Located on Known Hazardous Materials Site.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) regarding the projects' location on known hazardous materials sites. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be located on a known hazardous materials site that could create significant adverse impacts related to exposure to potential hazards and hazardous materials.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts associated with a project's potential location on a known hazardous materials site as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- e, f) Located Within Airport Land Use Plan or Within the Vicinity of a Private Airstrip.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impacts related to the project site's location within an airport land use plan or within the vicinity of a private airstrip. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited within an airport land use plan or near a private airstrip, which could create significant adverse impacts related to hazards associated with aviation activities.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related hazards associated with aviation activities resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- g) Impair implementation of Evacuation Plan.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impact associated with the implementation of an evacuation plan. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could impair or interfere with the implementation of an evacuation plan for a particularly area and potentially create significant adverse safety impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts to a particular area's evacuation plan resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- h) Exposure to Wildland Fires.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impact related to wildland fires. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near high fire hazard areas, including, but not limited to, mountain and wildland areas, which could potentially result in significant adverse safety impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to exposure to wildland fires resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- i) **Increase Fire Hazards in Areas with Flammable Materials.** Three of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impact related to the potential increase of fire hazards in areas with flammable materials; the other CEQA document did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is considered a high fire hazard area due to the use or manufacture of flammable materials, which could potentially create significant adverse safety impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to fire hazards associated with the use or manufacture of flammable materials resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Heavy Industrial Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 1,118 heavy industrial facilities, or 17.9 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these heavy industrial facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most of them would be located within existing structures in industrial zoned areas.

Examples of heavy industrial facilities that may be constructed include refineries and industrial parks. On a programmatic level, those new heavy industrial facilities that would be developed in the future as a result of implementing the proposed project would involve the construction of medium- to large-scale industrial buildings, with machinery, boilers, pumps, fuel storage tanks, refinery equipment, mining and extraction equipment, and raw material storage areas. These types of project could significantly impact hazards and hazardous materials through transporting or disposing of hazardous materials. Therefore, these future heavy industrial facilities have the potential of generating significant adverse impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for heavy industrial facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.8-1). The three CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for improvements to two existing

refineries and an industrial park project, illustrate the types of impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials that could occur, including impacts associated with the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials; accidental release of hazardous materials; emissions of hazardous materials; and safety risks associated with hazardous materials sites, aviation activities, wildland fires, and flammable materials. Based on the evaluation of these projects, the demolition and construction of fuel storage tanks, refinery equipment, and associated support facilities, and concrete warehouse type buildings, raw material storage, and associated shipping and transportation facilities could result in impacts. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials identified in the three CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) Transport, Use, or Disposal of Hazardous Materials.** The three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts related to the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location (e.g., schools, residential areas, etc.) that could create significant adverse impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts due to the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Upset or Accident Involving Release of Hazardous Materials.** The three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) related to the upset or accidental release of hazardous materials. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create upset conditions or accidental release of hazardous materials that could significantly impact adjacent land uses, including schools and residential areas

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts due to the upset or accidental release of hazardous materials as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) Emit Hazard Within ¼ Mile of Schools.** The three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed either a less-than-significant impact or no impacts related to the emission of hazards within a quarter mile of a school. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited within a quarter mile of a school that could create significant adverse impacts resulting from potential hazardous emissions that may affect the health and safety of the school occupants.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to hazardous emissions within a quarter mile of schools as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) Located on Known Hazardous Materials Site.** The three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial category disclosed less-than-significant impacts regarding the projects' location on known hazardous materials sites. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be located on a known hazardous materials site that could create significant adverse impacts related to exposure to potential hazards and hazardous materials.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts associated with a project's potential location on a known hazardous materials site as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- e, f) Located Within Airport Land Use Plan or Within the Vicinity of a Private Airstrip.** The three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impacts related to the project site's location within an airport land use plan or within the vicinity of a private airstrip. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited within an airport land use plan or near a private airstrip, which could create significant adverse impacts related to hazards associated with aviation activities.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related hazards associated with aviation activities resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- g) Impair implementation of Evacuation Plan.** The three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impact associated with the implementation of an evacuation plan. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could impair or interfere with the implementation of an evacuation plan for a particularly area and potentially create significant adverse safety impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts to a particular area’s evacuation plan resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- h) Exposure to Wildland Fires.** The three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impact related to wildland fires. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near high fire hazard areas, including, but not limited to, mountain and wildland areas, which could potentially result in significant adverse safety impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to exposure to wildland fires resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- i) Increase Fire Hazards in Areas with Flammable Materials.** Two of the three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts related to the potential increase of fire hazards in areas with flammable materials; the other CEQA document did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is considered a high fire hazard area due to the use or manufacture of flammable materials, which could potentially create significant adverse safety impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, hazards and hazardous materials impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to fire hazards associated with the use or manufacture of flammable materials resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Summary of Findings

The review of 52 CEQA documents found that most of the past projects had environmental impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials that were either less-than-significant or less-than-significant with the implementation of mitigation measures. However, review of the CEQA documents found that some of the past projects have the potential to generate significant adverse impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials, specifically impacts associated with the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials and the accidental release of hazardous materials. Therefore, based on information in the 52 CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project that cover the nine primary facility categories, exercising SCAQMD staff's independent judgment, and the fact that the CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the CEQA documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials as an indirect result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Cumulative Impacts

CEQA requires the evaluation of cumulative impacts in addition to direct and indirect impacts. According to the State CEQA Guidelines, cumulative impacts refer to the change in the environment which results from the incremental impact of a proposed project when added to other "past, present and reasonably foreseeable future projects." [14 Cal. Code Reg. 13355].

For the purposes of the proposed project, the assessment of cumulative impacts provided below includes the reasonably foreseeable impacts from the following types of facilities:

- Facilities that will obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal credit accounts per Proposed Rule 1315 (i.e., Rules 1304 and 1309.1);
- Facilities that will obtain offsets on the open credit market;
- Facilities that will obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts per Senate Bill (SB) 827; and
- Power plant facilities per Assembly Bill (AB) No. 1318 (Perez) and proposed SB 388 (Calderon), which would require transfer of emission reduction credits for certain pollutants from SCAQMD's internal credit accounts to eligible electrical generating facilities.

Facilities obtaining an SCAQMD air quality permit will be required to offset any increase in emissions either by obtaining offsets per Proposed Rule 1315, SB 827, or by obtaining offsets on the open market. Some of the past projects were determined to have significant adverse impacts on hazards and hazardous materials, including the potential to (1) create a hazard through the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials, or (2) create a hazard through the upset or accidental release of hazardous materials.

It is reasonably foreseeable that the SCAQMD would be required to provide offsets to three power plants from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. The three power plant projects, NRG's El Segundo Power Redevelopment (El Segundo), Walnut Creek Energy Park (Walnut Creek), and CPV Sentinel Energy (Sentinel), were evaluated by the California Energy Commission (CEC) in separate Final Staff Assessments (FSAs), which were reviewed to obtain the environmental impact analysis and determination of significance made by the lead agency (CEC). The analysis and conclusions regarding significance are summarized and incorporated by reference herein. The El Segundo and Walnut Creek projects are located in Los Angeles County and the Sentinel project is located in Riverside County.

The FSAs prepared for all three power plant projects concluded that hazard and hazardous materials impacts could be mitigated to less than significant. For example, according to the CEC, the El Segundo project uses a variety of hazardous materials for storage, use during the construction phase of the project, and for routine plant operation and maintenance (O&M) following construction. Gasoline, diesel, fuel oil, lubricants, solvents, adhesives, paint materials and welding gases are listed in the FSA for use during construction, and O&M materials include but are not limited to aqueous ammonia, lubricating oils, sodium hypochlorite, hydrazine, hydrochloric acid, various gases and piped-in natural gas. The CEC concluded that the transportation and delivery of hazardous materials is routinely regulated and controlled by various federal and state laws, ordinances, regulations and standards. CEC concluded that the following mitigation measures will reduce impacts to less than significant: approval of the compliance project manager (CPM) if the facility intends to store, handle, use or move (or combination of these activities) material above certain quantities; update existing Business Plan; revise the existing Risk Management Plan (RMP); and undertake a feasibility study for the substitution of the 35 percent hydrazine with a less hazardous chemical.

According to the FSA for the Walnut Creek project, there is potential for the transportation, handling, and use of hazardous materials to impact the surrounding community, so all chemicals and natural gas used in the proposed project were evaluated recognizing that some hazardous materials must be used at power plants. Therefore, CEC staff conducted its analysis by examining the choice and amount of chemicals to be used, the manner in which the applicant will use the chemicals, the manner it will be transported to the facility and transferred to facility storage tanks, and the way the applicant plans to store the materials on-site. CEC staff's evaluation of the Walnut Creek project concluded that that hazardous materials use from the proposed project would not present a significant impact to the public as long as the proposed mitigation measures are implemented. The FSA also addressed the issue of the transportation, storage, and use of aqueous ammonia. The proposed project is expected to comply with all applicable laws, ordinances, regulations and standards and the project proponent would be required to develop a Risk Management Plan. The CEC concluded the potential for accidents resulting in the release of hazardous materials is greatly reduced by the implementation of a safety management program, which includes the use of both engineering and administrative controls. Examples of engineering control include secondary containment areas, physical separation of stored chemicals, installation of automatic sprinkler systems and an exhaust system, monitoring systems, and ammonia sensors. Examples of administrative controls include worker training, use of personal protective equipment, safety operating procedures, fire safety and prevention, and emergency response actions. CEC staff believed the risk of exposure to significant concentrations of aqueous ammonia during transportation to the facility are insignificant because of the remote possibility of accidental release of a sufficient quantity to present a danger to the public combined with the already diluted concentration of the aqueous ammonia being transported. The CEC determined that the transportation of similar volumes of hazardous materials on the nation's highways is not unique nor an infrequent occurrence and, thus, concludes that the transportation of aqueous ammonia to the proposed facility and the risk of accident and exposure is less than significant. In addition, according to the CEC, based on the environmental mobility, toxicity, quantities present at the site and frequency of delivery, aqueous ammonia poses the predominate risk associated with hazardous materials transportation and use at the proposed facility. CEC staff concluded, however, that the risk associated with transportation of other hazardous materials to the proposed facility does not significantly increase the risk of impact beyond that associated with ammonia transportation.

The FSA for the Sentinel project stated that aqueous ammonia (29 percent ammonia in aqueous solution) is the only acutely hazardous material proposed to be either used or stored at the site in quantities exceeding the reportable amounts defined in the California Health and Safety Code. The FSA also stated that other hazardous materials, such as mineral and lubricating oils, cleaning detergents, and welding gases, would be present at the Sentinel site, and hazardous materials used during construction would include gasoline, diesel fuel, motor oil, hydraulic fluid, welding gases, lubricants, solvents, paint, and paint thinner. No acutely toxic hazardous materials would be used on site during construction. According to the CEC, none of these materials pose significant potential for off-site impacts as a result of the quantities on site, their relative toxicity, their physical state, and/or their environmental mobility. The CEC staff reviewed and assessed

the potential for the transportation, handling, and use of hazardous materials to impact the surrounding community, and concluded that that hazardous materials use from the proposed project would not present a significant impact to the public as long as the proposed mitigation measures are implemented, and a risk management plan developed prior to delivery of aqueous ammonia to the facility. Similar to the Walnut Creek project, the CEC recommended the Sentinel project to implement a safety management program, which includes the use of both engineering and administrative controls. Examples of engineering control include secondary containment areas, physical separation of stored chemicals, installation of automatic sprinkler systems and an exhaust system, monitoring systems, and ammonia sensors. Examples of administrative controls include worker training, use of personal protective equipment, safety operating procedures, fire safety and prevention, and emergency response actions. To address the issue of spill response, the CEC determined the facility would prepare and implement an emergency response plan that includes information on hazardous materials contingency and emergency response procedures, spill containment and prevention systems, personnel training, spill notification, on-site spill containment, and prevention equipment and capabilities, as well as other elements. Emergency procedures would be established, which include evacuation, spill cleanup, hazard prevention, and emergency response. The FSA for the Sentinel project determined the hazardous materials including aqueous ammonia, which is used for air pollution control, would be transported to the facility by tanker truck, and while many types of hazardous materials would be transported to the site, CEC staff believed that transport of aqueous ammonia poses the predominant risk associated with hazardous materials transport. CEC staff reviewed the technical and scientific literature on hazardous materials transportation accident rates and concluded that the risk of exposure to significant concentrations of aqueous ammonia during transportation to the facility is insignificant because of the remote possibility that an accidental release of a sufficient quantity could be dangerous to the public.

Based upon the above considerations, impacts of the project are considered to be cumulatively considerable (CEQA Guidelines §15064(h)(1)), and the proposed project has the potential to contribute to significant adverse cumulative hazard and hazardous materials impacts.

Mitigation Measures for Future Impacts related to Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Mitigation measures were described in the CEQA documents that were surveyed relating to any potentially significant hazards and hazardous materials impacts identified in those documents. As a single purpose public agency responsible for adopting and enforcing air quality rules and regulations, the SCAQMD's authority to implement mitigation measures for such indirect impacts is limited. CEQA is intended to be implemented in conjunction with discretionary powers granted to public agencies by other laws (CEQA Guidelines §14040(a)). Further, the CEQA Guidelines (§15040(b)) specifically state, "CEQA does not grant an agency new powers independent of the powers granted to the agency by other laws." Because the survey related to representative facilities, rather than to specific future facilities that will actually receive permits from SCAQMD, it is not

feasible to identify appropriate facility-specific mitigation measures for hazards and hazardous materials impacts in this PEA. Instead, appropriate facility-specific mitigation measures will necessarily have to be identified in the CEQA document prepared for each such facility that is proposed. Identification and adoption of mitigation of hazards and hazardous materials impacts would primarily be the responsibility of the local general purpose public agency (e.g., city or county) or other agency that would typically serve as the lead agency on any given future facility.

Level of Significance after Mitigation

Since the SCAQMD cannot predict how a future lead agency might choose to mitigate a particular significant hazards and hazardous materials impact, the potential exists for future indirect hazards and hazardous materials impacts to be significant and unavoidable (i.e., significant even after imposition of feasible mitigation measures).

SUBCHAPTER 5.9

INDIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES - HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Introduction

Impact Analysis

INTRODUCTION

The proposed project would provide offsets, which can be a necessary step in obtaining approval for a facility. Additionally, the proposed Rule 1315 project has the potential to create indirect adverse impacts in the future from siting, constructing, and operating individual facilities containing stationary pollutant sources that qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. Construction of new or modified structures in future new facilities obtaining emissions offsets from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts have the potential to generate adverse hydrology and water quality impacts depending upon the nature of the project, its location, and its setting. The following section summarizes the methodology used to evaluate the potential indirect impacts of the proposed project on water resources and water quality from the construction and operation of future new facilities.

Methodology

The methodology for determining the significance of potential hydrology and water quality impacts is based on comparing the existing setting to expected future conditions with the proposed project in place. The following analyses of potentially significant adverse impacts on hydrology and water quality include assessments of impacts to the region's watersheds, rivers, lakes, reservoirs, and groundwater. Mitigation measures would be identified on a project-by-project basis and would be the responsibility of the lead agencies based on their underlying legal authority to mitigate project impacts.

Significance Criteria

A significant impact is defined as "a substantial or potentially substantial, adverse change in the environment" (Public Resource Code § 21068). Although there is no ironclad rule as to when an impact is "significant," generally, the questions presented in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines can serve as significance criteria, unless a particular agency has developed its own, more specific criteria. To the extent that the proposed project results in siting, constructing, and operating future facilities, these future new projects have the potential to generate significant impacts on water resources and water quality if their implementation would result in any of the following:

Water Quality:

- The project would result in a violation of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements or any water quality standards.
- The project would cause degradation or depletion of ground water resources substantially affecting current or future uses.

- The project would result in substantial increases in the area of impervious surfaces, such that interference with groundwater recharge efforts occurs.
- The project would result in alterations to the course or flow of floodwaters.
- Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed stormwater drainage systems.
- The project would cause the degradation of surface water quality substantially affecting current or future uses.
- Place housing or structures within a 100-year flood hazard area that would impede or redirect flood flow.
- Expose people or structures to risk of loss involving flooding or inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow.
- The capacities of existing or proposed wastewater treatment facilities and the sanitary sewer system would not be sufficient to meet the needs of the project.

Water Demand:

- The existing water supply would not have the capacity to meet the increased demands of the project, or the project would use a substantial amount of potable water.
- The project would increase demand for water by more than five million gallons per day.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

The following discussion presents an evaluation of potential impacts on water resources and water quality from future facilities that would be eligible for offsets under the proposed project. The analysis is organized according to the primary facility categories and the potential impacts they may have on water resources and water quality. Based on the information described in Subsection 5.0, a large majority of stationary source equipment permits would be for the installation of new or replacement equipment at existing facilities. Because the analysis of hydrology and water quality impacts is qualitative in nature as explained in Subchapter 5.0, the determination of the types of impacts and the level of significance of potential facility-level project impacts will not be based on the number of newly constructed or pre-existing facilities. Therefore, information on the number of new facilities is intended for informational purposes only.

Construction of any new future facility or modification of any existing facility in the future has the potential to create significant adverse impacts on existing water resources and water quality. Such future new or modified facilities could potentially result in development adjacent to sensitive resources that could affect the water quality. While the specific nature or degree of such impacts is currently unknown, potentially significant

adverse impacts on hydrology and water quality have been analyzed based on available information pertaining to each facility category.

Potential Impacts of Identified Facility Categories

Agricultural Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 14 agricultural facilities or less than one percent of the total permit applications (see Table 5.0-1). In addition, there is an estimated annual two percent migration of dairy livestock operations from the Chino-Ontario-Norco area to other parts of California (e.g., San Joaquin Valley) or to areas outside the state due to economic pressures to revisit existing land uses (e.g., agricultural, dairy) due to encroaching urbanization.¹ Accordingly, it is unlikely that a large number of new agricultural facilities would be constructed in the district in the future. On a programmatic level, impacts to water resources and water quality as a result of constructing future new agricultural facilities may include impacts to water quality, drainage, erosion and siltation, groundwater, and potential impacts related to flooding. Although agricultural facilities would most likely be constructed in areas zoned for agricultural uses, these facilities may be near or directly adjacent to water resources that provide the main water supply for a particular area. Activities related to the operation of agricultural facilities may result in significant impacts to water supply and water quality.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for agricultural projects available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.9-1). The two selected CEQA documents,² which were prepared for a winery and a county General Plan Dairy Element, illustrate the types of impacts that agricultural-related projects would have on hydrology and water quality, including potential adverse effects to existing groundwater and water supplies, particularly the water quality of drinking water supplies, and the conversion of open space areas to agricultural uses that could potentially degrade water quality, on-site and within downstream of receiving water bodies, by significantly increasing the suspended sediment load and/or contributing other pollutant to the natural waterways. Based on a review of these documents, agricultural-related facilities may result in the following impacts to hydrology and water quality:

- Increased runoff and erosion, which could increase turbidity and decrease water quality in downstream receiving waters;

¹ Final Environmental Assessment for Proposed Rule 1127 – Emission Reductions from Livestock Waste (SCAQMD, August 2004).

² It should be noted that no available documents were found for projects within the district; the two selected documents for agricultural facilities were for projects in San Mateo County and Kings County in northern and central California, respectively. Although these projects are not located within the district, their environmental documents were reviewed since they illustrate the types of impacts that may result from the development of such projects.

**TABLE 5.9-1
Hydrology & Water Quality Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation**

S – Significant	LS – Less-than-Significant		LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation				NE – Not Evaluated ^a		N – No impacts						
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination														
	a) Violation of Water Quality Standards	b) Depletion of Ground-water Supplies	c) Alteration of Drainage Pattern Resulting in Erosion	d) Alteration of Drainage Pattern Resulting in Increase Surface Runoff/ Flooding	e) Runoff Exceeding Capacity	f) Water Quality Degradation	g) Placement of Housing within 100-Year Flood Plain	h) Placement of Structures within 100-Year Flood Plain	i) Exposure of people to Flooding or Levee/Dam Failure	j) Inundation by Seiche, Tsunami or Mudflow	k) Exceedance of wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable RWQCB	l) Construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities Required	m) Construction of New Storm Water Drainage Facilities Required	n) Sufficiency in Water Supplies to Serve Project	o) Availability of Adequate Wastewater Capacity
Agricultural Facilities															
1. Clos de la Tech Winery EIR	LS	LSM	LS	LS	LS	LSM	LS	LS	NE	NE	NE	LS	NE	LSM	NE
2. Kings County Dairy Element PEIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	NE	NE	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
Retail/Services Facilities															
3. Medical Office Neg. Dec. in Long Beach	LSM	N	LS	LS	N	LS	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
4. Wilshire La Brea Project EIR	LSM	LS	LS	LS	LS	LSM	NE	NE	NE	NE	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
5. Shops at Santa Anita Park Specific Plan EIR	LS	LS	LS	N	N	LSM	N	N	N	N	LS	LSM	LSM	LS	NE
6. Archstone Hollywood Project EIR	LSM	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LSM	NE	LSM	NE
7. 2001 Main Street Mixed Use Development EIR	LSM	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
8. 1427 Fourth Street Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	N	N	N	N	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
9. Westfield Fashion Square Expansion EIR	LSM	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	N	N	N	NE	LSM	LS	LS	LS	LS
10. New Century Plan EIR	LSM	LS	LS	LS	LS	LSM	LS	LS	N	N	LSM	LS	LS	LS	LS
Large Commercial Facilities															
11. Sunset Doheny Hotel	LSM	LS	LS	LS	LS	LSM	N	N	N	N	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
12. 2000 Avenue of Stars EIR	LSM	N	LS	LS	LS	LSM	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LSM	LSM	LSM	LS
13. Travelodge Hotel Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	N	N	N	N	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
14. Corbin and Nordoff Redevelopment Project EIR	LSM	LS	LS	LSM	LS	LSM	N	N	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
15. Blvd 6200 Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LSM	LSM	LSM	N	N	N	NE	LS	LS	NE	LS	LS
16. Panorama Palace Project EIR	LSM	N	LS	LS	N	N	N	N	LS	N	LS	LS	NE	LS	LS
17. Metro Universal Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LSM	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	N	LS	LSM	LS	LS	LS

TABLE 5.9-1 (Continued)
Hydrology & Water Quality Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant	LS – Less-than-Significant		LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation				NE – Not Evaluated ^a				N – No impacts				
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination														
	a) Violation of Water Quality Standards	b) Depletion of Ground-water Supplies	c) Alteration of Drainage Pattern Resulting in Erosion	d) Alteration of Drainage Pattern Resulting in Increase Surface Runoff/ Flooding	e) Runoff Exceeding Capacity	f) Water Quality Degradation	g) Placement of Housing within 100-Year Flood Plain	h) Placement of Structures within 100-Year Flood Plain	i) Exposure of people to Flooding or Levee/Dam Failure	j) Inundation by Seiche, Tsunami or Mudflow	k) Exceedance of wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable RWQCB	l) Construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities Required	m) Construction of New Storm Water Drainage Facilities Required	n) Sufficiency in Water Supplies to Serve Project	o) Availability of Adequate Wastewater Capacity
18. Paseo Plaza Hollywood Project EIR	LSM	LS	LS	LS	LS	LSM	N	N	N	N	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
19. Plaza at the Glen Project EIR	LSM	LS	LS	LSM	LS	LS	LS	LS	NE	NE	LSM	LSM	NE	LSM	LSM
Entertainment/Recreational Facilities															
20. City of Industry Business Center (NFL Stadium) EIR	LSM	LS	LS	LSM	LS	LS	LS	LS	NE	N	LS	LSM	NE	LS	LS
21. LA Live -Sports and Entertainment District EIR	LSM	LS	LSM	LSM	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LSM	LSM	LS	LSM	LS
22. Canyon Hills Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	N	N	N	N	LS	LS	LS	LSM	LS
23. Wilmington Waterfront Development Project EIR	LS	N	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LSM	LS	LSM	LS
Institutional Facilities															
24. Caltrans District 7 Headquarters EIR	LS	N	LS	LS	LS	LS	N	N	NE	NE	LS	LSM	NE	LS	LS
25. Buckley School Enhancement Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
26. Cedars Sinai West Tower Supplemental EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	NE	NE	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	NE	LS	LS
27. La Cienega Eldercare Facility Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
28. Museum of Tolerance Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	N	N	N	N	N	N	LS	N	LS	LS
29. New Paradise Church Project EIR	LSM	LS	LS	LSM	LSM	LS	N	N	N	N	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
30. Occidental College Specific Plan EIR	LSM	NE	LSM	LSM	LSM	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
31. Stephen Wise Middle School Relocation EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	N	N	N	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
32. Temple Israel of Hollywood EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	N	N	N	N	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
33. USC Health Sciences Campus EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	N	N	N	N	LS	LS	LS	LSM	LSM

TABLE 5.9-1 (Continued)
Hydrology & Water Quality Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant	LS – Less-than-Significant		LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation				NE – Not Evaluated ^a				N – No impacts				
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination														
	a) Violation of Water Quality Standards	b) Depletion of Ground-water Supplies	c) Alteration of Drainage Pattern Resulting in Erosion	d) Alteration of Drainage Pattern Resulting in Increase Surface Runoff/Flooding	e) Runoff Exceeding Capacity	f) Water Quality Degradation	g) Placement of Housing within 100-Year Flood Plain	h) Placement of Structures within 100-Year Flood Plain	i) Exposure of people to Flooding or Levee/Dam Failure	j) Inundation by Seiche, Tsunami or Mudflow	k) Exceedance of wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable RWQCB	l) Construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities Required	m) Construction of New Storm Water Drainage Facilities Required	n) Sufficiency in Water Supplies to Serve Project	o) Availability of Adequate Wastewater Capacity
34. Sierra Canyon Senior Secondary School Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	NE	NE	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
35. West LA College EIR	LSM	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	N	N	N	N	LS	LS	LS	LSM	LS
36. City of Long Beach Fire Station Neg. Dec.	LS	N	N	N	LSM	LS	N	N	LS	N	N	N	N	N	N
37. Harvard – Westlake School EIR	LSM	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	NE	NE	NE	NE	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
38. County of Orange South Courthouse Facility EIR	LSM	LS	LS	LS	LS	LSM	N	N	N	N	LS	LS	LSM	LS	LS
Transportation Facilities															
39. TraPac Terminal Expansion at Berths 136-147 EIR	S	LS	LS	LS	LS	S	LS	N	N	S	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
40. Metro West Los Angeles Transportation Facility and Sunset Avenue Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	N	N	N	N	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
41. Canoga Park Orange Line Extension EIR	LSM	LS	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LS	LS	LS	LS	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Utility Projects (Includes Power Plants)															
42. El Segundo Power Redevelopment Project (CEC approved)—Improved Power Generating Facility	LSM	NE	LSM	LSM	LSM	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	LSM	NE	NE	NE	NE
43. LADWP Electrical Generating Stations Modifications Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
44. Bradley Landfill and Recycling Center EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
45. Joshua Basin Water District Recharge Basin and Pipeline Project EIR	LSM	N	LSM	LSM	LS	LS	N	LSM	N	N	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
Light Industrial Warehouse Facilities															
46. Lantana Studio Development Project EIR	N	N	N	LS	LS	N	N	N	LSM	LS	N	N	LSM	N	N

TABLE 5.9-1 (Concluded)
Hydrology & Water Quality Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant		LS – Less-than-Significant		LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation			NE – Not Evaluated ^a			N – No impacts						
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed		Significance Determination														
		a) Violation of Water Quality Standards	b) Depletion of Ground-water Supplies	c) Alteration of Drainage Pattern Resulting in Erosion	d)Alteration of Drainage Pattern Resulting in Increase Surface Runoff/ Flooding	e) Runoff Exceeding Capacity	f) Water Quality Degradation	g) Placement of Housing within 100-Year Flood Plain	h)Placement of Structures within 100-Year Flood Plain	i) Exposure of people to Flooding or Levee/Dam Failure	j) Inundation by Seiche, Tsunami or Mudflow	k) Exceedance of wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable RWQCB	l) Construction of new water or wastewater facilities or expansion of existing facilities Required	m) Construction of New Storm Water Drainage Facilities Required	n) Sufficiency in Water Supplies to Serve Project	o) Availability of Adequate Wastewater Capacity
47. Alessandro Business Center Project EIR		LSM	LS	LSM	LSM	LS	LSM	N	N	N	N	LS	LS	LS	LS	N
48. City of San Dimas Costco Development Project EIR		LSM	LS	LSM	LS	LS	LS	NE	NE	LS	LS	LSM	LS	LSM	LS	LS
49. 959 Seward Street Project EIR		LSM	LS	LS	LS	LS	LSM	N	N	N	N	LSM	LSM	LS	LSM	LS
Heavy Industrial Facilities																
50. Chevron Products Company El Segundo Refinery Product Reliability and Optimization Project EIR		LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	N	N	N	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
51. SRG Chino South Industrial Park Project EIR		LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	N	N	LS	N	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
52. Conoco Phillips Los Angeles Refinery Tank Replacement Project Neg. Dec.		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
^a An “NE” designation could mean one of the following: 1. The issue area was not discussed in the environmental document. 2. The specific checklist question was not discussed in the environmental document. Source: ICF Jones & Stokes, 2009.																

- Increased groundwater pumping necessary to supply water for facility operations, which could lower groundwater levels in the groundwater-bearing materials underlying the site and could interfere with local flow and recharge of existing surface water sources;
- Convert native grassland areas, or other natural habitats, to agricultural uses, which could (1) increase the rate and volume of runoff from the project site and lead to increased bed and accounts erosion within channels draining the project site; (2) potentially degrade water quality, on-site and within downstream receiving water bodies by significantly increasing the suspended sediment load and/or contributing other pollutant to the natural waterways; and (3) potentially increase the rate and volume of runoff from the project site and lead to increased flooding downstream.

However, these projects were found to have less-than-significant impacts or less-than-significant impacts with the implementation of mitigation measures on hydrology and water quality. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of hydrology and water quality impacts identified in the two CEQA documents surveyed for this facility category.

a, k) Violation of Standards or Exceedance of Applicable Requirements. Both of the CEQA documents for past projects in the agricultural facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts related to compliance with applicable water quality standards and wastewater treatment requirements. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on existing water resources, including surface water bodies and groundwater, resulting in the violation or exceedance of applicable standards.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts on hydrology and water quality from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b) Depletion of Groundwater Supplies. Both of the CEQA documents for past projects in the agricultural facility category disclosed a less-than-significant impact (without or with mitigation) on groundwater resources. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is already experiencing groundwater supply issues, which could exacerbate the rate of depletion and create significant adverse impacts on groundwater resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts on groundwater resources from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c, d, e) Drainage Patterns and Capacity.** Both of the CEQA documents for past projects in the agricultural facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts on the existing drainage patterns and capacities. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on the existing drainage patterns and capacities to result in significant erosion within the channels draining a project area, increased siltation or flooding, and increased storm water runoff beyond the existing capacities.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts on the existing drainage patterns and capacities from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- f) Water Quality Degradation.** Both of the CEQA documents for past projects in the agricultural facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without and with mitigation) on water quality. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is already experiencing major water quality issues (e.g., high salinity and nitrate levels), which could exacerbate existing conditions and create significant adverse impacts on water quality.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts on water quality from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- g, h, i, j) Flooding.** Both of the CEQA documents for past projects in the agricultural facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts related to flooding. More specifically, both of the CEQA documents identified less-than-significant impacts related to the projects’ location within a 100-year flood zone; the CEQA documents did not address flooding impacts related to levee/dam failure, seiche, tsunami, or

mudflow. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location within a 100-year or 500-year flood zone or areas subject to inundation and create significant adverse impacts related to flooding.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to flooding and inundation from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

l, m, n, o) Adequacy of Existing Infrastructure (Water, Wastewater, and Storm Drainage). One of the two CEQA documents for past projects in the agricultural facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts related to the adequacy of the existing infrastructure within the district, including water supplies and facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, and storm drain systems. The other CEQA document only disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without and with mitigation) related to water supplies and facilities and wastewater treatment facilities; this document did not address impacts to storm drain facilities. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is already experiencing deficiencies in its infrastructure services, which could exacerbate the need for facility upgrades, and create significant adverse impacts on the existing water supply, wastewater treatment facilities, and storm drainage systems.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the adequacy of the existing infrastructure within the district, including water supplies and facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, and storm drain systems from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Retail/Service Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 2,621 retail/service facilities, or 42.1 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction since most of them would be established and operated within existing retail-oriented buildings in urban, commercial, and mixed-use residential areas. Examples of projects that may be constructed in the future include dry cleaning and laundry

businesses, restaurants, gas stations, and auto repair facilities, as evidenced by the currently pending permits and permits issued by the SCAQMD in the five-year period. On a programmatic level, most future new or modified facilities would be constructed within existing developed retail and mixed-use residential areas based on historical data and would have a low potential for alteration of existing hydrological conditions, water resources, and water quality. Therefore, retail/service facilities would generally have a low likelihood of creating significant adverse impacts to hydrology and water quality in the future. However, the potential exists for one or more future retail/service projects to have significant adverse impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for retail/service facilities at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.9-1). The eight CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a medical office project, five mixed-use projects (all involving residential and retail developments), and two commercial/retail projects, illustrate the types of impacts that retail/services facilities would have on hydrology and water quality, including potential adverse effects related to the violation of applicable water quality and wastewater treatment standards, alteration of existing drainage patterns, increased surface water runoff, water quality degradation, water supplies, and wastewater conveyance and treatment capacities. Based on a review of these documents, retail service facilities may result in the following impacts to hydrology and water quality:

- Adverse impacts may result from the release of contaminants into the stormwater drainage channels during the routine operation of retail/service development projects. Potential water quality issues are associated with stormwater runoff across existing paved areas and streets that have accumulated fuel, oil, grease, and trash deposits.
- During construction, grading activities could potentially result in a temporary increase in the amount of suspended solids running off the site. In the event of rainfall, construction site runoff originating from the project site could result in sheet erosion of exposed soil, which could affect surface water quality in the vicinity of the project site, as well as water resources located downstream from the project site. Therefore, construction-related erosion could result in a potentially significant impact to surface water quality.
- The construction of foundations for retail service buildings and subterranean parking structures could have the potential to interfere with groundwater by intercepting the aquifer during excavation. Therefore, project construction could result in a significant impact to groundwater or groundwater quality.
- All of the projects surveyed for the retail/service facility category were identified to be located in impervious areas (i.e., areas that are currently developed with structures or pavement). Due to the existing impervious nature of the project sites, the retail service projects were found to not substantially alter existing drainage patterns on the project sites or surrounding areas or substantially increase the amount of water flowing from the site. Based on the existing and proposed impervious conditions, the amount and quality of stormwater were found to not change substantially.

- All of the projects surveyed for the retail/service facility category were located in urban areas where adequate water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure exists. Therefore, implementation of these retail service projects were found to not have the potential to result in significant impacts associated with existing infrastructure and capacity.

These projects were found to have less-than-significant impacts or less-than-significant impacts with the implementation of mitigation measures on hydrology and water quality. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of hydrology and water quality impacts identified in the two CEQA documents surveyed for this facility category.

a, k) Violation of Standards or Exceedance of Applicable Requirements. All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/service facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) related to compliance with applicable water quality standards and wastewater treatment requirements. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited on contaminated parcels or in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on existing water resources, including surface water bodies and groundwater, resulting in the violation or exceedance of applicable standards.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts on hydrology and water quality from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b) Depletion of Groundwater Supplies. All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/service facility category disclosed a less-than-significant impact or no impact on groundwater resources. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is already experiencing groundwater supply issues or shallow groundwater areas, which could exacerbate the rate of depletion and create significant adverse impacts on groundwater resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts on groundwater resources from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

c, d, e) Drainage Patterns and Capacity. All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/service facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts on the existing drainage patterns and capacities. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on the existing drainage patterns and capacities to result in significant increases in flooding and storm water runoff beyond the capacities of existing drainage systems.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project, the additional considerations identified in the preceding paragraph, the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts on the existing drainage patterns and capacities from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

f) Water Quality Degradation. All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/service facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts or no impact on water quality. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is already experiencing major water quality issues (e.g., sites with contaminated soils and/or groundwater), which could exacerbate existing conditions and create significant adverse impacts on water quality.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project, the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts on water quality from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

g, h, i, j) Flooding. Seven of the eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/service facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts or no impacts related to flooding; one CEQA document did not address any impacts related to flooding. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location within a 100-year or 500-year flood zone or areas subject to inundation and create significant adverse impacts related to flooding.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project, the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to flooding and inundation from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

l, m, n, o) Adequacy of Existing Infrastructure (Water, Wastewater, and Storm Drainage). All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/service facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impacts related to the adequacy of the existing infrastructure within the district, including water supplies and facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, and storm drain systems. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is already experiencing deficiencies in its infrastructure services, which could exacerbate the need for facility upgrades, and create significant adverse impacts on the existing water supply, wastewater treatment facilities, and storm drainage systems.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project, the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the adequacy of the existing infrastructure within the district, including water supplies and facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, and storm drain systems from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Large Commercial Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 649 large commercial facilities, or 10.4 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction since most of the projects would be established and operated within existing buildings and facilities in developed urban areas. Examples of large commercial facilities that may be constructed in the future include hotels/motels, regional shopping centers, and office and media production facilities. On a programmatic level, most of the new commercial facilities that are constructed in the future would involve medium and high-rise buildings and parking structures/lots. Based on historical data, new large commercial facilities would likely be constructed within existing developed commercial, retail, mixed-use residential, and transit-oriented areas and would, therefore, have a low potential for alteration of existing hydrological conditions, water resources, and water quality. Therefore, these facilities would generally have a low likelihood of resulting in

significant adverse impacts to hydrology and water quality in the future. However, the potential exists for one or more future large commercial projects to have significant impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for large commercial facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.9-1). The nine CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for two hotel/motel projects, a regional shopping center, and six mixed-use projects (all involving commercial and residential developments), illustrate the types of impacts that large commercial facilities would have on hydrology and water quality, including potential adverse effects related to the violation of applicable water quality and wastewater treatment standards, alteration of existing drainage patterns, increased surface water runoff, water quality degradation, water supplies, and wastewater conveyance and treatment capacities. The CEQA documents for the large commercial projects surveyed involved the construction of medium- and large-scale buildings within existing urban areas, which were found to result in the release of contaminants into the stormwater drainage channels during the routine operation of large commercial development projects, temporary increases in the amount of suspended solids running off the site during construction, potential to interfere with groundwater by intercepting the aquifer during excavation, alteration of existing drainage patterns on the project sites and surrounding areas, and relocation of utility lines, including water lines, sewer lines, and storm water drainage. However, project-specific impacts were found to have less-than-significant impacts or less-than-significant impacts with the implementation of mitigation measures on hydrology and water quality. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of hydrology and water quality impacts identified in the nine CEQA documents surveyed.

a, k) Violation of Standards or Exceedance of Applicable Requirements. All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impact related to compliance with applicable water quality standards and wastewater treatment requirements. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited on contaminated parcels or in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on existing water resources, including surface water bodies and groundwater, resulting in the violation or exceedance of applicable standards.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project, the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts on hydrology and water quality from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Depletion of Groundwater Supplies.** All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed a less-than-significant impact or no impact on groundwater resources. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is already experiencing groundwater supply issues or shallow groundwater areas, which could exacerbate the rate of depletion and create significant adverse impacts on groundwater resources.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project, the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts on groundwater resources from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c, d, e) Drainage Patterns and Capacity.** All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impacts on the existing drainage patterns and capacities. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on the existing drainage patterns and capacities to result in significant increases in flooding and storm water runoff beyond the capacities of existing drainage systems.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project, the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts on the existing drainage patterns and capacities from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- f) Water Quality Degradation.** All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impact on water quality. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is already experiencing major water quality issues (e.g., sites with contaminated soils and/or groundwater), which could exacerbate existing conditions and create significant adverse impacts on water quality.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project, the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts on water quality from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- g, h, i, j) Flooding.** All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts or no impacts related to flooding. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location within a 100-year or 500-year flood zone or areas subject to inundation and create significant adverse impacts related to flooding.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project, the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to flooding and inundation from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- l, m, n, o) Adequacy of Existing Infrastructure (Water, Wastewater, and Storm Drainage).** All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) related to the adequacy of the existing infrastructure within the district, including water supplies and facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, and storm drain systems. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is already experiencing deficiencies in its infrastructure services, which could exacerbate the need for facility upgrades, and create significant adverse impacts on the existing water supply, wastewater treatment facilities, and storm drainage systems.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the adequacy of the existing infrastructure within the district, including water supplies and facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, and storm drain systems from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Entertainment/Recreational Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 24 entertainment/recreational facilities, or less than one percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, some of these new entertainment and recreation-oriented facilities are anticipated to be developed in the future. Examples of projects that may be constructed in the future include sports venues, concert halls, parks, golf courses, equestrian centers, and other outdoor recreational facilities. On a programmatic level, those new facilities that would be constructed in the future may involve the construction of medium and large scale buildings, landscaping, parks, and other public facilities. Based on historical data, entertainment/recreational projects have the potential to alter undeveloped open space and natural areas that may result in the alteration of existing hydrological conditions, water resources, and water quality. Therefore, the potential exists for one or more future entertainment/recreational projects to generate significant adverse impacts on water resources and water quality.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for entertainment/recreational facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.9-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for the development of a professional football stadium in the City of Industry, a sports and entertainment district in downtown Los Angeles, a residential project with an equestrian center and a large open space component in the San Fernando Valley, and a waterfront project in the Community of Wilmington in the South Bay, illustrate the types of impacts that entertainment and recreational facilities would have on hydrology and water quality, including potential adverse effects related to the violation of applicable water quality and wastewater treatment standards, alteration of existing drainage patterns, increased surface water runoff, water quality degradation, water supplies, and wastewater conveyance and treatment capacities. These projects involved a variety of different structures, including medium to high-rise buildings, parking structures, parking lots, and grading and landscaping of open space areas for outdoor recreational facilities, which were found to result in the release of contaminants into the stormwater drainage channels during the routine operation of entertainment/recreational development projects, temporary increases in the amount of suspended solids running off the site during construction, alteration of existing drainage patterns on the project sites and surrounding areas, and relocation of utility lines, including water lines, sewer lines, and storm water drainage. However, these projects were found to have less-than-significant impacts or less-than-significant impacts with the implementation of mitigation measures on hydrology and water quality. More specifically, the following discussion provides an overall summary of the types of hydrology and water quality impacts identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

a, k) Violation of Standards or Exceedance of Applicable Requirements. All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impact related to compliance with applicable water quality standards and wastewater treatment requirements. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained

offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on existing water resources, including surface water bodies and groundwater, resulting in the violation or exceedance of applicable standards.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts on hydrology and water quality from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Depletion of Groundwater Supplies.** All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category disclosed a less-than-significant impact or no impact on groundwater resources. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is already experiencing groundwater supply issues or shallow groundwater areas, which could exacerbate the rate of depletion and create significant adverse impacts on groundwater resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts on groundwater resources from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c, d, e) Drainage Patterns and Capacity.** All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) on the existing drainage patterns and capacities. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on the existing drainage patterns and capacities to result in significant increases in flooding and storm water runoff beyond the capacities of existing drainage systems.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts on the existing drainage patterns and capacities from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

f) Water Quality Degradation. All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts on water quality. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is already experiencing major water quality issues (e.g., sites with contaminated soils and/or groundwater or near water resources), which could exacerbate existing conditions and create significant adverse impacts on water quality.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts on water quality from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

g, h, i, j) Flooding. All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts or no impacts related to flooding. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location within a 100-year or 500-year flood zone or areas subject to inundation and create significant adverse impacts related to flooding.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to flooding and inundation from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

l, m, n, o) Adequacy of Existing Infrastructure (Water, Wastewater, and Storm Drainage). All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) related to the adequacy of the existing infrastructure within the district, including water supplies and facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, and storm drain systems. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is already experiencing deficiencies in its infrastructure services, which could exacerbate the need for facility upgrades, and create significant adverse impacts on the existing water supply, wastewater treatment facilities, and storm drainage systems.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the adequacy of the existing infrastructure within the district, including water supplies and facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, and storm drain systems from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Institutional Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 421 institutional facilities, or 6.8 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most would be located within existing buildings in commercial, residential, and institutional land use areas. Examples of institutional facilities include schools, colleges, universities, hospitals, museums, and churches/temple. On a programmatic level, new institutional facilities that would be constructed in the future would involve low-, medium-, or large-scale buildings, parking structures, and parking lots. Most of these facilities would be constructed within existing commercial, residential, and institutional zoned areas and would, therefore, would have a low potential alteration of existing hydrological conditions, water resources, and water quality. Therefore, these facilities would generally have a low likelihood of resulting in significant adverse impacts to hydrology and water quality in the future. However, the potential exists for one or more future institutional projects to have significant impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for schools, hospitals, senior care facilities, etc., available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.9-1). The 15 CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a state agency headquarters, a county courthouse facility, four schools, two colleges, an addition to an existing university campus, an addition to an existing hospital, an eldercare facility, a museum, two religious facilities, and a fire station, illustrate the types of impacts that institutional facilities would have on hydrology and water quality, including potential adverse effects related to the violation of applicable water quality and wastewater treatment standards, alteration of existing drainage patterns, increased surface water runoff, water quality degradation, water supplies, and wastewater conveyance and treatment capacities. Some of these projects involved the demolition of existing buildings and the construction of low-, medium-, and large-scale buildings, landscaping, parks, playfields and gymnasiums associated with schools, hospital buildings, and other public facilities, which were found to result in the release of contaminants into the stormwater drainage channels during the routine operation of institutional projects, temporary increases in the amount of suspended solids running off the site during construction, potential to interfere with groundwater by penetrating the water table during excavation, alteration of existing drainage patterns on the project sites and surrounding areas, and relocation of utility lines, including water lines, sewer lines, and storm water drainage. However, project-specific impacts were found to have less-than-significant impacts or less-than-significant impacts with the implementation of mitigation measures

on hydrology and water quality. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of hydrology and water quality impacts identified in the 15 CEQA documents surveyed.

a, k) Violation of Standards or Exceedance of Applicable Requirements. All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) related to compliance with applicable water quality standards and wastewater treatment requirements. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on existing water resources, including surface water bodies and groundwater, resulting in the violation or exceedance of applicable standards.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts on hydrology and water quality from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b) Depletion of Groundwater Supplies. Fourteen of the fifteen CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed a less-than-significant impact or no impact on groundwater resources; the other CEQA document did not address impacts to groundwater resources. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is already experiencing groundwater supply issues or shallow groundwater areas, which could exacerbate the rate of depletion and create significant adverse impacts on groundwater resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts on groundwater resources from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

c, d, e) Drainage Patterns and Capacity. All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impacts on the existing drainage patterns and capacities. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that

could create significant adverse impacts on the existing drainage patterns and capacities to result in significant increases in flooding and storm water runoff beyond the capacities of existing drainage systems.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts on the existing drainage patterns and capacities from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- f) Water Quality Degradation.** Fourteen of the fifteen CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impact on water quality; the other CEQA document did not address impacts on water quality. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is already experiencing major water quality issues (e.g., sites with contaminated soils and/or groundwater), which could exacerbate existing conditions and create significant adverse impacts on water quality.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts on water quality from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- g, h, i, j) Flooding.** Fourteen of the fifteen CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts or no impacts related to flooding; the other CEQA document did not address impacts to flooding. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location within a 100-year or 500-year flood zone or areas subject to inundation and create significant adverse impacts related to flooding.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to flooding and inundation from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

l, m, n, o) Adequacy of Existing Infrastructure (Water, Wastewater, and Storm Drainage). All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impacts related to the adequacy of the existing infrastructure within the district, including water supplies and facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, and storm drain systems. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is already experiencing deficiencies in its infrastructure services, which could exacerbate the need for facility upgrades, and create significant adverse impacts on the existing water supply, wastewater treatment facilities, and storm drainage systems.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the adequacy of the existing infrastructure within the district, including water supplies and facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, and storm drain systems from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Transportation Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 100 transportation facilities, or 1.6 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Due to continuing improvements in transportation facilities across the district to accommodate expected increases in goods movement, it is possible that a larger number of transportation-related facilities would be constructed in the future due to continuing improvements and expansion of public transportation infrastructure. However, the number of transportation facilities that would require stationary-source permits in the future does not constitute a large number (based on historical data as shown in Table 5.0-1) in comparison to the overall SCAQMD permitting activities. Examples of transportation facilities that may be constructed in the future include port terminal expansions, transit/bus maintenance facilities, and transit lines and transit line extensions. On a programmatic level, these types of facilities may involve low- and medium-scale buildings, transportation equipment storage yards, parking structures, rail, shipping, airport facilities, and transportation-related uses (e.g., rail yards, transit centers, shipping depots, docks, cranes, runways, terminals, support facilities). Any new transportation-oriented facility would most likely be constructed within existing industrial, commercial, mixed-use, and transportation-zoned areas and would, therefore, have a low potential for alteration of existing hydrological conditions, water resources, and water quality. However, the potential exists for one or more future projects to have significant impacts on hydrology and water quality.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the selected CEQA documents for transportation facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.9-1). The three CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a port terminal expansion, a bus maintenance facility, and a transit line extension, illustrate the types of impacts that transportation projects would have on hydrology and water quality, including potential adverse effects related to the violation of applicable water quality and wastewater treatment standards, alteration of existing drainage patterns, increased surface water runoff, water quality degradation, water supplies, and wastewater conveyance and treatment capacities. These projects typically involved the demolition of existing structures and the construction of a variety of new structures, including low- and medium-scale buildings, the use of large-scale cranes, and shipping infrastructure, and bus storage and maintenance facilities, some of which were found to result in the release of contaminants into the stormwater drainage channels during the routine operation of transportation projects, temporary increases in the amount of suspended solids running off the site during construction, alteration of existing drainage patterns on the project sites and surrounding areas, and relocation of utility lines, including water lines, sewer lines, and storm water drainage. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of hydrology and water quality impacts identified in the three CEQA documents surveyed.

a, k) Violation of Standards or Exceedance of Applicable Requirements. For some of the projects in the transportation facility category, environmental impacts related to compliance with applicable water standards and wastewater treatment requirements were either less-than-significant or less-than-significant with the implementation of mitigation measures. However, for other projects, the lead agencies concluded that the transportation facility category project has the potential to violate applicable water quality standards, such as those disclosed for the Project # 39, TraPac Terminal Expansion Project, which was found to have a potential to increase incidental spills and illegal discharges due to increased vessel calls at the port terminal; leaching of contaminants, such as copper from anti-fouling paint, could also cause increased loading in the harbor, which was listed as impaired with respect to copper.

Therefore, based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts on hydrology and water quality from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b) Depletion of Groundwater Supplies. All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category disclosed a less-than-significant impact or no impact on groundwater resources. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is already experiencing groundwater supply issues or shallow groundwater areas, which could exacerbate the rate of depletion and create significant adverse impacts on groundwater resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts on groundwater resources from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c, d, e) Drainage Patterns and Capacity.** All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) on the existing drainage patterns and capacities. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on the existing drainage patterns and capacities to result in significant increases in flooding and storm water runoff beyond the capacities of existing drainage systems.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts on the existing drainage patterns and capacities from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- f) Water Quality Degradation.** For some of the projects in the transportation facility category, environmental impacts related to water quality degradation were either less-than-significant or less-than-significant with the implementation of mitigation measures. However, for other projects, the lead agencies concluded that the transportation facility category project has the potential to degrade water quality, such as those disclosed for the Project # 39, TraPac Terminal Expansion Project, which was found to have a potential to increase incidental spills and illegal discharges due to increased vessel calls at the port terminal; leaching of contaminants, such as copper from anti-fouling paint, could also cause increased loading in the harbor, which was listed as impaired with respect to copper.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts on water quality from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- g, h, i, j) Flooding.** For some of the projects in the transportation facility category, environmental impacts related to flooding and inundation were either less-than-significant or no impact. However, for other projects, the lead agencies concluded that the transportation facility category project has the potential to degrade water quality, such as those disclosed for the Project # 39, TraPac Terminal Expansion

Project, which determined that project construction within the Port area would expose people and structures to substantial risk involving tsunamis or seiches.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts on flooding and inundation from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

l, m, n, o) Adequacy of Existing Infrastructure (Water, Wastewater, and Storm Drainage). Two of the three CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts related to the adequacy of the existing infrastructure within the district, including water supplies and facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, and storm drain systems; the other CEQA document did not address impacts to the existing infrastructure. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is already experiencing deficiencies in its infrastructure services, which could exacerbate the need for facility upgrades, and create significant adverse impacts on the existing water supply, wastewater treatment facilities, and storm drainage systems.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the adequacy of the existing infrastructure within the district, including water supplies and facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, and storm drain systems from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Utility Projects

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 150 utility facilities, or 2.4 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on the historical data, a large number of new utility-oriented facilities is not anticipated to be constructed and operated in the future. On a programmatic level, those new utility-oriented facilities that may be constructed in the future could involve water treatment plants (e.g., tanks, digesters, ponds), above- and underground pipelines, power generating equipment (e.g., boilers, fuel-storage, exhaust structures), and landfill processing, transport, and storage facilities. Some type of future utility projects may require demolition of existing structures and construction of low- to medium-scale buildings.

While a large number of new utility-oriented facilities is not anticipated to be constructed in the future, alteration, upgrades and improvement of existing facilities are likely to occur in order to meet additional future demand for public utility infrastructure. Due to

the necessity and the distributed nature of many public infrastructure and utility services, these facilities have the potential to be constructed in a wide range of different areas. Any new utility project would most likely be constructed within an already developed area and would, therefore, have a low potential for alteration of existing hydrological conditions, water resources, and water quality. However, the potential exists for one or more future projects to have significant impacts on hydrology and water quality.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for utility projects available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.9-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for improvements to an existing power generating facilities, a landfill and recycling center, and a recharge basin and pipeline project, illustrate the types of impacts that utility projects would have on hydrology and water quality, including potential adverse effects related to the violation of applicable water quality and wastewater treatment standards, alteration of existing drainage patterns, increased surface water runoff, water quality degradation, water supplies, and wastewater conveyance and treatment capacities. Based on the evaluation of these projects, the construction, modification, or renovation of a variety of structures, including underground pipelines, water storage tanks, groundwater recharge equipment, landfills, smoke stacks, flares, and power generating equipment, could result in the release of contaminants into the stormwater drainage channels during the routine operation, temporary increases in the amount of suspended solids running off the site during construction, alteration of existing drainage patterns on the project sites and surrounding areas, and relocation of utility lines, including water lines, sewer lines, and storm water drainage. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of hydrology and water quality impacts identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

a, k) Violation of Standards or Exceedance of Applicable Requirements. All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the utility-oriented facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) related to compliance with applicable water quality standards and wastewater treatment requirements. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on existing water resources, including surface water bodies and groundwater, resulting in the violation or exceedance of applicable standards.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts on hydrology and water quality from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b) Depletion of Groundwater Supplies. Three of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the utility-oriented facility category disclosed a less-than-significant

impact or no impact on groundwater resources; the other CEQA document did not address impacts to groundwater resources. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is already experiencing groundwater supply issues or shallow groundwater areas, which could exacerbate the rate of depletion and create significant adverse impacts on groundwater resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts on groundwater resources from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

c, d, e) Drainage Patterns and Capacity. All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the utility-oriented facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) on the existing drainage patterns and capacities. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on the existing drainage patterns and capacities to result in significant increases in flooding and storm water runoff beyond the capacities of existing drainage systems.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts on the existing drainage patterns and capacities from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

f) Water Quality Degradation. Three of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the utility-oriented facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts on water quality; the other CEQA document did not address impacts on water quality. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is already experiencing major water quality issues (e.g., sites with contaminated soils and/or groundwater), which could exacerbate existing conditions and create significant adverse impacts on water quality.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time

the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts on water quality from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

g, h, i, j) Flooding. Two of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the utility-oriented facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impacts related to flooding; the other two CEQA documents did not address impacts to flooding. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location within a 100-year or 500-year flood zone or areas subject to inundation and create significant adverse impacts related to flooding

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to flooding and inundation from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

l, m, n, o) Adequacy of Existing Infrastructure (Water, Wastewater, and Storm Drainage). Two of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the utility-oriented facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts related to the adequacy of the existing infrastructure within the district, including water supplies and facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, and storm drain systems; the other two CEQA documents did not address impacts regarding the adequacy of the existing infrastructure within the district. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is already experiencing deficiencies in its infrastructure services, which could exacerbate the need for facility upgrades, and create significant adverse impacts on the existing water supply, wastewater treatment facilities, and storm drainage systems.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the adequacy of the existing infrastructure within the district, including water supplies and facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, and storm drain systems from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Light Industrial/Warehouse Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 1,133 light industrial/warehouse facilities, or 18.2 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most of them would be located within existing buildings, structures, and warehouses in industrial or other compatibly zoned areas. Examples of light industrial/warehouse facilities that may be constructed include production/post-production studios/facilities, business parks housing light industrial and warehouse distribution uses, and a warehouse/retail facility. On a programmatic level, new light industrial/warehouse facilities that would be constructed in the future would likely involve the construction of one- to three-story warehouse-type buildings. Any new light industrial/warehouse facility would most likely be constructed within existing industrial and commercial-zoned areas and would, therefore, have a low potential for alteration of existing hydrological conditions, water resources, and water quality. However, the potential exists for one or more future projects to have significant impacts on hydrology and water quality.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for light industry/warehouse facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.9-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for two production/post-production studios/facilities, a business park, and a warehouse/retail facility, illustrate the types of impacts that light industrial/warehouse projects would have on hydrology and water quality, including potential adverse effects related to the violation of applicable water quality and wastewater treatment standards, alteration of existing drainage patterns, increased surface water runoff, water quality degradation, effects on water supplies, and wastewater conveyance and treatment capacities. Based on the evaluation of these projects, the construction of warehouse-type and office-type structures may result in (1) increases in the amount of impervious surfaces within a development area, (2) increase in the potential for stormwater to come into contact with sediment, debris, and urban pollutants and discharge to adjacent surface waters during both the construction and operations period, (3) and changes in the amount of impervious surface area on-site to alter the existing drainage patterns, and (4) relocation of utility lines, including water lines, sewer lines, and storm water drainage. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of hydrology and water quality impacts identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

a, k) Violation of Standards or Exceedance of Applicable Requirements. All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts with the implementation of mitigation measures or no impact related to compliance with applicable water quality standards and wastewater treatment requirements. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on

existing water resources, including surface water bodies and groundwater, resulting in the violation or exceedance of applicable standards.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts on hydrology and water quality from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Depletion of Groundwater Supplies.** All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed a less-than-significant impact or no impact on groundwater resources. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is already experiencing groundwater supply issues or shallow groundwater areas, which could exacerbate the rate of depletion and create significant adverse impacts on groundwater resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts on groundwater resources from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c, d, e) Drainage Patterns and Capacity.** All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impact on the existing drainage patterns and capacities. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on the existing drainage patterns and capacities to result in significant increases in flooding and storm water runoff beyond the capacities of existing drainage systems.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts on the existing drainage patterns and capacities from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- f) Water Quality Degradation.** All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed either less-than-significant

impacts (without and with mitigation) or no impact on water quality. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is already experiencing major water quality issues (e.g., sites with contaminated soils and/or groundwater), which could exacerbate existing conditions and create significant adverse impacts on water quality.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts on water quality from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

g, h, i, j) Flooding. All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impacts related to flooding. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location within a 100-year or 500-year flood zone or areas subject to inundation and create significant adverse impacts related to flooding.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to flooding and inundation from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

l, m, n, o) Adequacy of Existing Infrastructure (Water, Wastewater, and Storm Drainage). All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impacts related to the adequacy of the existing infrastructure within the district, including water supplies and facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, and storm drain systems. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is already experiencing deficiencies in its infrastructure services, which could exacerbate the need for facility upgrades, and create significant adverse impacts on the existing water supply, wastewater treatment facilities, and storm drainage systems.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the adequacy of the existing infrastructure within the district, including water supplies and facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, and storm drain systems from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Heavy Industrial Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 1,118 heavy industrial facilities, or 17.9 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these heavy industrial facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most of them would be located within existing structures in industrial zoned areas. Examples of heavy industrial facilities that may be constructed include refineries and industrial parks. On a programmatic level, those new heavy industrial facilities that would be developed in the future as a result of implementing the proposed project would involve the construction of medium- to large-scale industrial buildings, with machinery, boilers, pumps, fuel storage tanks, refinery equipment, mining and extraction equipment, and raw material storage areas. Any new heavy industrial facility would most likely be constructed within existing industrial and commercial-zoned areas and would, therefore, have a low potential for alteration of existing hydrological conditions, water resources, and water quality. However, the potential exists for one or more future projects to have significant impacts on hydrology and water quality.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for heavy industrial facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.9-1). The three CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for improvements to two existing refineries and an industrial park project, illustrate the types of impacts that heavy industrial projects would have on hydrology and water quality, including potential adverse effects related to the violation of applicable water quality and wastewater treatment standards, alteration of existing drainage patterns, increased surface water runoff, water quality degradation, water supplies, and wastewater conveyance and treatment capacities. Based on the evaluation of these projects, the demolition and construction of fuel storage tanks, refinery equipment, and associated support facilities, and concrete warehouse type buildings, raw material storage, and associated shipping and transportation facilities could generate (1) increases in the amount of impervious surfaces within a development area, (2) an increase in the potential for stormwater to come into contact with sediment, debris, and urban pollutants and discharge to adjacent surface waters during both the construction and operations period, (3) changes in the amount of impervious surface area on-site to alter the existing drainage patterns, and (4) relocation of utility lines, including water lines, sewer lines, and storm water drainage. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of hydrology and water quality impacts identified in the three CEQA documents surveyed.

a, k) Violation of Standards or Exceedance of Applicable Requirements. All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impact related to compliance with applicable water quality standards and wastewater treatment requirements. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on existing water resources, including surface water bodies and groundwater, resulting in the violation or exceedance of applicable standards.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts on hydrology and water quality from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b) Depletion of Groundwater Supplies. All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impact on groundwater resources. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is already experiencing groundwater supply issues or shallow groundwater areas, which could exacerbate the rate of depletion and create significant adverse impacts on groundwater resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts on groundwater resources from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

c, d, e) Drainage Patterns and Capacity. All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impacts on the existing drainage patterns and capacities. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts on the existing drainage patterns and capacities to result in significant increases in flooding and storm water runoff beyond the capacities of existing drainage systems.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts on the existing drainage patterns and capacities from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- f) Water Quality Degradation.** All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impact on water quality. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is already experiencing major water quality issues (e.g., sites with contaminated soils and/or groundwater), which could exacerbate existing conditions and create significant adverse impacts on water quality.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts on water quality from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- g, h, i, j) Flooding.** All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impacts related to flooding. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location within a 100-year or 500-year flood zone or areas subject to inundation and create significant adverse impacts related to flooding.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to flooding and inundation from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- l, m, n, o) Adequacy of Existing Infrastructure (Water, Wastewater, and Storm Drainage).** All of the CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impacts related to the adequacy of the existing infrastructure within the district, including water supplies and facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, and storm drain systems. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts

in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is already experiencing deficiencies in its infrastructure services, which could exacerbate the need for facility upgrades, and create significant adverse impacts on the existing water supply, wastewater treatment facilities, and storm drainage systems.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to hydrology and water quality could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the adequacy of the existing infrastructure within the district, including water supplies and facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, and storm drain systems from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Summary of Findings

The review of 52 CEQA documents found that most of the past projects had environmental impacts related to hydrology and water quality that were either less-than-significant or less-than-significant with the implementation of mitigation measures. However, review of the CEQA documentation found that some of the past projects have the potential to generate significant adverse impacts on hydrology and water quality, including potential adverse effects related to the violation of applicable water quality and wastewater treatment standards, alteration of existing drainage patterns, increased surface water runoff, water quality degradation, water supplies, and wastewater conveyance and treatment capacities. Therefore, based on information in the 52 CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project that cover the nine primary facility categories, exercising SCAQMD staff’s independent judgment, and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, hydrology and water quality impacts as an indirect result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Cumulative Impacts

CEQA requires the evaluation of cumulative impacts in addition to direct and indirect impacts. According to the State CEQA Guidelines, cumulative impacts refer to the change in the environment which results from the incremental impact of a proposed project when added to other “past, present and reasonably foreseeable future projects.” [14 Cal. Code Reg. 13355].

For the purposes of the proposed project, the assessment of cumulative impacts provided below includes the reasonably foreseeable impacts from the following types of facilities:

- Facilities that will obtain offsets from the SCAQMD’s internal credit accounts per Proposed Rule 1315 (i.e., Rules 1304 and 1309.1);

- Facilities that will obtain offsets on the open credit market;
- Facilities that will obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts per Senate Bill (SB) 827; and
- Power plant facilities per Assembly Bill (AB) No. 1318 (Perez) and proposed SB 388 (Calderon), which would require transfer of emission reduction credits for certain pollutants from SCAQMD's internal credit accounts to eligible electrical generating facilities.

Facilities obtaining an SCAQMD air quality permit will be required to offset any increase in emissions either by obtaining offsets per Proposed Rule 1315, SB 827, or by obtaining offsets on the open market. Past development patterns within the district have resulted in a variety of altered or new man-made hydrological conditions. The region consists of many different hydrological basins, catchment areas, and countless man-made drainage systems along streets, residential areas, and developed urban centers. While there is a large amount of impervious, paved, and developed land within the district, there are also large areas of undeveloped natural drainage in the mountainous and less developed regions in the eastern portion of the district. Thus, the hydrological environment differs greatly from location to location. Therefore, any future facilities obtaining offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts would potentially result in new or altered hydrological conditions, that may affect local or regional water quality in various parts of the district. As noted above, since the specific location of individual facilities cannot be predicted with certainty, the evaluation of cumulative hydrological and water quality impacts is even more uncertain.

However, some of the past projects were determined to have significant adverse impacts on hydrology and water quality, including potential adverse effects related to the violation of applicable water quality and wastewater treatment standards, alteration of existing drainage patterns, increased surface water runoff, water quality degradation, water supplies, and wastewater conveyance and treatment capacities.

It is reasonably foreseeable that the SCAQMD would be required to provide offsets to three power plants from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. The three power plant projects, NRG's El Segundo Power Redevelopment (El Segundo), Walnut Creek Energy Park (Walnut Creek), and CPV Sentinel Energy (Sentinel), were evaluated by the California Energy Commission (CEC) in separate Final Staff Assessments (FSAs), which were reviewed to obtain the environmental impact analysis and determination of significance made by the lead agency (CEC). The analysis and conclusions regarding significance are summarized and incorporated by reference herein. The El Segundo and Walnut Creek projects are located in Los Angeles County and the Sentinel project is located in Riverside County.

The FSAs prepared by the CEC for all three power plant projects determined the significant impacts to hydrology and water quality could be mitigated to less than significant. For example, according to the CEC, water demand for the El Segundo project is estimated at 207 million gallons per day (gpd) at full operation and are proposed to be supplied from a combination of sources, including the City of El Segundo

through Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. The proposed once-through cooling system for the ESPR project would use large quantities of water, pulling cool water from the Santa Monica Bay and returning almost all of the water, warmed, to the Bay. According to the CEC, the discharge of the cooling water through the Hyperion outfall would result in an average temperature rise of seven degrees, but under worst case conditions could be as much as 19.5 degrees above the existing discharge temperature at the discharge point. The FSA states the El Segundo project will be using approximately 180,000 gpd potable water for the makeup water for the evaporative coolers, heat recovery steam generator blowdown, quench water, and miscellaneous plant uses. Various options to mitigate the adverse impacts on water quality and demand, such as using reclaimed water instead of seawater or potable water, were discussed in the FSA. According to the FSA for the El Segundo project, the West Basin Municipal Water District will supply approximately 86,000 gpd of reclaimed water for both irrigation and for pumps and bearings seal water augmentation mitigating the need for treated (potable) water. Sanitary wastewater discharges, according to the FSA, will be directed to the existing City of Manhattan Beach Municipal Sanitary Sewer System and existing policies in the California Coastal Act of 1976 prevent depletion of groundwater supplies and substantial interference with surface water flow. Since the site lies at approximately 19 feet above sea level, and might be afforded some protection by the existing sea wall, the CEC concluded no significant impacts from a tsunami are anticipated at the El Segundo facility. In light of the historical performance of California power plants and the electrical system in seismic events, CEC staff believes there is no special concern with power plant functional reliability affecting the electric system's reliability due to seismic events.

The FSA prepared by the CEC for the Walnut Creek project would comply with all applicable water resource laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards and that potential significant impacts would be mitigated through the preparation of construction and operation plans and the use of Best Management Practices (BMPs) that would mitigate problems related to contamination to surface and groundwater, use of potable water supplies, or non-compliance with wastewater treatment and discharge requirements. The CEC reports the Walnut Creek project would use less than 12,000 gallons per day of reclaimed water, primarily for dust control during construction. The FSA states the project would provide chlorine treatment of the reclaimed water, utilizing a 180,000 gallon tank to provide a minimum of 90 minutes contact time for disinfection with an additional 180,000 gallon tank to store the treated reclaimed water for process uses, and provide approximately 1.5 hours of onsite operational storage if reclaimed water supply were disrupted. In the event of a disruption in reclaimed water supply, the Walnut Creek project would benefit from storage of five to nine million gallons, so there is no adverse impact to water supply. Potentially significant construction wastewater and stormwater runoff will be managed to maintain compliance with the required Drainage, Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (DESCP) that ensures protection of water quality. Other mitigation includes: developing and implementing a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) during construction and operation; obtaining a Flood Permit and Water Quality Agreement for commercial connection to the Los Angeles County's flood control system; submitting a Dual Plumbing Plan to local health services department for use of reclaimed and potable water; using reclaimed water as its primary water supply for

construction and operations, including cooling, process, and other approved non-potable use; monitoring the use of emergency backup water; securing a Water Supply Service Agreement from local water districts for reclaimed and potable water service; obtaining a Permit for Industrial Wastewater Discharge; and complying with the wastewater discharge limitations, pretreatment requirements, peak flow restrictions, dewatering discharges, payment of fees, and monitoring and reporting requirements of Los Angeles County Sanitation District. Finally, according to the FSA, the Walnut Creek project would not alter the existing drainage patterns, not result in increased runoff volumes, and is not near any large body of water where a potential tsunami or seiche could affect the site.

According to the FSA for the Sentinel project, groundwater from onsite wells or that serves local municipal needs would be used to meet the potable water demands for the project's operation workforce and plant processes (cooling, fire protection, and landscape irrigation) at a maximum of 1,100 acre-foot per year (AFY) and, during construction, an average of 25,000 gallons per day of groundwater would be used primarily for dust suppression and vehicle washing with a portion of this water use returning to the groundwater basin. The FSA states that during hydrotesting of the natural gas pipeline, a maximum of 250,000 gallons per day of groundwater could be used and, after the hydrotesting event, this wastewater would either be trucked to a treatment and disposal facility or percolated onsite depending on the results of water analysis. With respect to the potential for significant impacts associated with the project's extraction of groundwater, CEC staff believes the applicant's proposal to import new water for recharge at 108 percent of the project's use would mitigate the depletion of groundwater. The estimated annual potable water demand for operation is two AFY and during construction, potable water use would be limited to drinking water provided in bottles, and waterless portable facilities would be used for sanitary needs. According to the CEC, water quality could be impacted by discharge of eroded sediments from the site, discharge of hazardous materials released during construction, or migration of existing hazardous materials present in the subsurface soil and groundwater. During operation, the FSA states that water quality could be impacted by discharge of eroded sediments from the Sentinel site, discharge of hazardous materials released during operation, or migration of existing hazardous materials present in the subsurface soils and groundwater. The CEC determined that the project's DESCP and SWPPP has included BMPs for wind and water erosion control and storm water management during project construction and operation that would maintain water quality to an impact that is less than significant. The FSA reports that the sanitary wastewater system would collect wastewater from sinks, toilets, and other sanitary facilities for discharge to an onsite septic system as permitted and in accordance with the Riverside County ordinances and standards. The CEC concluded that the Sentinel site is not located within the 100-year floodplain, is too far inland to be affected by tsunami and too far from a large water body to be affected by seiche.

Based upon the above considerations, impacts of the project are considered to be cumulatively considerable (CEQA Guidelines §15064(h)(1)), and the proposed project has the potential to contribute to significant adverse cumulative hydrology and water quality impacts.

Mitigation Measures for Future Hydrology and Water Quality Impacts

Mitigation measures were described in the CEQA documents that were surveyed relating to any potentially significant hydrology and water quality impacts identified in those documents. As a single purpose public agency responsible for adopting and enforcing air quality rules and regulations, the SCAQMD's authority to implement mitigation measures for such indirect impacts is limited. CEQA is intended to be implemented in conjunction with discretionary powers granted to public agencies by other laws (CEQA Guidelines §14040(a)). Further, the CEQA Guidelines (§15040(b)) specifically state, "CEQA does not grant an agency new powers independent of the powers granted to the agency by other laws." With respect to measures identified in the survey for mitigation of potentially significant adverse hydrology and water quality impacts, no mitigation measures were identified that are within the jurisdiction of the SCAQMD to implement. In addition, because the survey related to representative facilities, rather than to specific future facilities that will actually receive permits from SCAQMD, it is not feasible to identify appropriate facility-specific mitigation measures for hydrology and water quality impacts in this PEA. Instead, appropriate facility-specific mitigation measures will necessarily have to be identified in the CEQA document prepared for each such facility that is proposed. Identification and adoption of mitigation of hydrology and water quality impacts would primarily be the responsibility of the local general purpose public agency (e.g., city or county) or other agency that would typically serve as the lead agency on any given future facility.

Level of Significance after Mitigation

Since the SCAQMD cannot predict how a future lead agency might choose to mitigate a particular significant hydrology and water quality impact, the potential exists for future indirect hydrology and water quality impacts to be significant and unavoidable (i.e., significant even after imposition of feasible mitigation measures).

SUBCHAPTER 5.10

INDIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES - LAND USE AND PLANNING

Introduction

Impact Analysis

INTRODUCTION

The proposed project would provide offsets, which can be a necessary step in obtaining approval for a facility. Therefore, the proposed Rule 1315 project has the potential to create indirect adverse impacts in the future from siting, constructing, and operating individual facilities containing stationary pollutant sources that qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. Construction of new or modified structures in future new facilities obtaining emissions offsets from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts have the potential to generate adverse land use and planning impacts depending upon the nature of the project, its location, and its setting. The following section summarizes the methodology used to evaluate the potential indirect impacts the proposed project on land use and planning from the construction and operation of future new facilities.

Methodology

The methodology for determining the significance of potential land use impacts is based on comparing the existing setting to expected future conditions with the proposed projects in place. The following analyses of potentially significant adverse land use impacts include assessments of impacts to established communities, land use plans, and conservation plans, which may be caused by future new projects. Mitigation measures would be identified on a project-by-project basis and would be the responsibility of the lead agencies based on their underlying legal authority to mitigate project impacts.

Significance Criteria

A significant impact is defined as "a substantial or potentially substantial, adverse change in the environment" (Public Resource Code § 21068). Although there is no ironclad rule as to when an impact is "significant," generally, the questions presented in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines can serve as significance criteria, unless a particular agency has developed its own, more specific criteria. To the extent that the proposed project results in siting, constructing, and operating future facilities, these future new projects have the potential to generate significant land use and planning impacts if their implementation would result in the following:

- Physically divide an established community.
- Land use and planning impacts would be considered significant if the project conflicts with the land use and zoning designations established by local jurisdictions.
- Conflict with any applicable Habitat Conservation Plans or Natural Community Conservation Plans

IMPACT ANALYSIS

The following discussion presents an evaluation of potential land use impacts from future facilities that would be eligible for offsets under the proposed project. The analysis is organized according to the primary facility categories and the potential impacts they may have on land use and planning for a given area. Based on the methodology described in Subsection 5.0, a large majority of stationary source equipment permits would be for the installation of new or replacement equipment at existing facilities. Because the analysis of impacts related to land use and planning is qualitative in nature as explained in Subchapter 5.0, the determination of the types of impacts and the level of significance of potential facility-level project impacts will not be based on the number of newly constructed or pre-existing facilities. Therefore, information on the number of new facilities is intended for informational purposes only.

Construction of any new future facility or modification of any existing facility in the future has the potential to create significant adverse land use impacts. Such future new or modified facilities could potentially result in facilities and developments that could divide an existing community; conflict with adopted land use designations, zoning requirements, or ordinances; or conflict with adopted habitat or natural community conservation plans. While the specific nature or degree of such impacts is currently unknown, potentially significant adverse land use and planning impacts have been analyzed based on available information pertaining to each facility category.

Potential Impacts of Identified Facility Categories

Agricultural Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 14 agricultural facilities or less than one percent of the total permit applications (see Table 5.10-1). In addition, there is an estimated annual two percent migration of dairy livestock operations from the Chino-Ontario-Norco area to other parts of California (e.g., San Joaquin Valley) or to areas outside the state due to economic pressures to revisit existing land uses (e.g., agricultural, dairy) due to encroaching urbanization.¹ Accordingly, it is unlikely that a large number of new agricultural facilities would be constructed in the district in the future.

On a programmatic level, impacts to land use and planning as a result of constructing future new agricultural facilities may include division of established communities (e.g., agricultural facilities which prevent access for community residents), conflicts with adopted land use plans (e.g., conversion of residential, commercial, industrial, or public

¹ Final Environmental Assessment for Proposed Rule 1127 – Emission Reductions from Livestock Waste (SCAQMD, August 2004).

**TABLE 5.10-1
Land Use and Planning Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation**

S – Significant		NE – Not Evaluated ^a	
LS – Less-than-Significant		N – No impacts	
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation			
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination		
	a) Division of Existing Communities	b) Conflict with Land Use Plans	c) Conflict with Conservation Plans
Agricultural Facilities			
1. Clos de la Tech Winery EIR	N	LSM	N
2. Kings County Dairy Element PEIR	LS	LS	LS
Retail/Services Facilities			
3. Medical Office Neg. Dec. in Long Beach	LS	LS	N
4. Wilshire La Brea Project EIR	LS	LS	LS
5. Shops at Santa Anita Park Specific Plan EIR	N	LSM	N
6. Archstone Hollywood Project EIR	LS	S	LS
7. 2001 Main Street Mixed Use Development EIR	LS	LS	N
8. 1427 Fourth Street Project EIR	N	N	N
9. Westfield Fashion Square Expansion EIR	LS	LS	LS
10. New Century Plan EIR	LS	LS	NE
Large Commercial Facilities			
11. Sunset Doheny Hotel	LS	LSM	N
12. 2000 Avenue of Stars EIR	LS	LS	NE
13. Travelodge Hotel Project EIR	N	LS	N
14. Corbin and Nordoff Redevelopment Project EIR	N	LSM	N

TABLE 5.10-1 (Continued)
Land Use and Planning Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant	NE – Not Evaluated ^a		
LS – Less-than-Significant	N – No impacts		
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation			
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination		
	a) Division of Existing Communities	b) Conflict with Land Use Plans	c) Conflict with Conservation Plans
15. Panorama Palace Project EIR	N	LS	NE
16. Metro Universal Project EIR	LS	S	LS
17. Paseo Plaza Hollywood Project EIR	N	LS	N
18. Plaza at the Glen Project EIR	LS	LS	LS
Entertainment/Recreational Facilities			
19. City of Industry Business Center (NFL Stadium) EIR	N	LSM	N
20. LA Live -Sports and Entertainment District EIR	LS	LS	N
21. Canyon Hills Project EIR	LS	LS	LS
22. Wilmington Waterfront Development Project EIR	N	LS	N
Institutional Facilities			
23. Caltrans District 7 Headquarters EIR	NE	LS	NE
24. Buckley School Enhancement Project EIR	LS	LS	N
25. Cedars Sinai West Tower Supplemental EIR	N	N	N
26. La Cienega Eldercare Facility Project EIR	N	LS	N
27. Museum of Tolerance Project EIR	N	LS	N
28. New Paradise Church Project EIR	N	LS	N
29. Occidental College Specific Plan EIR	LS	LS	LS
30. Stephen Wise Middle School Relocation EIR	LS	LS	N
31. Temple Israel of Hollywood EIR	LS	LS	N

TABLE 5.10-1 (Continued)
Land Use and Planning Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant	NE – Not Evaluated ^a		
LS – Less-than-Significant	N – No impacts		
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation			
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination		
	a) Division of Existing Communities	b) Conflict with Land Use Plans	c) Conflict with Conservation Plans
32. USC Health Sciences Campus EIR	N	LS	N
33. Sierra Canyon Senior Secondary School Project EIR	N	LS	N
34. West LA College EIR	LS	LS	LS
35. City of Long Beach Fire Station Neg. Dec.	N	N	N
36. Harvard – Westlake School EIR	LSM	LS	NE
37. County of Orange South Courthouse Facility EIR	N	LS	N
Transportation Facilities			
38. TraPac Terminal Expansion at Berths 136-147 EIR	LSM	LS	LSM
39. Metro West Los Angeles Transportation Facility and Sunset Avenue Project EIR	N	LS	N
40. Canoga Park Orange Line Extension EIR	LSM	LSM	NE
Utility Projects			
41. El Segundo Power Redevelopment Project (CEC approved)—Improved Power Generating Facility	NE	LS	LS
42. LADWP Electrical Generating Stations Modifications Project EIR	N	N	N
43. Bradley Landfill and Recycling Center EIR	N	LS	N
44. Joshua Basin Water District Recharge Basin and Pipeline Project EIR	LS	LS	N
Light/Industrial Warehouse Facilities			
45. Lantana Studio Development Project EIR	N	LSM	N

TABLE 5.10-1 (Concluded)
Land Use and Planning Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant		NE – Not Evaluated ^a	
LS – Less-than-Significant		N – No impacts	
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation			
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination		
	a) Division of Existing Communities	b) Conflict with Land Use Plans	c) Conflict with Conservation Plans
46. Alessandro Business Center Project EIR	LSM	LSM	LSM
47. City of San Dimas Costco Development Project EIR	LS	LS	LS
48. 959 Seward Street Project EIR	N	LS	N
Heavy Industrial Facilities			
49. Chevron Products Company El Segundo Refinery Product Reliability and Optimization Project EIR	N	N	N
50. SRG Chino South Industrial Park Project EIR	LS	LS	LS
51. Conoco Phillips Los Angeles Refinery Tank Replacement Project Neg. Dec.	N	N	N
^a An “NE” designation could mean one of the following: 1. The issue area was not discussed in the environmental document. 2. The specific checklist question was not discussed in the environmental document. Source: ICF Jones & Stokes, 2009.			

lands to agricultural use), and/or conflict with adopted conservation plans (e.g., affecting natural habitats or migratory corridors due to agricultural land uses).

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for agricultural projects available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.0-1). The two selected CEQA documents,² which were prepared for a winery and a county General Plan Dairy Element, illustrate the types of impacts that agricultural-related projects would have on land use and planning. Based on a review of these documents, agricultural-related facilities are typically constructed and operated within areas zoned for agriculture and are likely to be consistent with adopted plans and policies.

² It should be noted that no available documents were found for projects within the district; the two selected documents for agricultural facilities were for projects in San Mateo County and Kings County in northern and central California, respectively. Although these projects are not located within the district, their environmental documents illustrate the types of impacts that may result from the development of such projects.

Therefore, these facilities are unlikely to conflict with land use and conservation plans. Accordingly, these projects in the identified CEQA documents were found to have less-than-significant land use and planning impacts. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of land use impacts identified in the two CEQA documents surveyed for this facility category.

- a) **Division of Existing Communities.** The two CEQA documents for past projects in the agricultural facility category disclosed either no impact or a less-than-significant impact on existing communities. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create physical barriers or divisions in an established community such that significant adverse impacts on existing communities could occur.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to land use and planning could be significant. Therefore, impacts resulting from the division of existing communities from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) **Conflict with Adopted Land Use Plans.** The two CEQA documents for past projects in the agricultural facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) related to the projects' consistency with land use plans. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create conflicts with applicable land use plans and policies.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to land use and planning could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the projects' consistency with applicable land use plans from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) **Conflict with Adopted Conservation Plans.** The two CEQA documents for past projects in the agricultural facility category disclosed either no impact or less-than-significant impact on existing conservation plans. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create conflicts with applicable conservation plans for a specific area.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to land use and planning could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the projects’ consistency with applicable adopted conservation plans and regulations from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Retail/Service Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 2,621 retail/service facilities, or 42.1 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction since most of them would be established and operated within existing retail-oriented buildings in urban, commercial, and mixed-use residential areas.

Examples of projects that may be constructed in the future include dry cleaning and laundry businesses, restaurants, gas stations, and auto repair facilities, as evidenced by the currently pending permits and permits issued by the SCAQMD in the last five years. On a programmatic level, most future new or modified facilities would be constructed within existing developed retail and mixed-use residential areas based on historical data and would have a low potential of creating divisions within an existing community or conflicts with adopted land use and conservation plans. Therefore, retail/service facilities would generally have a low likelihood of creating significant adverse land use and planning impacts in the future. However, the potential exists for one or more future retail/service projects to have significant adverse land use impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for retail/service facilities at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.10-1). The eight CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a medical office project, five mixed-use projects (all involving residential and retail developments), and two commercial/retail projects, illustrate the types of impacts that retail/services facilities would have on land use and planning, which involve conflict or inconsistency with adopted plans or policies of agencies with jurisdiction over the projects analyzed. The CEQA documents for the retail and service projects surveyed involved the construction or remodeling and reconfiguration of low- and medium-scale offices, retail stores, and shopping centers or the construction of new high-rise structures in similar settings, some of which were found to result in conflicts with existing plans and policies. However, project-specific impacts were generally not considered significant impacts in the identified CEQA documents as most retail and service establishments surveyed are located in developed urban areas and are largely compatible with regional and local plans, conservation plans, and generally do not result in divisions of existing communities. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of land use impacts identified in the eight CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) Division of Existing Communities.** The eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/service facility category disclosed either no impacts or less-than-significant

impacts on existing communities. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create physical barriers or divisions in an established community such that significant adverse impacts on existing communities could occur.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to land use and planning could be significant. Therefore, impacts resulting from the division of existing communities from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Conflict with Adopted Land Use Plans.** For most of the projects in the retail/service facility category, environmental impacts resulting from conflicts with adopted plans or policies were concluded to be either less-than-significant or no impact. However, for one project surveyed (Project # 6 – Archstone Hollywood), the lead agency concluded that this retail/service facility category project has the potential to generate significant adverse land use impacts resulting from the need to change the zoning designation for the project site (industrial to commercial retail). In addition, future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create conflicts with adopted local and regional plans and policies, resulting in potentially significant adverse impacts to land use plans.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project, the additional considerations identified in the preceding paragraph, and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts on land use plans from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) Conflict with Adopted Conservation Plans.** Seven of the eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/service facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impacts on the conservation plans of the affected areas; the other CEQA document did not discuss the project's conservation plan consistency. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create conflicts with applicable conservation plans for a specific area.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to land use and planning could be significant.

Therefore, impacts related to the projects' consistency with applicable adopted conservation plans and regulations from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Large Commercial Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 649 large commercial facilities, or 10.4 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction since most of the projects would be established and operated within existing buildings and facilities in developed urban areas.

Examples of large commercial facilities that may be constructed in the future include hotels/motels, regional shopping centers, and office and media production facilities. On a programmatic level, most of the new commercial facilities that are constructed in the future would involve medium and high-rise buildings, parking structures, and outdoor lighting. Based on historical data, new large commercial facilities would likely be constructed within existing developed commercial, retail, mixed-use residential, and transit-oriented areas and would, therefore, have a low potential of creating divisions within an existing community or conflicts with adopted land use and conservation plans. Therefore, these facilities would generally have a low likelihood of creating significant adverse land use and planning impacts in the future. However, the potential exists for one or more future large commercial projects to have significant adverse land use impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for large commercial facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.10-1). The nine CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for two hotel/motel projects, a regional shopping center, and six mixed-use projects (all involving commercial and residential developments), illustrate the types of impacts that large commercial facilities would have on land use and planning, including the creation of divisions within existing communities and conflicts with the land use and conservation plans of the immediate project area. The CEQA documents for the large commercial projects surveyed involved the construction of medium- and large-scale buildings within existing urban areas, some of which were found to result in changes to the zoning code of the surrounding community, conflict with historic resource conservation ordinances, and other general land use plan conflicts. However, project-specific impacts were generally not considered significant in the identified CEQA documents since most of the commercial facilities are located in developed urban areas and are largely compatible with the surrounding land uses, plans, and conservation policies. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of land use impacts identified in the nine CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) **Division of Existing Communities.** Eight of the nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed either no impacts or less-than-significant impacts on existing communities; the other CEQA document did not discuss impacts regarding division of existing communities. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this

facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create physical barriers or divisions in an established community such that significant adverse impacts on existing communities could occur.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to land use and planning could be significant. Therefore, impacts resulting from the division of existing communities from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Conflict with Land Use Plans.** For most of the projects in the large commercial facility category, environmental impacts resulting from conflicts with adopted plans or policies were concluded to be less-than-significant (without or with mitigation). However, for one project surveyed (Project # 17 – Metro Universal), the lead agency concluded that this large commercial facility category project has the potential to generate significant adverse land use impacts resulting from conflicts with adopted land use plans due to inconsistencies with building height and zoning requirements. In addition, future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create conflicts with adopted local and regional plans and policies, resulting in potentially significant adverse impacts to land use plans.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project, and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts on land use plans from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) Conflict with Adopted Conservation Plan.** Six of the nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impacts on the conservation plans of the affected areas; the other three CEQA documents did not discuss the projects' conservation plan consistencies. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create conflicts with applicable conservation plans for a specific area.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to land use and planning could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the projects' consistency with applicable adopted conservation plans and regulations from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Entertainment/Recreational Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 24 entertainment/recreational facilities, or less than one percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, some of these new entertainment and recreation-oriented facilities are anticipated to be developed in the future.

Examples of projects that may be constructed in the future include sports venues, concert halls, parks, golf courses, equestrian centers, and other outdoor recreational facilities. On a programmatic level, those new facilities that would be constructed in the future may involve the construction of medium and large scale buildings, landscaping, parks, and other public facilities. Based on historical data, entertainment/recreational projects have the potential to create structures or developments that could physically divide an existing community or conflict with adopted land use and/or conservation plans of an area. Therefore, the potential exists for one or more future entertainment/recreational projects to generate significant adverse land use and planning impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for entertainment/recreational facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.10-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for the development of a professional football stadium in the City of Industry, a sports and entertainment district in downtown Los Angeles, a residential project with an equestrian center and a large open space component in the San Fernando Valley, and a waterfront project in the Community of Wilmington in the South Bay, illustrate the types of impacts that entertainment and recreational facilities would have on land use and planning, including changes that would result in physical division of an existing community; conflict with adopted land use plans, ordinances, and policies; or conflict with adopted conservation plans. These projects involved a variety of different structures, including medium to high-rise buildings, parking structures, outdoor lighting and signage, and grading and landscaping of open space areas for outdoor recreational facilities, which were determined to result in conflicts with adopted land use plans and zoning requirements. Accordingly, these projects in the identified CEQA documents were found to have no significant land use and planning impacts. More specifically, the following discussion provides an overall summary of the types of land use impacts identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

a) Division of Existing Communities. The four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category disclosed either no impacts or less-than-significant impacts on existing communities. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create physical barriers or divisions in an established community such that significant adverse impacts on existing communities could occur.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time

the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to land use and planning could be significant. Therefore, impacts resulting from the division of existing communities from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Conflict with Adopted Land Use Plans.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) related to the projects' consistency with land use plans. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create conflicts with applicable land use plans and policies.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to land use and planning could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the projects' consistency with applicable land use plans from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) Conflict with Adopted Conservation Plans.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category disclosed either no impacts or a less-than-significant impact on existing conservation plans. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create conflicts with applicable conservation plans for a specific area.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to land use and planning could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the projects' consistency with applicable adopted conservation plans and regulations from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Institutional Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 421 institutional facilities, or 6.8 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most would be located within existing buildings in commercial, residential, and institutional land use areas.

Examples of institutional facilities include schools, colleges, universities, hospitals, museums, and churches/temple. On a programmatic level, new institutional facilities that would be constructed in the future would involve low-, medium-, or large-scale buildings, parking structures, and outdoor lighting. Most of these facilities would be constructed within existing commercial, residential, and institutional zoned areas and, therefore, would have a low potential to create new divisions within an existing community or to conflict with adopted land use and conservation plans. Therefore, these future facilities would have a low likelihood of resulting in significant land use and planning impacts. However, the potential exists for one or more future institutional projects to generate significant adverse land use and planning impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for schools, hospitals, senior care facilities, etc., available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.10-1). The 15 CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a state agency headquarters, a county courthouse facility, four schools, two colleges, an addition to an existing university campus, an addition to an existing hospital, an eldercare facility, a museum, two religious facilities, and a fire station, illustrate the types of impacts that institutional facilities would have on land use and planning, including the creation of physical divisions of the surround communities, conflict with adopted local and regional land use plans, and conflict with adopted local and regional conservation plans. Some of these projects involved the demolition of existing buildings and the construction of low-, medium-, and large-scale buildings, landscaping, parks, playfields and gymnasiums associated with schools, hospital buildings, and other public facilities, some of which were found to result in incompatible land uses with the surrounding community possibly leading to a reduction or degradation of the existing community's character. However, these projects were generally found to have less-than-significant land use and planning impacts in the identified CEQA documents as most of these projects are located in developed urban areas and are largely compatible with the surrounding resources and land uses. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of land use impacts identified in the 15 CEQA documents surveyed.

a) Division of Existing Communities. Fourteen of the fifteen CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed either no impacts or less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) on existing communities; the other CEQA document did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create physical barriers or divisions in an established community such that significant adverse impacts on existing communities could occur.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to land use and planning could be significant.

Therefore, impacts due to physical divisions of existing communities from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Conflict with Adopted Land Use Plans.** The fifteen CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed either no impacts or less-than-significant impacts related to the projects' consistency with land use plans. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create conflicts with applicable land use plans and policies.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to land use and planning could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the projects' consistency with applicable land use plans from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) Conflict with Adopted Conservation Plans.** Thirteen of the fifteen CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed either no impacts or less-than-significant impacts on existing conservation plans; the other two CEQA document did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create conflicts with applicable conservation plans for a specific area.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to land use and planning could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the projects' consistency with applicable adopted conservation plans and regulations from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Transportation Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 100 transportation facilities, or 1.6 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Due to continuing improvements in transportation facilities across the district to accommodate expected increases in goods movement, it is possible that a larger number of transportation-related facilities would be constructed in the future due to continuing improvements and expansion of public transportation infrastructure. However, since highways and roads typically do not require stationary source permits, the number of transportation-related facilities that would require such permits in the future does not

constitute a large number (based on historical data, as shown in Table 5.0-1) in comparison to the overall SCAQMD permitting activities.

Examples of transportation facilities that may be constructed in the future include port terminal expansions, transit/bus maintenance facilities, and transit lines and transit line extensions. On a programmatic level, these types of facilities may involve low- and medium-scale buildings, transportation equipment storage yards, parking structures, rail, shipping, airport facilities, and transportation-related uses (e.g., rail yards, transit centers, shipping depots, docks, cranes, runways, terminals, support facilities), and outdoor lighting. However, any new transportation-oriented facility would most likely be constructed within existing industrial, commercial, mixed-use, and transportation-zoned areas and would, therefore, have a low potential to divide and existing community or to conflict with adopted land use and/or conservation plans. Therefore, transportation facilities would generally have a low likelihood of resulting in significant land use and planning impacts. However, the potential exists for one or more future projects to have significant impacts on land use and planning.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the selected CEQA documents for transportation facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.10-1). The three CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a port terminal expansion, a bus maintenance facility, and a transit line extension, illustrate the types of impacts that transportation projects would have on land use and planning, including creating divisions within an existing community, and conflicts with adopted land use and conservation plans of an area. These projects typically involved the demolition of existing structures and the construction of a variety of new structures, including low- and medium-scale buildings, the use of large-scale cranes, and shipping infrastructure, bus storage and maintenance facilities, and mixed-use residential and commercial facilities, some of which were found to result in divisions of existing communities and conflicts with land use and conservation plans. However, the CEQA documents for the projects that were surveyed were found to have less-than-significant land use and planning impacts as most of these projects were located in developed mixed-use, industrial, and commercial zoned areas and are largely compatible with the surrounding land uses. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of land use impacts identified in the three CEQA documents surveyed.

a) Division of Existing Communities. The three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts with implementation of mitigation measures or no impacts on existing communities. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create physical barriers or divisions in an established community such that significant adverse impacts on existing communities could occur.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time

the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to land use and planning could be significant. Therefore, impacts resulting from divisions created within existing communities from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Conflict with Adopted Land Use Plans.** The three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) related to the projects' consistency with land use plans. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create conflicts with applicable land use plans and policies.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to land use and planning could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the projects' consistency with applicable land use plans from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) Conflict with Adopted Conservation Plans.** Two of the three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category disclosed either no impact or less-than-significant impacts with the implementation of mitigation measures on existing conservation plans; the other CEQA document did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create conflicts with applicable conservation plans for a specific area.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to land use and planning could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the projects' consistency with applicable adopted conservation plans and regulations from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Utility Projects

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 150 utility facilities, or 2.4 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on the historical data, a large number of new utility-oriented facilities are not anticipated to be constructed and operated in the future. On a programmatic level, those new utility-oriented facilities that may be constructed in the future could involve water treatment plants (e.g., tanks, digesters, ponds), above- and underground pipelines, power generating equipment (e.g., boilers, fuel-storage, exhaust structures), and landfill processing, transport, and storage

facilities. Some type of future utility projects may require demolition of existing structures and construction of low- to medium-scale buildings.

While a large number of new utility-oriented facilities is not anticipated to be constructed in the future, alteration, upgrades and improvement of existing facilities are likely to occur in order to meet additional future demand for public utility infrastructure. Due to the necessity and the distributed nature of many public infrastructure and utility services, these facilities have the potential to be constructed in a wide range of different areas. Although these facilities would typically be constructed in industrial zoned areas, these facilities may be sited near or directly adjacent to sensitive residential neighborhoods and publicly accessible scenic areas. The potential scale and height of exhaust structures, flares, and other functional components of a typical large scale utility project may result in land use and planning impacts to surrounding non-industrial land uses. Accordingly, it is likely that a number of conflicts may occur regarding the surrounding communities and land uses of an area. Therefore, future construction and operation of utility facilities would likely generate significant adverse land use and planning impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for utility projects available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.10-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for improvements to an existing power generating facilities, a landfill and recycling center, and a recharge basin and pipeline project, illustrate the types of impacts that utility projects would have on land use and planning, including divisions of existing communities and conflicts with adopted land use and conservation plans. Based on the evaluation of these projects, the construction, modification, or renovation of a variety of structures, including underground pipelines, water storage tanks, groundwater recharge equipment, landfills, smoke stacks, flares, and power generating equipment, could generate conflicts with the surrounding land uses that could result in significant adverse impacts. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of land use impacts identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

a) Division of Existing Communities. Three of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category disclosed either no impacts or a less-than-significant impact on existing communities; the other CEQA document did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create physical barriers or divisions in an established community such that significant adverse impacts on existing communities could occur.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to land use and planning could be significant.

Therefore, impacts resulting from divisions created within existing communities from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Conflict with Adopted Land Use Plans.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the utility facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts or no impact related to the projects' consistency with land use plans. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create conflicts with applicable land use plans and policies.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to land use and planning could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the projects' consistency with applicable land use plans from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) Conflict with Adopted Conservation Plans.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category disclosed either no impacts or a less-than-significant impact on existing conservation plans. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create conflicts with applicable conservation plans for a specific area.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to land use and planning could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the projects' consistency with applicable adopted conservation plans and regulations from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Light Industrial/Warehouse Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 1,133 light industrial/warehouse facilities, or 18.2 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most of them would be located within existing buildings, structures, and warehouses in industrial or other compatibly zoned areas.

Examples of light industrial/warehouse facilities that may be constructed include production/post-production studios/facilities, business parks housing light industrial and warehouse distribution uses, and a warehouse/retail facility. On a programmatic level, new light industrial/warehouse facilities that would be constructed in the future would

likely involve the construction of one- to three-story warehouse-type buildings that could require outdoor lighting and moderate amounts of construction activities, which may result in significant adverse land use and planning impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for light industry/warehouse facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.10-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for two production/post-production studios/facilities, a business park, and a warehouse/retail facility, illustrate the types of impacts that light industrial/warehouse projects would have on land use and planning, including creation of divisions within existing communities and conflicts with adopted land use and conservation plans. Based on the evaluation of these projects, the construction of one- to three-story warehouse-type and office-type structures may result in conflicts with adopted land use plans. However, adverse effects were not found to be significant in the identified CEQA documents since most of these facilities were located in developed urban industrial areas and largely compatible with the surrounding land uses. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of land use and planning impacts identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

a) Division of Existing Communities. The four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts with implementation of mitigation measures or no impacts on existing communities. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create physical barriers or divisions in an established community such that significant adverse impacts on existing communities could occur.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to land use and planning could be significant. Therefore, impacts resulting from divisions created within existing communities from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b) Conflict with Adopted Land Use Plans. The four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) related to the projects' consistency with land use plans. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create conflicts with applicable land use plans and policies.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time

the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to land use and planning could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the projects' consistency with applicable land use plans from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) **Conflict with Adopted Conservation Plans.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed either no impacts or less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) on existing conservation plans. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create conflicts with applicable conservation plans for a specific area.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to land use and planning could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the projects' consistency with applicable adopted conservation plans and regulations from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Heavy Industrial Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 1,118 heavy industrial facilities, or 17.9 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these heavy industrial facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most of them would be located within existing structures in industrial zoned areas.

Examples of heavy industrial facilities that may be constructed include refineries and industrial parks. On a programmatic level, those new heavy industrial facilities that would be developed in the future as a result of implementing the proposed project would involve the construction of medium- to large-scale industrial buildings, with machinery, boilers, pumps, fuel storage tanks, refinery equipment, mining and extraction equipment, and raw material storage areas. These facilities typically require outdoor lighting, smoke stacks, flares, and other industrial structures which have the potential to conflict with the land use and conservation plans of adjacent non-industrial areas. Accordingly, it is likely that these types of project would have an adverse impact on the surrounding land uses and communities. Therefore, these future heavy industrial facilities have the potential of generating significant adverse land use and planning impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for heavy industrial facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.10-1). The three CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for improvements to two existing refineries and an industrial park project, illustrate the types of impacts that heavy industrial projects would have on land use and planning, including divisions to existing communities and conflicts with adopted land use and conservation plans. Based on the

evaluation of these projects, the demolition and construction of fuel storage tanks, refinery equipment, and associated support facilities, and concrete warehouse type buildings, raw material storage, and associated shipping and transportation facilities could create divisions within the surrounding community and conflicts with land use and conservation plans despite the conclusions in the surveyed CEQA documents. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of land use and planning impacts identified in the three CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) Division of Existing Communities.** The three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed either a less-than-significant impact or no impacts on existing communities. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create physical barriers or divisions in an established community such that significant adverse impacts on existing communities could occur.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to land use and planning could be significant. Therefore, impacts resulting from divisions created within existing communities from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Conflict with Adopted Land Use Plans.** The three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed a less-than-significant impact or no impacts related to the projects' consistency with land use plans. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create conflicts with applicable land use plans and policies.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to land use and planning could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the projects' consistency with applicable land use plans from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) Conflict with Adopted Conservation Plans.** The three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed either no impacts or a less-than-significant impact on existing conservation plans. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this

facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create conflicts with applicable conservation plans for a specific area.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to land use and planning could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the projects’ consistency with applicable adopted conservation plans and regulations from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Summary of Findings

The review of 52 CEQA documents found that most of the past projects had environmental impacts related to land use and planning that were either less-than-significant or less-than-significant with the implementation of mitigation measures. However, review of the CEQA documents found that some of the past projects have the potential to generate significant adverse impacts resulting from conflicts with adopted land use plans and zoning designations. Therefore, based on information in the 52 CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project that cover the nine primary facility categories, exercising SCAQMD staff’s independent judgment, and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, land use and planning impacts as an indirect result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Cumulative Impacts

CEQA requires the evaluation of cumulative impacts in addition to direct and indirect impacts. According to the State CEQA Guidelines, cumulative impacts refer to the change in the environment which results from the incremental impact of a proposed project when added to other “past, present and reasonably foreseeable future projects.” [14 Cal. Code Reg. 13355].

For the purposes of the proposed project, the assessment of cumulative impacts provided below includes the reasonably foreseeable impacts from the following types of facilities:

- Facilities that will obtain offsets from the SCAQMD’s internal credit accounts per Proposed Rule 1315 (i.e., Rules 1304 and 1309.1);
- Facilities that will obtain offsets on the open credit market;
- Facilities that will obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts per Senate Bill 827; and
- Power plant facilities per Assembly Bill (AB) No. 1318 (Perez), proposed SB 388 (Calderon), and potentially one other bill which would require transfer of

emission reduction credits for certain pollutants from SCAQMD's internal credit accounts to eligible electrical generating facilities.

Facilities obtaining an SCAQMD air quality permit will be required to offset any increase in emissions either by obtaining offsets per Proposed Rule 1315, SB 827 or by obtaining offsets on the open market. Past development patterns within the district have resulted in a variety of different land use and planning changes, some of which have resulted in significant land use impacts. Development projects typically conform to existing land use and planning standards and zoning designations. Therefore, any future development within the district resulting from the project would have a low potential for resulting in cumulatively significant impacts related to land use and planning. Nevertheless, since the specific location of individual facilities cannot be predicted with certainty, the evaluation of cumulative planning and land use impacts is even more uncertain. Some of the past projects were determined to have significant adverse impacts related to planning and land use, specifically due to the conflict with adopted land use plans and zoning designations.

It is reasonably foreseeable that the SCAQMD would be required to provide offsets to three power plants from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. The three power plant projects, NRG's El Segundo Power Redevelopment (El Segundo), Walnut Creek Energy Park (Walnut Creek), and CPV Sentinel Energy (Sentinel), were evaluated by the California Energy Commission (CEC) in separate Final Staff Assessments (FSAs), which were reviewed to obtain the environmental impact analysis and determination of significance made by the lead agency (CEC). The analysis and conclusions regarding significance are summarized and incorporated by reference herein. The El Segundo and Walnut Creek projects are located in Los Angeles County and the Sentinel project is located in Riverside County.

The FSAs prepared by the CEC concluded that the El Segundo project would have no significant adverse land use and planning impacts and both Walnut Creek and Sentinel would be able to mitigate significant land use and planning impacts to less than significant. The FSA for the El Segundo project determined that the project is consistent with land use plans, ordinances, regulations and standards (LORS) and policies applicable to the project site and compatible with existing and planned land uses. Such regulations include the Federal Aviation, California Coastal Act, Warren-Alquist Act, California State Lands Commission Lease, State Subdivision Map Act, City of El Segundo General Plan, City of Los Angeles General Plan, and City of Manhattan Beach General Plan. Finally, the CEC concluded the El Segundo project is compatible with the heavy industrial character of the site and does not disrupt or divide the physical arrangement of an established community.

The Walnut Creek project complies with the LORS of the City of Industry where the project is located according to the FSA. The City of Industry would require a conditional use permit and zone exception for the project and the FSA has determined the Walnut Creek project will comply with these requirements from the City of Industry. The Walnut Creek project, the FSA states, is not located on federally administered lands or state land so is not subject to federal or state land use regulations. The FSA states that a project may have a significant impact on land use if it would create unmitigated noise,

dust, public health hazard or nuisance, traffic, or visual impacts, or when it precludes or unduly restricts existing or planned future uses. As noted in other parts of the FSA for the Walnut Creek projects, these other environmental impacts are mitigated to less than significant so impact to land use has been mitigated to less than significant. In addition, the CEC staff believes the proposed Walnut Creek project is consistent with the goals of the City of Industry General Plan and as conditioned, the project would not conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project; disrupt or divide the physical arrangement of the established community; contribute to a cumulative adverse effect on land use; or preclude or unduly restrict existing or planned future uses. One land use mitigation measure was proposed by the CEC to ensure the design and construction of the project follow the Development Plan Standards of the City of Industry's Development Guidelines.

The Sentinel project, according to the FSA, would not disrupt or divide the physical arrangement of an established community and is consistent with the current development pattern for the area established by the Riverside County General Plan and Zoning Code, and the City of Palm Springs General Plan and Zoning Code with certain project components subject to Riverside County and the City of Palm Springs Public Use Permit or Conditional Use Permit. Further, the CEC determined that the Sentinel project would not be incompatible with existing on-site or nearby uses, as it is consistent with the general character of these permitted uses and the planned development pattern for the area. Finally, the CEC imposed a mitigation measure on the project to comply with the Subdivision Map Act by either adjusting the boundaries of all parcels or portions of parcels that constitute the Sentinel site (as necessary) to merge all properties into a single legal parcel, within the County of Riverside jurisdiction, in accordance with provisions and procedures set forth in the County of Riverside Ordinance 460 (Regulating the Division of Land of the County of Riverside), Section 18.7 (Merging of Contiguous Parcels), or by obtaining the County of Riverside's written approval that its proposal to record a lot-tie agreement is acceptable.

Based upon the above considerations, impacts of the project are considered to be cumulatively considerable (CEQA Guidelines §15064(h)(1)), and the proposed project has the potential to contribute to significant adverse cumulative land use and planning impacts.

Mitigation Measures for Future Land Use and Planning Impacts

Mitigation measures were described in the CEQA documents that were surveyed relating to any potentially significant land use and planning impacts identified in those documents. As a single purpose public agency responsible for adopting and enforcing air quality rules and regulations, the SCAQMD's authority to implement mitigation measures for such indirect impacts is limited. CEQA is intended to be implemented in conjunction with discretionary powers granted to public agencies by other laws (CEQA Guidelines §14040(a)). Further, the CEQA Guidelines (§15040(b)) specifically state, "CEQA does not grant an agency new powers independent of the powers granted to the agency by other laws." With respect to measures identified in the survey for mitigation

of potentially significant adverse land use and planning impacts, no mitigation measures were identified that are within the jurisdiction of the SCAQMD to implement. In addition, because the survey related to representative facilities, rather than to specific future facilities that will actually receive permits from SCAQMD, it is not feasible to identify appropriate facility-specific mitigation measures for land use and planning impacts in this PEA. Instead, appropriate facility-specific mitigation measures will necessarily have to be identified in the CEQA document prepared for each such facility that is proposed. Identification and adoption of mitigation of land use and planning impacts would primarily be the responsibility of the local general purpose public agency (e.g., city or county) or other agency that would typically serve as the lead agency on any given future facility.

Level of Significance after Mitigation

Since the SCAQMD cannot predict how a future lead agency might choose to mitigate a particular significant land use and planning impact, the potential exists for future indirect land use and planning impacts to be significant and unavoidable (i.e., significant even after imposition of feasible mitigation measures).

SUBCHAPTER 5.11

INDIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES - MINERAL RESOURCES

Introduction

Impact Analysis

INTRODUCTION

The proposed project would provide offsets, which can be a necessary step in obtaining approval for a facility. Therefore, the proposed Rule 1315 project has the potential to create indirect adverse impacts in the future from siting, constructing, and operating individual facilities containing stationary pollutant sources that qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. Construction of new or modified structures in future new facilities obtaining emissions offsets from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts have the potential to generate adverse impacts to mineral resources depending upon the nature of the project, its location, and its setting. The following section summarizes the methodology used to evaluate the potential impacts on mineral resources from the construction and operation of future new facilities.

Methodology

The methodology for determining the significance of potential impacts to mineral resources is based on comparing the existing setting to expected future conditions with the proposed project in place. The following analyses of potentially significant adverse indirect impacts to mineral resources include assessments of impacts related to the loss of mineral resources or the loss of mineral resource recovery sites.

Mitigation measures would be identified on a project-by-project basis and would be the responsibility of the lead agencies based on their underlying legal authority to mitigate project impacts.

Significance Criteria

A significant impact is defined as "a substantial or potentially substantial, adverse change in the environment" (Public Resource Code § 21068). Although there is no ironclad rule as to when an impact is "significant," generally, the questions presented in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines can serve as significance criteria, unless a particular agency has developed its own, more specific criteria. To the extent that the proposed project results in siting, constructing, and operating future facilities, these future new projects have the potential to generate significant impacts to mineral resources if their implementation would result in any of the following:

- Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state.
- Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

The following discussion presents an evaluation of potential indirect impacts to mineral resources from future facilities that would be eligible for offsets under the proposed project. The analysis is organized according to the primary facility categories and the potential indirect impacts they may have on mineral resources of a given area. Based on the information described in Subsection 5.0, a large majority of stationary source equipment permits would be for the installation of new or replacement equipment at existing facilities. Because the analysis of mineral resource impacts is qualitative in nature as explained in Subchapter 5.0, the determination of the types of impacts and the level of significance of potential facility-level project impacts will not be based on the number of newly constructed or pre-existing facilities. Therefore, information on the number of new facilities is intended for informational purposes only.

Construction of any new future facility or modification of any existing facility in the future has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to mineral resources. Such future new or modified facilities could potentially result in the loss of mineral resources. While the specific nature or degree of such impacts is currently unknown, potentially significant adverse impacts have been analyzed based on available information pertaining to each facility category.

Potential Impacts of Identified Facility Categories

Agricultural Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 14 agricultural facilities or less than one percent of the total permit applications (see Table 5.0-1). In addition, there is an estimated annual two percent migration of dairy livestock operations from the Chino-Ontario-Norco area to other parts of California (e.g., San Joaquin Valley) or to areas outside the state due to economic pressures to revisit existing land uses (e.g., agricultural, dairy) due to encroaching urbanization.¹ Accordingly, it is unlikely that a large number of new agricultural facilities would be constructed in the district in the future.

On a programmatic level, impacts to mineral resources as a result of constructing future new agricultural facilities may include the loss of mineral resources due to siting of future facilities. Although agricultural facilities would most likely be constructed in areas zoned for agricultural uses, these facilities may be near or directly adjacent to areas known to contain important mineral resources. The potential scale and geographic distribution of farm structures, dairy processing plants, and other agricultural-related structures may result in significant impacts to mineral resources.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for agricultural projects available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.11-1) which summarizes the

¹ Final Environmental Assessment for Proposed Rule 1127 – Emission Reductions from Livestock Waste (SCAQMD, August 2004).

TABLE 5.11-1
Mineral Resources Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant	NE – Not Evaluated ^a	
LS – Less-than-Significant	N – No impacts	
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation		
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination	
	a) Loss of valuable resource	b) Loss of resource recovery site
Agricultural Facilities		
1. Clos de la Tech Winery EIR	LS	LS
2. Kings County Dairy Element PEIR	NE	NE
Retail/Services Facilities		
3. Medical Office Neg. Dec. in Long Beach	N	N
4. Wilshire La Brea Project EIR	LS	LS
5. Shops at Santa Anita Park Specific Plan EIR	N	N
6. Archstone Hollywood Project EIR	NE	NE
7. 2001 Main Street Mixed Use Development EIR	N	N
8. 1427 Fourth Street Project EIR	N	N
9. Westfield Fashion Square Expansion EIR	N	N
10. New Century Plan EIR	N	N
Large Commercial Facilities		
11. Sunset Doheny Hotel EIR	N	N
12. 2000 Avenue of Stars EIR	NE	NE
13. Travelodge Hotel Project EIR	N	N
14. Corbin and Nordoff Redevelopment Project EIR	N	N
15. Blvd 6200 Project EIR	N	N
16. Panorama Palace Project EIR	N	N
17. Metro Universal Project EIR	N	N
18. Paseo Plaza Hollywood Project EIR	N	N
19. Plaza at the Glen Project EIR	N	N
Entertainment/Recreational Facilities		
20. City of Industry Business Center (NFL Stadium) EIR	LS	LS

TABLE 5.11-1 (Continued)
Mineral Resources Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant	NE – Not Evaluated ^a	
LS – Less-than-Significant	N – No impacts	
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation		
	Significance Determination	
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	a) Loss of valuable resource	b) Loss of resource recovery site
21. LA Live -Sports and Entertainment District EIR	N	N
22. Canyon Hills Project EIR	N	N
23. Wilmington Waterfront Development Project EIR	LS	LS
Institutional Facilities		
24. Caltrans District 7 Headquarters EIR	LS	LS
25. Buckley School Enhancement Project EIR	N	N
26. Cedars Sinai West Tower Supplemental EIR	LS	LS
27. La Cienega Eldercare Facility Project EIR	N	N
28. Museum of Tolerance Project EIR	N	N
29. New Paradise Church Project EIR	N	N
30. Occidental College Specific Plan EIR	LS	LS
31. Stephen Wise Middle School Relocation EIR	LS	LS
32. Temple Israel of Hollywood EIR	N	N
33. USC Health Sciences Campus EIR	N	N
34. Sierra Canyon Senior Secondary School Project EIR	NE	NE
35. West LA College EIR	LS	LS
36. City of Long Beach Fire Station Neg. Dec.	N	N
37. Harvard – Westlake School EIR	N	N
38. County of Orange South Courthouse Facility EIR	LS	LS
Transportation Facilities		
39. TraPac Terminal Expansion at Berths 136-147 EIR	LS	LS
40. Metro West Los Angeles Transportation Facility and Sunset Avenue Project EIR	N	N
41. Canoga Park Orange Line Extension EIR	N	N

TABLE 5.11-1 (Concluded)
Mineral Resources Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant	NE – Not Evaluated ^a	
LS – Less-than-Significant	N – No impacts	
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation		
	Significance Determination	
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	a) Loss of valuable resource	b) Loss of resource recovery site
Utility Projects		
42. El Segundo Power Redevelopment Project (CEC approved)—Improved Power Generating Facility	LS	LS
43. LADWP Electrical Generating Stations Modifications Project EIR	N	N
44. Bradley Landfill and Recycling Center EIR	N	N
45. Joshua Basin Water District Recharge Basin and Pipeline Project EIR	N	N
Light Industrial Warehouse Facilities		
46. Lantana Studio Development Project EIR	LS	N
47. Alessandro Business Center Project EIR	LS	LS
48. City of San Dimas Costco Development Project EIR	LS	LS
49. 959 Seward Street Project EIR	N	N
Heavy Industrial Facilities		
50. Chevron Products Company El Segundo Refinery Product Reliability and Optimization Project EIR	LS	LS
51. SRG Chino South Industrial Park Project EIR	LS	LS
52. Conoco Phillips Los Angeles Refinery Tank Replacement Project Neg. Dec.	N	N
^a An “NE” designation could mean one of the following: 1. The issue area was not discussed in the environmental document. 2. The specific checklist question was not discussed in the environmental document. Source: ICF Jones & Stokes, 2009.		

determination of impacts on mineral resources in all the reviewed CEQA documents. The two selected CEQA documents², which were prepared for a winery and a county

² It should be noted that no available documents were found for projects within the district; the two selected documents for agricultural facilities were for projects in San Mateo County and Kings County in northern and central California, respectively. Although these projects are not located within the district, their environmental documents illustrate the types of impacts that may result from the development of such projects.

General Plan Dairy Element, illustrate the types of impacts that agricultural-related projects would have on mineral resources. Based on a review of these documents, agricultural-related facilities are typically constructed and operated within areas zoned for agriculture and were consistent with the existing land use of the surrounding area. Accordingly, these projects were found to have less-than-significant mineral resource impacts. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on mineral resources identified in the two CEQA documents surveyed for this facility category.

- a) **Loss of Mineral Resources.** One of the two CEQA documents for a past project in the agricultural facility category disclosed a less than significant impact related to the loss of mineral resources; the other CEQA document did not discuss loss of mineral resources impacts. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in areas known to contain mineral resources that could result in the loss of mineral resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to mineral resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the loss of mineral resources resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) **Loss of Mineral Resource Recovery Site.** One of the two CEQA documents for a past project in the agricultural facility category disclosed a less than significant impact related to the loss of mineral resource recovery sites; the other CEQA document did not discuss impacts from the loss of mineral resources recovery site. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in an area designated as a recovery site, resulting in a potentially significant adverse impact.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to mineral resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the loss of mineral resource recovery site resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Retail/Service Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 2,621 retail/service facilities, or 42.1 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new

construction since most of them would be established and operated within existing retail-oriented buildings in urban, commercial, and mixed-use residential areas.

Examples of projects that may be constructed in the future include dry cleaning and laundry businesses, restaurants, gas stations, and auto repair facilities, as evidenced by the currently pending permits and permits issued by the SCAQMD in the five-year period. On a programmatic level, most future new or modified facilities would be constructed within existing developed retail and mixed-use residential areas based on historical data and would have a low potential for affecting areas known to contain mineral resources or areas designated as mineral resource recovery sites. Therefore, retail/service facilities would generally have a low likelihood of creating significant adverse impacts to mineral resources in the future. However, the potential exists for one or more future retail/service projects to have significant adverse impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for retail service facilities at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.11-1). The eight CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a medical office project, five mixed-use projects (all involving residential and retail developments), and two commercial/retail projects, illustrate the types of impacts that retail/services facilities would have on mineral resources. The CEQA documents for the retail and service projects surveyed involved the construction or remodeling and reconfiguration of low- and medium-scale offices, retail stores, and shopping centers or the construction of new high-rise structures in similar settings. Project-specific impacts were not considered significant impacts as most retail and service establishments surveyed are located in developed urban areas and not areas designated as mineral resource recovery sites. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on mineral resources identified in the eight CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) Loss of Mineral Resources.** Seven of the eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/service facility category disclosed either less than significant or no impacts related to the loss of mineral resources; the other CEQA document did not discuss impacts related such issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in areas known to contain mineral resources that could result in the loss of mineral resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to mineral resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the loss of mineral resources resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Loss of Mineral Resource Recovery Site.** Seven of the eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/service facility category disclosed either less than significant

or no impacts related to the loss of mineral resource recovery sites; the other CEQA document did not discuss impacts related such issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in area designated to as a recovery site, resulting in a potentially significant adverse impact.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to mineral resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the loss of mineral resource recovery site resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Large Commercial Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 649 large commercial facilities, or 10.4 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction since most of the projects would be established and operated within existing buildings and facilities in developed urban areas.

Examples of large commercial facilities that may be constructed in the future include hotels/motels, regional shopping centers, and office and media production facilities. On a programmatic level, most of the new commercial facilities that are constructed in the future would involve medium and high-rise buildings, parking structures, and outdoor lighting and be located in developed areas. Based on historical data, new large commercial facilities would likely be constructed within existing developed commercial, retail, mixed-use residential, and transit-oriented areas and would, therefore, have a low potential for being located in areas known to contain mineral resources or areas known to contain mining activities. Therefore, these facilities would generally have a low likelihood of resulting in significant impacts to mineral resources. However, the potential exists for one or more future large commercial projects to have significant impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for large commercial facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.11-1). The nine CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for two hotel/motel projects, a regional shopping center, and six mixed-use projects (all involving commercial and residential developments), illustrate the types of impacts that large commercial facilities would have on mineral resources. The CEQA documents for the large commercial projects surveyed involved the construction of medium- and large-scale buildings within existing urban areas. Project-specific impacts were generally not considered significant impacts since most of the commercial facilities are located in developed urban areas and not areas known to support mining operations or areas known to contain mineral resources. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on mineral resources identified in the nine CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) **Loss of Mineral Resources.** Eight of the nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed no impacts related to the loss of mineral resources; the other CEQA document did not discuss impacts related to such issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in areas known to contain mineral resources that could result in the loss of mineral resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to mineral resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the loss of mineral resources resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) **Loss of Mineral Resource Recovery Site.** Eight of the nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed no impacts related to the loss of mineral resource recovery sites; the other CEQA document did not discuss impacts related to such issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in area designated to as a recovery site, resulting in a potentially significant adverse impact.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to mineral resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the loss of mineral resource recovery site resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Entertainment/Recreational Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 24 entertainment/recreational facilities, or less than one percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Accordingly, based on these historical data, a small number of these new entertainment and recreation-oriented facilities is anticipated to be developed in the future.

Examples of projects that may be constructed in the future include sports venues, concert halls, parks, golf courses, equestrian centers, and other outdoor recreational facilities. On a programmatic level, those new facilities that would be constructed in the future may involve the construction of medium and large scale buildings, landscaping, parks, and other public facilities. Based on historical data, entertainment/recreational projects have the potential to alter undeveloped open space and natural areas, areas that may contain mineral resources or mining activities. Therefore, the potential exists for one or more

future entertainment/recreational projects to generate significant adverse mineral resources impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for entertainment/recreational facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.11-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for the development of a professional football stadium in the City of Industry, a sports and entertainment district in downtown Los Angeles, a residential project with an equestrian center and a large open space component in the San Fernando Valley, and a waterfront project in the Community of Wilmington in the South Bay, illustrate the types of impacts that entertainment and recreational facilities would have on mineral resources. These projects involved a variety of different structures, including medium to high-rise buildings, parking structures, outdoor lighting, and grading and landscaping of open space areas for outdoor recreational facilities. Depending on location, these projects could impact areas known to contain mineral resources. More specifically, the following discussion provides an overall summary of the types of impacts on mineral resources identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

a) Loss of Mineral Resources. The four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category disclosed either no impacts or less than significant impacts related to the loss of mineral resources. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in areas known to contain mineral resources that could result in the loss of mineral resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to mineral resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the loss of mineral resources resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b) Loss of Mineral Resource Recovery Site. The four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category disclosed either no impacts or less than significant impacts related to the loss of mineral resource recovery sites. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in area designated to as a recovery site, resulting in a potentially significant adverse impact.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to mineral resources could be significant. Therefore,

impacts related to the loss of mineral resource recovery site resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Institutional Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 421 institutional facilities, or 6.8 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most would be located within existing buildings in commercial, residential, and institutional land use areas.

Examples of institutional facilities include schools, colleges, universities, hospitals, museums, and churches/temple. On a programmatic level, new institutional facilities that would be constructed in the future would involve low-, medium-, or large-scale buildings, parking structures, and outdoor lighting. Most of these facilities would be constructed within existing commercial, residential, and institutional zoned areas and would, therefore, have a low potential for alteration of areas known to contain mineral resources or mining activities. Accordingly, these future facilities would have a low likelihood of resulting in significant impacts to mineral resources. However, the potential exists for one or more future institutional projects to generate significant adverse impacts on mineral resources.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for schools, hospitals, senior care facilities, etc., available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 11.2-1). The 15 CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a state agency headquarters, a county courthouse facility, four schools, two colleges, an addition to an existing university campus, an addition to an existing hospital, an eldercare facility, a museum, two religious facilities, and a fire station, illustrate the types of impacts that institutional facilities would have on mineral resources. Some of these projects involved the demolition of existing buildings and the construction of low-, medium-, and large-scale buildings, landscaping, parks, playfields and gymnasiums associated with schools, hospital buildings, and other public facilities, which were found to result in less-than-significant impacts to mineral resources. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on mineral resources identified in the 15 CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) **Loss of Mineral Resources.** 14 of the 15 CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed either no impacts or less than significant impacts related to the loss of mineral resources; the other CEQA document did not address loss of mineral resources impacts. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in areas known to contain mineral resources that could result in the loss of mineral resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time

the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to mineral resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the loss of mineral resources resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Loss of Mineral Resource Recovery Site.** 14 of the 15 CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed either no impacts or less than significant impacts related to the loss of mineral resource recovery sites; the other CEQA document did not address impacts related to such issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in area designated to as a recovery site, resulting in a potentially significant adverse impact.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to mineral resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the loss of mineral resource recovery site resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Transportation Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 100 transportation facilities, or 1.6 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Due to continuing improvements in transportation facilities across the district to accommodate expected increases in goods movement, it is possible that a larger number of transportation-related facilities would be constructed in the future due to continuing improvements and expansion of public transportation infrastructure. However, since highways and roads typically do not require stationary source permits, the number of transportation-related facilities that would require such permits in the future does not constitute a large number (based on historical data, as shown in Table 5.0-1) in comparison to the overall SCAQMD permitting activities.

Examples of transportation facilities that may be constructed in the future include port terminal expansions, transit/bus maintenance facilities, and transit lines and transit line extensions. On a programmatic level, these types of facilities may involve low- and medium-scale buildings, transportation equipment storage yards, parking structures, rail, shipping, airport facilities, and transportation-related uses (e.g., rail yards, transit centers, shipping depots, docks, cranes, runways, terminals, support facilities), and outdoor lighting. However, any new transportation-oriented facility would most likely be constructed within existing industrial, commercial, mixed-use, and transportation-zoned areas and would, therefore, have a low potential for significantly impacting areas known to contain mineral resources. Therefore, transportation facilities would generally have a low likelihood of resulting in significant mineral resources impacts according to the CEQA documents reviewed. However, the potential exists for one or more future transportation-related projects to have significant impacts on mineral resources.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the selected CEQA documents for transportation facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.11-1). The three CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a port terminal expansion, a bus maintenance facility, and a transit line extension, illustrate the types of impacts that transportation projects would have on mineral resources. These projects typically involved the demolition of existing structures and the construction of a variety of new structures, including low- and medium-scale buildings, the use of large-scale cranes, and shipping infrastructure, bus storage and maintenance facilities, and mixed-use residential and commercial facilities, some of which were found to result in changes to areas known to contain mineral resources. However, the CEQA documents for the projects that were surveyed were found to have less-than-significant mineral resource impacts as most of these projects were located in developed mixed-use, industrial, and commercial zoned areas. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on mineral resources identified in the three CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) Loss of Mineral Resources.** The three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category disclosed either no impacts or less than significant impacts related to the loss of mineral resources. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in areas known to contain mineral resources that could result in the loss of mineral resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to mineral resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the loss of mineral resources resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Loss of Mineral Resource Recovery Site.** The three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category disclosed either no impacts or less than significant impacts related to the loss of mineral resource recovery sites. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in area designated to as a recovery site, resulting in potentially significant adverse impact.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to mineral resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the loss of mineral resource recovery site resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Utility Projects

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 150 utility facilities, or 2.4 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on this historical data, a large number of new utility-oriented facilities is not anticipated to be constructed and operated in the future. On a programmatic level, those new utility-oriented facilities that may be constructed in the future could involve water treatment plants (e.g., tanks, digesters, ponds), above- and underground pipelines, power generating equipment (e.g., boilers, fuel-storage, exhaust structures), and landfill processing, transport, and storage facilities. Some type of future utility projects may require demolition of existing structures and construction of low- to medium-scale buildings.

While a large number of new utility-oriented facilities is not anticipated to be constructed in the future, alteration, upgrades and improvement of existing facilities are likely to occur in order to meet additional future demand for public utility infrastructure. Due to the necessity of many public infrastructure and utility services, these facilities have the potential to be constructed in a wide range of different areas. Although these facilities would typically be constructed in industrial zoned areas, these facilities may be sited near or directly adjacent to areas known to contain mineral resources or areas that support mining activities. Therefore, future construction and operation of utility facilities could generate significant adverse mineral resources impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for utility projects available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.11-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for improvements to an existing power generating facilities, a landfill and recycling center, and a recharge basin and pipeline project, illustrate the types of impacts that utility projects would have on mineral resources. Based on the evaluation of these projects, the construction, modification, or renovation of a variety of structures, including underground pipelines, water storage tanks, groundwater recharge equipment, landfills, smoke stacks, flares, and power generating equipment, could generate changes to areas that support mining activities. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on mineral resources identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) **Loss of Mineral Resources.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the utility facility category disclosed either no impacts or less than significant impacts related to the loss of mineral resources. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in areas known to contain mineral resources that could result in the loss of mineral resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to mineral resources could be significant. Therefore,

impacts related to the loss of mineral resources resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Loss of Mineral Resource Recovery Site.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the utility facility category disclosed either no impacts or less than significant impacts related to the loss of mineral resource recovery sites. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in area designated to as a recovery site, resulting in an adverse impact.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to mineral resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the loss of mineral resource recovery site resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Light Industrial/Warehouse Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 1,133 light industrial/warehouse facilities, or 18.2 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most of them would be located within existing buildings, structures, and warehouses in industrial or other compatibly zoned areas.

Examples of light industrial/warehouse facilities that may be constructed include production/post-production studios/facilities, business parks housing light industrial and warehouse distribution uses, and a warehouse/retail facility. On a programmatic level, new light industrial/warehouse facilities that would be constructed in the future would likely involve the construction of one- to three-story warehouse-type buildings that could result in significant adverse impacts to mineral resources.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for light industry/warehouse facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.11-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for two production/post-production studios/facilities, a business park, and a warehouse/retail facility, illustrate the types of impacts that light industrial/warehouse projects would have on mineral resources. Based on the evaluation of these projects, the construction of one- to three-story warehouse-type and office-type structures may result in changes to areas known to support mining activities or areas that contain mineral resources. However, adverse effects were not found to be significant since most of these facilities were located in developed urban industrial areas. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of mineral impacts on mineral resources identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) **Loss of Mineral Resources.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial warehouse facility category disclosed either no impacts or less than significant impacts related to the loss of mineral resources. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in areas known to contain mineral resources that could result in the loss of mineral resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to mineral resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the loss of mineral resources resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) **Loss of Mineral Resource Recovery Site.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial warehouse facility category disclosed either no impacts or less than significant impacts related to the loss of mineral resource recovery sites. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in area designated to as a recovery site, resulting in a potentially significant adverse impact.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to mineral resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the loss of mineral resource recovery site resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Heavy Industrial Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 1,118 heavy industrial facilities, or 17.9 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these heavy industrial facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most of them would be located within existing structures in industrial zoned areas.

Examples of heavy industrial facilities that may be constructed include refineries and industrial parks. On a programmatic level, those new heavy industrial facilities that would be developed in the future as a result of implementing the proposed project would involve the construction of medium- to large-scale industrial buildings, with machinery, boilers, pumps, fuel storage tanks, refinery equipment, mining and extraction equipment, and raw material storage areas. These facilities typically are located in industrial areas. Accordingly, though it is unlikely that these types of project, based on the surveyed CEQA documents, would significantly impact designated mineral resource recovery site

areas, future heavy industrial facilities have the potential of generating significant adverse impacts to mineral resources.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for heavy industrial facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.11-1). The three CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for improvements to two existing refineries and an industrial park project, illustrate the types of impacts that heavy industrial projects would have on mineral resources. Based on the evaluation of these projects, the demolition and construction of fuel storage tanks, refinery equipment, and associated support facilities, and concrete warehouse type buildings, raw material storage, and associated shipping and transportation facilities could generate changes in areas that contain mineral resources or designated recovery site areas. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on mineral resources identified in the three CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) **Loss of Mineral Resources.** The three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed either no impacts or less than significant impacts related to the loss of mineral resources. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in areas known to contain mineral resources that could result in the loss of mineral resources.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to mineral resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the loss of mineral resources resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) **Loss of Mineral Resource Recovery Site.** The three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed either no impacts or less than significant impacts related to the loss of mineral resource recovery sites. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in area designated to as a recovery site, resulting in a significant adverse impact.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to mineral resources could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the loss of mineral resource recovery site resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Summary of Findings

The review of 52 CEQA documents found that most of the past projects had environmental impacts related to mineral resources that were either less-than-significant or no impacts. However, based on information in the 52 CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project that cover the nine primary facility categories, exercising SCAQMD staff's independent judgment, and the fact that the CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the CEQA documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts to mineral resources as an indirect result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Cumulative Impacts

CEQA requires the evaluation of cumulative impacts in addition to direct and indirect impacts. According to the State CEQA Guidelines, cumulative impacts refer to the change in the environment which results from the incremental impact of a proposed project when added to other "past, present and reasonably foreseeable future projects." [14 Cal. Code Reg. 13355].

For the purposes of the proposed project, the assessment of cumulative impacts provided below includes the reasonably foreseeable impacts from the following types of facilities:

- Facilities that will obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts per Proposed Rule 1315 (i.e., Rules 1304 and 1309.1);
- Facilities that will obtain offsets on the open credit market;
- Facilities that will obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts per Senate Bill (SB) 827; and
- Power plant facilities per Assembly Bill (AB) No. 1318 (Perez), proposed SB 388 (Calderon), and potentially one other bill which would require transfer of emission reduction credits for certain pollutants from SCAQMD's internal offset accounts to eligible electrical generating facilities.

Facilities obtaining an SCAQMD air quality permit will be required to offset any increase in emissions either by obtaining offsets per Proposed Rule 1315 or SB 827, or by obtaining offsets on the open market. None of the 52 projects surveyed were found to contribute to the cumulative loss of known mineral resources that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state or contribute to the cumulative loss of availability of locally-important mineral resource recovery sites delineated on local general plans, specific plans or other land use plans. However, any future facilities obtaining offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts that would result in the loss of known mineral resources or the availability of locally-important mineral resource recovery sites would add to this cumulative reduction in the amount of mineral resources available within the district. Since the specific location of individual facilities cannot be predicted with certainty, the evaluation of cumulative impacts on mineral resources is even more uncertain.

It is reasonably foreseeable that the SCAQMD would be required to provide offsets to three power plants from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. The three power plant projects, NRG's El Segundo Power Redevelopment (El Segundo), Walnut Creek Energy Park (Walnut Creek), and CPV Sentinel Energy (Sentinel), were evaluated by the California Energy Commission (CEC) in separate Final Staff Assessments (FSAs), which were reviewed to obtain the environmental impact analysis and determination of significance made by the lead agency (CEC). The analysis and conclusions regarding significance are summarized and incorporated by reference herein. The El Segundo and Walnut Creek projects are located in Los Angeles County and the Sentinel project is located in Riverside County.

The El Segundo and Walnut Creek projects were determined to have no significant adverse mineral resource impacts according to their respective FSAs. The potential significant impact to mineral resources from the Sentinel project, according to the FSA, could be mitigated to less than significant. For example, the CEC determined for the El Segundo project that the project location is designated as Mineral Resources Zone-3, an area of undetermined mineral resources potential and no mineral resources are known to have been identified at the present site and there are no significant sand or gravel mines in the area. Therefore, the CEC concluded no significant adverse mineral resources impacts will result from the El Segundo project. Similarly, the Walnut Creek project, according to the FSA, there are no known viable mineral resources on the property and no significant mineral deposits (aggregates) present, although mineralogical resources (sand, gravel, oil and gas) do exist in the vicinity of the project, such as the Walnut oil field approximately one mile to the east-northeast. So, it was CEC staff's opinion that the potential for significant adverse impacts to the project from mineral resources from the construction, operation, and closure of the proposed project, is low. However, in order to ensure the impacts remain low and less than significant, the project is subject to the following mitigation measure: adopting a compliance monitoring program that will ensure compliance with the laws, ordinances and regulations applicable to mineral resources.

The entire Sentinel site is mapped as Mineral Resource Zone 3, which refers to "areas containing mineral deposits the significance of which cannot be evaluated from available data." The CEC determined that the Sentinel project has no known viable mineralogical resources within three miles of the site and no productive oil or gas fields will be affected by project development, therefore, the potential for significant adverse impacts to the project from mineral resources from the construction, operation, and closure of the proposed project, is low. Similar to the Walnut Creek, the Sentinel project imposes monitoring and mitigation measures for mineral resources to ensure compliance with applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards (LORS) to mitigate potential mineral resources impacts to less than significant.

Based upon the above considerations, impacts of the project are considered to be cumulatively considerable (CEQA Guidelines §15064(h)(1)) and the proposed project has the potential to contribute to significant adverse cumulative mineral resources impacts.

Mitigation Measures for Future Mineral Resources Impacts

Mitigation measures were described in the CEQA documents that were surveyed relating to any potentially significant mineral resources impacts identified in those documents. As a single purpose public agency responsible for adopting and enforcing air quality rules and regulations, the SCAQMD's authority to implement mitigation measures for such indirect impacts is limited. CEQA is intended to be implemented in conjunction with discretionary powers granted to public agencies by other laws (CEQA Guidelines §14040(a)). Further, the CEQA Guidelines (§15040(b)) specifically state, "CEQA does not grant an agency new powers independent of the powers granted to the agency by other laws." With respect to measures identified in the survey for mitigation of potentially significant adverse mineral resources impacts, no mitigation measures were identified that are within the jurisdiction of the SCAQMD to implement. In addition, because the survey related to representative facilities, rather than to specific future facilities that will actually receive permits from SCAQMD, it is not feasible to identify appropriate facility-specific mitigation measures for mineral resources impacts in this PEA. Instead, appropriate facility-specific mitigation measures will necessarily have to be identified in the CEQA document prepared for each such facility that is proposed. Identification and adoption of mitigation of mineral resources impacts would primarily be the responsibility of the local general purpose public agency (e.g., city or county) or other agency that would typically serve as the lead agency on any given future facility.

Level of Significance after Mitigation

Since the SCAQMD cannot predict how a future lead agency might choose to mitigate a particular significant mineral resources impact, the potential exists for future indirect mineral resources impacts to be significant and unavoidable (i.e., significant even after imposition of feasible mitigation measures).

SUBCHAPTER 5.12

INDIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES - NOISE

Introduction

Impact Analysis

INTRODUCTION

The proposed project would provide offsets, which can be a necessary step in obtaining approval for a facility. Therefore, the proposed Rule 1315 project has the potential to create indirect adverse impacts in the future from siting, constructing, and operating individual facilities containing stationary pollutant sources that qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. Construction of new or modified structures in future new facilities obtaining emissions offsets from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts have the potential to generate adverse noise impacts depending upon the nature of the project, its location, and its setting. The following section summarizes the methodology used to evaluate the potential impacts of the proposed project on noise from the construction and operation of future new facilities.

Methodology

The methodology for determining the significance of potential noise impacts is based on comparing the existing setting to expected future conditions with the proposed projects in place. The following analyses address the potential noise impacts that could result from the construction and operation of a project within a primary facility category in the district. Mitigation measures would be identified on a project-by-project basis and would be the responsibility of the lead agencies based on their underlying legal authority to mitigate project impacts.

Significance Criteria

A significant impact is defined as "a substantial or potentially substantial, adverse change in the environment" (Public Resource Code § 21068). Although there is no ironclad rule as to when an impact is "significant," generally, the questions presented in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines can serve as significance criteria, unless a particular agency has developed its own, more specific criteria. To the extent that the proposed project results in siting, constructing, and operating future facilities, these future new projects have the potential to generate significant noise impacts if their implementation would result in either one of the following:

- Construction noise levels would exceed local noise ordinances or, if the noise threshold is currently exceeded, project noise sources would increase ambient noise levels by more than three decibels (dBA) at the site boundary. Construction noise levels would be considered significant if they would exceed federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) noise standards for workers.
- The proposed project operational noise levels would exceed any of the local noise ordinances at the site boundary or, if the noise threshold is currently exceeded, project noise sources would increase ambient noise levels by more than three dBA at the site boundary.

- A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise level above levels existing without the project.
- A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels existing without the project.
- Exposure of persons to noise near public airport.
- Exposure of persons to noise near private airstrip.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

The following discussion presents an evaluation of potential noise impacts from future facilities that would be eligible for offsets under the proposed project. The analysis is organized according to the primary facility categories and the potential impacts they may have on the noise environment. Based on the information described in Subsection 5.0, a large majority of stationary source equipment permits would be for the installation of new or replacement equipment at existing facilities. Because the analysis of noise impacts is qualitative in nature as explained in Subchapter 5.0, the determination of the types of impacts and the level of significance of potential facility-level project impacts will not be based on the number of newly constructed or pre-existing facilities. Therefore, information on the number of new facilities is intended for informational purposes only.

Construction of any new future facility or modification of any existing facility in the future has the potential to create significant adverse impacts on the noise environment. Such future new or modified facilities could potentially result in development adjacent to noise-sensitive receptors. While the specific nature or degree of such impacts is currently unknown, potentially significant adverse noise impacts have been analyzed based on available information pertaining to each facility category.

Potential Impacts of Identified Facility Categories

Agricultural Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 14 agricultural facilities or less than one percent of the total permit applications (see Table 5.0-1). In addition, there is an estimated annual two percent migration of dairy livestock operations from the Chino-Ontario-Norco area to other parts of California (e.g., San Joaquin Valley) or to areas outside the state due to economic pressures to revisit existing land uses (e.g., agricultural, dairy) due to encroaching urbanization.¹ Accordingly, it is unlikely that a large number of new agricultural facilities would be constructed in the district in the future.

¹ Final Environmental Assessment for Proposed Rule 1127 – Emission Reductions from Livestock Waste (SCAQMD, August 2004).

On a programmatic level, noise impacts as a result of constructing future new agricultural facilities may include impacts related to the generation of noise levels in excess of established noise standards or thresholds, the generation of groundborne vibration, permanent increases in ambient noise levels, temporary or periodic increases in ambient noise levels, and potential impacts related to noise exposure near airports or private airstrips. Although agricultural facilities would most likely be constructed in areas zoned for agricultural uses, these facilities may be near or directly adjacent to noise-sensitive receptors, such as residential uses and schools. Activities related to the operation of agricultural facilities may result in significant noise impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for agricultural projects available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.12-1). The two selected CEQA documents,² which were prepared for a winery and a county General Plan Dairy Element, illustrate the types of impacts that agricultural-related projects would have on noise, including potential adverse effects related to generation of noise in excess of established standards, generation of groundborne noise or vibrations, permanent increases in ambient noise levels, periodic increases in ambient noise levels, and exposure to excessive noise near airports or private airstrips. Based on a review of these documents, agricultural-related facilities may result in noise impacts, specifically increased ambient noise during construction activities due to various excavating, grading, and construction equipment. Such increases would exceed established local standards on acceptable noise within the vicinity of noise-sensitive land uses. However, these projects were found to have less-than-significant impacts or less-than-significant impacts with the implementation of mitigation measures on noise. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of noise impacts identified in the two CEQA documents surveyed for this facility category.

a) Violation of Applicable Noise Standards. Both of the CEQA documents for past projects in the agricultural facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) related to the violation of established noise standards. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts by exposing people to noise levels in excess of established noise standards.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, noise impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related

² It should be noted that no available documents were found for projects within the district; the two selected documents for agricultural facilities were for projects in San Mateo County and Kings County in northern and central California, respectively. Although these projects are not located within the district, their environmental documents illustrate the types of impacts that may result from the development of such projects.

TABLE 5.12-1
Noise Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant		NE – Not Evaluated ^a				
LS – Less-than-Significant		N – No impacts				
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation						
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination					
	a) Noise Exceeds Standards	b) Exposure to Excessive Noise or Ground Vibration	c) Permanent Increase in Ambient Noise	d) Periodic Increase in Ambient Noise	e) Exposure to Noise near Airport	f) Exposure to Noise in Private Airstrip
Agricultural Facilities						
1. Clos de la Tech Winery EIR	LSM	LS	LS	LSM	N	N
2. Kings County Dairy Element PEIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
Retail/Services Facilities						
3. Medical Office Neg. Dec. in Long Beach	LSM	LSM	LS	LS	N	N
4. Wilshire La Brea Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	S	NE	NE
5. Shops at Santa Anita Park Specific Plan EIR	LSM	LS	S	LSM	N	N
6. Archstone Hollywood Project EIR	LSM	LS	LS	LSM	NE	NE
7. 2001 Main Street Mixed-use Development EIR	LS	LSM	LS	LSM	LS	LS
8. 1427 Fourth Street Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
9. Westfield Fashion Square Expansion EIR	LS	LS	LS	LSM	N	N
10. New Century Plan EIR	LS	LS	LS	LSM	NE	NE
Large Commercial Facilities						
11. Sunset Doheny Hotel	LSM	LS	LS	LSM	N	N
12. 2000 Avenue of Stars EIR	LS	LS	LS	S	NE	LS
13. Travelodge Hotel Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LSM	N	N
14. Corbin and Nordoff Redevelopment Project EIR	LS	NE	LS	LS	NE	NE
15. Blvd 6200 Project EIR	S	LS	LS	S	NE	NE
16. Panorama Palace Project EIR	LS	S	S	S	N	N
17. Metro Universal Project EIR	LS	LSM	LS	S	LS	LS

TABLE 5.12-1 (Continued)
Noise Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant		NE – Not Evaluated ^a				
LS – Less-than-Significant		N – No impacts				
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation						
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination					
	a) Noise Exceeds Standards	b) Exposure to Excessive Noise or Ground Vibration	c) Permanent Increase in Ambient Noise	d) Periodic Increase in Ambient Noise	e) Exposure to Noise near Airport	f) Exposure to Noise in Private Airstrip
18. Paseo Plaza Hollywood Project EIR	LSM	LS	LS	LSM	NE	NE
19. Plaza at the Glen Project EIR	S	S	S	S	LS	LS
Entertainment/Recreational Facilities						
20. City of Industry Business Ctr. (NFL Stadium) EIR	S	LS	S	S	N	N
21. LA Live -Sports and Entertainment District EIR	LSM	LS	S	S	N	N
22. Canyon Hills Project EIR	LSM	NE	LS	S	NE	NE
23. Wilmington Waterfront Development Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	S	LS	N
Institutional Facilities						
24. Caltrans District 7 Headquarters EIR	LS	LS	LS	N	N	N
25. Buckley School Enhancement Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	S	NE	NE
26. Cedars Sinai West Tower Supplemental EIR	LS	LS	LS	S	LS	LS
27. La Cienega Eldercare Facility Project EIR	LS	S	LS	S	N	N
28. Museum of Tolerance Project EIR	LS	S	LS	S	N	N
29. New Paradise Church Project EIR	N	LSM	LSM	S	N	N
30. Occidental College Specific Plan EIR	LSM	LS	LS	LS	NE	NE
31. Stephen Wise Middle School Relocation EIR	LS	LS	LS	S	N	N
32. Temple Israel of Hollywood EIR	LS	LSM	S	S	N	N
33. USC Health Sciences Campus EIR	S	LS	S	S	N	N
34. Sierra Cyn. Senior Secondary School Project EIR	LSM	NE	LSM	LSM	NE	NE
35. West LA College EIR	LS	LS	LS	LSM	N	N

TABLE 5.12-1 (Continued)
Noise Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant		NE – Not Evaluated ^a				
LS – Less-than-Significant		N – No impacts				
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation						
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination					
	a) Noise Exceeds Standards	b) Exposure to Excessive Noise or Ground Vibration	c) Permanent Increase in Ambient Noise	d) Periodic Increase in Ambient Noise	e) Exposure to Noise near Airport	f) Exposure to Noise in Private Airstrip
36. City of Long Beach Fire Station Neg. Dec.	LSM	LS	LS	LS	N	N
37. Harvard – Westlake School EIR	LS	LS	S	S	NE	NE
38. County of Orange South Courthouse Facility EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	N	N
Transportation Facilities						
39. TraPac Terminal Expansion at Berths 136-147 EIR	LS	NE	LS	S	NE	NE
40. Metro West Los Angeles Transportation Facility and Sunset Avenue Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	N	N
41. Canoga Park Orange Line Extension EIR	LS	LS	LSM	LSM	NE	NE
Utility Projects						
42. El Segundo Power Redevelopment Project (CEC approved)—Improved Power Generating Facility	LSM	LS	LSM	LSM	LS	LS
43. LADWP Electrical Generating Stations Modifications Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LSM	N	N
44. Bradley Landfill and Recycling Center EIR	LS	LS	LS	LSM	N	N
45. Joshua Basin Water District Recharge Basin and Pipeline Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	N	N
Light Industrial/Warehouse Facilities						
46. Lantana Studio Development Project EIR	LS	N	LS	LS	N	N
47. Alessandro Business Center Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
48. City of San Dimas Costco Dev. Project EIR	LSM	LS	LS	LS	NE	NE
49. 959 Seward Street Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	S	N	N

TABLE 5.12-1 (Concluded)
Noise Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant		NE – Not Evaluated ^a				
LS – Less-than-Significant		N – No impacts				
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation						
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination					
	a) Noise Exceeds Standards	b) Exposure to Excessive Noise or Ground Vibration	c) Permanent Increase in Ambient Noise	d) Periodic Increase in Ambient Noise	e) Exposure to Noise near Airport	f) Exposure to Noise in Private Airstrip
Heavy Industrial Facilities						
50. Chevron Products Company El Segundo Refinery Product Reliability and Optimization Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	N	N
51. SRG Chino South Industrial Park Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LSM	LS	LS
52. Conoco Phillips Los Angeles Refinery Tank Replacement Project Neg. Dec.	LS	LS	LS	LS	N	N
^a An “NE” designation could mean one of the following: 1. The issue area was not discussed in the environmental document. 2. The specific checklist question was not discussed in the environmental document. Source: ICF Jones & Stokes, 2009.						

to noise levels in excess of established noise standards from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant

- b) Exposure to Excessive Groundborne Noise or Groundborne Vibration.** Both of the CEQA documents for past projects in the agricultural facility category disclosed a less-than-significant impact related to excessive groundborne noise or vibration. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is sensitive to groundborne vibrations or already exposed to groundborne vibrations, which could exacerbate these conditions or create significant adverse impacts to persons residing in and around an particular area.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, noise impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts from groundborne noise or vibration from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c, d) Permanent or Periodic Increase in Ambient Noise Levels.** Both of the CEQA documents for past projects in the agricultural facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts on ambient noise levels. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create either temporary or permanent increases in the ambient noise beyond generally acceptable levels.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, noise impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts on the existing ambient noise levels from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- e, f) Exposure of Persons to Noise Near a Public Airport or Private Airstrip.** Both of the CEQA documents for past projects in the agricultural facility category disclosed either no impact or a less-than-significant impact related to noise exposure near airports or private airstrips. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near an area already experiencing exposure to noise from a nearby airport or private airstrip, which could exacerbate existing conditions and create significant adverse impacts related to noise.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, noise impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to exposure of persons to noise from nearby airports or private airstrips from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Retail/Service Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 2,621 retail/service facilities, or 42.1 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction since most of them would be established and operated within existing retail-oriented buildings in urban, commercial, and mixed-use residential areas.

Examples of projects that may be constructed in the future include dry cleaning and laundry businesses, restaurants, gas stations, and auto repair facilities, as evidenced by the currently pending permits and permits issued by the SCAQMD in the five-year period. On a programmatic level, noise impacts as a result of constructing future new retail facilities may include impacts related to the generation of noise levels in excess of established noise standards or thresholds, the generation of groundborne vibration, permanent increases in ambient noise levels, temporary or periodic increases in ambient noise levels, and potential impacts related to noise exposure within two miles of a public airport or private airstrip. In addition, most future new or modified facilities would be constructed within existing developed retail and mixed-use residential areas, where a potential to create new noise impacts on existing sensitive receptors exists. Therefore, the potential exists for one or more future retail/service projects to have significant adverse noise impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for retail/service facilities at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.12-1). The eight CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a medical office project, five mixed-use projects (all involving residential and retail developments), and two commercial/retail projects, illustrate the types of impacts that retail/services facilities would have on noise, including potential adverse effects related to construction noise in excess of established noise standards, as well as temporary increases to ambient noise levels due to various types of noise-producing construction equipment. Based on a review of these documents, retail/service facilities may result in the temporary or periodic increases in ambient noise due to the operation of on-site facilities (e.g., noise associated with loading docks and delivery vehicles) or permanent increases in ambient noise due to the corresponding increases in traffic in an area. Most of these projects were found to have less-than-significant impacts or less-than-significant impacts with the implementation of mitigation measures on noise. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of noise impacts identified in the eight CEQA documents surveyed for this facility category.

- a) Violation of Applicable Noise Standards.** The eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/service facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) related to the violation of established noise standards. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts by exposing people to noise levels in excess of established noise standards.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, noise impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to noise levels in excess of established noise standards from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Exposure to Excessive Groundborne Noise or Groundborne Vibration.** The eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/service facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) related to excessive groundborne noise or vibration. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is sensitive to groundborne vibrations or already exposed to groundborne vibrations, which could exacerbate these conditions or create significant adverse impacts to persons residing in and around an particular area.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, noise impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts from groundborne noise or vibration from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c, d) Permanent or Periodic Increase in Ambient Noise Levels.** The eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/service facility category indicated that for most of the projects, environmental impacts on the ambient noise levels were concluded to be less-than-significant (without or with mitigation). However, for some projects surveyed, the lead agencies concluded that the retail/service facility projects have the potential to generate significant adverse permanent or periodic increases in ambient noise levels, such as those disclosed for Project #4 (Wilshire La Brea Project) and Project #5 (Shops at Santa Anita Park Specific Plan Project), which were found to have a potential to increase ambient noise due to the addition of vehicular traffic during operations and due to the use of noise-producing on-site activities, such as the loading docks. Similarly, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have

obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create either temporary or permanent significant adverse impacts on the ambient noise beyond generally acceptable levels.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts on the existing ambient noise levels from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

e, f) Exposure of Persons to Noise Near a Public Airport or Private Airstrip. Five of the eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/service facility category disclosed either no impacts or less-than-significant noise impacts related to airports or private airstrips; the other three CEQA documents did not address noise impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near an area already experiencing exposure to noise from a nearby airport or private airstrip, which could exacerbate existing conditions and create significant adverse impacts related to noise.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, noise impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to exposure of persons to noise from nearby airports or private airstrips from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Large Commercial Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 649 large commercial facilities, or 10.4 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction since most of the projects would be established and operated within existing buildings and facilities in developed urban areas.

Examples of large commercial facilities that may be constructed in the future include hotels/motels, regional shopping centers, and office and media production facilities. On a programmatic level, most of the new commercial facilities that are constructed in the future would involve medium and high-rise buildings and parking structures/lots. Based on historical data, new large commercial facilities would likely be constructed within existing developed commercial, retail, mixed-use residential, and transit-oriented areas. However, the potential exists for one or more future large commercial project to generate significant adverse noise impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for large commercial facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.12-1). The nine CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for two hotel/motel projects, a regional shopping center, and six mixed-use projects (all involving commercial and residential developments), illustrate the types of impacts that large commercial facilities would have on noise, including potential adverse effects related to generation of noise in excess of established standards, generation of groundborne noise or vibrations, permanent increases in ambient noise levels, periodic increases in ambient noise levels, and exposure to excessive noise near airports or private airstrips. The CEQA documents for the large commercial projects surveyed involved the construction of medium- and large-scale buildings within existing urban areas, which were found to potentially result increased ambient noise during construction and demolition activities that would exceed established local standards on acceptable noise levels, operational traffic noise that would produce permanent increases to ambient noise levels in excess of established standards, or construction activities that would produce groundborne noise and vibrations in excess of acceptable vibration levels. However, most project-specific impacts were found to have less-than-significant impacts or less-than-significant impacts with the implementation of mitigation measures on noise. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of noise impacts identified in the nine CEQA documents surveyed.

a) Violation of Applicable Noise Standards. The nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category indicated that for most of the projects, environmental impacts on the ambient noise levels were concluded to be less-than-significant (without or with mitigation). However, for some projects, the lead agencies concluded that large commercial projects have the potential to generate significant adverse noise impacts, such as those disclosed for the Project #15 (Boulevard 6200 Project) and Project #19 (Plaza at the Glen Project), which were found to have a potential to expose people to noise levels in excess of established standards due to construction noise generated by these projects. Similarly, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts by exposing people to noise levels in excess of established noise standards.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts related to noise levels in excess of established noise standards from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b) Exposure to Excessive Groundborne Noise or Groundborne Vibration. The nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category indicated that for most of the projects, environmental impacts pertaining to groundborne noise and vibration were concluded to be less-than-significant. However, for some

projects, the lead agencies concluded that the large commercial projects have the potential to generate significant adverse groundborne noise and vibration impacts, such as those disclosed for the Project #16 (Panorama Palace Project) and Project #19 (Plaza at the Glen Project), which were both found to have a potential to expose people to excessive groundborne noise or vibration levels during construction activities, particularly during activities such as pile driving. Similarly, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is sensitive to groundborne vibrations or already exposed to groundborne vibrations, which could exacerbate these conditions or create significant adverse impacts to persons residing in and around an particular area.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, noise impacts could be significant. Therefore impacts from groundborne noise or vibration from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

c, d) Permanent or Periodic Increase in Ambient Noise Levels. The nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category indicated that for most of the projects, environmental impacts pertaining to the temporary, periodic, or permanent increases in ambient noise levels were concluded to be less-than-significant (without or with mitigation). However, for some projects, the lead agencies concluded that the large commercial projects have the potential to generate significant increases in the ambient noise levels, such as those disclosed for the Projects #12 (2000 Avenue of the Stars), #15 (Boulevard 6100), #16 (Panorama Palace), #17 (Metro Universal), and #19 (Plaza at the Glen), which were found to have a potential to permanently increase ambient noise levels due to increased vehicular traffic during project operations and on-site activities, such as loading dock operation, and to periodically increase ambient noise levels due to construction-related noise. Similarly, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create either temporary or permanent significant adverse impacts on the ambient noise beyond generally acceptable levels.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, noise impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts on the existing

ambient noise levels from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- e, f) Exposure of Persons to Noise Near a Public Airport or Private Airstrip.** Five of the nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impact on noise related to airports or private airstrips. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near an area already experiencing exposure to noise from a nearby airport or private airstrip, which could exacerbate existing conditions and create significant adverse impacts related to noise.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, noise impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to exposure of persons to noise from nearby airports or private airstrips from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Entertainment/Recreational Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 24 entertainment/recreational facilities, or less than one percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Accordingly, based on these historical data, a small number of these new entertainment and recreation-oriented facilities are anticipated to be developed in the future.

Examples of projects that may be constructed in the future include sports venues, concert halls, parks, golf courses, equestrian centers, and other outdoor recreational facilities. On a programmatic level, those new facilities that would be constructed in the future may involve the construction of medium and large scale buildings, landscaping, parks, and other public facilities. Based on historical data, entertainment/recreational projects have the potential to alter undeveloped open space and natural areas that may result in changes to the existing noise conditions or lead to new sources of ambient noise. Therefore, the potential exists for one or more future entertainment/recreational projects to generate significant adverse noise impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for entertainment/recreational facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.12-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for the development of a professional football stadium in the City of Industry, a sports and entertainment district in downtown Los Angeles, a residential project with an equestrian center and a large open space component in the San Fernando Valley, and a waterfront project in the Community of Wilmington in the South Bay, illustrate the types of impacts that entertainment and recreational facilities would have on noise, including potential adverse effects related to generation of noise in excess of established standards,

generation of groundborne noise or vibrations, permanent increases in ambient noise levels, periodic increases in ambient noise levels, and exposure to excessive noise near airports or private airstrips. These projects involved a variety of different structures, including medium to high-rise buildings, parking structures, parking lots, and grading and landscaping of open space areas for outdoor recreational facilities, which were found to result in both periodic and permanent increases in ambient noise levels due to construction-related noise, event-related traffic noise, noise from the operation of stationary sources, and noise from vehicular traffic, some of which were in excess of established applicable noise standards. Based on a review of these documents, entertainment/recreational-related facilities may result in noise impacts, including the periodic increases in ambient noise during construction activities due to various excavating, grading, and construction equipment; periodic increases in ambient noise during special events resulting from increases in traffic and some event-related equipment or vehicles, such as helicopters; or permanent increases in ambient noise during facility operation resulting from noise-producing activities, such as loading dock operations. Such increases in ambient noise levels would exceed standards related to sensitive land uses, such as residences and recreational facilities (e.g., parks). More specifically, the following discussion provides an overall summary of the types of noise impacts identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) Violation of Applicable Noise Standards.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category indicated that for most of the projects, environmental impacts on the ambient noise levels were concluded to be less-than-significant (without or with mitigation). However, for one of the projects, the lead agency concluded that an entertainment/recreational facility category project has the potential to result in significant adverse noise impacts, such as those disclosed for the Project #20 (City of Industry Business Center - NFL Stadium), which was found to have a potential to expose people to noise levels in excess of established standards due to traffic noise generated by the events during the operation of the project. Similarly, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts by exposing people to noise levels in excess of established noise standards.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts related to noise levels in excess of established noise standards from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Exposure to Excessive Groundborne Noise or Groundborne Vibration.** Three of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts related to groundborne noise or vibration; the other CEQA document did not address impacts related to groundborne noise or vibration. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of

similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is sensitive to groundborne vibrations or already exposed to groundborne vibrations, which could exacerbate these conditions or create significant adverse impacts to persons residing in and around an particular area.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, noise impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts from groundborne noise or vibration from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

c, d) Permanent or Periodic Increase in Ambient Noise Levels. The four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category indicated that all of these projects would have significant impacts on the existing ambient noise levels. For each of the four projects surveyed, the lead agencies concluded that the entertainment/recreation projects have the potential to result in a significant permanent, periodic, or permanent and periodic increase in ambient noise levels due to construction related noise; operational stationary source noise, such as parking structures or helicopters; and increased traffic noise during operation and special events, such as professional sports games. Similarly, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create either temporary or permanent significant adverse impacts on the ambient noise beyond generally acceptable levels.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts on the existing ambient noise level from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

e, f) Exposure of Persons to Noise Near a Public Airport or Private Airstrip. Three of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no noise impacts related to airports or private airstrips; the other CEQA document did not address noise impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near an area already experiencing exposure to noise from a nearby airport or private airstrip, which could exacerbate existing conditions and create significant adverse impacts related to noise.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, noise impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to exposure of persons to noise from nearby airports or private airstrips from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Institutional Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 421 institutional facilities, or 6.8 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). However, based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most would be located within existing buildings in commercial, residential, and institutional land use areas.

Examples of institutional facilities include schools, colleges, universities, hospitals, museums, and churches/temple. On a programmatic level, new institutional facilities that would be constructed in the future would involve low-, medium-, or large-scale buildings, parking structures, and parking lots. Most of these facilities would be constructed within existing commercial, residential, and institutional zoned areas and would, therefore, have a low potential to measurably increase the existing noise levels. However, the potential exists for one or more future institutional projects to have significant adverse noise impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for schools, hospitals, senior care facilities, etc., available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.12-1). The 15 CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a state agency headquarters, a county courthouse facility, four schools, two colleges, an addition to an existing university campus, an addition to an existing hospital, an eldercare facility, a museum, two religious facilities, and a fire station, illustrate the types of impacts that institutional facilities would have on noise, including potential adverse effects related to generation of noise in excess of established standards, generation of groundborne noise or vibrations, permanent increases in ambient noise levels, periodic increases in ambient noise levels, and exposure to excessive noise near airports or private airstrips. Some of these projects involved the demolition of existing buildings and the construction of low-, medium-, and large-scale buildings, landscaping, parks, playfields and gymnasiums associated with schools, hospital buildings, and other public facilities. Based on review of these documents, institutional facilities may result in noise impacts, including both permanent and periodic increases in ambient noise levels during construction and demolition activities, some of which were found to be in excess of established standards regarding acceptable noise levels, or the generation of groundborne vibrations related to construction and demolition activities. However, most project-specific impacts were found to have less-than-significant impacts or less-than-significant impacts with the implementation of mitigation measures on noise. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of noise impacts identified in the 15 CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) Violation of Applicable Noise Standards.** The 15 CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category indicated that for most of the projects, environmental impacts on the ambient noise levels were concluded to be less-than-significant (without or with mitigation or no impact related to violation of established noise standards. However, for one of the projects (Project # 33 – USC Health Sciences Campus), the lead agency concluded that this institutional project had the potential to result in a significant adverse noise impact due to the exposure of people to noise levels in excess of established standards during project construction. Similarly, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts by exposing people or incompatible land uses to noise levels in excess of established noise standards.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts related to noise levels in excess of established noise standards from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Exposure to Excessive Groundborne Noise or Groundborne Vibration.** The 15 CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category indicated that for most of the projects, environmental impacts pertaining to groundborne noise and vibration were concluded to be less-than-significant (without or with mitigation). However, for some projects, the lead agencies concluded that large commercial projects have the potential to result in significant adverse noise impacts, such as those disclosed for the Projects #27 (La Cienega Eldercare Facility) and #28 (Museum of Tolerance), which were found to have a potential to expose people to excessive groundborne noise or vibration levels due to construction activities, such as pile driving. Similarly, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is sensitive to groundborne vibrations or already exposed to groundborne vibrations, which could exacerbate these conditions or create significant adverse impacts to persons residing in and around an particular area.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts from groundborne noise or vibration from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c, d) Permanent or Periodic Increase in Ambient Noise Levels.** The 15 CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category indicated that for some of the projects, environmental impacts pertaining to the temporary, periodic, or

permanent increases in ambient noise levels were concluded to be less than significant (without or with mitigation). However, for the other projects, the lead agencies concluded that large commercial projects have the potential to result in significant permanent and/or periodic increases in ambient noise levels, such as those disclosed for Projects #25 (Buckley School Enhancement), #26 (Cedars Sinai West Tower), #27 (La Cienega Eldercare Facility), #28 (Museum of Tolerance), #29 (New Paradise Church), #31 (Stephen Wise Middle School Relocation), #32 (Temple Israel of Hollywood), #33 (USC Health Sciences Campus), and #37 (Harvard-Westlake School). These projects were found to have a potential to permanently increase ambient noise due to increased vehicular traffic during operations; permanently increase ambient noise due to noise from a proposed land use, such as a children's playground; and periodically increase ambient noise due to construction-related activities. Similarly, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create either temporary or permanent significant adverse impacts on the ambient noise beyond generally acceptable levels.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts on the existing ambient noise levels from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- e, f) Exposure of Persons to Noise Near a Public Airport or Private Airstrip.** 11 of the 15 CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impact on noise related to airports or private airstrips; the other four CEQA documents did not address noise impacts related to airports or private airstrips. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near an area already experiencing exposure to noise from a nearby airport or private airstrip, which could exacerbate existing conditions and create significant adverse impacts related to noise.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, noise impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to exposure of persons to noise from nearby airports or private airstrips from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Transportation Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 100 transportation facilities, or 1.6 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Due to

continuing improvements in transportation facilities across the district to accommodate expected increases in goods movement, it is possible that a larger number of transportation-related facilities would be constructed in the future due to continuing improvements and expansion of public transportation infrastructure. However, since highways and roads typically do not require stationary source permits, the number of transportation-related facilities that would require such permits in the future does not constitute a large number (based on historical data as shown in Table 5.0-1) in comparison to the overall SCAQMD permitting activities.

Examples of transportation facilities that may be constructed in the future include port terminal expansions, transit/bus maintenance facilities, and transit lines and transit line extensions. On a programmatic level, these types of facilities may involve low- and medium-scale buildings, transportation equipment storage yards, parking structures, rail, shipping, airport facilities, and transportation-related uses (e.g., rail yards, transit centers, shipping depots, docks, cranes, runways, terminals, support facilities). Any new transportation-oriented facility would most likely be constructed within existing industrial, commercial, mixed-use, and transportation-zoned areas and would, therefore, have a low potential to create noise impacts near sensitive receptors or incompatible land uses. However, the potential exists for one or more future transportation-related projects to have significant adverse noise impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the selected CEQA documents for transportation facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.12-1). The three CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a port terminal expansion, a bus maintenance facility, and a transit line extension, illustrate the types of impacts that transportation projects would have on noise, including potential adverse effects related to generation of noise in excess of established standards, generation of groundborne noise or vibrations, permanent increases in ambient noise levels, periodic increases in ambient noise levels, and exposure to excessive noise near airports or private airstrips. These projects typically involved the demolition of existing structures and the construction of a variety of new structures, including low- and medium-scale buildings, the use of large-scale cranes, and shipping infrastructure, and bus storage and maintenance facilities. Based on a review of these documents, transportation-related facilities may result in noise impacts due to periodic construction-related increases in the ambient noise levels. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of noise impacts identified in the three CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) **Violation of Applicable Noise Standards.** The three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts related to violation of established noise standards. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts by exposing people to noise levels in excess of established noise standards.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, noise impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to noise levels in excess of established noise standards from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Exposure to Excessive Groundborne Noise or Groundborne Vibration.** Two of the three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts related to groundborne noise or vibration; the other CEQA document did not address impacts related to such issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is sensitive to groundborne vibrations or already exposed to groundborne vibrations, which could exacerbate these conditions or create significant adverse impacts to persons residing in and around an particular area.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, noise impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts from groundborne noise or vibration from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c, d) Permanent or Periodic Increase in Ambient Noise Levels.** The three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category indicated that for most of the projects, environmental impacts pertaining to the temporary, periodic, or permanent increases in ambient noise levels were concluded to be less-than-significant (without or with mitigation). However, for one of the projects (Project #39 – TraPac Terminal Expansion), the lead agency concluded that this transportation project had the potential to result in significant periodic increases in ambient noise levels due to construction activities in several locations near sensitive receptors. Similarly, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create periodic significant adverse impacts on the ambient noise beyond a generally acceptable level.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts on the existing ambient noise levels from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

e, f) Exposure of Persons to Noise Near a Public Airport or Private Airstrip. One of the three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category disclosed no impact related to airports or private airstrips; the other two CEQA documents did not address impacts related to such issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near an area already experiencing exposure to noise from a nearby airport or private airstrip, which could exacerbate existing conditions and create significant adverse impacts related to noise.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, noise impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to exposure of persons to noise from nearby airports or private airstrips from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Utility Projects

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 150 utility facilities, or 2.4 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on this historical data, a large number of new utility-oriented facilities is not anticipated to be constructed and operated in the future. On a programmatic level, those new utility-oriented facilities that may be constructed in the future could involve water treatment plants (e.g., tanks, digesters, ponds), above- and underground pipelines, power generating equipment (e.g., boilers, fuel-storage, exhaust structures), and landfill processing, transport, and storage facilities. Some type of future utility projects may require demolition of existing structures and construction of low- to medium-scale buildings.

While a large number of new utility-oriented facilities are not anticipated to be constructed in the future, alteration, upgrades and improvement of existing facilities are likely to occur in order to meet additional future demand for public utility infrastructure. Due to the necessity of many public infrastructure and utility services, these facilities have the potential to be constructed in a wide range of different areas. Any new utility project would most likely be constructed within an already developed area and would, therefore, have a low potential to create new sources of ambient noise or alter the existing noise conditions of an area. However, the potential exists for one or more future utility projects to have significant adverse noise impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for utility projects available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.12-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for improvements to an existing power generating facilities, a landfill and recycling center, and a recharge basin and pipeline project, illustrate the types of impacts that utility projects would have on noise, including potential adverse effects related to generation of noise in excess of established standards, generation of groundborne noise or vibrations, permanent increases in ambient noise levels, periodic increases in ambient noise levels, and exposure to excessive noise near

airports or private airstrips. Based on the evaluation of these projects, the construction, modification, or renovation of a variety of structures, including underground pipelines, water storage tanks, groundwater recharge equipment, landfills, smoke stacks, flares, and power generating equipment, may result in the periodic increases in ambient noise levels due to construction and demolition activities, permanent increases in ambient noise levels due to increased traffic noise and operation of noise-producing stationary equipment, and noise levels in excess of established applicable noise standards. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of noise impacts identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) Violation of Applicable Noise Standards.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the utility-oriented facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) related to violation of established noise standards. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts by exposing people to noise levels in excess of established noise standards.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, noise impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to noise levels in excess of established noise standards from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Exposure to Excessive Groundborne Noise or Groundborne Vibration.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the utility-oriented facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts related to groundborne noise or vibration. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is sensitive to groundborne vibrations or already exposed to groundborne vibrations, which could exacerbate these conditions or create significant adverse impacts to persons residing in and around an particular area.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, noise impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts from groundborne noise or vibration from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c, d) Permanent or Periodic Increase in Ambient Noise Levels.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the utility-oriented facility category disclosed less-

than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) on the existing ambient noise levels of an area. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create either temporary or permanent significant adverse impacts on the ambient noise beyond generally acceptable levels.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, noise impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts on the existing ambient noise level from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- e, f) Exposure of Persons to Noise Near a Public Airport or Private Airstrip.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the utility-oriented facility category disclosed either a less-than-significant impact or no noise impacts related to airports or private airstrips. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near an area already experiencing exposure to noise from a nearby airport or private airstrip, which could exacerbate existing conditions and create significant adverse impacts related to noise.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, noise impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to exposure of persons to noise from nearby airports or private airstrips from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Light Industrial/Warehouse Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 1,133 light industrial/warehouse facilities, or 18.2 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most of them would be located within existing buildings, structures, and warehouses in industrial or other compatibly zoned areas.

Examples of light industrial/warehouse facilities that may be constructed include production/post-production studios/facilities, business parks housing light industrial and warehouse distribution uses, and a warehouse/retail facility. On a programmatic level, new light industrial/warehouse facilities that would be constructed in the future would likely involve the construction of one- to three-story warehouse-type buildings. Any new light industrial/warehouse facility would most likely be constructed within existing industrial and commercial-zoned areas and would, therefore, have a low potential to

measurably change the existing noise conditions or lead to new sources of ambient noise. However, the potential exists for one or more future light industrial projects to have significant adverse noise impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for light industry/warehouse facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.12-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for two production/post-production studios/facilities, a business park, and a warehouse/retail facility, illustrate the types of impacts that light industrial/warehouse projects would have on noise, including potential adverse effects related to generation of noise in excess of established standards, generation of groundborne noise or vibrations, permanent increases in ambient noise levels, periodic increases in ambient noise levels, and exposure to excessive noise near airports or private airstrips. Based on the evaluation of these projects, the construction of warehouse-type and office-type structures may result in noise impacts, including the periodic increases in ambient noise levels due to construction and demolition activities, permanent increases in ambient noise levels due to increased traffic noise and operation of stationary noise producing equipment, and noise levels in excess of established applicable noise standards. However, most project-specific impacts were found to have less-than-significant impacts or less-than-significant impacts with the implementation of mitigation measures on noise. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of noise impacts identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

a) Violation of Applicable Noise Standards. The four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) related to violation of established noise standards. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts by exposing people to noise levels in excess of established noise standards.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, noise impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to noise levels in excess of established noise standards from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b) Exposure to Excessive Groundborne Noise or Groundborne Vibration. The four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impact on groundborne noise or vibration. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location

that is sensitive to groundborne vibrations or already exposed to groundborne vibrations, which could exacerbate these conditions or create significant adverse impacts to persons residing in and around an particular area.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, noise impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts from groundborne noise or vibration from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

c, d) Permanent or Periodic Increase in Ambient Noise Levels. The four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category indicated that for most of the projects, environmental impacts pertaining to the temporary, periodic, or permanent increases in ambient noise levels were concluded to be less-than-significant. However, for one of the projects (Project #49 – 959 Seward Street), the lead agency concluded that this light industrial/warehouse project had the potential to result in significant impacts from periodic increases in ambient noise levels due to construction period noise. Similarly, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create periodic adverse impacts on the ambient noise beyond generally acceptable levels.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts on the existing ambient noise levels from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

e, f) Exposure of Persons to Noise Near a Public Airport or Private Airstrip. Three of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed either a less-than-significant impact or no impacts related to noise caused by airports or private airstrips; the other CEQA document did not discuss noise impacts related to airports or private airstrips. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near an area already experiencing exposure to noise from a nearby airport or private airstrip, which could exacerbate existing conditions and create significant adverse impacts related to noise.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, noise impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related

to exposure of persons to noise from nearby airports or private airstrips from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Heavy Industrial Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 1,118 heavy industrial facilities, or 17.9 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these heavy industrial facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most of them would be located within existing structures in industrial zoned areas.

Examples of heavy industrial facilities that may be constructed include refineries and industrial parks. On a programmatic level, those new heavy industrial facilities that would be developed in the future as a result of implementing the proposed project would involve the construction of medium- to large-scale industrial buildings, with machinery, boilers, pumps, fuel storage tanks, refinery equipment, mining and extraction equipment, and raw material storage areas. Any new heavy industrial facility would most likely be constructed within existing industrial and commercial-zoned areas and would, therefore, have a low potential for measurably changing the existing noise conditions or lead to new sources of ambient noise. However, the potential exists for one or more future heavy industrial projects to have significant adverse noise impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for heavy industrial facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.12-1). The three CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for improvements to two existing refineries and an industrial park project, illustrate the types of impacts that heavy industrial projects would have on noise, including potential adverse effects related to generation of noise in excess of established standards, generation of groundborne noise or vibrations, permanent increases in ambient noise levels, periodic increases in ambient noise levels, and exposure to excessive noise near airports or private airstrips. Based on the evaluation of these projects, the demolition and construction of fuel storage tanks, refinery equipment, and associated support facilities, and concrete warehouse type buildings, raw material storage, and associated shipping and transportation facilities could generate noise impacts, including the periodic increases in ambient noise levels due to construction and demolition activities, permanent increases in ambient noise levels due to increased traffic noise and operation of stationary noise producing equipment, or noise levels in excess of established applicable noise standards. However, project-specific impacts were found in the CEQA document surveyed to have less-than-significant impacts or less-than-significant impacts with the implementation of mitigation measures on noise. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of noise impacts identified in the three CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) **Violation of Applicable Noise Standards.** The three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts related to compliance with applicable noise standards. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this

facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impacts by exposing people or incompatible land uses to noise levels in excess of established noise standards.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, noise impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to noise levels in excess of established noise standards from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Exposure to Excessive Groundborne Noise or Groundborne Vibration.** The three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts on groundborne noise or vibration. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that is sensitive to groundborne vibrations or already exposed to groundborne vibrations, which could exacerbate these conditions or create significant adverse impacts to persons residing in and around an particular area.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, noise impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts from groundborne noise or vibration from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c, d) Permanent or Periodic Increase in Ambient Noise Levels.** The three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) on the existing ambient noise levels. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that could create either periodic or permanent significant adverse impacts on the ambient noise beyond generally acceptable levels.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, noise impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts on existing ambient noise levels from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

e, f) Exposure of Persons to Noise Near a Public Airport or Private Airstrip. The three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed either a less-than-significant impact or no impacts on noise related to airports or private airstrips. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near an area already experiencing exposure to noise from a nearby airport or private airstrip, which could exacerbate existing conditions and create significant adverse impacts related to noise.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, noise impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to exposure of persons to noise from nearby airports or private airstrips from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Summary of Findings

The review of 52 CEQA documents found that most of the past projects had environmental impacts related to noise that were either less-than-significant or less-than-significant with the implementation of mitigation measures. However, review of the CEQA documents found that some of the past projects have the potential to generate significant adverse noise impacts, including potential adverse effects related to the violation of applicable noise level standards, generation of groundborne noise or vibration, and periodic or permanent increases in ambient noise levels. Therefore, based on information in the 52 CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project that cover the nine primary facility categories, exercising SCAQMD staff's independent judgment, and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, noise impacts as an indirect result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Cumulative Impacts

CEQA requires the evaluation of cumulative impacts in addition to direct and indirect impacts. According to the State CEQA Guidelines, cumulative impacts refer to the change in the environment which results from the incremental impact of a proposed project when added to other "past, present and reasonably foreseeable future projects." [14 Cal. Code Reg. 13355].

For the purposes of the proposed project, the assessment of cumulative impacts provided below includes the reasonably foreseeable impacts from the following types of facilities:

- Facilities that will obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts per Proposed Rule 1315 (i.e., Rules 1304 and 1309.1);
- Facilities that will obtain offsets on the open credit market;
- Facilities that will obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts per Senate Bill (SB) 827; and
- Power plant facilities per Assembly Bill (AB) No. 1318 (Perez), proposed SB 388 (Calderon), and potentially one other bill, which would require transfer of emission reduction credits for certain pollutants from SCAQMD's internal offset accounts to eligible electrical generating facilities.

Facilities obtaining an SCAQMD air quality permit will be required to offset any increase in emissions either by obtaining offsets per Proposed Rule 1315, SB 827, or by obtaining offsets on the open market. Development within a project area could cumulatively affect noise by creating additional sources of ambient noise or through siting of noise-producing land uses immediately adjacent to sensitive receptors. Since some of the past projects have the potential to generate significant adverse noise impacts, including potential adverse effects related to the generation of noise levels in excess of established noise standards or thresholds, the generation of groundborne vibration, permanent increases in ambient noise levels, temporary or periodic increases in ambient noise levels, and potential impacts related to noise exposure near airports or private airstrips, cumulative impacts resulting from any future projects to be constructed within the district are determined to be potentially considerable.

It is reasonably foreseeable that the SCAQMD would be required to provide offsets to three power plants from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. The three power plant projects, NRG's El Segundo Power Redevelopment (El Segundo), Walnut Creek Energy Park (Walnut Creek), and CPV Sentinel Energy (Sentinel), were evaluated by the California Energy Commission (CEC) in separate Final Staff Assessments (FSAs), which were reviewed to obtain the environmental impact analysis and determination of significance made by the lead agency (CEC). The analysis and conclusions regarding significance are summarized and incorporated by reference herein. The El Segundo and Walnut Creek projects are located in Los Angeles County and the Sentinel project is located in Riverside County.

Potentially significant adverse noise impacts from the construction and operation of the three power plants were determined by the CEC to be significant but could be mitigated to less than significant. As written in the FSA for the El Segundo project, the construction and operation of any power plant creates noise or unwanted sound, and the character and loudness of this noise, the times of day or night that it is produced, and the proximity of the facility to sensitive receptors determine whether the facility would meet applicable noise control laws and ordinances, and whether it would cause significant adverse noise impacts. The FSA continues to state that vibration may be produced as a result of power plant operation or of construction practices, such as pile driving, and that ground-borne energy of vibration has the potential to cause structural damage and annoyance.

Specifically, the El Segundo FSA determined that the project will generate noise from the construction and demolition louder than permissible under local noise ordinances, so noise mitigation measures are recommended to monitor and mitigate potential construction and demolition noise impacts. These mitigation measures include notifying all residents, property owners, and business owners within one-half mile of the site, and the City of Manhattan Beach, the City of El Segundo, and L.A. County Lifeguard Headquarters of the commencement of project construction; documenting, investigating, evaluating, and attempting to resolve all project-related noise complaints; establishing a “hotline” for noise complaints; designating a noise monitoring officer; taking all feasible measures to reduce the noise at its source as soon as possible; requiring haul trucks and other engine-powered equipment to be equipped with adequate mufflers; operating haul trucks in accordance with posted speed limits; and limiting truck engine exhaust brake use to emergencies. The implementation of these mitigation measures during construction, the CEC concluded, will reduce the significant adverse noise impacts to less than significant. The operation of the El Segundo project, according to the FSA, will result in a steady, continuous noise source day and night from the operation of the steam turbine generator, gas turbine generators, heat recovery steam generators, transformers, boiler feed pumps, circulating water pumps, fin fan coolers, and gas compressors. Occasional short-term increases in noise levels would occur as steam relief valves open to vent pressure, or during startup or shutdown as the plant transitions to and from steady-state operation. The FSA determined that at other times, such as when the plant is shut down for lack of dispatch or for maintenance, noise levels would decrease. Operational noise mitigation measures include the following: enclosure around the gas turbine compartments; noise barriers around the gas turbine generators, boilers, and transformers; acoustic shroud around the gas turbine exhaust ducts and transition ductwork; silencers at the boiler exit stack; enclosures around the steam turbine package and the generator package; enclosures for major pumps; and noise barriers for fin fan coolers. In addition, the CEC requires the project design and implementation to include appropriate noise mitigation measures adequate to ensure that the project will not cause resultant noise levels to exceed the ambient median noise level (L_{50}) at residential receivers by two decibels or more, so that the noise due to plant operations will comply with the noise standards of the El Segundo and Manhattan Beach Municipal Codes and the operation of the El Segundo project will not produce significant adverse noise impacts.

The construction activities at the Walnut Creek project will be temporary and will occur between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m., which would be in compliance with the applicable noise laws, ordinances, regulations and standards (LORS). In the event that actual construction noise should annoy nearby workers or residents, CEC staff proposes conditions which would establish a Noise Complaint Process that requires the project proponent to resolve any problems caused by construction noise. Further, the CEC determined that the adverse noise impacts from construction activities would be mitigated by notifying all residents within one-half mile of the site and the linear facilities of the commencement of project construction; documenting, investigating, evaluating, and attempting to resolve all project-related noise complaints; limiting hours of operation of heavy construction equipment; requiring haul trucks and other engine-powered equipment to be equipped with adequate mufflers; operating haul trucks in accordance with posted speed limits; and limiting truck engine exhaust brake use to emergencies.

The only construction activity likely to produce vibration that could be perceived offsite would be pile driving, however, because vibration studies concluded pile driving would be less than the vibration threshold to induce structural damage, CEC staff believes pile driving would not result in significant vibration impacts at the nearby commercial buildings or the nearest sensitive receptors. The primary noise sources from the operation of the Walnut Creek project would include the gas turbine generators, gas turbine air inlets, exhaust stacks, wet cooling tower, natural gas fuel compressor, electrical transformers, and various pumps and fans. The FSA listed the following noise mitigation measures: additional noise barriers around gas turbine enclosures; inlet air filter/ventilation silencing; increased stack silencing; increased thickness of the selective catalytic reduction (SCR) plate steel; additional noise barriers around SCR inlet and expansion joint; low noise, slow speed cooling tower fans and motors; cooling tower noise barriers and/or splash noise attenuators; additional cooling tower noise barriers; and silencers and/or enclosures on auxiliary equipment. Additional mitigation found in the FSA to ensure the adverse operational noise impacts are less than significant include: designing and implementing the project to include appropriate noise mitigation measures adequate to ensure that operation of the project will not cause noise levels attributable to plant operation, during the four quietest consecutive hours of the nighttime, to exceed an average of 52 decibels (dBA); and conduct an occupational noise survey to identify the noise hazardous areas in the facility. According to the FSA, the City of Industry General Plan contains noise goals, standards, and policy statements to encourage compatibility with surrounding communities and to maintain a low profile of noise sources in the surrounding communities. CEC staff concludes that the Walnut Creek project operational noise will create less than significant adverse impacts at the most sensitive receptors and will thus comply with the applicable local noise LORS.

For the Sentinel project, CEC staff concludes that the project can be built and operated in compliance with all applicable noise and vibration LORS and, if built in accordance with the mitigation measures proposed, would produce no significant adverse noise impacts on sensitive receptors, either direct or indirect. Adverse noise impacts would result from the operation of construction equipment (e.g., bulldozers, haul trucks) and operational plant equipment (e.g., turbines, pumps). Operational noise mitigation measures in the Sentinel FSA included locating natural gas compressors in two sound-attenuated buildings; installing silencers on the gas turbine exhaust stack; and evacuating and/or removing the two residences nearest the project site. The FSA for the Sentinel project listed the following mitigation measures to mitigate significant noise impacts from both construction and operation to less than significant: notify all residents within three-quarter mile of the site of the commencement of project construction; establish a telephone number for use by the public to report any undesirable noise conditions associated with the construction and operation of the project; documenting, investigating, evaluating, and attempting to resolve all project-related noise complaints; approve a noise control program and implement; design and implement the project to include appropriate noise mitigation measures adequate to ensure that operation of the project will not cause noise levels due solely to plant operation to exceed an average of 48 dBA Leq; conduct an occupational noise survey to identify the noise hazardous areas in the facility; restrict noisy construction work relating to any project features to specific times of day; requiring haul trucks and other engine-powered equipment to be equipped with adequate

mufflers; operating haul trucks in accordance with posted speed limits; and limiting truck engine exhaust brake use to emergencies.

Based upon the above considerations, impacts of the project are considered to be cumulatively considerable (CEQA Guidelines §15064(h)(1)) and the proposed project has the potential to contribute to significant adverse cumulative noise impacts.

Mitigation Measures for Future Noise Impacts

Mitigation measures were described in the CEQA documents that were surveyed relating to any potentially significant noise impacts identified in those documents. As a single purpose public agency responsible for adopting and enforcing air quality rules and regulations, the SCAQMD's authority to implement mitigation measures for such indirect impacts is limited. CEQA is intended to be implemented in conjunction with discretionary powers granted to public agencies by other laws (CEQA Guidelines §14040(a)). Further, the CEQA Guidelines (§15040(b)) specifically state, "CEQA does not grant an agency new powers independent of the powers granted to the agency by other laws." With respect to measures identified in the survey for mitigation of potentially significant adverse noise impacts, no mitigation measures were identified that are within the jurisdiction of the SCAQMD to implement. In addition, because the survey related to representative facilities, rather than to specific future facilities that will actually receive permits from SCAQMD, it is not feasible to identify appropriate facility-specific mitigation measures for noise impacts in this EA. Instead, appropriate facility-specific mitigation measures will necessarily have to be identified in the CEQA document prepared for each such facility that is proposed. As a result, those measures identified in the survey of CEQA documents to mitigate noise impacts are not listed in this Program PEA. Identification and adoption of mitigation of noise impacts would primarily be the responsibility of the local general purpose public agency (e.g., city or county) or other agency that would typically serve as the lead agency on any given future facility.

Level of Significance after Mitigation

Since the SCAQMD cannot predict how a future lead agency might choose to mitigate a particular significant noise impact, the potential exists for future indirect noise impacts to be significant and unavoidable (i.e., significant even after imposition of feasible mitigation measures).

SUBCHAPTER 5.13

INDIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES – POPULATION AND HOUSING

Introduction

Impact Analysis

INTRODUCTION

The proposed project would provide offsets, which can be a necessary step in obtaining approval for a facility. Therefore, the proposed Rule 1315 project has the potential to create indirect adverse impacts in the future from siting, constructing, and operating individual facilities containing stationary pollutant sources that qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. Construction of new or modified structures in future new facilities obtaining emissions offsets from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts have the potential to generate adverse impacts on population, housing, and employment depending upon the nature of the project, its location, and its setting. The following section summarizes the methodology used to evaluate the potential impacts of the proposed project on population, housing, and employment from the construction and operation of future new facilities.

Methodology

The methodology for determining the significance of potential population, housing, and employment impacts is based on comparing the existing setting to expected future conditions with the proposed projects in place. The following analyses of population, housing, and employment impacts include assessments of growth inducing effects of future new projects for population, housing, and employment in comparison with growth forecasted in adopted plans, and assessment of displacement of housing and people or need for replacement housing elsewhere as a result of future new projects.

Mitigation measures would be identified on a project-by-project basis and would be the responsibility of the lead agencies based on their underlying legal authority to mitigate project impacts.

Significance Criteria

A significant impact is defined as “a substantial or potentially substantial, adverse change in the environment” (Public Resource Code § 21068). Although there is no ironclad rule as to when an impact is “significant,” generally, the questions presented in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines can serve as significance criteria, unless a particular agency has developed its own, more specific criteria. To the extent that the proposed project results in siting, constructing, and operating future facilities, these future new projects have the potential to generate significant population, housing, and employment impacts if their implementation would result in any of the following:

- Induce substantial growth either directly or indirectly.
- Displace substantial number of existing housing.

- Displace substantial number of people necessitating construction of replacement housing.
- The proposed project would produce additional population, housing or employment inconsistent with adopted plans either in terms of overall amount or location.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

The following discussion presents an evaluation of potential population, housing, and employment impacts from future facilities that would be eligible for offsets under the proposed project. The analysis is organized according to the primary facility categories and the potential impacts they may have on population, housing, and employment. Based on the information described in Subsection 5.0, a large majority of stationary source equipment permits would be for the installation of new or replacement equipment at existing facilities. Because the analysis of impacts to population, housing, and employment is qualitative in nature as explained in Subchapter 5.0, the determination of the types of impacts and the level of significance of potential facility-level project impacts will not be based on the number of newly constructed or pre-existing facilities. Therefore, information on the number of new facilities is intended for informational purposes only.

Construction of any new future facility or modification of any existing facility in the future has the potential to create significant adverse population, housing, and employment impacts. Such future new or modified facilities could potentially result in impacts to population and housing by inducing growth, such that it exceeds adopted population or housing projections for the planning area or sub-region in which the development site is located, potentially creating or removing jobs, displacing existing housing and people, or creating new housing. While the specific nature or degree of such impacts is currently unknown, potentially significant adverse population, housing, and employment impacts have been analyzed based on available information pertaining to each facility category.

Potential Impacts of Identified Facility Categories

Agricultural Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 14 agricultural facilities or less than one percent of the total permit applications (see Table 5.0-1). In addition, there is an estimated annual two percent migration of dairy livestock operations from the Chino-Ontario-Norco area to other parts of California (e.g., San Joaquin Valley) or to areas outside the state due to economic pressures to revisit existing land uses (e.g., agricultural, dairy) due to encroaching urbanization.¹

¹ Final Environmental Assessment for Proposed Rule 1127 – Emission Reductions from Livestock Waste (SCAQMD, August 2004).

Accordingly, it is unlikely that a large number of new agricultural facilities would be constructed in the district in the future.

On a programmatic level, impacts to population, housing, and employment as a result of constructing future new agricultural facilities may include potential increases in population, housing, and jobs in the area. Although agricultural facilities would most likely be constructed in areas zoned for agricultural uses, these facilities may result in displacement of housing and population.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for agricultural projects available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.13-1). The two selected CEQA documents,² which were prepared for a winery and a county General Plan Dairy Element, illustrate the types of impacts that agricultural-related projects would have on population, housing, and employment. Based on a review of these documents, agricultural-related facilities may result in an increase in population, housing, or jobs in the area; however, the growth is likely to be consistent with the adopted plans and policies. In addition, the agricultural projects are likely to be constructed in areas zoned for agricultural uses, and thus, the resulting displacement of people and housing as a result of construction of the facility would not be significant. Accordingly, these projects were found in the CEQA documents surveyed to have less-than-significant impact or no impact on population, housing, and employment in the document. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on population, housing, and employment identified in the two CEQA documents surveyed for this facility category.

a) Substantial Growth. The two CEQA documents for past projects in the agricultural facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts for inducing substantial growth directly or indirectly. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that construction and operation of future individual projects in this facility category could result in significant population, housing, or employment growth directly or indirectly over existing conditions or growth that it is not consistent with the adopted plans and policies for a specific area.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to population and housing could be significant. Therefore, impacts on substantial growth from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

² It should be noted that no available documents were found for projects within the district; the two selected documents for agricultural facilities were for projects in San Mateo County and Kings County in northern and central California, respectively. Although these projects are not located within the district, their environmental documents illustrate the types of impacts that may result from the development of such projects.

**TABLE 5.13-1
Population and Housing Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation**

S – Significant	NE – Not Evaluated ^a		
LS – Less-than-Significant	N – No impacts		
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation			
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination		
	a) Induce Growth	b) Displace Housing	c) Displace People
Agricultural Facilities			
1. Clos de la Tech Winery EIR	LS	LS	LS
2. Kings County Dairy Element PEIR	LS	NE	NE
Retail/Services Facilities			
3. Medical Office Neg. Dec. in Long Beach	LS	N	N
4. Wilshire La Brea Project EIR	LS	N	N
5. Shops at Santa Anita Park Specific Plan EIR	LS	LS	LS
6. Archstone Hollywood Project EIR	LS	LS	LS
7. 2001 Main Street Mixed Use Development EIR	LS	LS	LS
8. 1427 Fourth Street Project EIR	LS	N	N
9. Westfield Fashion Square Expansion EIR	LS	N	N
10. New Century Plan EIR	LS	N	N
Large Commercial Facilities			
11. Sunset Doheny Hotel, EIR	LS	LS	LS
12. 2000 Avenue of Stars EIR	LS	N	N
13. Travelodge Hotel Project EIR	LS	N	N
14. Corbin and Nordoff Redevelopment Project EIR	LS	LS	LS
15. Blvd 6200 Project EIR	LS	N	N
16. Panorama Palace Project EIR	LS	N	N
17. Metro Universal Project EIR	LS	N	N
18. Paseo Plaza Hollywood Project EIR	LS	N	N
19. Plaza at the Glen Project EIR	LS	N	N
Entertainment/Recreational Facilities			
20. City of Industry Business Center (NFL Stadium) EIR	LS	N	N

TABLE 5.13-1 (Continued)
Population and Housing Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant	NE – Not Evaluated ^a		
LS – Less-than-Significant	N – No impacts		
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation			
	Significance Determination		
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	a) Induce Growth	b) Displace Housing	c) Displace People
21. LA Live -Sports and Entertainment District EIR	LS	LS	LS
22. Canyon Hills Project EIR	LS	N	N
23. Wilmington Waterfront Development Project EIR	LS	N	N
Institutional Facilities			
24. Caltrans District 7 Headquarters EIR	LS	N	N
25. Buckley School Enhancement Project EIR	N	N	N
26. Cedars Sinai West Tower Supplemental EIR	N	N	N
27. La Cienega Eldercare Facility Project EIR	LS	LS	LS
28. Museum of Tolerance Project EIR	LS	N	N
29. New Paradise Church Project EIR	N	N	N
30. Occidental College Specific Plan EIR	N	N	N
31. Stephen Wise Middle School Relocation EIR	N	N	N
32. Temple Israel of Hollywood EIR	LS	LS	LS
33. USC Health Sciences Campus EIR	LS	N	N
34. Sierra Canyon Senior Secondary School Project EIR	LS	N	N
35. West LA College EIR	LS	LS	LS
36. City of Long Beach Fire Station Neg. Dec.	N	N	N
37. Harvard – Westlake School EIR	N	N	N
38. County of Orange South Courthouse Facility EIR	LS	N	N
Transportation Facilities			
39. TraPac Terminal Expansion at Berths 136-147 EIR	LS	N	N
40. Metro West Los Angeles Transportation Facility and Sunset Avenue Project EIR	N	N	N
41. Canoga Park Orange Line Extension EIR	LS	LS	LS

TABLE 5.13-1 (Concluded)
Population and Housing Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant	NE – Not Evaluated ^a		
LS – Less-than-Significant	N – No impacts		
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation			
	Significance Determination		
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	a) Induce Growth	b) Displace Housing	c) Displace People
Utility Projects			
42. El Segundo Power Redevelopment Project (CEC approved)—Improved Power Generating Facility	LS	N	N
43. LADWP Electrical Generating Stations Modifications Project EIR	N	N	N
44. Bradley Landfill and Recycling Center EIR	N	N	N
45. Joshua Basin Water District Recharge Basin and Pipeline Project EIR	N	N	N
Light Industrial Warehouse Facilities			
46. Lantana Studio Development Project EIR	LS	N	N
47. Alessandro Business Center Project EIR	LS	N	N
48. City of San Dimas Costco Development Project EIR	LS	LS	LS
49. 959 Seward Street Project EIR	LS	N	N
Heavy Industrial Facilities			
50. Chevron Products Company El Segundo Refinery Product Reliability and Optimization Project EIR	N	N	N
51. SRG Chino South Industrial Park Project EIR	LS	LS	LS
52. Conoco Phillips Los Angeles Refinery Tank Replacement Project Neg. Dec.	N	N	N
^a An “NE” designation could mean one of the following: 1. The issue area was not discussed in the environmental document. 2. The specific checklist question was not discussed in the environmental document. Source: ICF Jones & Stokes, 2009.			

b, c) Displacements of Housing and People Necessitating Replacement Housing.

One of the two CEQA documents for a past project in the agricultural facility category disclosed a less-than-significant impact for displacement of housing and people or necessitating the need for replacement housing, while the other CEQA document did not address impacts related to such issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could displace a large number of housing and people necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to population and housing could be significant. Therefore, impacts regarding displacements from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Retail/Service Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the last five years identified 2,621 retail/service facilities, or 42.1 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction since most of them would be established and operated within existing retail-oriented buildings in urban, commercial, and mixed-use residential areas.

Examples of projects that may be constructed in the future include dry cleaning and laundry businesses, restaurants, gas stations, and auto repair facilities, as evidenced by the currently pending permits and permits issued by the SCAQMD in the five-year period. On a programmatic level, most future new or modified facilities would be constructed within existing developed retail and mixed-use residential areas based on historical data and would have a low potential for displacement of people and housing or increase in population, housing, and jobs in the area which are not consistent with the projections of adopted plans and policies. Therefore, retail/service facilities would generally have a low likelihood of creating significant adverse population, housing, and employment impacts in the future. However, the potential exists for one or more future retail/service projects to have significant adverse population, housing, and employment impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for retail service facilities at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.13-1). The eight CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a medical office project, five mixed-use projects (all involving residential and retail developments), and two commercial/retail projects, illustrate the types of impacts that retail/services facilities would have on population, housing, and employment, including potential increases in population, housing, and jobs in the area. The CEQA documents for the retail and service projects surveyed involved

the construction or remodeling and reconfiguration of low- and medium-scale offices, retail stores, and shopping centers or the construction of new high-rise structures in similar settings, which were found in the CEQA document surveyed to result in less-than-significant impacts on population, housing, and employment as most retail and service establishments surveyed are located in developed urban areas and are largely consistent with adopted plans and policies for a specific area. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on population, housing, and employment identified in the eight CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) Substantial Growth.** All eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/service facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts for inducing substantial growth directly or indirectly. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that construction and operation of future individual projects in this facility category could result in significant population, housing, or employment growth directly or indirectly over existing conditions or growth that it is not consistent with the adopted plans and policies for a specific area.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to population and housing could be significant. Therefore, impacts on substantial growth from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b, c) Displacements of Housing and People Necessitating Replacement Housing.** The eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/service facility category disclosed either no impacts or less-than-significant impacts for displacement of housing and people or necessitating the need for replacement housing. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could displace a large number of housing and people necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to population and housing could be significant. Therefore, impacts regarding displacements from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Large Commercial Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-years period identified 649 large commercial facilities, or 10.4 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new

construction since most of the projects would be established and operated within existing buildings and facilities in developed urban areas.

Examples of large commercial facilities that may be constructed in the future include hotels/motels, regional shopping centers, and office and media production facilities. On a programmatic level, most of the new commercial facilities that are constructed in the future would involve medium and high-rise buildings, and parking structures. Based on historical data, new large commercial facilities would likely be constructed within existing developed commercial, retail, mixed-use residential, and transit-oriented areas and would, therefore, have a low potential for displacement of people and housing or increases in population, housing, and jobs in the area. Therefore, these facilities would generally have a low likelihood of resulting in significant adverse population, housing, and employment impacts. However, the potential exists for one or more future large commercial projects to have significant adverse population, housing, and employment impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for large commercial facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.13-1). The nine CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for two hotel/motel projects, a regional shopping center, and six mixed-use projects (all involving commercial and residential developments), illustrate the types of impacts that large commercial facilities would have on population, housing, and employment, including potential increases in population, housing, and jobs in the area. The CEQA documents for the large commercial projects surveyed involved the construction of medium- and large-scale buildings within existing urban areas, which were found in the CEQA documents surveyed to result in less-than-significant impacts on population, housing, and employment as most of the commercial facilities are located in developed urban areas and are largely consistent with adopted plans and policies for a specific area. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on population, housing, and employment identified in the nine CEQA documents surveyed.

a) Substantial Growth. The nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts for inducing substantial growth directly or indirectly. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that construction and operation of future individual projects in this facility category could result in significant population, housing, or employment growth directly or indirectly over existing conditions or growth that it is not consistent with the adopted plans and policies for a specific area.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to population and housing could be significant. Therefore, impacts on substantial growth from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b, c) Displacements of Housing and People Necessitating Replacement Housing.

The nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed either no impacts or less-than-significant impacts for displacement of housing and people or need for replacement housing. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could displace a large number of housing and people necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to population and housing could be significant. Therefore, impacts regarding displacements from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Entertainment/Recreational Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 24 entertainment/recreational facilities, or less than one percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Accordingly, based on these historical data, a small number of these new entertainment and recreation-oriented facilities are anticipated to be developed in the future.

Examples of projects that may be constructed in the future include sports venues, concert halls, parks, golf courses, equestrian centers, and other outdoor recreational facilities. On a programmatic level, those new facilities that would be constructed in the future may involve the construction of medium and large scale buildings, landscaping, parks, and other public facilities. Based on historical data, entertainment/recreational projects have a low potential for displacement of people and housing or increase in population, housing, and jobs in the area which are not consistent with the projections of adopted plans and policies. Therefore, entertainment/recreational projects would generally have a low likelihood of creating significant adverse population, housing, and employment impacts in the future. However, the potential exists for one or more future entertainment/recreational projects to have significant adverse population, housing, and employment impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for entertainment/recreational facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.13-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for the development of a professional football stadium in the City of Industry, a sports and entertainment district in downtown Los Angeles, a residential project with an equestrian center and a large open space component in the San Fernando Valley, and a waterfront project in the Community of Wilmington in the South Bay, illustrate the types of impacts that entertainment and recreational facilities would have on population, housing, and employment, including potential increases in population, housing, and jobs in the area. These projects were determined in the CEQA documents surveyed to result in less-than-

significant impacts on population, housing, and employment as most entertainment/recreational facilities surveyed are located in developed urban areas and are largely consistent with adopted plans and policies for a specific area. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on population, housing, and employment identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) Substantial Growth.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts for inducing substantial growth directly or indirectly. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that construction and operation of future individual projects in this facility category could result in significant population, housing, or employment growth directly or indirectly over existing conditions or growth that it is not consistent with the adopted plans and policies for a specific area.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to population and housing could be significant. Therefore, impacts on substantial growth from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b, c) Displacements of Housing and People Necessitating Replacement Housing.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category disclosed either no impacts or less-than-significant impacts for the displacement of housing and people or need for replacement housing. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could displace a large number of housing and people necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to population and housing could be significant. Therefore, impacts regarding displacements from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Institutional Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 421 institutional facilities, or 6.8 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most would be located within existing buildings in commercial, residential, and institutional land use areas.

Examples of institutional facilities include schools, colleges, universities, hospitals, museums, and churches/temple. On a programmatic level, new institutional facilities that would be constructed in the future would have a low potential for displacement of people and housing or increase in population, housing, and jobs in the area. Therefore, these future facilities would have a low likelihood of resulting in significant adverse population, housing, and employment impacts. However, the potential exists for one or more future institutional projects to generate significant adverse population, housing, and employment impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for schools, hospitals, senior care facilities, etc., available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.13-1). The 15 CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a state agency headquarters, a county courthouse facility, four schools, two colleges, an addition to an existing university campus, an addition to an existing hospital, an eldercare facility, a museum, two religious facilities, and a fire station, illustrate the types of impacts that institutional facilities would have on population, housing, and employment, including potential increases in population, housing, and jobs in the area. These projects were determined in the CEQA documents surveyed to result in less-than-significant impacts on population, housing, and employment as most institutional facilities surveyed are located in developed urban areas and are largely consistent with adopted plans and policies for a specific area. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on population, housing, and employment identified in the 15 CEQA documents surveyed.

a) Substantial Growth. The 15 CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed either no impacts or less-than-significant impacts for inducing substantial growth directly or indirectly. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that construction and operation of future individual projects in this facility category could result in significant population, housing, or employment growth directly or indirectly over existing conditions or growth that it is not consistent with the adopted plans and policies for a specific area.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to population and housing could be significant. Therefore, impacts on substantial growth from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b, c) Displacements of Housing and People Necessitating Replacement Housing. The 15 CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed either no impacts or less-than-significant impacts for the displacement of housing and people or need for replacement housing. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 5

in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could displace a large number of housing and people necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to population and housing could be significant. Therefore, impacts regarding displacements from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Transportation Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 100 transportation facilities, or 1.6 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Due to continuing improvements in transportation facilities across the district to accommodate expected increases in goods movement, it is possible that a larger number of transportation-related facilities would be constructed in the future due to continuing improvements and expansion of public transportation infrastructure. However, since highways and roads typically do not require stationary source permits, the number of transportation-related facilities that would require such permits in the future does not constitute a large number (based on historical data, as shown in Table 5.0-1) in comparison to the overall SCAQMD permitting activities.

Examples of transportation facilities that may be constructed in the future include port terminal expansions, transit/bus maintenance facilities, and transit lines and transit line extensions. On a programmatic level, these types of facilities may involve low- and medium-scale buildings, transportation equipment storage yards, parking structures, rail, shipping, airport facilities, and transportation-related uses (e.g., rail yards, transit centers, shipping depots, docks, cranes, runways, terminals, support facilities), and outdoor lighting. However, any new transportation-oriented facility would most likely be constructed within existing industrial, commercial, mixed-use, and transportation-zoned areas and would, therefore, have a low potential for displacement of people and housing or increase in population, housing, and jobs in the area. Therefore, transportation facilities would generally have a low likelihood of resulting in significant population, housing, and employment impacts. However, the potential exists for one or more future transportation-related projects to have significant population, housing, and employment impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the selected CEQA documents for transportation facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.13-1). The three CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a port terminal expansion, a bus maintenance facility, and a transit line extension, illustrate the types of impacts that transportation projects would have on population, housing, and employment, including potential increases in population, housing, and jobs in the area which are not consistent with the projections of adopted plans and policies. These projects were determined in the CEQA documents surveyed to result in less-than-significant impacts on population, housing, and employment as most of these projects were located in developed mixed-use,

industrial, and commercial zoned areas and are largely consistent with the adopted plans and policies for a specific area. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on population, housing, and employment identified in the three CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) Substantial Growth.** The three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category disclosed either no impact or less-than-significant impacts for inducing substantial growth directly or indirectly. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that construction and operation of future individual projects in this facility category could result in significant population, housing, or employment growth directly or indirectly over existing conditions or growth that it is not consistent with the adopted plans and policies for a specific area.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to population and housing could be significant. Therefore, impacts on substantial growth from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b, c) Displacements of Housing and People Necessitating Replacement Housing.** The three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category disclosed no impacts or less-than-significant impacts for the displacement of housing and people or need for replacement housing. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could displace a large number of housing and people necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to population and housing could be significant. Therefore, impacts regarding displacements from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Utility Projects

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 150 utility facilities, or 2.4 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on this historical data, a large number of new utility-oriented facilities is not anticipated to be constructed and operated in the future. On a programmatic level, those new utility-oriented facilities that may be constructed in the future could involve water treatment plants (e.g., tanks, digesters, ponds), above- and underground pipelines, power generating equipment (e.g.,

boilers, fuel-storage, exhaust structures), and landfill processing, transport, and storage facilities.

While a large number of new utility-oriented facilities is not anticipated to be constructed in the future, alteration, upgrades and improvement of existing facilities are likely to occur in order to meet additional future demand for public utility infrastructure. Due to the necessity of many public infrastructure and utility services, these facilities have the potential to be constructed in a wide range of different areas. On a programmatic level, most future new or modified facilities would be constructed in industrial zoned areas and would have a low potential for displacement of people and housing or increase in population, housing, and jobs in the area. Therefore, utility projects would generally have a low likelihood of creating significant adverse population, housing, and employment impacts in the future. However, the potential exists for one or more future utility projects to have significant adverse population, housing, and employment impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for utility projects available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.13-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for improvements to an existing power generating facilities, a landfill and recycling center, and a recharge basin and pipeline project, illustrate the types of impacts that utility projects illustrate the type of impacts on population, housing, and employment, including potential increase in population, housing, and jobs in the area. Based on the evaluation of these projects, the construction, modification, or renovation of a variety of structures, including underground pipelines, water storage tanks, groundwater recharge equipment, landfills, smoke stacks, flares, and power generating equipment, were determined in the CEQA documents surveyed to result in less-than-significant impacts on population, housing, and employment as most of the facilities are located on industrial zones lands or lands zoned for utilities. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on population, housing, and employment identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

a) Substantial Growth. The four CEQA documents for past projects in the utility facility category disclosed either no impacts or a less-than-significant impact for inducing substantial growth directly or indirectly. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that construction and operation of future individual projects in this facility category could result in significant population, housing, or employment growth directly or indirectly over existing conditions or growth that it is not consistent with the adopted plans and policies for a specific area.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to population and housing could be significant. Therefore, impacts on substantial growth from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b, c) Displacements of Housing and People Necessitating Replacement Housing.

The four CEQA documents surveyed for past projects in the utility facility category disclosed no impacts for displacement of housing and people or necessitating the need for replacement housing. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could displace a large number of housing and people necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to population and housing could be significant. Therefore, impacts regarding displacements from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Light Industrial/Warehouse Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 1,133 light industrial/warehouse facilities, or 18.2 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most of them would be located within existing buildings, structures, and warehouses in industrial or other compatibly zoned areas.

Examples of light industrial/warehouse facilities that may be constructed include production/post-production studios/facilities, business parks housing light industrial and warehouse distribution uses, and a warehouse/retail facility. On a programmatic level, new light industrial/warehouse facilities that would be constructed in the future would likely involve the construction of one- to three-story warehouse-type buildings that would have a low potential for displacement of people and housing or increase in population, housing, and jobs in the area. Therefore, light industrial/warehouse facilities would generally have a low likelihood of creating significant adverse population, housing, and employment impacts in the future. However, the potential exists for one or more future light industrial/warehouse projects to have significant adverse population, housing, and employment impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for light industry/warehouse facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 4.2-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for two production/post-production studios/facilities, a business park, and a warehouse/retail facility, illustrate the types of impacts that light industrial/warehouse projects would have on population, housing, and employment, including potential increases in population, housing, and jobs in the area. Based on the evaluation of these projects, the construction of one- to three-story warehouse-type and office-type structures were determined in the CEQA documents surveyed to result in less-than-significant impacts on population, housing, and employment as most of the facilities are located on industrial zones lands or lands zoned for utilities. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall

summary of the types of population, housing, and employment impacts identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) Substantial Growth.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts for inducing substantial growth directly or indirectly. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that construction and operation of future individual projects in this facility category could result in significant population, housing, or employment growth directly or indirectly over existing conditions or growth that it is not consistent with the adopted plans and policies for a specific area.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to population and housing could be significant. Therefore, impacts on substantial growth from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b, c) Displacements of Housing and People Necessitating Replacement Housing.**

The four CEQA documents for the proposed project indicated that these past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed either no impacts or less-than-significant impacts for displacement of housing and people or necessitating the need for replacement housing. Based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could displace a large number of housing and people necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to population and housing could be significant. Therefore, impacts regarding displacements from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Heavy Industrial Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 1,118 heavy industrial facilities, or 17.9 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these heavy industrial are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most of them would be located within existing structures in industrial zoned areas.

Examples of heavy industrial facilities that may be constructed include refineries and industrial parks. On a programmatic level, those new heavy industrial facilities that

would be developed in the future as a result of implementing the proposed project would involve the construction of medium- to large-scale industrial buildings, with machinery, boilers, pumps, fuel storage tanks, refinery equipment, mining and extraction equipment, and raw material storage areas. These facilities have a low potential for displacement of people and housing or increase in population, housing, and jobs in the area. Therefore, heavy industrial facilities would generally have a low likelihood of creating significant adverse population, housing, and employment impacts in the future. However, the potential exists for one or more future heavy industrial projects to have significant adverse population, housing, and employment impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for heavy industrial facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 4.2-1). The three CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for improvements to two existing refineries and an industrial park project, illustrate the type of impacts on population, housing, and employment, including potential increase in population, housing, and jobs in the area which are not consistent with the projections of adopted plans and policies. Based on the evaluation of these projects, the demolition and construction of fuel storage tanks, refinery equipment, and associated support facilities, and concrete warehouse type buildings, raw material storage, and associated shipping and transportation facilities were found in the CEQA documents surveyed to result in no significant adverse impacts on population, housing, and employment as most of the facilities are located on industrial zones lands. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on population, housing, and employment identified in the three CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) Substantial Growth.** The three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed either no impacts or a less-than-significant impact for inducing substantial growth directly or indirectly. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that construction and operation of future individual projects in this facility category could result in significant population, housing, or employment growth directly or indirectly over existing conditions or growth that it is not consistent with the adopted plans and policies for a specific area.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to population and housing could be significant. Therefore, impacts on substantial growth from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b, c) Displacements of Housing and People Necessitating Replacement Housing.** The three CEQA documents surveyed for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed either no impacts or less-than-significant impacts for displacement of housing and people or necessitating the need for replacement housing. However,

based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could displace a large number of housing and people necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to population and housing could be significant. Therefore, impacts regarding displacements from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Summary of Findings

The review of 52 CEQA documents found that most of the past projects had environmental impacts related to population, housing, and employment that were either no impacts or less-than-significant. However, there remains a potential for significant adverse impacts generated by future projects approved under the project by inducing significant population, housing, or employment growth directly or indirectly over existing conditions or growth that it is not consistent with the adopted plans and policies for a specific area, or displace large number of housing, and people necessitating construction of replacement housing elsewhere. Therefore, based on information in the 52 CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project that cover the nine primary facility categories, exercising SCAQMD staff's independent judgment, and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, population, housing, and employment impacts as an indirect result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Cumulative Impacts

CEQA requires the evaluation of cumulative impacts in addition to direct and indirect impacts. According to the State CEQA Guidelines, cumulative impacts refer to the change in the environment which results from the incremental impact of a proposed project when added to other "past, present and reasonably foreseeable future projects" [14 Cal. Code Reg. 13355].

For the purposes of the proposed project, the assessment of cumulative impacts provided below includes the reasonably foreseeable impacts from the following types of facilities:

- Facilities that will obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts per Proposed Rule 1315 (i.e., Rules 1304 and 1309.1);
- Facilities that will obtain offsets on the open credit market;

- Facilities that will obtain offsets from the SCAQMD’s internal accounts per Senate Bill (SB) 827; and
- Power plant facilities per Assembly Bill (AB) No. 1318 (Perez) and proposed SB 388 (Calderon), and potentially one other bill, which would require transfer of emission reduction credits for certain pollutants from SCAQMD’s internal offset accounts to eligible electrical generating facilities.

Facilities obtaining an SCAQMD air quality permit will be required to offset any increase in emissions either by obtaining offsets per Proposed Rule 1315, or SB 827 or by obtaining offsets on the open market. The construction and operation of past development projects have resulted in certain increases in population, housing and jobs within the district. However, the population increases from the past projects were within current projections for the region (see Environmental Setting section for future population and employment projections in the study areas). Based on the past trends, it is likely that any future facilities obtaining offsets from the SCAQMD’s internal accounts would be consistent with existing zoning and general plan land use designations and, thus, would be consistent with projections for the region. Nonetheless, improvements to infrastructure are likely as a result of construction of these future facilities, and new housing to accommodate anticipated growth would be required, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts. The growth that could indirectly occur due to the proposed project could contribute to those significant environmental impacts. In addition, it is possible that existing housing units and residents could be displaced as a result of construction of future facilities, though the exact number or nature of such displacement cannot be predicted absent information on specific future projects.

While none of the past projects were specifically identified as having the potential to have significant adverse population, housing, and employment impacts, and it is not currently known when, where, or how much development or new construction would occur, the evaluation of population, housing, and employment impacts is even more uncertain.

It is reasonably foreseeable that the SCAQMD would be required to provide offsets to three power plants from the SCAQMD’s internal accounts. The three power plant projects, NRG’s El Segundo Power Redevelopment (El Segundo), Walnut Creek Energy Park (Walnut Creek), and CPV Sentinel Energy (Sentinel), were evaluated by the California Energy Commission (CEC) in separate Final Staff Assessments (FSAs), which were reviewed to obtain the environmental impact analysis and determination of significance made by the lead agency (CEC). The analysis and conclusions regarding significance are summarized and incorporated by reference herein. The El Segundo and Walnut Creek projects are located in Los Angeles County and the Sentinel project is located in Riverside County.

Both the El Segundo and Walnut Creek projects were determined by the CEC to have no significant adverse impacts on population and housing and the Sentinel project will mitigate potential population and housing impacts to less than significant. The construction of the El Segundo project is not expected to result in workers moving to the area for construction or permanent jobs according to the FSA prepared by the CEC. The

FSA determined that if for some reason a few workers did temporarily relocate, there was a housing vacancy rate of four to six percent in El Segundo, Hawthorne, and other nearby cities, so CEC staff does not expect any significant impact on housing from the construction of the El Segundo project. The CEC determined that the operation of the project could result in a possible shortage of workers in some trades, creating an influx of new population, having impacts on housing. However, The CEC concluded the population and housing impact would be less than significant because of the size of Los Angeles County and available labor force.

The CEC determined that the Walnut Creek project would largely use local labor and, thus, not create any significant adverse impacts on the area's population and housing. An analysis by the project proponent shows 88 construction workers may be non-local (from outside of Los Angeles County), which constitutes 40 percent of the average construction workforce or 22 percent of the peak construction workforce as the maximum potential population increase. CEC staff does not expect any housing to be displaced (moved) as a result of this project and sufficient vacant housing (e.g., hotels/motels and RV parks) exists and is available to accommodate any workers that elect to temporarily relocate to the study area.

The FSA for the Sentinel project states the project would use local and regional labor and would not create any significant adverse impacts on the area's housing. According to the FSA, the number of construction workers (total onsite staff) would range from 27 in the first month of construction to 371 in the sixth month of construction, the peak period with an average number of workers onsite over the course of the 18-month construction period would be 212. However, as stated in the FSA, construction laborers are not expected to relocate for the 18-month construction period. If they did, the CEC determined the local area has adequate and available owner-occupied and rental housing, as well as motel/hotel accommodations and recreational vehicle sites. Given the availability of housing, motel and hotel rooms, and mobile home parks and the fact that most workers would be commuting on a daily basis, staff does not expect this project to adversely impact local housing during construction. The CEC determined approximately 28 percent of the entire millwright labor force in the metropolitan area would be working at the proposed project placing a potential significant impact on population and housing as millwrights could travel from the Los Angeles area in order to meet the demand of construction projects in Riverside County, although the project job would be for a relatively short period of time and millwrights typically travel from job site to job site during the construction season in order to make a living. According to the FSA, the operation of the project would have 10 skilled full-time employees and four part-time employees. Even if the employees relocated to the local area, based on the housing availability discussed earlier, CEC staff does not expect that the 14 full- and part-time employees would have difficulty finding housing within Riverside County and relocation of 14 full- and part-time employees and their families would not create a substantial increase in population. To mitigate, the project proponent stated that it is committed to give local preference in hiring and procurements so impacts to population and housing will be less than significant.

Based upon the above considerations, impacts of the project are considered to be cumulatively considerable (CEQA Guidelines §15064(h)(1)) and the proposed project has the potential to contribute to significant adverse cumulative population and housing impacts.

Mitigation Measures for Future Population and Housing Impacts

Mitigation measures were described in the CEQA documents that were surveyed relating to any potentially significant population and housing impacts identified in those documents. As a single purpose public agency responsible for adopting and enforcing air quality rules and regulations, the SCAQMD's authority to implement mitigation measures for such indirect impacts is limited. CEQA is intended to be implemented in conjunction with discretionary powers granted to public agencies by other laws (CEQA Guidelines §14040(a)). Further, the CEQA Guidelines (§15040(b)) specifically state, "CEQA does not grant an agency new powers independent of the powers granted to the agency by other laws." With respect to measures identified in the survey for mitigation of potentially significant adverse population and housing impacts, no mitigation measures were identified that are within the jurisdiction of the SCAQMD to implement. In addition, because the survey related to representative facilities, rather than to specific future facilities that will actually receive permits from SCAQMD, it is not feasible to identify appropriate facility-specific mitigation measures for population and housing impacts in this PEA. Instead, appropriate facility-specific mitigation measures will necessarily have to be identified in the CEQA document prepared for each such facility that is proposed. Identification and adoption of mitigation of population and housing impacts would primarily be the responsibility of the local general purpose public agency (e.g., city or county) or other agency that would typically serve as the lead agency on any given future facility.

Level of Significance after Mitigation

Since the SCAQMD cannot predict how a future lead agency might choose to mitigate a particular significant population and housing impact, the potential exists for future indirect population and housing impacts to be significant and unavoidable (i.e., significant even after imposition of feasible mitigation measures).

SUBCHAPTER 5.14

INDIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES – PUBLIC SERVICES

Introduction

Impact Analysis

INTRODUCTION

The proposed project would provide offsets, which can be a necessary step in obtaining approval for a facility. Therefore, the proposed Rule 1315 project has the potential to create indirect adverse impacts in the future from siting, constructing, and operating individual facilities containing stationary pollutant sources that qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. Construction of new or modified structures in future new facilities obtaining emissions offsets from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts have the potential to generate adverse physical impacts which may require expanded government facilities or services depending upon the nature of the project, its location, and its setting. The following section summarizes the methodology used to evaluate the potential impacts the proposed project would have on public services from the construction and operation of future new facilities.

Methodology

The methodology for determining the significance of public services impacts is based on comparing the existing setting to expected future conditions with the proposed projects in place. The following analyses of potentially significant adverse indirect impacts on public services include assessments of impacts on fire protection, police protection, schools, parks and recreational facilities, and other public facilities which may be caused by future new projects.

Mitigation measures would be identified on a project-by-project basis and would be the responsibility of the lead agencies based on their underlying legal authority to mitigate project impacts.

Significance Criteria

A significant impact is defined as "a substantial or potentially substantial, adverse change in the environment" (Public Resource Code § 21068). Although there is no ironclad rule as to when an impact is "significant," generally, the questions presented in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines can serve as significance criteria, unless a particular agency has developed its own, more specific criteria. To the extent that the proposed project results in siting, constructing, and operating future facilities, these future new projects have the potential to generate significant impacts on public services if their implementation would result in any of the following:

- Impacts on public services would be considered significant if the project would result in substantial physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered government facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response time

or other performance objectives for fire protection, police protection, schools, parks and other public facilities.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

The following discussion presents an evaluation of potential impacts on public services from future facilities that would be eligible for offsets under the proposed project. The analysis is organized according to the primary facility categories and the potential impacts they may have on public services for a given area. Based on the information described in Subsection 5.0, a large majority of stationary source equipment permits would be for the installation of new or replacement equipment at existing facilities. Because the analysis of impacts to public services is qualitative in nature as explained in Subchapter 5.0, the determination of the types of impacts and the level of significance of potential facility-level project impacts will not be based on the number of newly constructed or pre-existing facilities. Therefore, information on the number of new facilities is intended for informational purposes only.

Construction of any new future facility or modification of any existing facility in the future has the potential to create significant adverse impacts on public services. Such future new or modified facilities could potentially result in facilities and developments that could create a need for new or expanded public facilities and/or services in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives. While the specific nature or degree of such impacts is currently unknown, potentially significant adverse impacts on public services have been analyzed based on available information pertaining to each facility category.

Potential Impacts of Identified Facility Categories

Agricultural Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 14 agricultural facilities or less than one percent of the total permit applications (see Table 5.0-1). In addition, there is an estimated annual two percent migration of dairy livestock operations from the Chino-Ontario-Norco area to other parts of California (e.g., San Joaquin Valley) or to areas outside the state due to economic pressures to revisit existing land uses (e.g., agricultural, dairy) due to encroaching urbanization.¹ Accordingly, it is unlikely that a large number of new agricultural facilities would be constructed in the district in the future. On a programmatic level, impacts to public services as a result of constructing future new agricultural facilities may create a need for new or expanded fire protection, police protection, schools, parks and recreational facilities, and other public facilities.

¹ Final Environmental Assessment for Proposed Rule 1127 – Emission Reductions from Livestock Waste (SCAQMD, August 2004).

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for agricultural projects available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.14-1). The two selected CEQA documents,² which were prepared for a winery and a county General Plan Dairy Element, illustrate the types of impacts that agricultural-related projects would have on public services. Based on a review of these documents, agricultural-related facilities may be of substantial size, which may result in construction-related impacts associated with reduced response time for fire and police protection services. However, these projects were found in the CEQA documents surveyed to have less-than-significant impacts or less-than-significant impacts with the implementation of mitigation measures for public services. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts identified in the two CEQA documents surveyed for this facility category.

a, b) Fire and/or Police Protection (Emergency Services). Both of the CEQA documents for the proposed project indicated that these past projects in the agricultural facility category (without or with mitigation) resulted in less-than-significant impacts on emergency services. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in a location that would create a need for new or expanded fire or police facilities and services to maintain acceptable response times or where there are already deficiencies in public services (e.g., fire and police staffing and equipment issues), which could exacerbate existing conditions such that significant adverse impacts on emergency services could occur.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to public services could be significant. Therefore, impacts on emergency services resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

² It should be noted that no available documents were found for projects within the district; the two selected documents for agricultural facilities were for projects in San Mateo County and Kings County in northern and central California, respectively. Although these projects are not located within the district, their environmental documents illustrate the types of impacts that may result from the development of such projects.

TABLE 5.14-1
Public Services Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant	NE – Not Evaluated ^a				
LS – Less-than-Significant	N – No impacts				
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation					
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination				
	a) Fire Protection	b) Police protection	c) Schools	d) Parks	e) Other public facilities
Agricultural Facilities					
1. Clos de la Tech Winery EIR	LSM	LSM	LS	LS	LS
2. Kings County Dairy Element PEIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
Retail/Services Facilities					
3. Medical Office Neg. Dec. in Long Beach	LS	LS	LSM	N	N
4. Wilshire La Brea Project EIR	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LS
5. Shops at Santa Anita Park Spec. Plan EIR	LSM	LSM	N	LS	N
6. Archstone Hollywood Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LSM	N
7. 2001 Main Street Mixed Use Dev. EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
8. 1427 Fourth Street Project EIR	LS	LS	N	N	LS
9. Westfield Fashion Square Expansion EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	NE
10. New Century Plan EIR	LSM	LSM	LS	LSM	LS
Large Commercial Facilities					
11. Sunset Doheny Hotel	LS	LS	LSM	LS	LS
12. 2000 Avenue of Stars EIR	LS	LSM	LS	N	LS
13. Travelodge Hotel Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	N	N
14. Corbin & Nordoff Redev. Project EIR	LSM	LSM	LS	LS	LS
15. Blvd 6200 Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LSM	LS

TABLE 5.14-1 (Continued)
Public Services Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant	NE – Not Evaluated ^a				
LS – Less-than-Significant	N – No impacts				
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation					
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination				
	a) Fire Protection	b) Police protection	c) Schools	d) Parks	e) Other public facilities
16. Panorama Palace Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LSM	LS
17. Metro Universal Project EIR	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
18. Paseo Plaza Hollywood Project EIR	LS	LS	LSM	LSM	LSM
19. Plaza at the Glen Project EIR	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LS
Entertainment/Recreational Facilities					
20. City of Industry Business Center (NFL Stadium) EIR	LSM	LSM	N	N	N
21. LA Live -Sports & Entertainment District EIR	LSM	LSM	LSM	S	LSM
22. Canyon Hills Project EIR	LSM	LS	LS	LS	LS
23. Wilmington Waterfront Dev. Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
Institutional Facilities					
24. Caltrans District 7 Headquarters EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
25. Buckley School Enhancement Project EIR	LS	LS	N	N	LS
26. Cedars Sinai West Tower Supp. EIR	LSM	LS	LS	LS	LS
27. La Cienega Eldercare Facility Project EIR	LSM	LS	N	LS	LSM
28. Museum of Tolerance Project EIR	LSM	LS	N	N	N
29. New Paradise Church Project EIR	N	N	LSM	N	LS
30. Occidental College Specific Plan EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS

TABLE 5.14-1 (Continued)
Public Services Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant	NE – Not Evaluated ^a				
LS – Less-than-Significant	N – No impacts				
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation					
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination				
	a) Fire Protection	b) Police protection	c) Schools	d) Parks	e) Other public facilities
31. Stephen Wise Middle School Reloc. EIR	LS	LS	N	N	N
32. Temple Israel of Hollywood EIR	LSM	LS	LS	LS	LS
33. USC Health Sciences Campus EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
34. Sierra Canyon Sr. Sec. School Project EIR	LS	LSM	NE	NE	NE
35. West LA College EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
36. City of Long Beach Fire Station Neg. Dec.	N	N	N	N	N
37. Harvard – Westlake School EIR	LS	LS	N	N	NE
38. County of Orange South Courthouse Facility EIR	LS	LS	LS	N	LS
Transportation Facilities					
39. TraPac Terminal Exp. (Berths 136-147 EIR	LS	LS	N	N	LS
40. Metro West Los Angeles Transportation Facility and Sunset Avenue Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
41. Canoga Park Orange Line Extension EIR	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
Utility Projects					
42. El Segundo Power Redevelopment Project (CEC approved)—Improved Power Generating Facility	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
43. LADWP Electrical Generating Stations Modifications Project EIR	LS	LS	N	N	N

TABLE 5.14-1 (Concluded)
Public Services Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant		NE – Not Evaluated ^a			
LS – Less-than-Significant		N – No impacts			
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation					
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination				
	a) Fire Protection	b) Police protection	c) Schools	d) Parks	e) Other public facilities
44. Bradley Landfill and Recycling Ctr. EIR	LS	LS	N	N	LS
45. Joshua Basin Water District Recharge Basin and Pipeline Project EIR	N	N	N	N	N
Light Industrial/Warehouse Facilities					
46. Lantana Studio Development Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
47. Alessandro Business Center Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	N	LS
48. City of San Dimas Costco Dev. Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
49. 959 Seward Street Project EIR	LSM	LS	LS	LS	LS
Heavy Industrial Facilities					
50. Chevron Products Company El Segundo Refinery Product Reliability and Optimization Project EIR	LS	LS	N	N	N
51. SRG Chino South Indus. Park Project EIR	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
52. Conoco Phillips Los Angeles Refinery Tank Replacement Project Neg. Dec.	N	N	N	N	N
^a An “NE” designation could mean one of the following: 1. The issue area was not discussed in the environmental document. 2. The specific checklist question was not discussed in the environmental document. Source: ICF Jones & Stokes, 2009.					

c, d, e) School Services, Parks and Recreational Facilities, and Other Public Facilities. Both of the CEQA documents for past projects in the agricultural facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts to schools, parks and recreational facilities, and other public facilities. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in a location that could create significant adverse impacts on schools, parks and recreational facilities, and other public facilities such that acceptable service ratios would not be met or where there are already deficiencies in school enrollment capacities and existing levels of service, which could exacerbate these existing conditions.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to public services could be significant. Therefore, impacts on schools, parks and recreational facilities, and other public facilities from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Retail/Service Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 2,621 retail/service facilities, or 42.1 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction since most of them would be established and operated within existing retail-oriented buildings in urban, commercial, and mixed-use residential areas.

Examples of projects that may be constructed in the future include dry cleaning and laundry businesses, restaurants, gas stations, and auto repair facilities, as evidenced by the currently pending permits and permits issued by the SCAQMD in the five-year period. On a programmatic level, most future new or modified facilities would be constructed within existing developed retail and mixed-use residential areas based on historical data and would have a low potential to create impacts on fire protection, police protection, schools, parks and recreational facilities, and other public facilities. Therefore, retail/service facilities would generally have a low likelihood of creating significant adverse impacts on public services in the future. However, the potential exists for one or more future retail/service projects to have significant adverse impacts on public services.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for retail service facilities at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.14-1). The eight CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a medical office project, five mixed-use projects (all involving residential and retail developments), and two commercial/retail projects, illustrate the types of impacts that retail/services facilities would have on public services, which involve physical impacts associated with the provision of, or need for, new or expanded fire, police, school, parks and recreation, and library facilities or services. The CEQA documents for the retail and service projects surveyed involved the construction

or remodeling and reconfiguration of low- and medium-scale offices, retail stores, and shopping centers or the construction of new high-rise structures in similar settings, some of which were found to result in potential impacts on public services, including the following:

- Conflicts with local fire code pertaining to commercial and residential land uses, which may require the addition or expansion of fire protection facilities and services.
- Increased demand for public services resulting from indirect growth, impacts, which may require the addition or expansion public services facilities.
- Construction period traffic delays and congestion, which may impact fire and police services to a point where acceptable response times are no longer feasible.

However, these projects were found in the CEQA documents surveyed to have less-than-significant impacts or less-than-significant impacts with the implementation of mitigation measures on public services. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts identified in the eight CEQA documents surveyed.

a, b) Fire and/or Police Protection (Emergency Services). The eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/service facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) to emergency services. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in a location that would create a need for new or expanded fire or police facilities and services to maintain acceptable response times or where there are already deficiencies in public services (e.g., fire and police staffing and equipment issues), which could exacerbate existing conditions such that significant adverse impacts on emergency services could occur.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to public services could be significant. Therefore, impacts on emergency services resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

c, d) School Services and Parks and Recreational Facilities. The eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/service facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impacts to schools and parks and recreational facilities. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in a location that could create significant adverse impacts on schools or parks and

recreational facilities such that acceptable service ratios would not be met or where there are already deficiencies in school enrollment capacities and existing levels of service, which could exacerbate these existing conditions.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to public services could be significant. Therefore, impacts on schools or parks and recreational facilities from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- e) **Other Public Facilities.** Review of seven of the eight CEQA documents surveyed past projects in the retail/service facility category mostly disclosed either no impacts or less-than-significant impacts on libraries and other public facilities; one CEQA document did not discuss impacts on other public services. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in a location that could create significant adverse impacts on other public facilities such that acceptable service ratios would not be met or where there are already deficiencies in the existing levels of service, which could exacerbate these existing conditions.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to public services could be significant. Therefore, impacts on other public facilities from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Large Commercial Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 649 large commercial facilities, or 10.4 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction since most of the projects would be established and operated within existing buildings and facilities in developed urban areas.

Examples of large commercial facilities that may be constructed in the future include hotels/motels, regional shopping centers, and office and media production facilities. On a programmatic level, most of the new commercial facilities that are constructed in the future would involve medium and high-rise buildings, parking structures, and outdoor lighting. Based on historical data, new large commercial facilities would likely be constructed within existing developed commercial, retail, mixed-use residential, and transit-oriented areas and would, therefore, have a low potential to create impacts on public services in the future. Therefore, these facilities would generally have a low likelihood of resulting in significant impacts on public services. However, the potential

exists for one or more future large commercial projects to have significant adverse impacts on public services.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for large commercial facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.14-1). The nine CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for two hotel/motel projects, a regional shopping center, and six mixed-use projects (all involving commercial and residential developments), illustrate the types of impacts that large commercial facilities would have on public services, including potential adverse effects on fire protection, police protection, schools, parks and recreational facilities, and other public facilities. The CEQA documents for the large commercial projects surveyed involved the construction of medium- and large-scale buildings within existing urban areas, some of which were found to result in the following types of impacts:

- Increases in population, use of land, and intensity of usage, which resulted in an increased demand for fire protection, police protection, and schools. Such increases in demand could require expansion of emergency services staff or facilities and new or expanded school facilities in order to maintain acceptable service ratios (student capacity or police officer-to-population ratios) and response times.
- Construction-related impacts to school access including detours, lane closures, and general traffic delays.
- Indirect population growth and increases in demand for parks, recreational facilities, libraries, and other public facilities such that new or expanded public service facilities would be required.

However, project-specific impacts were not considered significant impacts in the CEQA documents surveyed since most of the commercial facilities are located in developed urban areas and are largely accessible to surrounding public services, and those impacts considered potentially significant could be mitigated to less-than-significant levels. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts identified in the nine CEQA documents surveyed.

a, b) Fire and/or Police Protection (Emergency Services). The nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) on emergency services. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in a location that would create a need for new or expanded fire or police facilities and services to maintain acceptable response times or where there are already deficiencies in public services (e.g., fire and police staffing and equipment issues), which could exacerbate existing conditions such that significant adverse impacts on emergency services could occur.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to public services could be significant. Therefore, impacts on emergency services resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

c, d, e) School Services, Parks and Recreational Facilities, and Other Public Facilities. Review of the nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impacts to schools, parks and recreational facilities, and other public facilities. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in a location that could create significant adverse impacts on schools, parks and recreational facilities, and other public facilities such that acceptable service ratios would not be met or where there are already deficiencies in school enrollment capacities and existing levels of service, which could exacerbate these existing conditions.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to public services could be significant. Therefore, impacts on schools, parks and recreational facilities, and other public facilities from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Entertainment/Recreational Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 24 entertainment/recreational facilities, or less than one percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Accordingly, based on these historical data a small number of these new entertainment and recreation-oriented facilities is anticipated to be developed in the future.

Examples of projects that may be constructed in the future include sports venues, concert halls, parks, golf courses, equestrian centers, and other outdoor recreational facilities. On a programmatic level, those new facilities that would be constructed in the future may involve the construction of medium and large scale buildings, landscaping, parks, and other public facilities. Based on historical data, entertainment/recreational projects have the potential to create structures or developments that could create a need for new or expanded public services and facilities of an area. Therefore, the potential exists for one or more future entertainment/recreational projects to generate significant adverse impacts on public services.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for entertainment/recreational facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.14-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for the

development of a professional football stadium in the City of Industry, a sports and entertainment district in downtown Los Angeles, a residential project with an equestrian center and a large open space component in the San Fernando Valley, and a waterfront project in the Community of Wilmington in the South Bay, illustrate the types of impacts that entertainment and recreational facilities would have on public services, including physical impacts associated with the provision of, or need for, new or expanded fire, police, school, parks and recreation, and library facilities or services. These projects involved a variety of different structures, including mid- to high-rise buildings, parking structures, outdoor lighting and signage, and grading and landscaping of open space areas for outdoor recreational facilities, which were determined to result in potential impacts on public services, such that the following would occur:

- Increases in population, use of land, and intensity of usage would result in an increased demand for fire protection, police protection, and schools. Such increases in demand could require expansion of emergency services staff or facilities and new or expanded school facilities in order to maintain acceptable service ratios (student capacity or police officer-to-population ratios) and response times.
- Conflict with parkland requirements/standard (i.e., park space per 1,000 residents ratio).

Accordingly, one of these projects was found to have significant impacts on public services. More specifically, the following discussion provides an overall summary of the types of impacts identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

a, b) Fire and/or Police Protection (Emergency Services). The four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) on emergency services. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in a location that would create a need for new or expanded fire or police facilities and services to maintain acceptable response times or where there are already deficiencies in public services (e.g., fire and police staffing and equipment issues), which could exacerbate existing conditions such that significant adverse impacts on emergency services could occur.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to public services could be significant. Therefore, impacts on emergency services resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) **School Services.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impact on schools. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in a location that could create significant adverse impacts on schools or where there are already deficiencies in school enrollment capacities, which could exacerbate these existing conditions.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to public services could be significant. Therefore, impacts on schools from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) **Parks and Recreational Facilities.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category indicated that for three of the four projects, environmental impacts on parks and recreational facilities were less than significant or no impact. However, for one of the projects surveyed (Project #21 – LA Live-Sports & Entertainment District), the lead agency concluded that this project has the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts on parks and recreational facilities due to conflicts with the City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks' standards on park/recreational space to residents ratio (4 acres/1,000 residents), resulting from the construction of the project. In addition, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in a location that could create significant adverse impacts on parks and recreational facilities such that acceptable service ratios would not be met or where there are already deficiencies in the existing levels of service, which could exacerbate these existing conditions.

Based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts on parks and recreational facilities from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- e) **Other Public Facilities.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impact on other public facilities. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in a location that could

create significant adverse impacts on other public facilities such that acceptable service ratios would not be met or where there are already deficiencies in the existing levels of service, which could exacerbate these existing conditions.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to public services could be significant. Therefore, impacts on other public facilities from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Institutional Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 421 institutional facilities, or 6.8 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most would be located within existing buildings in commercial, residential, and institutional land use areas.

Examples of institutional facilities include schools, colleges, universities, hospitals, museums, and churches/temple. On a programmatic level, new institutional facilities that would be constructed in the future would involve low-, medium-, or large-scale buildings, parking structures, and outdoor lighting. Most of these facilities would be constructed within existing commercial, residential, and institutional zoned areas and, therefore, would have a low potential to create a need for new or expanded public services or facilities. Therefore, these future facilities would have a low likelihood of resulting in significant impacts on public services. However, the potential exists for one or more future institutional projects to generate significant adverse impacts on public services.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for schools, hospitals, senior care facilities, etc., available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.14-1). The 15 CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a state agency headquarters, a county courthouse facility, four schools, two colleges, an addition to an existing university campus, an addition to an existing hospital, an eldercare facility, a museum, two religious facilities, and a fire station, illustrate the types of impacts that institutional facilities would have on public services, including physical impacts to fire protection, police protection, schools, parks and recreational facilities, and other public facilities which would result in a need for new or expanded public services. Some of these projects involved the demolition of existing buildings and the construction of low-, medium-, and large-scale buildings, landscaping, parks, playfields and gymnasiums associated with schools, hospital buildings, and other public facilities, some of which were found to result in potential impacts on public services such that one or more of the following would occur:

- Construction period traffic delays and congestion, which may impact fire and police services to a point where acceptable response times are no longer feasible.

- Increased demand for public services resulting from indirect growth, which may require the addition or expansion public services facilities.
- Project proximity to schools, which may result in adverse impacts to schools resulting from construction-related noise, traffic delays, and general nuisance-like impacts associated with the construction and operation of certain institutional projects, such as churches.

However, these projects were found in the CEQA documents surveyed to have less-than-significant impacts or less-than-significant impacts with the implementation of mitigation measures on public services. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts identified in the 15 CEQA documents surveyed.

a, b) Fire and/or Police Protection (Emergency Services). The 15 CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation or no impacts on emergency services. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in a location that would create a need for new or expanded fire or police facilities and services to maintain acceptable response times or where there are already deficiencies in public services (e.g., fire and police staffing and equipment issues), which could exacerbate existing conditions such that significant adverse impacts on emergency services could occur.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to public services could be significant. Therefore, impacts on emergency services resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

c, d, e) School Services, Parks and Recreational Facilities, and Other Public Facilities. Review of 14 of the 15 CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation or no impacts on schools, parks and recreational facilities, and other public facilities; the other CEQA document did not address impacts related to these issues. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in a location that could create significant adverse impacts on schools, parks and recreational facilities, and other public facilities such that acceptable service ratios would not be met or where there are already deficiencies in school enrollment capacities and existing levels of service, which could exacerbate these existing conditions.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, and impacts on schools, parks and recreational facilities, and other public facilities from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Transportation Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 100 transportation facilities, or 1.6 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Due to continuing improvements in transportation facilities across the district to accommodate expected increases in goods movement, it is possible that a larger number of transportation-related facilities would be constructed in the future due to continuing improvements and expansion of public transportation infrastructure. However, since highways and roads typically do not require stationary source permits, the number of transportation-related facilities that would require such permits in the future does not constitute a large number (based on historical data as shown in Table 5.0-1) in comparison to the overall SCAQMD permitting activities.

Examples of transportation facilities that may be constructed in the future include port terminal expansions, transit/bus maintenance facilities, and transit lines and transit line extensions. On a programmatic level, these types of facilities may involve low- and medium-scale buildings, transportation equipment storage yards, parking structures, rail, shipping, airport facilities, and transportation-related uses (e.g., rail yards, transit centers, shipping depots, docks, cranes, runways, terminals, support facilities), and outdoor lighting. However, any new transportation-oriented facility would most likely be constructed within existing industrial, commercial, mixed-use, and transportation-zoned areas and would, therefore, have a low potential to create a need for new or expanded fire protection, police protection, schools, parks and recreational facilities, or other public facilities. Therefore, transportation facilities would generally have a low likelihood of resulting in significant impacts on public services. However, the potential exists for one or more future projects to have significant adverse impacts on public services.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the selected CEQA documents for transportation facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.14-1). The three CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a port terminal expansion, a bus maintenance facility, and a transit line extension, illustrate the types of impacts that transportation projects would have on public services, which involve physical impacts associated with the provision of, or need for, new or expanded fire, police, school, parks and recreation, and library facilities or services of an area. The CEQA documents for the transportation projects typically involved the demolition of existing structures and the construction of a variety of new structures, including low- and medium-scale buildings, the use of large-scale cranes, and shipping infrastructure, bus storage and maintenance facilities, and mixed-use residential and commercial facilities, some of which were found to result in potential impacts on public services such that construction period traffic delays and congestion may impact fire and police services, schools, parks and recreational facilities, and other public facilities to a point where acceptable service ratios

and response times are no longer feasible. However, these projects were found in the CEQA documents surveyed to have less-than-significant impacts or less-than-significant impacts with the implementation of mitigation measures on public services. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts identified in the three CEQA documents surveyed.

a, b) Fire and/or Police Protection (Emergency Services). The three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) on emergency services. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in a location that would create a need for new or expanded fire or police facilities and services to maintain acceptable response times or where there are already deficiencies in public services (e.g., fire and police staffing and equipment issues), which could exacerbate existing conditions such that significant adverse impacts on emergency services could occur.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to public services could be significant. Therefore, impacts on emergency services resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

c, d, e) School Services, Parks and Recreational Facilities, and Other Public Facilities. Three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impact on schools, parks and recreational facilities, and other public facilities. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in a location that could create significant adverse impacts on schools, parks and recreational facilities, and other public facilities such that acceptable service ratios would not be met or where there are already deficiencies in school enrollment capacities and existing levels of service, which could exacerbate these existing conditions.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to public services could be significant. Therefore, impacts on schools, parks and recreational facilities, and other public facilities from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Utility Projects

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 150 utility facilities, or 2.4 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on this historical data, a large number of new utility-oriented facilities are not anticipated to be constructed and operated in the future. On a programmatic level, those new utility-oriented facilities that may be constructed in the future could involve water treatment plants (e.g., tanks, digesters, ponds), above- and underground pipelines, power generating equipment (e.g., boilers, fuel-storage, exhaust structures), and landfill processing, transport, and storage facilities. Some type of future utility projects may require demolition of existing structures and construction of low- to medium-scale buildings.

While a large number of new utility-oriented facilities is not anticipated to be constructed in the future, alteration, upgrades and improvement of existing facilities are likely to occur in order to meet additional future demand for public utility infrastructure. Due to the necessity and the distributed nature of many public infrastructure and utility services, these facilities have the potential to be constructed in a wide range of different areas. Although these facilities would typically be constructed in industrial zoned areas, these facilities may be sited near or directly adjacent to sensitive residential neighborhoods and publicly accessible open spaces. The potential scale and scope of operations at a typical large scale industrial utility may result in conditions, such as industrial emergencies, additional criminal activity (in unsupervised industrial areas surrounding the utility structure), and increased worker populations, that may necessitate increased use of public services. Adverse impacts to emergency services, schools, parks and recreational facilities, as well as other public facilities may occur. Therefore, the potential exists for future construction and operation of utility facilities to generate significant adverse impacts on public services.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for utility projects available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.14-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for improvements to an existing power generating facilities, a landfill and recycling center, and a recharge basin and pipeline project, illustrate the types of impacts that utility projects would have on provisions of public services. Based on the evaluation of these projects, the construction, modification, or renovation of a variety of structures, including underground pipelines, water storage tanks, groundwater recharge equipment, landfills, smoke stacks, flares, and power generating equipment, could create a need for new or expanded public services and facilities resulting in significant adverse impacts. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

a, b) Fire and/or Police Protection (Emergency Services). The four CEQA documents for past projects in the utility facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impact on emergency services. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future

individual projects in this facility category could be sited in a location that would create a need for new or expanded fire or police facilities and services to maintain acceptable response times or where there are already deficiencies in public services (e.g., fire and police staffing and equipment issues), which could exacerbate existing conditions such that significant adverse impacts on emergency services could occur.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to public services could be significant. Therefore, impacts on emergency services resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

c, d, e) School Services, Parks and Recreational Facilities, and Other Public Facilities. The four CEQA documents for past projects in the utility facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts with the implementation of mitigation measures or no impacts on schools, parks and recreational facilities, and other public facilities. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in a location that could create significant adverse impacts on schools, parks and recreational facilities, and other public facilities such that acceptable service ratios would not be met or where there are already deficiencies in school enrollment capacities and existing levels of service, which could exacerbate these existing conditions.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to public services could be significant. Therefore, impacts on schools, parks and recreational facilities, and other public facilities from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Light Industrial/Warehouse Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 1,133 light industrial/warehouse facilities, or 18.2 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data and the assumption that the annual percentage of newly constructed physical activities would be five percent, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most of them would be located within existing buildings, structures, and warehouses in industrial or other compatibly zoned areas.

Examples of light industrial/warehouse facilities that may be constructed include production/post-production studios/facilities, business parks housing light industrial and warehouse distribution uses, and a warehouse/retail facility. On a programmatic level, new light industrial/warehouse facilities that would be constructed in the future would likely involve the construction of one- to three-story warehouse-type buildings that could

require moderate amounts of construction activities, which may result in significant adverse impacts on public services.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for light industry/warehouse facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.14-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for two production/post-production studios/facilities, a business park, and a warehouse/retail facility, illustrate the types of impacts that light industrial/warehouse projects would have on public services, including potential adverse effects on fire protection, police protection, schools, parks and recreational facilities, and other public facilities. Based on the evaluation of these projects, the construction of one- to three-story warehouse-type and office-type structures may result in potential impacts on public services such that one or both of the following may occur:

- Increased demand for schools resulting from indirect growth, which could create impacts that may require the addition or expansion public services facilities.
- Construction period traffic delays and congestion, which may impact fire and police services to a point where acceptable response times are no longer feasible.

However, adverse effects were not found to be significant in the CEQA documents surveyed since most of these facilities were located in developed urban industrial areas and largely compatible with the surrounding public services. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts on public services identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

a, b) Fire and/or Police Protection (Emergency Services). The four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) on emergency services. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in a location that would create a need for new or expanded fire or police facilities and services to maintain acceptable response times or where there are already deficiencies in public services (e.g., fire and police staffing and equipment issues), which could exacerbate existing conditions such that significant adverse impacts on emergency services could occur.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to public services could be significant. Therefore, impacts on emergency services resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

c, d, e) School Services, Parks and Recreational Facilities, and Other Public Facilities. The four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impact on schools, parks and recreational facilities, and other public facilities. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in a location that could create significant adverse impacts on schools, parks and recreational facilities, and other public facilities such that acceptable service ratios would not be met or where there are already deficiencies in school enrollment capacities and existing levels of service, which could exacerbate these existing conditions.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to public services could be significant. Therefore, impacts on schools, parks and recreational facilities, and other public facilities from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Heavy Industrial Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 1,118 heavy industrial facilities, or 17.9 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these heavy industrial facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most of them would be located within existing structures in industrial zoned areas.

Examples of heavy industrial facilities that may be constructed include refineries and industrial parks. On a programmatic level, those new heavy industrial facilities that would be developed in the future as a result of implementing the proposed project would involve the construction of medium- to large-scale industrial buildings, with machinery, boilers, pumps, fuel storage tanks, refinery equipment, mining and extraction equipment, and raw material storage areas. The potential scale and scope of operations at a typical large heavy industrial facility may result in conditions, such as industrial emergencies, additional criminal activity (in unsupervised industrial areas surrounding the utility structure), and/or increased worker populations, that may necessitate increased use of public services. Adverse impacts to emergency services, schools, parks and recreational facilities, as well as other public facilities may occur. Therefore, these future heavy industrial facilities have the potential of generating significant adverse impacts on public services.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for heavy industrial facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.14-1). The three CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for improvements to two existing refineries and an industrial park project, illustrate the types of impacts that heavy industrial projects would have on public services, including potential adverse effects on fire protection, police protection, schools, parks and recreational facilities, and other

public facilities. Based on the evaluation of these projects, the demolition and construction of fuel storage tanks, refinery equipment, and associated support facilities, and concrete warehouse type buildings, raw material storage, and associated shipping and transportation facilities generally were found in the CEQA documents surveyed to not result in significant impacts to public services. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts identified in the three CEQA documents surveyed.

a, b) Fire and/or Police Protection (Emergency Services). The three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed either no impact or less-than-significant impacts on emergency services. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in a location that would create a need for new or expanded fire or police facilities and services to maintain acceptable response times or where there are already deficiencies in public services (e.g., fire and police staffing and equipment issues), which could exacerbate existing conditions such that significant adverse impacts on emergency services could occur.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to public services could be significant. Therefore, impacts on emergency services resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

c, d, e) School Services, Parks and Recreational Facilities, and Other Public Facilities. The three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed either no impacts or less-than-significant impacts to schools, parks and recreational facilities, and other public facilities. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in a location that could create significant adverse impacts on schools, parks and recreational facilities, and other public facilities such that acceptable service ratios would not be met or where there are already deficiencies in school enrollment capacities and existing levels of service, which could exacerbate these existing conditions.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to public services could be significant. Therefore, impacts on schools, parks and recreational facilities, and other public facilities from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Summary of Findings

The review of the 52 CEQA documents found that most of the past projects had environmental impacts related to public services that were either less-than-significant or less-than-significant with the implementation of mitigation measures. However, review of the CEQA documents also found that some of the past projects have the potential to generate significant adverse impacts related to standards on park and recreational land service ratios. Therefore, based on information in the 52 CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project that cover the nine primary facility categories, exercising SCAQMD staff's independent judgment, and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts on public services as an indirect result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Cumulative Impacts

CEQA requires the evaluation of cumulative impacts in addition to direct and indirect impacts. According to the State CEQA Guidelines, cumulative impacts refer to the change in the environment which results from the incremental impact of a proposed project when added to other "past, present and reasonably foreseeable future projects." [14 Cal. Code Reg. 13355].

For the purposes of the proposed project, the assessment of cumulative impacts provided below includes the reasonably foreseeable impacts from the following types of facilities:

- Facilities that will obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts per Proposed Rule 1315 (i.e., Rules 1304 and 1309.1);
- Facilities that will obtain offsets on the open credit market;
- Facilities that will obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts per Senate Bill (SB) 827; and
- Power plant facilities per Assembly Bill (AB) No. 1318 (Perez) and proposed SB 388 (Calderon), and potentially one other bill, which would require transfer of emission reduction credits for certain pollutants from SCAQMD's internal offset accounts to eligible electrical generating facilities.

Facilities obtaining an SCAQMD air quality permit will be required to offset any increase in emissions either by obtaining offsets per Proposed Rule 1315, SB 827, or by obtaining offsets on the open market. Past development patterns within the district have resulted in a variety of different impacts to public services, some of which would be cumulatively significant. Development projects, while individually responsible for less-than-significant impacts, would potentially result in cumulative impacts due to growth in population and subsequent increased demand for police, fire, school, recreational and other public services. Thus, any future development within the district, resulting from the project, would potentially add to this cumulatively considerable increase in demand for public services. As noted above, since the specific location of individual facilities cannot

be predicted with certainty, the evaluation of cumulative public service impacts is even more uncertain.

However, some of the past projects were determined to have significant adverse impacts on public services, including the potential to impact standards on park and recreational land service ratios.

It is reasonably foreseeable that the SCAQMD would be required to provide offsets to three power plants from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. The three power plant projects, NRG's El Segundo Power Redevelopment (El Segundo), Walnut Creek Energy Park (Walnut Creek), and CPV Sentinel Energy (Sentinel), were evaluated by the California Energy Commission (CEC) in separate Final Staff Assessments (FSAs), which were reviewed to obtain the environmental impact analysis and determination of significance made by the lead agency (CEC). The analysis and conclusions regarding significance are summarized and incorporated by reference herein. The El Segundo and Walnut Creek projects are located in Los Angeles County and the Sentinel project is located in Riverside County.

The FSA prepared for the El Segundo and Walnut Creek projects concluded that there will be no significant adverse impacts on public services and the FSA for the Sentinel project determined impacts on public services could be mitigated to less than significant. The FSA for the El Segundo project concluded that since temporary workers are not expected to move to and/or bring families to El Segundo or nearby communities during the construction period, there is not expected to be any impact on the need for school facilities. Fire protection is provided by the El Segundo Fire Department, which has 54 firefighters and paramedics operating from two fire stations with the closest station staffing ten employees per shift, and, according to the FSA, the response time to the site is approximately three to five minutes. Police protection is provided by the El Segundo Police Department, with 69 authorized sworn officers plus a support staff. The FSA states that on-duty patrol staff ranges from three to eight officers and response time to the project site is under four minutes. The closest hospital with full emergency services is the Robert F. Kennedy Medical Center in Hawthorne, approximately four miles northeast of the site, and there are industrial medical clinics in El Segundo and several other medical centers five to 10 miles from the project site. Finally, according to the FSA, the City of El Segundo imposes development impact fees based on the gross square foot of building area to finance fire, police, and library services, a fee that will be required by the El Segundo project. Thus, CEC staff believes that the El Segundo project would not cause a significant adverse direct or cumulative impact on schools or public services such as fire and police.

If 88 non-local (outside of Los Angeles County) construction workers were to relocate as a result of the Walnut Creek project, approximately 97 school-aged children would be added to Los Angeles County school enrollment, which CEC staff concluded would be a very small impact (less than one percent of Los Angeles County school enrollment for the entire county). During the operations phase, a workforce of nine would result in a worst-case scenario of 22 school children, if the workers were to relocate to the City of Industry. If these children were to go to school districts close to the project, it would be

less than one percent, which, CEC concludes, is a small impact on schooling. Law enforcement of the City of Industry is provided by a station of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department which has 200 sworn and 34 civilian personnel and for an emergency, the response time is five minutes or less and for a non-emergency it is five to thirty minutes. According to the FSA, the Walnut Creek project would be located within an industrial area that is currently served by the local fire department and fire risks at the proposed project do not pose significant added demands on local fire protection services. CEC staff concludes that the Los Angeles County Fire Department Hazmat Team is adequately equipped and staffed to respond to more serious hazardous materials incidents at the Walnut Creek facility with an adequate response time. The nearby hospital is 5.9 miles from the project site and emergency medical services are provided by the County of Los Angeles Fire Department with a response time for emergency medical service of slightly over three minutes. The CEC determined there should be no significant adverse impacts on parks within Los Angeles County due to the small construction and operational workforce that could be relocating from outside the county. CEC staff concluded that construction and operation of the Walnut Creek project would not cause a significant direct or cumulative adverse impact on the area's schools, law enforcement, fire protection, emergency services, and hospitals.

During construction of the Sentinel project, the CEC anticipates most of the labor force would commute daily from within Riverside County and that the addition of project-related children to schools at or over capacity may increase costs in terms of supplies, equipment, and/or teachers but the impact would be small. The CEC concludes this worst-case scenario is unlikely to occur since any nonlocal construction workers would not likely relocate family members for the relatively short duration of construction. For operation of the Sentinel project, CEC estimates 14 full- and part-time operation workers are expected to be hired from the local labor force of Riverside County, which would result in the addition of 14 school children to the Palm Springs Unified School District, an increase of less than one percent that is considered a small impact. The Palm Desert Police Department (PDPD), consisting of 78 sworn deputy sheriff positions, provides police protection services to the unincorporated areas of Riverside County in the north Palm Springs area where the Sentinel project is located. The FSA reports the response time to the project area would be less than five minutes and the city of Palm Springs Police Department (PSPD) would provide law enforcement services to the project site and vicinity in the event that the PDPD needs assistance. According to the FSA, the PSPD has 89 fulltime officers, 60.5 civilian officers, 32 non-sworn volunteers, and 26 reserve officers. According to the FSA, the Sentinel project would be located in the city of Palm Springs within an industrial area whose fire support is currently served by the Palm Springs Fire Department (PSFD) with the response time of about 10 minutes from the closest station to the project site. The FSA determined that Palm Springs has one general hospital, Desert Regional Medical Center, with a 393-bed capacity, located 6.2 miles to the south of the project site and is the closest hospital to the proposed project site, with an estimated seven to 10 minutes' driving time to the site. CEC staff does not expect the construction or operation workforces to have a significant adverse impact on parks because of the number and variety of parks within the regional project area. In addition, the CEC anticipates that construction workers are unlikely to bring their families to a work site, and therefore, impact existing park services. Thus, the CEC

concludes the Sentinel project would not create any significant adverse impacts on the area's schools, law enforcement, fire protection, emergency services, hospitals, or parks.

Based upon the above considerations, impacts of the project, are considered to be cumulatively considerable (CEQA Guidelines §15064(h)(1)) and the proposed project has the potential to contribute to significant adverse cumulative public services impacts.

Mitigation Measures for Future Impacts on Public Services

Mitigation measures were described in the CEQA documents that were surveyed relating to any potentially significant public services impacts identified in those documents. As a single purpose public agency responsible for adopting and enforcing air quality rules and regulations, the SCAQMD's authority to implement mitigation measures for such indirect impacts is limited. CEQA is intended to be implemented in conjunction with discretionary powers granted to public agencies by other laws (CEQA Guidelines §14040(a)). Further, the CEQA Guidelines (§15040(b)) specifically state, "CEQA does not grant an agency new powers independent of the powers granted to the agency by other laws." With respect to measures identified in the survey for mitigation of potentially significant adverse public services impacts, no mitigation measures were identified that are within the jurisdiction of the SCAQMD to implement. In addition, because the survey related to representative facilities, rather than to specific future facilities that will actually receive permits from SCAQMD, it is not feasible to identify appropriate facility-specific mitigation measures for public services impacts in this PEA. Instead, appropriate facility-specific mitigation measures will necessarily have to be identified in the CEQA document prepared for each such facility that is proposed. Identification and adoption of mitigation of public services impacts would primarily be the responsibility of the local general purpose public agency (e.g., city or county) or other agency that would typically serve as the lead agency on any given future facility.

Level of Significance after Mitigation

Since the SCAQMD cannot predict how a future lead agency might choose to mitigate a particular significant public services impact, the potential exists for future indirect public services impacts to be significant and unavoidable (i.e., significant even after imposition of feasible mitigation measures).

SUBCHAPTER 5.15

INDIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES – RECREATION

Introduction

Impact Analysis

INTRODUCTION

The proposed project would provide offsets, which can be a necessary step in obtaining approval for a facility. Therefore, the proposed Rule 1315 project has the potential to create indirect adverse impacts in the future from siting, constructing, and operating individual facilities containing stationary pollutant sources that qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. Construction of new or modified structures in future new facilities obtaining emissions offsets from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts have the potential to generate adverse impacts on recreation depending upon the nature of the project, its location, and its setting. The following section summarizes the methodology used to evaluate the potential impacts of the proposed project on recreation from the construction and operation of future new facilities.

Methodology

The methodology for determining the significance of potential recreation impacts is based on comparing the existing setting to expected future conditions with the proposed project in place. The following analyses of potentially significant adverse impacts on recreation include assessments of impacts to the region's demand for parks and recreational facilities, as well as other recreational opportunities. Mitigation measures would be identified on a project-by-project basis and would be the responsibility of the lead agencies based on their underlying legal authority to mitigate project impacts.

Significance Criteria

A significant impact is defined as "a substantial or potentially substantial, adverse change in the environment" (Public Resource Code § 21068). Although there is no ironclad rule as to when an impact is "significant," generally, the questions presented in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines can serve as significance criteria, unless a particular agency has developed its own, more specific criteria. To the extent that the proposed project results in siting, constructing, and operating future facilities, these future new projects have the potential to generate significant impacts on recreation if their implementation would result in any of the following:

- The project would result in an increased demand for neighborhood or regional parks or other recreational facilities.
- The project would adversely affect existing recreational opportunities.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

The following discussion presents an evaluation of potential impacts on recreation from future facilities that would be eligible for offsets under the proposed project. The

analysis is organized according to the primary facility categories and the potential impacts they may have on recreation. Based on the information described in Subsection 5.0, a large majority of stationary source equipment permits would be for the installation of new or replacement equipment at existing facilities. Because the analysis of recreation impacts is qualitative in nature as explained in Subchapter 5.0, the determination of the types of impacts and the level of significance of potential facility-level project impacts will not be based on the number of newly constructed or pre-existing facilities. Therefore, information on the number of new facilities is intended for informational purposes only.

Construction of any new future facility or modification of any existing facility in the future has the potential to create significant adverse impacts on existing recreational facilities and resources. Such future new or modified facilities could potentially result in development adjacent to sensitive resources that could affect the recreational opportunities of a site and its surroundings. While the specific nature or degree of such impacts is currently unknown, potentially significant adverse impacts on recreation have been analyzed based on available information pertaining to each facility category.

Potential Impacts of Identified Facility Categories

Agricultural Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 14 agricultural facilities or less than one percent of the total permit applications (see Table 5.0-1). In addition, there is an estimated annual two percent migration of dairy livestock operations from the Chino-Ontario-Norco area to other parts of California (e.g., San Joaquin Valley) or to areas outside the state due to economic pressures to revisit existing land uses (e.g., agricultural, dairy) due to encroaching urbanization.¹ Accordingly, it is unlikely that a large number of new agricultural facilities would be constructed in the district in the future.

On a programmatic level, impacts to recreation as a result of constructing future new agricultural facilities may include impacts to local and regional parks or other recreational facilities resulting from increased demand for recreational facilities. Although agricultural facilities would most likely be constructed in areas zoned for agricultural uses and would not include recreational elements, these facilities may be near or directly adjacent to parks or other recreational facilities that provide the primary source of recreation for a particular area. Activities related to the operation of agricultural facilities may result in significant adverse impacts to recreation.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for agricultural projects available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.15-1). The two selected CEQA documents,² which were prepared for a winery and a county General Plan Dairy

¹ Final Environmental Assessment for Proposed Rule 1127 – Emission Reductions from Livestock Waste (SCAQMD, August 2004).

² It should be noted that no available documents were found for projects within the district; the two selected documents for agricultural facilities were for projects in San Mateo County and Kings County in northern

Element, illustrate the types of impacts that agricultural-related projects would have on recreation, including potential increases in demand for parks and other recreational facilities, physical impacts to existing recreational facilities or locations, and construction or expansion of recreational facilities that may have adverse effects on the environment. However, these projects were found in the CEQA documents surveyed to have less-than-significant impacts on recreation. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of recreation impacts identified in the two CEQA documents surveyed for this facility category.

- a) Increase in the Demand for Existing Local and Regional Parks or Other Recreational Facilities.** Both of the CEQA documents for past projects in the agricultural facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts related to the increased demand for parks or other recreational facilities. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in a location that could create significant adverse impacts on existing local and regional parks and other recreational facilities such that acceptable service ratios would not be met or where there are already deficiencies in the existing levels of service, which could exacerbate these existing conditions.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to recreation could be significant. Therefore, impacts on existing local and regional parks or other recreational facilities resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Construction or Expansion of Recreational Facilities.** Both of the CEQA documents for past projects in the agricultural facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts resulting from construction or expansion of recreational facilities. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could lead to the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, thereby resulting in adverse impacts to the environment.

and central California, respectively. Although these projects are not located within the district, their environmental documents illustrate the types of impacts that may result from the development of such projects.

**TABLE 5.15-1
Recreation Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation**

S – Significant	NE – Not Evaluated ^a	
LS – Less-than-Significant	N – No impacts	
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation		
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination	
	a) Use of existing Parks	b) Construction or Expansion of Recreational Facilities
Agricultural Facilities		
1. Clos de la Tech Winery EIR	LS	LS
2. Kings County Dairy Element PEIR	LS	LS
Retail/Services Facilities		
3. Medical Office Neg. Dec. in Long Beach	N	N
4. Wilshire La Brea Project EIR	LSM	LSM
5. Shops at Santa Anita Park Specific Plan EIR	LS	LS
6. Archstone Hollywood Project EIR	LS	LSM
7. 2001 Main Street Mixed Use Development EIR	LS	LS
8. 1427 Fourth Street Project EIR	LS	LS
9. Westfield Fashion Square Expansion EIR	LS	LS
10. New Century Plan EIR	LSM	LS
Large Commercial Facilities		
11. Sunset Doheny Hotel	LS	LS
12. 2000 Avenue of Stars EIR	N	N
13. Travelodge Hotel Project EIR	LS	LS
14. Corbin and Nordoff Redevelopment Project EIR	LS	LS
15. Blvd 6200 Project EIR	LS	LS
16. Panorama Palace Project EIR	LS	LS
17. Metro Universal Project EIR	LSM	LSM
18. Paseo Plaza Hollywood Project EIR	LS	LS
19. Plaza at the Glen Project EIR	LSM	LSM

TABLE 5.15-1 (Continued)
Recreation Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant	NE – Not Evaluated ^a	
LS – Less-than-Significant	N – No impacts	
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation		
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination	
	a) Use of existing Parks	b) Construction or Expansion of Recreational Facilities
Entertainment/Recreational Facilities		
20. City of Industry Business Center (NFL Stadium) EIR	LS	LS
21. LA Live -Sports and Entertainment District EIR	S	S
22. Canyon Hills Project EIR	LS	LS
23. Wilmington Waterfront Development Project EIR	LS	LS
Institutional Facilities		
24. Caltrans District 7 Headquarters EIR	LS	LS
25. Buckley School Enhancement Project EIR	N	LS
26. Cedars Sinai West Tower Supplemental EIR	LS	LS
27. La Cienega Eldercare Facility Project EIR	LS	LS
28. Museum of Tolerance Project EIR	LS	N
29. New Paradise Church Project EIR	N	N
30. Occidental College Specific Plan EIR	LS	LS
31. Stephen Wise Middle School Relocation EIR	N	LS
32. Temple Israel of Hollywood EIR	LS	LS
33. USC Health Sciences Campus EIR	LS	LS
34. Sierra Canyon Senior Secondary School Project EIR	N	N
35. West LA College EIR	LS	LS
36. City of Long Beach Fire Station Neg. Dec.	N	N
37. Harvard – Westlake School EIR	N	N
38. County of Orange South Courthouse Facility EIR	N	N
Transportation Facilities		
39. TraPac Terminal Expansion at Berths 136-147 EIR	N	N
40. Metro West Los Angeles Transportation Facility and Sunset Avenue Project EIR	N	N

TABLE 5.15-1 (Concluded)
Recreation Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant	NE – Not Evaluated ^a	
LS – Less-than-Significant	N – No impacts	
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation		
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination	
	a) Use of existing Parks	b) Construction or Expansion of Recreational Facilities
41. Canoga Park Orange Line Extension EIR	LS	LS
Utility Projects (Includes Power Plants)		
42. El Segundo Power Redevelopment Project (CEC approved)—Improved Power Generating Facility	LSM	LSM
43. LADWP Electrical Generating Stations Modifications Project EIR	N	N
44. Bradley Landfill and Recycling Center EIR	N	N
45. Joshua Basin Water District Recharge Basin and Pipeline Project EIR	LS	LS
Light Industrial Warehouse Facilities		
46. Lantana Studio Development Project EIR	LSM	LS
47. Alessandro Business Center Project EIR	LSM	LSM
48. City of San Dimas Costco Development Project EIR	LS	LS
49. 959 Seward Street Project EIR	LS	LS
Heavy Industrial Facilities		
50. Chevron Products Company El Segundo Refinery Product Reliability and Optimization Project EIR	N	N
51. SRG Chino South Industrial Park Project EIR	LS	LS
52. Conoco Phillips Los Angeles Refinery Tank Replacement Project Neg. Dec.	N	N
^a An “NE” designation could mean one of the following: 1. The issue area was not discussed in the environmental document. 2. The specific checklist question was not discussed in the environmental document. Source: ICF Jones & Stokes, 2009.		

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to recreation could be significant. Therefore, impacts

related to the construction or expansion of recreational facilities resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Retail/Service Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 2,621 retail/service facilities, or 42.1 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction since most of them would be established and operated within existing retail-oriented buildings in urban, commercial, and mixed-use residential areas.

Examples of projects that may be constructed in the future include dry cleaning and laundry businesses, restaurants, gas stations, and auto repair facilities, as evidenced by the currently pending permits and permits issued by the SCAQMD in the five-year period. On a programmatic level, most future new or modified facilities would be constructed within existing developed retail and mixed-use residential areas based on historical data and would have a low potential to increase demand for parks and other recreational facilities or to result in the construction or expansion of recreational facilities such that adverse impacts to the environment would occur. Therefore, retail/service facilities would generally have a low likelihood of creating significant adverse impacts to recreation in the future. However, the potential exists for one or more future retail/service projects to have significant adverse impacts on recreation.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for retail/service facilities at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.15-1). The eight CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a medical office project, five mixed-use projects (all involving residential and retail developments), and two commercial/retail projects, illustrate the types of impacts that retail/services facilities would have on recreation, including potential adverse effects related to increased demand for parks and recreational facilities and the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. Based on a review of these documents, retail service facilities may result in adverse impacts from the increase in residents and employees within the area surrounding a project site, such that demand for parks and recreational facilities would increase leading to accelerated deterioration of recreational facilities and facilities. However, these projects were found in the CEQA documents surveyed to have less-than-significant impacts or less-than-significant impacts with the implementation of mitigation measures. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of recreation impacts identified in the eight CEQA documents surveyed for this facility category.

- a) **Increase in the Demand for Existing Local and Regional Parks or Other Recreational Facilities.** The eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/service facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impact related to increases in demand for parks and other recreational facilities. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in a

location that could create significant adverse impacts on existing local and regional parks and other recreational facilities such that acceptable service ratios would not be met or where there are already deficiencies in the existing levels of service, which could exacerbate these existing conditions.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to recreation could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the increased demand for parks and recreational facilities resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b) Construction or Expansion of Recreational Facilities. The eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/service facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation or no impact related to the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that would require alteration, expansion, or construction of recreational facilities which could result in significant adverse impacts to the environment.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to recreation could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the construction or expansion of recreational facilities resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Large Commercial Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 649 large commercial facilities, or 10.4 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction since most of the projects would be established and operated within existing buildings and facilities in developed urban areas.

Examples of large commercial facilities that may be constructed in the future include hotels/motels, regional shopping centers, and office and media production facilities. On a programmatic level, most of the new commercial facilities that are constructed in the future would involve medium and high-rise buildings and parking structures/lots. Based on historical data, new large commercial facilities would likely be constructed within existing developed commercial, retail, mixed-use residential, and transit-oriented areas and would, therefore, have a low potential to increase demand for parks and other recreational facilities or to result in the construction or expansion of recreational facilities such that adverse impacts to the environment would occur. Therefore, these facilities would generally have a low likelihood of resulting in significant adverse impacts to

recreation in the future. However, the potential exists for one or more future large commercial projects to have significant adverse impacts on recreation.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for large commercial facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.15-1). The nine CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for two hotel/motel projects, a regional shopping center, and six mixed-use projects (all involving commercial and residential developments), illustrate the types of impacts that large commercial facilities would have on recreation, including potential adverse effects related to increased demand for parks and recreational facilities and the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. The CEQA documents for the large commercial projects surveyed involved the construction of medium- and large-scale buildings within existing urban areas, which were found to result in adverse impacts related to increases in residents and employees within the area surrounding a project site, such that the demand for parks and recreational facilities would increase and the construction or expansion of recreational facilities may be required. However, project-specific impacts were found in the CEQA documents surveyed to have less-than-significant impacts or less-than-significant impacts with the implementation of mitigation measures on recreation. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of recreation impacts identified in the nine CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) Increase in the Demand for Existing Local and Regional Parks or Other Recreational Facilities.** The nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impact related to increases in demand for parks and other recreational facilities. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in a location that could create significant adverse impacts on existing local and regional parks and other recreational facilities such that acceptable service ratios would not be met or where there are already deficiencies in the existing levels of service, which could exacerbate these existing conditions.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to recreation could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the increased demand for parks and recreational facilities resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Construction or Expansion of Recreational Facilities.** The nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impact related to the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 3

in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that would require alteration, expansion, or construction of recreational facilities which could result in significant adverse impacts to the environment.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to recreation could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the construction or expansion of recreational facilities resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Entertainment/Recreational Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 24 entertainment/recreational facilities, or less than one percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Accordingly, based on these historical data and a small number of these new entertainment and recreation-oriented facilities is anticipated to be developed in the future.

Examples of projects that may be constructed in the future include sports venues, concert halls, parks, golf courses, equestrian centers, and other outdoor recreational facilities. On a programmatic level, those new facilities that would be constructed in the future may involve the construction of medium and large scale buildings, landscaping, parks, and other public facilities. Based on historical data, entertainment/recreational projects have the potential to alter undeveloped open space and natural areas that may result in the alteration of existing parks or recreational facilities, or require construction of new or expanded recreational facilities. Therefore, the potential exists for one or more future entertainment/recreational projects to generate significant adverse impacts on recreation.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for entertainment/recreational facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.15-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for the development of a professional football stadium in the City of Industry, a sports and entertainment district in downtown Los Angeles, a residential project with an equestrian center and a large open space component in the San Fernando Valley, and a waterfront project in the Community of Wilmington in the South Bay, illustrate the types of impacts that entertainment and recreational facilities would have on recreation, including potential adverse effects related to increased demand for parks and recreational facilities, the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, and conflicts with applicable standards on service ratios. These projects involved a variety of different structures, including medium to high-rise buildings, parking structures, parking lots, and grading and landscaping of open space areas for outdoor recreational facilities, which were found to result in conflicts with local standards on service ratios and increases in demand for existing parks and recreational facilities. However, most of these projects were found in the CEQA documents surveyed to have less-than-significant impacts on recreation. More specifically, the following discussion provides an overall summary of the types of recreation impacts identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) **Increase in the Demand for Existing Local and Regional Parks or Other Recreational Facilities.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category indicated that for three of the four projects, environmental impacts related to increases in demand for parks and other recreational facilities were less than significant. However, for one of the projects surveyed (Project #21 – LA Live-Sports & Entertainment District), the lead agency concluded that this project has the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts on parks and recreational facilities due to conflicts with the City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks’ standards on park/recreational space to residents ratio (4 acres/1,000 residents), resulting from the construction of the project. In addition, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in a location that could create significant adverse impacts on parks and recreational facilities such that acceptable service ratios would not be met or where there are already deficiencies in the existing levels of service, which could exacerbate these existing conditions.

Therefore, based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts on existing local and regional parks or other recreational facilities resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) **Construction or Expansion of Recreational Facilities.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category indicated that for three of the four projects, environmental impacts related to the construction or expansion of recreational facilities were less than significant. However, for one of the projects surveyed (Project #21 – LA Live-Sports & Entertainment District), the lead agency concluded that this project has the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts on parks and recreational facilities due to conflicts with the City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks’ standards on park/recreational space to residents ratio (4 acres/1,000 residents), resulting from the construction of the project, which is entertainment and recreational in nature. In addition, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that would require alteration, expansion, or construction of recreational facilities which could result in significant adverse impacts to the environment.

Therefore, based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts related to the construction or expansion of

recreational facilities resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Institutional Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 421 institutional facilities, or 6.8 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most would be located within existing buildings in commercial, residential, and institutional land use areas.

Examples of institutional facilities include schools, colleges, universities, hospitals, museums, and churches/temple. On a programmatic level, new institutional facilities that would be constructed in the future would involve low-, medium-, or large-scale buildings, parking structures, and parking lots. Most of these facilities would be constructed within existing commercial, residential, and institutional zoned areas and therefore, would have a low potential to alter existing recreational facilities. Therefore, these facilities would generally have a low likelihood of resulting in significant adverse impacts to recreation in the future. However, some of the future institutional facilities would involve an increased use of existing parks, or construction/expansion of recreational facilities, and, as such, the potential exists for one or more future institutional projects to have significant adverse impacts on recreation.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for schools, hospitals, senior care facilities, etc., available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.15-1). The 15 CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a state agency headquarters, a county courthouse facility, four schools, two colleges, an addition to an existing university campus, an addition to an existing hospital, an eldercare facility, a museum, two religious facilities, and a fire station, illustrate the types of impacts that institutional facilities would have on recreation, including potential adverse effects related to the construction or expansion of new recreational facilities or an increase in demand for existing parks or other recreational facilities. Some of these projects involved the demolition of existing buildings and the construction of low-, medium-, and large-scale buildings, landscaping, parks, playfields and gymnasiums associated with schools, hospital buildings, and other public facilities, which have the potential to result in significant impacts resulting from increases in demand for existing parks or other recreational facilities or from the construction of new or expanded recreational facilities. However, project-specific impacts were found in the CEQA documents surveyed to have less-than-significant impacts or no impacts on recreation. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of recreation impacts identified in the 15 CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) **Increase in the Demand for Existing Local and Regional Parks or Other Recreational Facilities.** The 15 CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impacts related to increases in demand for existing local and regional parks or other recreational facilities. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained

offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in a location that could create significant adverse impacts on existing local and regional parks and other recreational facilities such that acceptable service ratios would not be met or where there are already deficiencies in the existing levels of service, which could exacerbate these existing conditions.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to recreation could be significant. Therefore, impacts on existing local and regional parks or other recreational facilities resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Construction or Expansion of Recreational Facilities.** The 15 CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impacts resulting from the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category near a location that would require alteration, expansion, or construction of recreational facilities which could result in significant adverse impacts to the environment.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to recreation could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the construction or expansion of recreational facilities resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Transportation Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 100 transportation facilities, or 1.6 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Due to continuing improvements in transportation facilities across the district to accommodate expected increases in goods movement, it is possible that a larger number of transportation-related facilities would be constructed in the future due to continuing improvements and expansion of public transportation infrastructure. However, since highways and roads typically do not require stationary source permits, the number of transportation-related facilities that would require such permits in the future does not constitute a large number (based on historical data shown in Table 5.0-1) in comparison to the overall SCAQMD permitting activities.

Examples of transportation facilities that may be constructed in the future include port terminal expansions, transit/bus maintenance facilities, and transit lines and transit line extensions. On a programmatic level, these types of facilities may involve low- and medium-scale buildings, transportation equipment storage yards, parking structures, rail,

shipping, airport facilities, and transportation-related uses (e.g., rail yards, transit centers, shipping depots, docks, cranes, runways, terminals, support facilities). Any new transportation-oriented facility would most likely be constructed within existing industrial, commercial, mixed-use, and transportation-zoned areas and would not include the construction or expansion of new recreational facilities. Therefore, transportation-oriented facilities would have a low potential to create impacts on existing parks or recreational facilities. However, the potential exists for one or more future transportation-related projects to have significant adverse impacts on recreation.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the selected CEQA documents for transportation facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.15-1). The three CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a port terminal expansion, a bus maintenance facility, and a transit line extension, illustrate the types of impacts that transportation projects would have on recreation, including potential adverse effects related to increased demand for parks and recreational facilities, the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, and conflicts with applicable standards on service ratios. These projects typically involved the demolition of existing structures and the construction of a variety of new structures, including low- and medium-scale buildings, the use of large-scale cranes, and shipping infrastructure, and bus storage and maintenance facilities, some of which were found to result in temporary construction impacts that would disrupt existing park and recreational facility operations in the area, but were determined to be not significant in the CEQA documents surveyed. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of recreation impacts identified in the three CEQA documents surveyed.

a) Increase in the Demand for Existing Local and Regional Parks or Other Recreational Facilities. The three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category disclosed either a less-than-significant impact or no impacts related to demand for existing parks and recreational facilities. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in a location that could create significant adverse impacts on existing local and regional parks and other recreational facilities such that acceptable service ratios would not be met or where there are already deficiencies in the existing levels of service, which could exacerbate these existing conditions.

Therefore, based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts related to the increased demand for parks and recreational facilities resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b) Construction or Expansion of Recreational Facilities. The three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category disclosed either a less-than-significant impact or no impacts resulting from the construction or

expansion of recreational facilities. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that would require alteration, expansion, or construction of recreational facilities, which could result in significant adverse impacts to the environment.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to recreation could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the construction or expansion of recreational facilities resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Utility Projects

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 150 utility facilities, or 2.4 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on this historical data, a large number of new utility-oriented facilities is not anticipated to be constructed and operated in the future. On a programmatic level, those new utility-oriented facilities that may be constructed in the future could involve water treatment plants (e.g., tanks, digesters, ponds), above- and underground pipelines, power generating equipment (e.g., boilers, fuel-storage, exhaust structures), and landfill processing, transport, and storage facilities. Some type of future utility projects may require demolition of existing structures and construction of low- to medium-scale buildings.

While a large number of new utility-oriented facilities is not anticipated to be constructed in the future, alteration, upgrades and improvement of existing facilities are likely to occur in order to meet additional future demand for public utility infrastructure. Due to the necessity and the distributed nature of many public infrastructure and utility services, these facilities have the potential to be constructed in a wide range of different areas. Any new utility project would most likely be constructed within an already developed area and would, therefore, have a low potential for alteration of existing recreational facilities. Nonetheless, the potential exists for one or more future utility-related projects to have significant adverse impacts on recreation.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for utility projects available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.15-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for improvements to an existing power generating facilities, a landfill and recycling center, and a recharge basin and pipeline project, illustrate the types of impacts that utility projects would have on recreation, including potential adverse effects related to increased demand for parks and recreational facilities and the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. Based on the evaluation of these projects, the construction, modification, or renovation of a variety of structures, including underground pipelines, water storage tanks, groundwater recharge equipment, landfills, smoke stacks, flares, and power generating equipment, could result in visual impacts to existing recreational facilities, as well as potential increases in

demand for parks and recreational facilities. However, project-specific impacts were found in the CEQA documents surveyed to have less-than-significant impacts or less-than-significant impacts with implementation of mitigation measures on recreation. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of recreation impacts identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) **Increase in the Demand for Existing Local and Regional Parks or Other Recreational Facilities.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the utility-oriented facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impacts related to demand for existing parks or other recreational facilities. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in a location that could create significant adverse impacts on existing local and regional parks and other recreational facilities such that acceptable service ratios would not be met or where there are already deficiencies in the existing levels of service, which could exacerbate these existing conditions.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to recreation could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the increased demand for parks and recreational facilities resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) **Construction or Expansion of Recreational Facilities.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the utility-oriented facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impacts related to construction or expansion of recreational facilities. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that would require alteration, expansion, or construction of recreational facilities, which could result in significant adverse impacts to the environment.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to recreation could be significant. Therefore, impacts resulting from the construction or expansion of recreational facilities from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Light Industrial/Warehouse Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 1,133 light industrial/warehouse facilities, or 18.2 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1).

However, based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most of them would be located within existing buildings, structures, and warehouses in industrial or other compatibly zoned areas.

Examples of light industrial/warehouse facilities that may be constructed include production/post-production studios/facilities, business parks housing light industrial and warehouse distribution uses, and a warehouse/retail facility. On a programmatic level, new light industrial/warehouse facilities that would be constructed in the future would likely involve the construction of one- to three-story warehouse-type buildings. Any new light industrial/warehouse facility would most likely be constructed within existing industrial and commercial-zoned areas and would, therefore, have a low potential for alteration of existing recreational facilities. However, the potential exists for one or more future projects to have significant impacts on recreation.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for light industry/warehouse facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.15-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for two production/post-production studios/facilities, a business park, and a warehouse/retail facility, illustrate the types of impacts that light industrial/warehouse projects would have on recreation, including potential adverse effects related to increased demand for parks and recreational facilities and the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. Based on the evaluation of these projects, the construction of warehouse-type and office-type structures may result in increased demand for existing parks or recreational facilities, physical impacts to existing parks or recreational facilities, and/or new or expanded recreational facilities, the construction of which could create significant adverse impacts to the environment. However, project-specific impacts were found in the CEQA documents surveyed to have less-than-significant impacts or less-than-significant impacts with the implementation of mitigation measures on recreation. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of recreation impacts identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

a) Increase in the Demand for Existing Local and Regional Parks or Other Recreational Facilities. The four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) related to increases in demand for parks or other recreational facilities. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in a location that could create significant adverse impacts on existing local and regional parks and other recreational facilities such that acceptable service ratios would not be met or where there are already deficiencies in the existing levels of service, which could exacerbate these existing conditions.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time

the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to recreation could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the increased demand for parks and recreational facilities resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Construction or Expansion of Recreational Facilities.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) related to the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that would require alteration, expansion, or construction of recreational facilities, which could result in significant adverse impacts to the environment.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to recreation could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the construction or expansion of recreational facilities resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Heavy Industrial Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 1,118 heavy industrial facilities, or 17.9 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). However, based on these historical data, only some of these heavy industrial facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most of them would be located within existing structures in industrial zoned areas. Because the analysis of recreation impacts is qualitative in nature as explained in Subchapter 5.0, the determination of the types of impacts and the level of significance of potential facility-level project impacts will not be affected by the number of newly constructed or pre-existing facilities. Therefore, information on the number of new facilities is intended for informational purposes only.

Examples of heavy industrial facilities that may be constructed include refineries and industrial parks. On a programmatic level, those new heavy industrial facilities that would be developed in the future as a result of implementing the proposed project would involve the construction of medium- to large-scale industrial buildings, with machinery, boilers, pumps, fuel storage tanks, refinery equipment, mining and extraction equipment, and raw material storage areas. Any new heavy industrial facility would most likely be constructed within existing industrial and commercial-zoned areas and would, therefore, have a low potential for alteration of existing recreational facilities. However, the potential exists for one or more future projects to have significant adverse impacts on recreation.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for heavy industrial facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.15-1). The three CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for improvements to two existing refineries and an industrial park project, illustrate the types of impacts that heavy industrial projects would have on recreation, including potential adverse effects related to increased demand for parks and recreational facilities and the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. Based on the evaluation of these projects, the demolition and construction of fuel storage tanks, refinery equipment, and associated support facilities, and concrete warehouse type buildings, raw material storage, and associated shipping and transportation facilities could result in an increase of demand for existing parks or other recreational facilities, but were determined to be not significant in the CEQA documents surveyed. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of recreation impacts identified in the three CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) Increase in the Demand for Existing Local and Regional Parks or Other Recreational Facilities.** The three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed either a less-than-significant impact or no impacts related to demand for existing parks or other recreational facilities. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in a location that could create significant adverse impacts on existing local and regional parks and other recreational facilities such that acceptable service ratios would not be met or where there are already deficiencies in the existing levels of service, which could exacerbate these existing conditions.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, impacts to recreation could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the increased demand for parks and recreational facilities resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Construction or Expansion of Recreational Facilities.** The three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed either a less-than-significant impact or no impacts related to the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a location that would require alteration, expansion, or construction of recreational facilities, which could result in significant adverse impacts to the environment.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different

environmental settings, impacts to recreation could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to the construction or expansion of recreational facilities resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Summary of Findings

The review of 52 CEQA documents found that most of the past projects had environmental impacts related to recreation that were either less-than-significant or less-than-significant with the implementation of mitigation measures. However, review of the CEQA documents also found that some of the past projects have the potential to generate significant adverse impacts on recreation, including potential adverse effects related to the construction or expansion of new recreational facilities, conflicts with applicable standards on acceptable park facility service ratios, and increased demand for existing parks or other recreational facilities, but were determined to be not significant. Therefore, based on information in the 52 CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project that cover the nine primary facility categories, exercising SCAQMD staff's independent judgment, the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts on recreation as an indirect result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Cumulative Impacts

CEQA requires the evaluation of cumulative impacts in addition to direct and indirect impacts. According to the State CEQA Guidelines, cumulative impacts refer to the change in the environment which results from the incremental impact of a proposed project when added to other "past, present and reasonably foreseeable future projects." [14 Cal. Code Reg. 13355].

For the purposes of the proposed project, the assessment of cumulative impacts provided below includes the reasonably foreseeable impacts from the following types of facilities:

- Facilities that will obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts per Proposed Rule 1315 (i.e., Rules 1304 and 1309.1);
- Facilities that will obtain offsets on the open credit market;
- Facilities that will obtain offsets from SCAQMD's internal accounts per Senate Bill (SB) 827; and
- Power plant facilities per Assembly Bill (AB) No. 1318 (Perez), proposed SB 388 (Calderon), and potentially one other bill which would require transfer of emission reduction credits for certain pollutants from SCAQMD's internal offset accounts to eligible electrical generating facilities.

Facilities obtaining an SCAQMD air quality permit will be required to offset any increase in emissions either by obtaining offsets per Proposed Rule 1315, SB 827, or by obtaining offsets on the open market. Past development patterns within the district have resulted in a variety of different impacts to recreational services and facilities, some of which would

be cumulatively significant. Development projects, while individually responsible for less-than-significant impacts, would potentially result in cumulative impacts due to growth in population and subsequent increased demand for recreational services and facilities. Thus, any future development within the district resulting from the project would potentially add to this cumulatively considerable increase in demand for recreational services. As noted above, since the specific location of individual facilities cannot be predicted with certainty, the evaluation of cumulative recreational impacts is even more uncertain.

However, some of the past projects were determined to have significant adverse impacts on recreation, including the potential to impact standards on park and recreational land service ratios.

It is reasonably foreseeable that the SCAQMD would be required to provide offsets to three power plants from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. The three power plant projects, NRG's El Segundo Power Redevelopment (El Segundo), Walnut Creek Energy Park (Walnut Creek), and CPV Sentinel Energy (Sentinel), were evaluated by the California Energy Commission (CEC) in separate Final Staff Assessments (FSAs), which were reviewed to obtain the environmental impact analysis and determination of significance made by the lead agency (CEC). The analysis and conclusions regarding significance are summarized and incorporated by reference herein. The El Segundo and Walnut Creek projects are located in Los Angeles County and the Sentinel project is located in Riverside County.

The El Segundo and Walnut Creek project were determined by the CEC to have no significant recreation impacts and the Sentinel project will mitigate recreational impacts to less than significant. According to the CEC, parks and recreational open space are located along the coast west of the El Segundo project. One landscape mitigation measure would involve the installation of public park type benches along the west property line, which would benefit the existing recreational space. Thus, the CEC concludes no adverse impacts to recreation from the El Segundo project.

The FSA prepared by the CEC for the Walnut Creek project concluded that because the project would use largely local labor, this would not create any significant adverse impacts on the area's parks and recreation. CEC staff used a conservative estimate provided by the applicant that 22 percent (88 workers) of peak construction workforce would be non-local (outside of Los Angeles County) and their dependents would not likely follow them, so many non-local workers would still be within commuting distance from neighboring counties. The CEC describes this is a small number of construction workers for a short term activity. Also, the CEC estimates up to nine operations workers would be needed and would commute from Los Angeles County, so overall, most of the construction and operation labor force would be from Los Angeles County. Therefore, the CEC concludes that there should be no significant adverse impacts on parks and recreation resources within Los Angeles County as a result of the Walnut Creek project.

Similar to the Walnut Creek project, the CEC anticipated that the Sentinel project would use local and regional labor so would not create any significant adverse impacts on the area's parks and recreation. The FSA discussed the nearby 794,000-acre Joshua Tree

National Park managed by the U.S. Department of the Interior National Parks Service is located just a few miles east of Desert Hot Springs where recreational activities are available at the park including backpacking, camping, mountain biking, rock climbing, geologic tours, birding, horseback riding, and star gazing. Also, according to the FSA, within Riverside County, the Riverside County Regional Park and Open-Space District is an independent agency governed by a board of supervisors that manages and operates more than 44,000 acres, which includes 40 parks, reserves, historic, or archaeological sites and 90 miles of regional trails. Finally, the FSA describes Desert Hot Springs itself has six parks within its city limits: Arroyo Park, Constitution Park, Eastside Park, Hot Springs Park, Mission Springs Park, and Wardman Park. CEC staff does not expect the construction or operation workforces to have a significant adverse impact on parks and recreation because of the number and variety of parks within the regional project area. In addition, the CEC concludes that construction workers are unlikely to bring their families to a work site, and therefore, impact existing parks and recreation.

Based upon the above considerations, impacts of the project are considered to be cumulatively considerable (CEQA Guidelines §15064(h)(1)) and the proposed project has the potential to contribute to significant adverse cumulative recreation impacts.

Mitigation Measures for Future Recreation Impacts

Mitigation measures were described in the CEQA documents that were surveyed relating to any potentially significant recreation impacts identified in those documents. As a single purpose public agency responsible for adopting and enforcing air quality rules and regulations, the SCAQMD's authority to implement mitigation measures for such indirect impacts that are limited. CEQA is intended to be implemented in conjunction with discretionary powers granted to public agencies by other laws (CEQA Guidelines §14040(a)). Further, the CEQA Guidelines (§15040(b)) specifically state, "CEQA does not grant an agency new powers independent of the powers granted to the agency by other laws." With respect to measures identified in the survey for mitigation of potentially significant adverse recreation impacts, no mitigation measures were identified that are within the jurisdiction of the SCAQMD to implement. In addition, because the survey related to representative facilities, rather than to specific future facilities that will actually receive permits from SCAQMD, it is not feasible to identify appropriate facility-specific mitigation measures for recreation impacts in this PEA. Instead, appropriate facility-specific mitigation measures will necessarily have to be identified in the CEQA document prepared for each such facility that is proposed. Identification and adoption of mitigation of recreation impacts would primarily be the responsibility of the local general purpose public agency (e.g., city or county) or other agency that would typically serve as the lead agency on any given future facility.

Level of Significance after Mitigation

Since the SCAQMD cannot predict how a future lead agency might choose to mitigate a particular significant recreation impact, the potential exists for future indirect recreation

impacts to be significant and unavoidable (i.e., significant even after imposition of feasible mitigation measures).

SUBCHAPTER 5.16

INDIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES – SOLID/HAZARDOUS WASTE

Introduction

Impact Analysis

INTRODUCTION

The proposed project would provide offsets, which can be a necessary step in obtaining approval for a facility. Therefore, the proposed Rule 1315 project has the potential to create adverse impacts in the future from siting, constructing, and operating individual facilities containing stationary pollutant sources that qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. Construction and operation of new or modified structures in future new facilities obtaining emissions offsets from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts have the potential to result in adverse impacts related to solid/hazardous waste, depending upon the nature of the project. The following section summarizes the methodology used to evaluate the potential impacts related to solid/hazardous waste that may result from the construction and operation of future new facilities.

Methodology

The methodology for determining the significance of potential solid/hazardous waste impacts is based on comparing the existing setting to expected future conditions with the proposed project in place. The following analyses of potentially significant adverse indirect impacts related to solid/hazardous waste include assessments of impacts regarding sufficient capacity of existing landfills for solid waste needs and compliance with local, state, and federal regulations regarding solid and hazardous waste disposal that may be caused by future new projects.

Mitigation measures would be identified on a project-by-project basis and would be the responsibility of the lead agencies based on their underlying legal authority to mitigate project impacts.

Significance Criteria

A significant impact is defined as "a substantial or potentially substantial, adverse change in the environment" (Public Resource Code § 21068). Although there is no ironclad rule as to when an impact is "significant," generally, the questions presented in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines can serve as significance criteria, unless a particular agency has developed its own, more specific criteria. To the extent that the proposed project results in siting, constructing, and operating future facilities, these future new projects have the potential to generate significant impacts related to solid/hazardous waste if their implementation would result in any of the following:

- The generation and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste would exceed the capacity of designated landfills.
- Failure to comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid and hazardous waste.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

The following discussion presents an evaluation of potential solid/hazardous waste impacts from future facilities that would be eligible for offsets under the proposed project. The analysis is organized according to the primary facility categories and the potential impacts they may have related to solid/hazardous waste in the district. Based on the information described in Subsection 5.0, a large majority of stationary source equipment permits would be for the installation of new or replacement equipment at existing facilities. Because the analysis of impacts related to solid/hazardous waste is qualitative in nature as explained in Subchapter 5.0, the determination of the types of impacts and the level of significance of potential facility-level project impacts will not be based on the number of newly constructed or pre-existing facilities. Therefore, information on the number of new facilities is intended for informational purposes only.

Construction and operation of any new future facility or modification of any existing facility in the future has the potential to create significant adverse impacts related to solid/hazardous waste. Such future new or modified facilities could potentially result in solid/hazardous waste impacts in the event that development projects or existing facility modifications occur on a scale great enough to exceed capacities of local or regional waste disposal sites or produce quantities or types of hazardous waste that would not conform with existing disposal regulations. While the specific nature or degree of such impacts is currently unknown, potentially significant adverse solid/hazardous waste impacts have been analyzed based on available information pertaining to each facility category.

Potential Solid/Hazardous Waste Impacts of Identified Facility Categories

Agricultural Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the last five years identified 14 agricultural facilities or less than one percent of the total permit applications (see Table 5.0-1). In addition, there is an estimated annual two percent migration of dairy livestock operations from the Chino-Ontario-Norco area to other parts of California (e.g., San Joaquin Valley) or to areas outside the state due to economic pressures to reevaluate existing land uses (e.g., agricultural, dairy) due to encroaching urbanization.¹ Accordingly, it is unlikely that a large number of new agricultural facilities would be constructed in the district in the future.

Examples of agricultural facilities that may be constructed in the future include dairy farms, crop farms, wineries, livestock and poultry farms, and potentially different types of food processing facilities. On a programmatic level, impacts related to solid/hazardous waste as a result of constructing future new agricultural facilities may include increased solid waste resulting from agricultural operations, such as harvesting, livestock

¹ Final Environmental Assessment for Proposed Rule 1127 – Emission Reductions from Livestock Waste (SCAQMD, August 2004).

management, dairy operations, food processing, or other agricultural operations, such as winery facilities. While agricultural facilities typically operate on a large scale, much of the solid waste would consist of biodegradable crop wastes, or in the case of a cattle ranch or dairy operation, in the form of cattle manure. Due to the unknown nature of any specific future agricultural projects, significant adverse impacts related to solid/hazardous wastes may occur.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for agricultural projects available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.16-1). The two selected CEQA documents,² which were prepared for a winery and a county General Plan Dairy Element, illustrate the types of impacts that agricultural-related projects would have related to solid/hazardous waste, including impacts regarding capacity of existing landfills for solid waste needs and conflicts with local, state, and federal regulations regarding solid and hazardous waste disposal. For the CEQA documents analyzed, as discussed above, much of the solid wastes that result from these types of agricultural facilities consist of biodegradable crop wastes and cattle manure. Manure is typically used on-site as fertilizer for cropland or is collected and trucked off the site for sale and use on nearby fields as fertilizer. This aspect of manure management for a typical dairy facility would be regulated according to local agricultural policies. Therefore, there is a low likelihood of significant impact as a result of agricultural facilities. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts related to solid/hazardous waste identified in the two CEQA documents surveyed for this facility category.

a) Sufficient Landfill Capacity. The two CEQA documents for past projects in the agricultural facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts related to landfill capacities.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, solid/hazardous waste impacts could be significant. Therefore, indirect impacts related to insufficient landfill capacities as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

² It should be noted that no available documents were found for projects within the district; the two selected documents for agricultural facilities were for projects in San Mateo County and Kings County in northern and central California, respectively. Although these projects are not located within the district, their environmental documents illustrate the types of impacts that may result from the development of such projects.

**TABLE 5.16-1
Solid Hazardous Waste Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation**

S – Significant	NE – Not Evaluated ^a	
LS – Less-than-Significant	N – No impacts	
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation		
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination	
	a) Sufficient Landfill Capacity	b) Compliance with Federal, State, Local Statutes
Agricultural Facilities		
1. Clos de la Tech Winery EIR	LS	LS
2. Kings County Dairy Element PEIR	LS	NE
Retail/Services Facilities		
3. Medical Office Neg. Dec. in Long Beach	N	N
4. Wilshire La Brea Project EIR	LS	LS
5. Shops at Santa Anita Park Specific Plan EIR	S	LS
6. Archstone Hollywood Project EIR	LS	LS
7. 2001 Main Street Mixed Use Development EIR	LS	LS
8. 1427 Fourth Street Project EIR	LS	LS
9. Westfield Fashion Square Expansion EIR	LS	LS
10. New Century Plan EIR	NE	NE
Large Commercial Facilities		
11. Sunset Doheny Hotel EIR	S	N
12. 2000 Avenue of Stars EIR	LS	LS
13. Travelodge Hotel Project EIR	LS	LS
14. Corbin and Nordoff Redevelopment Project EIR	LS	LS
15. Blvd 6200 Project EIR	LS	LS
16. Panorama Palace Project EIR	LS	LS
17. Metro Universal Project EIR	S	LS
18. Paseo Plaza Hollywood Project EIR	LS	LS
19. Plaza at the Glen Project EIR	LSM	LSM
Entertainment/Recreational Facilities		
20. City of Industry Business Center (NFL Stadium) EIR	LS	LS

TABLE 5.16-1 (Continued)
Solid Hazardous Waste Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant	NE – Not Evaluated ^a	
LS – Less-than-Significant	N – No impacts	
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation		
	Significance Determination	
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	a) Sufficient Landfill Capacity	b) Compliance with Federal, State, Local Statutes
21. LA Live -Sports and Entertainment District EIR	N	N
22. Canyon Hills Project EIR	LS	LS
23. Wilmington Waterfront Development Project EIR	LS	LS
Institutional Facilities		
24. Caltrans District 7 Headquarters EIR	LS	LS
25. Buckley School Enhancement Project EIR	LS	LS
26. Cedars Sinai West Tower Supplemental EIR	LS	LS
27. La Cienega Eldercare Facility Project EIR	LS	LS
28. Museum of Tolerance Project EIR	LS	LS
29. New Paradise Church Project EIR	NE	NE
30. Occidental College Specific Plan EIR	NE	NE
31. Stephen Wise Middle School Relocation EIR	LS	LS
32. Temple Israel of Hollywood EIR	LS	LS
33. USC Health Sciences Campus EIR	S	LS
34. Sierra Canyon Senior Secondary School Project EIR	LSM	LSM
35. West LA College EIR	LS	LS
36. City of Long Beach Fire Station Neg. Dec.	N	N
37. Harvard – Westlake School EIR	N	N
38. County of Orange South Courthouse Facility EIR	LS	LS
Transportation Facilities		
39. TraPac Terminal Expansion at Berths 136-147 EIR	N	N
40. Metro West Los Angeles Transportation Facility and Sunset Avenue Project EIR	LS	N
41. Canoga Park Orange Line Extension EIR	NE	NE

TABLE 5.16-1 (Concluded)
Solid Hazardous Waste Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant	NE – Not Evaluated ^a	
LS – Less-than-Significant	N – No impacts	
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation		
	Significance Determination	
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	a) Sufficient Landfill Capacity	b) Compliance with Federal, State, Local Statutes
Utility Projects (Includes Power Plants)		
42. El Segundo Power Redevelopment Project (CEC approved)—Improved Power Generating Facility	LSM	LSM
43. LADWP Electrical Generating Stations Modifications Project EIR	LS	LS
44. Bradley Landfill and Recycling Center EIR	N	N
45. Joshua Basin Water District Recharge Basin and Pipeline Project EIR	LS	LS
Light Industrial Warehouse Facilities		
46. Lantana Studio Development Project EIR	N	N
47. Alessandro Business Center Project EIR	LS	LS
48. City of San Dimas Costco Development Project EIR	LS	LS
49. 959 Seward Street Project EIR	LS	LS
Heavy Industrial Facilities		
50. Chevron Products Company El Segundo Refinery Product Reliability and Optimization Project EIR	LS	LS
51. SRG Chino South Industrial Park Project EIR	LS	LS
52. Conoco Phillips Los Angeles Refinery Tank Replacement Project Neg. Dec.	LS	LS
^a An “NE” designation could mean one of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The issue area was not discussed in the environmental document. 2. The specific checklist question was not discussed in the environmental document. Source: ICF Jones & Stokes, 2009.		

b) Compliance with Federal, State, and Local Regulations. One of the two CEQA documents for a past project in the agricultural facility category disclosed a less-than-significant impact related to compliance with applicable waste disposal regulations; the other CEQA document did not discuss this topic. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in

the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in areas that would result in significant adverse effect related to compliance with applicable federal, state, and local solid/hazardous waste disposal regulations.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, solid/hazardous waste impacts could be significant. Therefore, indirect impacts related to conflicts with federal, state and local solid/hazardous waste regulations as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Retail/Service Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 2,621 retail/service facilities, or 42.1 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). However, based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction since most of them would be established and operated within existing retail-oriented buildings in urban, commercial, and mixed-use residential areas.

Examples of projects that may be constructed in the future include dry cleaning and laundry businesses, restaurants, gas stations, and auto repair facilities, as evidenced by the currently pending permits and permits issued by the SCAQMD in the five-year period. On a programmatic level, most future new or modified facilities would be constructed within existing developed retail and mixed-use residential areas based on historical data and would have a low potential for resulting in substantially increased amounts or new types of solid/hazardous wastes. Furthermore, it would be expected that all future development projects would generally conform to all established solid/hazardous waste disposal regulations. Therefore, individual retail/service facilities would generally have a low likelihood of creating significant adverse impacts related to solid/hazardous waste in the future. However, the potential exists for one or more future retail/service projects to have significant adverse impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for retail service facilities at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.16-1). The eight CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a medical office project, five mixed-use projects (all involving residential and retail developments), and two commercial/retail projects, illustrate the types of impacts that retail/services facilities would have related to solid/hazardous waste, including impacts regarding capacity of existing landfills for solid waste needs and conflicts with local, state, and federal regulations regarding solid and hazardous waste disposal, that may be caused by future new projects. The CEQA documents for the retail and service projects surveyed involved the construction or remodeling and reconfiguration of low- and medium-scale offices, retail stores, and shopping centers or the construction of new high-rise structures, the construction and operation of which would result in solid/hazardous waste disposal. However, project-specific impacts were generally not considered significant impacts in the CEQA

documents surveyed as most retail and service establishments surveyed are located in developed urban areas with sufficient landfill disposal capacity and would conform to all applicable waste disposal regulations. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts related to solid/hazardous waste identified in the eight CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) **Sufficient Landfill Capacity.** Six of the eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/service facility category indicated that for most of the projects, environmental impacts related to sufficient landfill capacity were concluded to be less-than-significant or no impact; one CEQA document did not discuss impacts related to this issue. However, for one project (Project #5 – Shops at Santa Anita Park), the lead agency concluded that the retail/service facility category has the potential to generate significant unavoidable impacts due to the projected substantial increase in waste expected to be generated by 1,300 new employees at the larger facility and the fact that local landfill facilities would have insufficient capacity or would close after 2029.

Therefore, based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts related to landfill capacity as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) **Compliance with Federal, State, and Local Regulations.** Seven of the eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/service facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impact or no impacts related to compliance with applicable waste disposal regulations; the other CEQA document did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in areas that would result conflict with waste disposal regulations.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, solid/hazardous waste impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to compliance with waste disposal regulation resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Large Commercial Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 649 large commercial facilities, or 10.4 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction since most of the projects would be established and operated within existing buildings and facilities in developed urban areas with existing energy supply services.

Examples of large commercial facilities that may be constructed in the future include hotels/motels, regional shopping centers, and office and media production facilities. On a programmatic level, most of the new commercial facilities that are constructed in the future would involve medium and high-rise buildings, parking structures, and outdoor lighting, the construction and operation of all of which may result in substantially increased amounts or new types of solid/hazardous wastes. However, it would be expected that all future development projects would generally conform to all established solid/hazardous waste disposal regulations. Therefore, these facilities would have a low likelihood of resulting in significant adverse impacts related to solid/hazardous waste in the future. However, the potential exists for one or more future large commercial projects to have significant adverse impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for large commercial facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.16-1). The nine CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for two hotel/motel projects, a regional shopping center, and six mixed-use projects (all involving commercial and residential developments), illustrate the types of impacts that large commercial facilities would have related to solid/hazardous waste, including impacts regarding capacity of existing landfills for solid waste needs and conflicts with local, state, and federal regulations regarding solid and hazardous waste disposal. The CEQA documents for the large commercial projects surveyed involved the construction of medium- and large-scale buildings within existing urban areas, which were found to result in less-than-significant impacts related to solid/hazardous waste. However, while project-specific impacts were generally less-than-significant in the CEQA documents surveyed, some significant adverse impacts were disclosed related to landfill capacity. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts related to solid/hazardous waste identified in the nine CEQA documents surveyed.

a) Sufficient Landfill Capacity. Seven of the nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category indicated that for most of the projects, environmental impacts related to sufficient landfill capacity were concluded to be less-than-significant (without or with mitigation) or no impact. However, for two projects (Projects #11 – Sunset Doheny Hotel and #17 – Metro Universal), the lead agencies concluded that the large commercial projects have the potential to generate significant unavoidable impacts due to the projected near-term closure of contracted landfill facilities.

Therefore, based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts related to landfill capacity as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b) Compliance with Federal, State, and Local Regulations. The nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impacts related to compliance with applicable waste disposal regulations. However, based on

SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in areas that would result conflict with waste disposal regulations.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, solid/hazardous waste impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to compliance with waste disposal regulation resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Entertainment/Recreational Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 24 entertainment/recreational facilities, or less than one percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Accordingly, based on these historical data, a small number of these new entertainment and recreation-oriented facilities is anticipated to be developed in the future.

Examples of projects that may be constructed in the future include sports venues, concert halls, parks, golf courses, equestrian centers, and other outdoor recreational facilities. On a programmatic level, those new facilities that would be constructed in the future may involve the construction of medium and large scale buildings, landscaping, parks, and other public facilities, the construction and operation of all of which may result in substantially increased amounts or new types of solid/hazardous wastes. While it would be expected that all future development projects would generally conform to all established solid/hazardous waste disposal regulations, due the large scale, public use and patronage of some such facilities (NFL stadiums, etc.), it is likely that a substantial impact related to solid/hazardous waste may occur. Therefore, the potential exists for one or more future entertainment/recreational projects to generate significant adverse impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for entertainment/recreational facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.16-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for the development of a professional football stadium in the City of Industry, a sports and entertainment district in downtown Los Angeles, a residential project with an equestrian center and a large open space component in the San Fernando Valley, and a waterfront project in the Community of Wilmington in the South Bay, illustrate the types of impacts that entertainment and recreational facilities would have related to solid/hazardous waste, including impacts regarding capacity of existing landfills for solid waste needs and conflicts with local, state, and federal regulations regarding solid and hazardous waste disposal. These projects involved a variety of different structures, including medium to high-rise buildings, parking structures, outdoor lighting, and grading and landscaping of open space areas for outdoor recreational facilities, which were determined in the CEQA documents surveyed to have a less-than-significant impact related to solid/hazardous

waste. More specifically, the following discussion provides an overall summary of the types of impacts related to solid/hazardous waste identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) Sufficient Landfill Capacity.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreation facility category disclosed either less-than-significant or no impacts related to sufficient landfill capacity.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, solid/hazardous waste impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to land fill capacity as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Compliance with Federal, State, and Local Regulations.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed either less-than-significant or no impacts related to compliance with applicable waste disposal regulations. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in areas that would result conflict with waste disposal regulations.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, solid/hazardous waste impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to waste disposal regulations resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Institutional Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 421 institutional facilities, or 6.8 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). However, based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most would be located within existing buildings in commercial, residential, and institutional land use areas.

Examples of institutional facilities include schools, colleges, universities, hospitals, museums, and churches/temple. On a programmatic level, new institutional facilities that would be constructed in the future would involve low-, medium-, or large-scale buildings, parking structures, and outdoor lighting, the construction and operation of all of which may result in substantially increased amounts or new types of solid/hazardous wastes. However, it would be expected that all future development projects would generally conform to all established solid/hazardous waste disposal regulations. These future facilities would have a moderate likelihood of resulting in significant

solid/hazardous waste impacts. Accordingly, the potential exists for one or more future institutional projects to generate significant adverse impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for schools, hospitals, senior care facilities, etc., available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.16-1). The 15 CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a state agency headquarters, a county courthouse facility, four schools, two colleges, an addition to an existing university campus, an addition to an existing hospital, an eldercare facility, a museum, two religious facilities, and a fire station, illustrate the types of impacts that institutional facilities would have related to solid/hazardous waste, including impacts regarding capacity of existing landfills for solid waste needs, and conflicts with local, state, and federal regulations regarding solid and hazardous waste disposal. Some of these projects involved the demolition of existing buildings and the construction of low-, medium-, and large-scale buildings, landscaping, parks, playfields and gymnasiums associated with schools, hospital buildings, and other public facilities in developed urban areas with sufficient landfill disposal capacity and would conform to all applicable waste disposal regulations. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts related to solid/hazardous waste identified in the 15 CEQA documents surveyed.

a) Sufficient Landfill Capacity. 12 of the 15 CEQA for past projects in the institutional facility category indicated that for most of the projects, environmental impacts related to sufficient landfill capacity were concluded to be either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impacts; two of the CEQA documents did not discuss impacts related to this issue. However, for one project (Project #33 – USC Health Sciences Campus), the lead agency concluded that this institutional project has the potential to generate significant unavoidable impacts due to the concerns of exceeding the capacity of landfill service providers.

Therefore, based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts related to solid/hazardous waste as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

b) Compliance with Federal, State, and Local Regulations. 13 of the 15 CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impacts related to compliance with applicable waste disposal regulations; the other two CEQA documents did not discuss impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in areas that would result conflict with waste disposal regulations.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, solid/hazardous waste impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to waste disposal regulations resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Transportation Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 100 transportation facilities, or 1.6 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Due to continuing improvements in transportation facilities across the district to accommodate expected increases in goods movement, it is possible that a larger number of transportation-related facilities would be constructed in the future due to continuing improvements and expansion of public transportation infrastructure. However, since highways and roads typically do not require stationary source permits, the number of transportation-related facilities that would require such permits in the future does not constitute a large number (based on historical data as shown in Table 5.0-1) in comparison to the overall SCAQMD permitting activities.

Examples of transportation facilities that may be constructed in the future include port terminal expansions, transit/bus maintenance facilities, and transit lines and transit line extensions. On a programmatic level, these types of facilities may involve low- and medium-scale buildings, transportation equipment storage yards, parking structures, rail, shipping, airport facilities, and transportation-related uses (e.g., rail yards, transit centers, shipping depots, docks, cranes, runways, terminals, support facilities), and outdoor lighting, all of which may result in substantially increased amounts or new types of solid/hazardous wastes. While it would be expected that all future development projects would generally conform to all established solid/hazardous waste disposal regulations, the potential exists for one or more future projects to have significant adverse impacts related to solid/hazardous wastes.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the selected CEQA documents for transportation facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.16-1). The three CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a port terminal expansion, a bus maintenance facility, and a transit line extension, illustrate the types of impacts that transportation projects would have related to solid/hazardous waste, including impacts regarding capacity of existing landfills for solid waste needs and conflicts with local, state, and federal regulations regarding solid and hazardous waste disposal. These projects typically involved the demolition of existing structures and the construction of a variety of new structures, including low- and medium-scale buildings, the use of large-scale cranes, and shipping infrastructure, and bus storage and maintenance facilities, which were generally found in the CEQA documents surveyed to have less-than-significant impacts related to solid/hazardous waste. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts related to solid/hazardous waste identified in the three CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) **Sufficient Landfill Capacity.** Two of the three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category disclosed either a less-than-significant impact or no impact related to sufficient landfill capacity; the other CEQA document did not address impacts related to this issue.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, solid/hazardous waste impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to landfill capacity as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) **Compliance with Federal, State, and Local Regulations.** Two of the three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category disclosed no impacts related to compliance with applicable waste disposal regulations; the other CEQA document did not address impacts related to this issue. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in areas that would result conflict with waste disposal regulations.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, solid/hazardous waste impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to compliance with waste disposal regulations resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Utility Projects

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the last five years identified 150 utility facilities, or 2.4 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on this historical data, a large number of new utility-oriented facilities is not anticipated to be constructed and operated in the future. On a programmatic level, those new utility-oriented facilities that may be constructed in the future could involve water treatment plants (e.g., tanks, digesters, ponds), above- and underground pipelines, power generating equipment (e.g., boilers, fuel-storage, exhaust structures), and landfill processing, transport, and storage facilities. Some type of future utility projects may require demolition of existing structures and construction of low- to medium-scale buildings.

While a large number of new utility-oriented facilities is not anticipated to be constructed in the future, alteration, upgrades and improvement of existing facilities are likely to occur in order to meet additional future demand for public utility infrastructure. These facilities would typically be constructed in industrial zoned areas with sufficient access to waste disposal services. However, due to the scale and nature of these facilities and their operations, the construction and operation of utility projects would have a high likelihood to result in substantially increased amounts or new types of solid/hazardous wastes.

While it would be expected that all future development projects would generally conform to all established solid/hazardous waste disposal regulations, power generation, water treatment, sewage, and solid waste treatment facilities may generate large amounts of new solid and hazardous waste, which would either need to be (re)processed, disposed of on-site, or transported to other waste disposal facilities. Therefore, future construction and operation of utility facilities could generate significant adverse impacts related to solid/hazardous waste.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for utility projects available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.16-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for improvements to an existing power generating facilities, a landfill and recycling center, and a recharge basin and pipeline project, illustrate the types of impacts that utility projects would have related to solid/hazardous waste, including impacts regarding capacity of existing landfills for solid waste needs and conflicts with local, state, and federal regulations regarding solid and hazardous waste disposal. However, based on the evaluation of these projects, the construction, modification, or renovation of a variety of structures, including underground pipelines, water storage tanks, groundwater recharge equipment, landfills, smoke stacks, flares, and power generating equipment, would have a low likelihood for impacts related to solid/hazardous waste. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts related to solid/hazardous waste identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) Sufficient Landfill Capacity.** The four CEQA documents for the past projects in the utility facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impact related to sufficient landfill capacity.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, solid/hazardous waste impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to landfill capacity as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Compliance with Federal, State, and Local Regulations.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the utility facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impact related to compliance with applicable waste disposal regulations. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in areas that would result conflict with waste disposal regulations. Additionally, while it is expected that future utilities, including waste disposal facilities, would comply with all established federal, state, and local regulation regarding waste disposal, the facilities could include unique or unusual design characteristics that could require increased waste disposal requirements that are

different from those reviewed for this PEA, which could potentially result in significant adverse environmental impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, solid/hazardous waste impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to compliance with waste disposal regulations resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Light Industrial/Warehouse Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 1,133 light industrial/warehouse facilities, or 18.2 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most of them would be located within existing buildings, structures, and warehouses in industrial or other compatibly zoned areas with adequate power utility infrastructure services.

Examples of light industrial/warehouse facilities that may be constructed include production/post-production studios/facilities, business parks housing light industrial and warehouse distribution uses, and a warehouse/retail facility, for all of which construction and operation activities would potentially result in substantially increased amounts or new types of solid/hazardous wastes. On a programmatic level, it would be expected that all future development projects would generally conform to all established solid/hazardous waste disposal regulations. Therefore, individual light industrial/warehouse facilities would generally have a low likelihood of creating significant adverse impacts related to solid/hazardous waste in the future. However, the potential exists for one or more future light industrial/warehouse projects to have significant adverse impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for light industry/warehouse facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.16-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for two production/post-production studios/facilities, a business park, and a warehouse/retail facility, illustrate the types of impacts that light industrial/warehouse projects would have related to solid/hazardous waste, including impacts regarding capacity of existing landfills for solid waste needs and conflicts with local, state, and federal regulations regarding solid and hazardous waste disposal. Based on the evaluation of these projects, the construction of one- to three-story warehouse-type and office-type structures may in result in increased waste disposal demands. However, adverse effects were not found to be significant in the CEQA documents surveyed since these facilities are located in existing developed urban areas with adequate access to waste disposal services and landfill capacity, and would not result in conflicts with waste disposal regulations. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts related to solid/hazardous waste identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) Sufficient Landfill Capacity.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industry/warehouse facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impact related to sufficient landfill capacity.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, solid/hazardous waste impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to landfill capacity as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Compliance with Federal, State, and Local Regulations.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industry/warehouse facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impact related to compliance with applicable waste disposal regulations. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in areas that would result conflict with waste disposal regulations.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, solid/hazardous waste impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to compliance with waste disposal regulations resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Heavy Industrial Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 1,118 heavy industrial facilities, or 17.9 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these heavy industrial facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most of them would be located within existing structures in industrial zoned areas.

Examples of heavy industrial facilities that may be constructed include refineries and industrial parks. On a programmatic level, those new heavy industrial facilities that would be developed in the future as a result of implementing the proposed project would involve the construction of medium- to large-scale industrial buildings, with machinery, boilers, pumps, fuel storage tanks, refinery equipment, mining and extraction equipment, and raw material storage areas, the construction and operation of all of which could potentially result in substantially increased amounts or new types of solid/hazardous wastes. Furthermore, while it would be expected that all future development projects would generally conform to all established solid/hazardous waste disposal regulations, it is likely that these types of projects could have significant adverse impacts related to landfill capacity and solid/hazardous waste disposal regulations. Therefore, these future heavy industrial facilities have the potential of generating significant adverse impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for heavy industrial facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.16-1). The three CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for improvements to two existing refineries and an industrial park project, illustrate the types of impacts that heavy industrial projects would have related to solid/hazardous waste, including impacts regarding capacity of existing landfills for solid waste needs and conflicts with local, state, and federal regulations regarding solid and hazardous waste disposal. Based on the evaluation of these projects, the construction and operation of fuel storage tanks, refinery equipment, and associated support facilities, and concrete warehouse type buildings, raw material storage, and associated shipping and transportation facilities could result in the generation of increased amounts or different kinds of solid/hazardous wastes, or potential impacts related to conflicts with waste disposal regulations. Nonetheless, the surveyed projects generally determined in the CEQA documents surveyed to have a less-than-significant impact related to solid/hazardous waste. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts related to solid/hazardous waste identified in the three CEQA documents surveyed.

- a) Sufficient Landfill Capacity.** The three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts related to sufficient landfill capacity.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, solid/hazardous waste impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to landfill capacity as a result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- b) Compliance with Federal, State, and Local Regulations.** The three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category that have or could have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s internal accounts disclosed less-than-significant impacts related to compliance with applicable waste disposal regulations. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in areas that would result conflict with waste disposal regulations.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, solid/hazardous waste impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts on energy resources related to compliance with waste disposal regulations resulting from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Summary of Findings

The review of 52 CEQA documents found that most of the past projects had environmental impacts related to solid/hazardous wastes that were either less-than-significant (without or with mitigation) or no impacts. However, four different projects disclosed significant unavoidable impacts related to landfill capacity. Based on information in the 52 CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project that cover the nine primary facility categories, exercising SCAQMD staff's independent judgment, and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts related to solid/hazardous waste as an indirect result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Cumulative Impacts

CEQA requires the evaluation of cumulative impacts in addition to direct and indirect impacts. According to the State CEQA Guidelines, cumulative impacts refer to the change in the environment which results from the incremental impact of a proposed project when added to other "past, present and reasonably foreseeable future projects" [14 Cal. Code Reg. 13355].

For the purposes of the proposed project, the assessment of cumulative impacts provided below includes the reasonably foreseeable impacts from the following types of facilities:

- Facilities that will obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts per Proposed Rule 1315 (i.e., Rules 1304 and 1309.1);
- Facilities that will obtain offsets on the open credit market;
- Facilities that will obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts per Senate Bill (SB) 827; and
- Power plant facilities per Assembly Bill (AB) No. 1318 (Perez) and proposed SB 388 (Calderon), which would require transfer of emission reduction credits for certain pollutants from SCAQMD's internal offset accounts to eligible electrical generating facilities.

Facilities obtaining an SCAQMD air quality permit will be required to offset any increase in emissions either by obtaining offsets per Proposed Rule 1315, SB 827, or by obtaining offsets on the open market. The construction and operation of virtually every past development project has resulted in some quantity of solid and/or hazardous waste. While most projects typically conform to federal, state, and local waste disposal regulation, the capacity of the various local and regional waste disposal facilities, including processing and recycling centers, landfills, and hazardous waste disposal facilities is finite. Generally over time, existing landfills and disposal sites will gradually reach capacity, eventually necessitating the construction and use of new disposal facilities. Any future development within the district resulting from the project would cumulatively contribute to the reduction in the available remaining capacity at existing landfills and disposal sites. Since the specific amount and type of wastes that would be

potentially produced by future unknown facilities cannot be predicted with certainty, the evaluation of cumulative solid/hazardous waste impacts is even more uncertain.

However, some of the past projects were determined to have significant adverse impacts related to solid/hazardous wastes, including impacts regarding capacity of existing landfills for solid waste needs.

It is reasonably foreseeable that the SCAQMD would be required to provide offsets to three power plants from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. The three power plant projects, NRG's El Segundo Power Redevelopment (El Segundo), Walnut Creek Energy Park (Walnut Creek), and CPV Sentinel Energy (Sentinel), were evaluated by the California Energy Commission (CEC) in separate Final Staff Assessments (FSAs), which were reviewed to obtain the environmental impact analysis and determination of significance made by the lead agency (CEC). The analysis and conclusions regarding significance are summarized and incorporated by reference herein. The El Segundo and Walnut Creek projects are located in Los Angeles County and the Sentinel project is located in Riverside County.

All three of the power plant projects, according to their respective FSAs, generated significant adverse solid waste impacts that could be mitigated to less than significant. The El Segundo FSA determined the waste will be generated during construction, including demolition of existing structures, site preparation, and construction of the generating plant; and during operation of the project associated with handling, storing, and disposing of project-related hazardous and nonhazardous wastes. According to the FSA, nonhazardous wastes generated during operation are expected to be similar to those generated by the present facility and include trash, paper, wood, plastic, cardboard, broken and rusted metal and machine parts, defective electrical materials, empty containers, and other typical worker-generated solid wastes. Hazardous wastes, the CEC determined, are likely to be generated during routine project operation include oily water, combustion turbine generator (CTG) wash water, heat recovery steam generator wash water, spent selective catalytic reduction catalysts, and minimal amounts of used cleaning solvents. CEC staff also determined that much of the hazardous waste generated during facility construction and operation will be recycled, such as used oil and spent catalysts. The mitigation measures proposed in the FSA include obtaining a hazardous waste generator identification number; notifying when any impending waste management-related enforcement action is taking place; preparing and submitting to the Los Angeles County Department of Hazardous Materials for review and approval; employing a Registered Professional Engineer or Geologist, with experience in remedial investigation and feasibility studies for consultation during soil excavation and grading activities; suspending construction activity at that location if potentially contaminated soil is unearthed for the protection of workers or the public; preparing a Remedial Investigation Workplan; and surrounding the entire site by a berm or other solid structures capable of containing any runoff from the site and preventing this runoff from leaving the site. Finally, CEC staff concluded the management of the wastes for the El Segundo project will be in compliance with all applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards (LORS), which ensures that wastes generated during constructing and operating the proposed project will be managed in an environmentally safe manner.

The Walnut Creek FSA prepared by the CEC determined waste generated during construction and operation of the Walnut Creek project or waste associated with remediation of existing on-site contamination would not result in any significant adverse environmental impacts if the mitigation measures are implemented. According to the Walnut Creek FSA, site preparation and construction of the proposed generating plant and associated facilities would generate both nonhazardous and hazardous wastes in liquid and solid forms including metal debris from welding/cutting activities, packing materials, electrical wiring, and empty non-hazardous chemical containers. The CEC determined that hazardous wastes anticipated to be generated during construction include welding materials, paint, flushing and cleaning fluids, solvents, asbestos containing materials, and lead-based paint for a total of approximately 3,000 pounds of hazardous waste generated from the construction phase of the project. The FSA states that nonhazardous solid wastes anticipated to be generated during the operation of the project include up to 37 tons of waste annually, comprised of maintenance wastes and office wastes, with non-recyclable wastes regularly transported offsite to a solid waste disposal facility. The FSA further states that area drains will be located by mechanical equipment where oil could mix with rainwater or other water sources and then sent to an oil-water separator, which separates out any oil before the effluent goes to the collection tank via an underground drain line with the oil-contaminated fluid pumped out by a vacuum truck on an as-needed basis and disposed of at a facility specifically qualified to handle each waste. The CEC staff determined that hazardous wastes anticipated to be generated during routine project operation include waste lubricating oil, lubrication oil filters from the combustion turbines, spent Selective Catalytic Reduction catalyst, oily rags, cooling tower sludge, laboratory analysis waste, oil sorbents, and chemical feed area drainage. Mitigation measures to reduce potential significant solid waste impacts to less than significant outlined in the Walnut Creek FSA include the following: employ a Registered Professional Engineer or Geologist, who shall be available for consultation during soil excavation and grading activities; suspend construction activity at that location if potentially contaminated soil is unearthed for the protection of workers or the public; obtain a hazardous waste generator identification number from the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC); notify the construction project manager (CPM) upon becoming aware of any impending waste management-related enforcement action; prepare a Construction Waste Management Plan and an Operation Waste Management Plan for all wastes generated during construction and operation of the facility, respectively; submit both plans to the CPM for review and approval; ensure that the site is properly characterized and remediated if necessary through an approved workplan; and ensure that the cooling tower sludge is tested and report the findings to the CPM. The project proponent states that handling and management of operational waste would follow the hierarchical approach of source reduction, recycling, treatment, and disposal; and CEC staff concludes the quantities of hazardous waste generated during operation would not significantly impact the treatment and disposal resources available in California. Finally, CEC staff concludes that the Walnut Creek project would comply with all applicable LORS regulating the management of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes during facility construction and operation.

Site preparation and construction of the Sentinel power plant project and associated facilities, according to the FSA, would generate both nonhazardous and hazardous wastes

in solid and liquid forms and all wastes would be recycled to the extent possible. The FSA states that non-hazardous solid wastes generated during construction would include wood, concrete, metal, paper, glass, and plastic and all non-hazardous solid wastes would be recycled to the extent possible and non-recyclable wastes would be collected by a licensed hauler and disposed in a solid waste disposal facility. Also according to the FSA, non-hazardous liquid wastes would also be generated during construction including sanitary wastes, storm water runoff, pipe hydrotesting, and equipment wash water. Hazardous wastes anticipated to be generated during construction, according to the FSA, include empty hazardous material containers, solvents, waste paint, welding materials, oil absorbents. The CEC concluded that during construction, 3,816 cubic yards of non-hazardous solid waste, 306 cubic yards of hazardous solid waste, 858,000 gallons of non-hazardous liquid waste, and 1,584 gallons of hazardous liquid waste would be generated. During operation, the FSA states that non-recyclable non-hazardous solid waste would be primarily from the zero liquid discharge (ZLD) system solids produced by that process and spent CTG air filters with wastes disposed of at an appropriately licensed landfill. Potentially hazardous liquid waste from the CTG wash water could result from the operation of the Sentinel according to the FSA. The CEC determined that hazardous wastes expected to be generated during routine project operation include used hydraulic fluids, oils, greases, oily filters and rags, spent selective catalytic reduction catalyst, cleaning solutions and solvents, and batteries. The CEC concluded that during operation, 33,870 cubic yards of non-hazardous solid waste, 360 cubic yards of hazardous solid waste, 300,000 gallons of non-hazardous liquid waste, and no gallons of hazardous liquid waste would be generated. In order to mitigate the significant adverse solid and hazardous waste impacts to less than significant the following measures are listed in the Sentinel FSA: employ a Registered Professional Engineer or Geologist, who shall be available for consultation during soil excavation and grading activities; suspend construction activity at that location if potentially contaminated soil is unearthed for the protection of workers or the public; comply with Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR) procedures for abandonment of an orphaned oil or gas wells; conduct a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment along the proposed natural gas and water pipeline corridors before construction begins; develop and implement a Construction Waste Management Plan; ensure that spills or releases of hazardous substances, hazardous materials, or hazardous wastes associated with the construction or operation of the project are reported, delineated, cleaned-up, and remediated; notify the CPM upon becoming aware of any impending waste management-related enforcement action; obtain a hazardous waste generator identification number from the U.S. EPA; prepare an Operation Waste Management Plan for all wastes generated during operation of the facility, and shall submit the plan to the CPM, DTSC, and the Regional Water Quality Control Board for review and approval; conduct annual analyses of the solids residue from the ZLD process to determine if the solids are hazardous or non-hazardous and ensure appropriate disposal of the solids residue; and submit annual compliance reports to the CPM documenting the annual volumes of wastes generated and the method used to manage the waste generated, such as recycling or disposal. Finally, CEC staff concludes that the Sentinel project would comply with all applicable LORS regulating the management of hazardous and nonhazardous wastes during both facility construction and operation.

Based upon the above considerations, impacts of the project are considered to be cumulatively considerable (CEQA Guidelines §15064(h)(1)) and the proposed project has the potential to contribute to significant adverse cumulative solid/hazardous waste impacts.

Mitigation Measures for Future Solid/Hazardous Waste Impacts

Mitigation measures were described in the CEQA documents that were surveyed relating to any potentially significant solid and hazardous waste impacts identified in those documents. As a single purpose public agency responsible for adopting and enforcing air quality rules and regulations, the SCAQMD's authority to implement mitigation measures for such indirect impacts is limited. CEQA is intended to be implemented in conjunction with discretionary powers granted to public agencies by other laws (CEQA Guidelines §14040(a)). Further, the CEQA Guidelines (§15040(b)) specifically state, "CEQA does not grant an agency new powers independent of the powers granted to the agency by other laws." With respect to measures identified in the survey for mitigation of potentially significant adverse solid and hazardous waste impacts, no mitigation measures were identified that are within the jurisdiction of the SCAQMD to implement. In addition, because the survey related to representative facilities, rather than to specific future facilities that will actually receive permits from SCAQMD, it is not feasible to identify appropriate facility-specific mitigation measures for solid and hazardous waste impacts in this PEA. Instead, appropriate facility-specific mitigation measures will necessarily have to be identified in the CEQA document prepared for each such facility that is proposed. Identification and adoption of mitigation of solid and hazardous waste impacts would primarily be the responsibility of the local general purpose public agency (e.g., city or county) or other agency that would typically serve as the lead agency on any given future facility.

Level of Significance after Mitigation

Since the SCAQMD cannot predict how a future lead agency might choose to mitigate a particular significant solid and hazardous waste impact, the potential exists for future indirect solid and hazardous waste impacts to be significant and unavoidable (i.e., significant even after imposition of feasible mitigation measures).

SUBCHAPTER 5.17

INDIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES – TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

Introduction

Impact Analysis

INTRODUCTION

The proposed project would provide offsets, which can be a necessary step in obtaining approval for a facility. Therefore, the proposed Rule 1315 project has the potential to create indirect adverse impacts in the future from siting, constructing, and operating individual facilities containing stationary pollutant sources that qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. Construction of new or modified structures in future new facilities obtaining emissions offsets from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts have the potential to generate adverse traffic and transportation impacts depending upon the nature of the project, its location, and its setting. The following section summarizes the methodology used to evaluate the potential impacts the proposed project would have on traffic and transportation from the construction and operation of future new facilities.

Methodology

The methodology for determining the significance of potential traffic and transportation impacts is based on comparing the existing setting to expected future conditions with the proposed projects in place. The following analyses of potentially significant adverse traffic and transportation impacts include assessments of impacts due to increased traffic, inadequate parking, hazardous design features, inadequate emergency access, and effects on alternative mode of transportation that may be caused by future new projects.

Mitigation measures would be identified on a project-by-project basis and would be the responsibility of the lead agencies based on their underlying legal authority to mitigate project impacts.

Significance Criteria

A significant impact is defined as “a substantial or potentially substantial, adverse change in the environment” (Public Resource Code § 21068). Although there is no ironclad rule as to when an impact is “significant,” generally, the questions presented in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines can serve as significance criteria, unless a particular agency has developed its own, more specific criteria. To the extent that the proposed project results in siting, constructing, and operating future facilities, these future new projects have the potential to generate significant traffic and transportation impacts if their implementation would result in any of the following:

- Peak period levels on major arterials would be disrupted to a point where level of service (LOS) is reduced to D, E, or F for more than one month or the amount of unacceptable reduction specified in any applicable local plan or ordinance.
- An intersection's volume to capacity ratio increase by 0.02 (two percent) or more when the LOS is already D, E, or F or the amount of unacceptable reduction specified in any applicable local plan or ordinance.

- A major roadway is closed to all through traffic, and no alternate route is available.
- There is an increase in traffic (e.g., 350 heavy-duty truck round-trips per day) that is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system.
- The demand for parking facilities is substantially increased.
- Water borne, rail car, or air traffic is substantially altered.
- Traffic hazards to motor vehicles, bicyclists, or pedestrians are substantially increased.
- Result in inadequate emergency access.
- Conflict with adopted policies, plans or programs supporting alternative transportation.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

The following discussion presents an evaluation of potential traffic impacts from future facilities that would be eligible for offsets under the proposed project. The analysis is organized according to the primary facility categories and the potential impacts they may have on traffic and circulation of a given area. Based on the information described in Subsection 5.0, a large majority of stationary source equipment permits would be for the installation of new or replacement equipment at existing facilities. Because the analysis of impacts to traffic and transportation is qualitative in nature as explained in Subchapter 5.0, the determination of the types of impacts and the level of significance of potential facility-level project impacts will not be based on the number of newly constructed or pre-existing facilities. Therefore, information on the number of new facilities is intended for informational purposes only.

Construction of any new future facility or modification of any existing facility in the future has the potential to create significant adverse traffic and transportation impacts. Such future new or modified facilities could potentially result in increase in daily or peak hour traffic, exceed the established level of service standards for a street segment or an intersection, increase hazards due to design features or incompatible uses, result in inadequate parking, and interfere with the implementation of alternative transportation system plans and policies. While the specific nature or degree of such impacts is currently unknown, potentially significant adverse traffic and transportation impacts have been analyzed based on available information pertaining to each facility category.

Potential Impacts of Identified Facility Categories

Agricultural Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 14 agricultural facilities or less than one percent of the total permit applications (see Table 5.0-1). In addition, there is an estimated annual two percent migration of dairy livestock operations from the Chino-Ontario-Norco area to other parts of California (e.g.,

San Joaquin Valley) or to areas outside the state due to economic pressures to reevaluate existing land uses (e.g., agricultural, dairy) due to encroaching urbanization.¹ Accordingly, it is unlikely that a large number of new agricultural facilities would be constructed in the district in the future.

On a programmatic level, impacts to traffic and transportation as a result of constructing future new agricultural facilities may include potentially increasing traffic substantially over existing traffic load and capacity of the street system, exceed level of service standards for designated roads and highways, cause hazards due to design feature or through incompatible uses, result in inadequate parking capacity or emergency access, or conflict with adopted plans and policies for alternative transportation systems. Although agricultural facilities would most likely be constructed in areas zoned for agricultural uses, these facilities may be near or directly adjacent to incompatible uses. These above-mentioned factors may result in significant adverse traffic and transportation impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for agricultural projects available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.17-1). The two selected CEQA documents,² which were prepared for a winery and a county General Plan Dairy Element, illustrate the types of impacts that agricultural-related projects would have on traffic and transportation, including substantial increase in daily and peak hour over existing traffic loads and capacity, exceedance of established level of service standards, inadequate parking capacity and access, and conflict with adopted plans and policies for alternative transportation system. Accordingly, these projects were found to have less-than-significant traffic and transportation impacts. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of impacts traffic and transportation identified in the two CEQA documents surveyed for this facility category.

a, b) Substantial Increase in Traffic over Existing Traffic Loads and Capacity and resulting in Exceedance of Established Levels of Service. The two CEQA documents for past projects in the agricultural facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts with the implementation of mitigation measures related to the substantial increase in traffic over existing traffic loads and capacity and exceedance

¹ Final Environmental Assessment for Proposed Rule 1127 – Emission Reductions from Livestock Waste (SCAQMD, August 2004).

² It should be noted that no available documents were found for projects within the district; the two selected documents for agricultural facilities were for projects in San Mateo County and Kings County in northern and central California, respectively. Although these projects are not located within the district, their environmental documents illustrate the types of impacts that may result from the development of such projects.

**TABLE 5.17-1
Transportation/Traffic Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation**

S – Significant		NE – Not Evaluated ^a					
LS – Less-than-Significant		N – No impacts					
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation							
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination						
	a) Increase in Traffic	b) Level of Service Standard	c) Air Traffic Patterns	d) Increase of Hazards	e) Emergency access	f) Parking Capacity	g) Alternative Transportation
Agricultural Facilities							
1. Clos de la Tech Winery EIR	LSM	S	N	N	LS	LS	N
2. Kings County Dairy Element PEIR	LSM	LSM	NE	LS	LS	NE	NE
Retail/Services Facilities							
3. Medical Office Neg. Dec. in Long Beach	LS	LS	N	N	LS	LSM	N
4. Wilshire La Brea Project EIR	LSM	LS	NE	NE	LS	LS	LS
5. Shops at Santa Anita Park Specific Plan EIR	S	S	N	LS	LS	LSM	LS
6. Archstone Hollywood Project EIR	LSM	LS	NE	LS	LS	LS	LSM
7. 2001 Main Street Mixed Use Development EIR	S	LS	N	LS	LS	LS	LS
8. 1427 Fourth Street Project EIR	S	S	N	LS	LS	LS	N
9. Westfield Fashion Square Expansion EIR	LSM	LSM	NE	LS	LS	LS	LS
10. New Century Plan EIR	S	LSM	NE	NE	LSM	LSM	LS
Large Commercial Facilities							
11. Sunset Doheny Hotel EIR	S	S	N	N	LSM	LS	LS
12. 2000 Avenue of Stars EIR	LSM	LSM	NE	NE	LS	LS	LS
13. Travelodge Hotel Project EIR	S	LS	N	N	N	LS	LS
14. Corbin and Nordoff Redevelopment Project EIR	LSM	LSM	NE	NE	NE	LS	NE
15. Blvd 6200 Project EIR	LSM	LS	NE	NE	LS	LS	LS
16. Panorama Palace Project EIR	S	LSM	N	N	LS	LS	LS
17. Metro Universal Project EIR	S	S	N	S	LS	S	LSM

TABLE 5.17-1 (Continued)
Transportation/Traffic Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant	NE – Not Evaluated ^a						
LS – Less-than-Significant	N – No impacts						
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation							
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination						
	a) Increase in Traffic	b) Level of Service Standard	c) Air Traffic Patterns	d) Increase of Hazards	e) Emergency access	f) Parking Capacity	g) Alternative Transportation
18. Paseo Plaza Hollywood Project EIR	S	LS	NE	NE	LS	LS	LS
19. Plaza at the Glen Project EIR	S	LS	NE	LS	NE	LS	LS
Entertainment/Recreational Facilities							
20. City of Industry Business Center (NFL Stadium) EIR	S	S	N	LS	LS	LS	LS
21. LA Live -Sports and Entertainment District EIR	S	S	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
22. Canyon Hills Project EIR	LSM	LS	NE	LS	LS	LS	N
23. Wilmington Waterfront Development Project EIR	LSM	LS	N	LS	LS	LS	LS
Institutional Facilities							
24. Caltrans District 7 Headquarters EIR	LSM	LS	N	N	LS	LS	N
25. Buckley School Enhancement Project EIR	S	LS	N	N	LS	LS	LS
26. Cedars Sinai West Tower Supplemental EIR	S	LS	NE	LS	LSM	LS	LS
27. La Cienega Eldercare Facility Project EIR	LS	LS	N	LS	LS	LS	LS
28. Museum of Tolerance Project EIR	S	LS	N	N	N	LSM	LS
29. New Paradise Church Project EIR	LSM	LS	N	LS	N	N	N
30. Occidental College Specific Plan EIR	LSM	LS	LS	LS	LS	LSM	N
31. Stephen Wise Middle School Relocation EIR	LSM	LS	N	LS	LS	LS	NE
32. Temple Israel of Hollywood EIR	LS	LS	NE	NE	N	N	NE
33. USC Health Sciences Campus EIR	LSM	LS	N	LS	LS	LS	LS
34. Sierra Canyon Senior Secondary School Project EIR	S	LS	NE	LS	LS	LS	LS

TABLE 5.17-1 (Continued)
Transportation/Traffic Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant	NE – Not Evaluated ^a						
LS – Less-than-Significant	N – No impacts						
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation							
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination						
	a) Increase in Traffic	b) Level of Service Standard	c) Air Traffic Patterns	d) Increase of Hazards	e) Emergency access	f) Parking Capacity	g) Alternative Transportation
35. West LA College EIR	S	LS	N	LS	LS	LS	LS
36. City of Long Beach Fire Station Neg. Dec.	LS	LS	N	LS	N	LS	N
37. Harvard – Westlake School EIR	S	LS	NE	LS	LS	LSM	LS
38. County of Orange South Courthouse Facility EIR	LS	LS	N	LS	LS	LS	LS
Transportation Facilities							
39. TraPac Terminal Expansion at Berths 136-147 EIR	LSM	LS	N	NE	LS	NE	LS
40. Metro West Los Angeles Transportation Facility and Sunset Avenue Project EIR	LSM	LSM	N	LSM	N	LS	N
41. Canoga Park Orange Line Extension EIR	LSM	LSM	NE	NE	LS	LSM	LS/Beneficial impacts
Utility Projects							
42. El Segundo Power Redevelopment Project (CEC approved)—Improved Power Generating Facility	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	NE	LSM	NE
43. LADWP Electrical Generating Stations Modifications Project EIR	LS	LS	N	S	N	N	N
44. Bradley Landfill and Recycling Center EIR	LSM	LS	N	N	LS	LS	N
45. Joshua Basin Water District Recharge Basin and Pipeline Project EIR	LSM	N	N	N	LS	LS	N
Light Industrial/Warehouse Facilities							
46. Lantana Studio Development Project EIR	S	S	N	LSM	N	LSM	N
47. Alessandro Business Center Project EIR	LSM	LSM	N	LS	LS	N	N

TABLE 5.17-1 (Concluded)
Transportation/Traffic Impact Determination in Selected Environmental Documentation

S – Significant		NE – Not Evaluated ^a					
LS – Less-than-Significant		N – No impacts					
LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation							
Environmental Documents for Primary Facility Categories Reviewed	Significance Determination						
	a) Increase in Traffic	b) Level of Service Standard	c) Air Traffic Patterns	d) Increase of Hazards	e) Emergency access	f) Parking Capacity	g) Alternative Transportation
48. City of San Dimas Costco Development Project EIR	S	S	NE	LS	LS	LS	NE
49. 959 Seward Street Project EIR	S	LS	NE	NE	N	N	NE
Heavy Industrial Facilities							
50. Chevron Products Company El Segundo Refinery Product Reliability and Optimization Project EIR	S	LS	N	N	N	S	N
51. SRG Chino South Industrial Park Project EIR	LSM	LSM	N	LS	N	N	LSM
52. Conoco Phillips Los Angeles Refinery Tank Replacement Project Neg. Dec.	LS	LS	N	N	N	N	N
^a An “NE” designation could mean one of the following: 1. The issue area was not discussed in the environmental document. 2. The specific checklist question was not discussed in the environmental document. Source: ICF Jones & Stokes, 2009.							

of levels of service established for streets and highways. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could create significant adverse impacts resulting in substantial increase in traffic and exceedance of level of service anywhere within the district.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts from substantial increase in traffic over existing conditions and exceedance of level of service established for streets and highways from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) Change Air Traffic Patterns.** One of the two CEQA documents for a past project in the agricultural facility category disclosed no impacts on air traffic patterns; the other CEQA document did not address impacts related to changes in air traffic patterns. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could create significant adverse impacts related to changes in air traffic patterns. The individual project could be located within two miles of any airport or included in an airport land use plan.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to changes in air traffic patterns from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) Increased Hazards due to Design Feature or Incompatible Uses.** The two CEQA documents for past projects in the agricultural facility category indicated that for one of the projects, the environmental impacts related to increased hazards from design features or incompatible uses were less-than-significant. However, for the other project surveyed (Project #1 – Clos de la Tech Winery), the lead agency concluded that this agricultural project has the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts on safety risk associated with conflicts between vehicles on area roads. More specifically, although the increase in traffic attributed to this project was not considered substantial, the potential for conflict between vehicles exiting the site access road and turning left and vehicles traveling north on the main highway would increase to significant adverse levels, particularly during periods of poor visibility, such as fog or rain. In addition, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or

near a land use or incorporate design features that could create significant adverse impacts, including vehicular/bicycle or vehicle/pedestrian conflicts, as well as operational delays caused by slowing and/or queuing to access a project site.

Therefore, based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project, the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, and the additional considerations identified in the preceding paragraph, impacts related to increased hazards due to design features or incompatible land uses from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- e) **Emergency Access.** The two CEQA documents for past projects in the agricultural facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts related to emergency access. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could have a project driveway on a sidewalk with high pedestrian activity, or access risks or deficiencies associated with the adjoining street system due to curves, slopes, walls or other barriers to provide adequate lines-of-sight, or construction activities impeding access to the site.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts on emergency access from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- f) **Parking Capacity.** One of the two CEQA documents for a past project in the agricultural facility category disclosed a less-than-significant impact on parking capacity; the other CEQA document did not address impacts on parking capacity. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could create significant adverse impacts on parking capacity of an area. Parking impacts can result from the provision of an insufficient parking supply to serve a project. Such impacts can be manifested by spillover of project parking demands onto nearby on-street or off-street parking facilities and could also result in project parking demand intrusion into nearby residential neighborhoods. This could potentially result in significant adverse environmental impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore,

impacts on parking capacity from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- g) Conflict with Adopted Plans and Policies Supporting Alternative Transportation Systems.** One of the two CEQA documents for a past project in the agricultural facility category disclosed no impact on programs and policies supporting alternative transportation system; the other CEQA document did not address impacts on programs and policies supporting alternative transportation system. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 1 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could create significant adverse impacts on programs and policies supporting alternative transportation system by increasing demand for transit ridership. Similarly, future facilities obtaining offsets from the SCAQMD’s internal accounts could include design characteristics that could affect the visibility of pedestrians and bicyclists to drivers entering and exiting the site and the visibility of cars to pedestrians and bicyclists or result in removal of sidewalks and bike routes. This could potentially result in significant adverse environmental impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts on programs and policies supporting alternative transportation system from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Retail/Service Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 2,621 retail/service facilities, or 42.1 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction since most of them would be established and operated within existing retail-oriented buildings in urban, commercial, and mixed-use residential areas.

Examples of projects that may be constructed in the future include dry cleaning and laundry businesses, restaurants, gas stations, and auto repair facilities, as evidenced by the currently pending permits and permits issued by the SCAQMD in the five-year period. On a programmatic level, impacts to traffic and transportation as a result of constructing future new retail/services facilities may include potentially increasing traffic substantially over existing traffic load and capacity of the street system, exceed level of service standards for designated roads and highways, cause hazards due to design feature or through incompatible uses, result in inadequate parking capacity or emergency access, or conflict with adopted plans and policies for alternative transportation systems. Although retail/services facilities would most likely be constructed in areas zoned for commercial uses, these facilities may be near or directly adjacent to incompatible uses. These above-mentioned factors may result in significant adverse traffic and transportation impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for retail service facilities at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.17-1). The eight CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a medical office project, five mixed-use projects (all involving residential and retail developments), and two commercial/retail projects, illustrate the types of impacts that retail/services facilities would have on traffic and transportation, including substantial increase in daily and peak hour over existing traffic loads and capacity, exceedance of established level of service standards, inadequate parking capacity and access, and conflict with adopted plans and policies for alternative transportation system. Accordingly, these projects were found in the CEQA documents surveyed to have some significant adverse impacts related to traffic and transportation. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of traffic and transportation impacts identified in the eight CEQA documents surveyed.

a, b) Substantial Increase in Traffic over Existing Traffic Loads and Capacity and resulting in Exceedance of Established Levels of Service. The eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/services facility category indicated that for some of the projects, environmental impacts related to the substantial increase in traffic over existing traffic loads and capacity and exceedance of levels of service established for streets and highways were less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation). However, for the other projects surveyed (Projects #5 – Shops at Santa Anita Specific Plan, #7 – 2001 Main Street Mixed Use Development, #8 – 1427 Fourth Street, and #10 – New Century Plan), the lead agencies concluded that these retail/service projects have the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to the substantial increase in traffic over existing levels and exceedance of levels of service. More specifically, the impacts would result from the addition of new project-generated traffic to local intersections. In situations where a project involves street vacations or other substantial street system changes, traffic impacts were also determined to result from diverted or shifted traffic caused by the project. In addition, the increase in daily and peak hour traffic could result in the congestion of intersections and roads leading to excessive delays and queuing, increasing volume-to-capacity ratios, and exceedance of established level of service. Similarly, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could create significant adverse impacts resulting in substantial increase in traffic and exceedance of level of service anywhere within the district.

Therefore, based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts from substantial increase in traffic over existing conditions and exceedance of level of service established for streets and highways from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

c) Change Air Traffic Patterns. Four of the eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/services facility category disclosed no impacts on air traffic patterns; the

other four CEQA documents did not address impacts related to changes in air traffic patterns. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could create significant adverse impacts related to changes in air traffic patterns. The individual project could be located within two miles of any airport or included in an airport land use plan.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to changes in air traffic patterns from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) Increased Hazards due to Design Feature or Incompatible Uses.** Six of the eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/services facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impact related to increased hazards from design features or incompatible uses; the other two documents did not discuss impacts related to hazards due to design features or incompatible land uses. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a land use or incorporate design features that could create significant adverse impacts, including vehicular/vehicular, vehicular/bicycle, or vehicle/pedestrian conflicts, as well as operational delays caused by slowing and/or queuing to access a project site. These conflicts may be created by the driveway configuration or through the placement of project driveways in areas of inadequate visibility, adjacent to bicycle or pedestrian facilities, or in close proximity to busy or congested intersections.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to increased hazards due to design features or incompatible land uses from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- e) Emergency Access.** The eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/services facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) related to emergency access. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could have a project driveway on a sidewalk with high pedestrian activity, or access risks or deficiencies associated with the adjoining street system due to curves, slopes,

walls or other barriers to provide adequate lines-of-sight, or construction activities impeding access to the site.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts on emergency access from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- f) Parking Capacity.** The eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/services facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) on parking capacity. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could create significant adverse impacts on parking capacity of an area. Parking impacts can result from the provision of an insufficient parking supply to serve a project. Such impacts can be manifested by spillover of project parking demands to nearby on-street or off-street parking facilities or project parking demand intrusion into nearby residential neighborhoods. This could potentially result in significant adverse environmental impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts on parking capacity from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- g) Conflict with Adopted Plans and Policies Supporting Alternative Transportation Systems.** The eight CEQA documents for past projects in the retail/services facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impacts on programs and policies supporting alternative transportation system. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 2 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could create significant adverse impacts on programs and policies supporting alternative transportation system by increasing demand for transit ridership. Similarly, future facilities obtaining offsets from the SCAQMD’s internal accounts could include design characteristics that could affect the visibility of pedestrians and bicyclists to drivers entering and exiting the site and the visibility of cars to pedestrians and bicyclists or result in removal of sidewalks and bike routes. This could potentially result in significant adverse environmental impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts on programs and policies supporting alternative transportation system from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Large Commercial Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 649 large commercial facilities, or 10.4 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). However, based on these historical data and the assumption that the annual percentage of newly constructed physical activities would be five percent, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction since most of the projects would be established and operated within existing buildings and facilities in developed urban areas.

Examples of large commercial facilities that may be constructed in the future include hotels/motels, regional shopping centers, and office and media production facilities. On a programmatic level, impacts to traffic and transportation as a result of constructing future new large commercial facilities may include potentially increasing traffic substantially over existing traffic load and capacity of the street system, exceed level of service standards for designated roads and highways, cause hazards due to design feature or through incompatible uses, result in inadequate parking capacity or emergency access, or conflict with adopted plans and policies for alternative transportation systems. Although large commercial facilities would most likely be constructed in areas zoned for commercial uses, these facilities may be near or directly adjacent to incompatible uses. These above-mentioned factors may result in significant adverse traffic and transportation impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for large commercial facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.17-1). The nine CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for two hotel/motel projects, a regional shopping center, and six mixed-use projects (all involving commercial and residential developments), illustrate the types of impacts that large commercial facilities would have on traffic and transportation, including substantial increase in daily and peak hour over existing traffic loads and capacity, exceedance of established level of service standards, inadequate parking capacity and access, and conflict with adopted plans and policies for alternative transportation system. Accordingly, these projects were found in the CEQA documents surveyed to have some significant adverse impacts related to traffic and transportation. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of traffic and transportation impacts identified in the nine CEQA documents surveyed.

a, b) Substantial Increase in Traffic over Existing Traffic Loads and Capacity and resulting in Exceedance of Established Levels of Service. The nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category indicated that for some of these projects, environmental impacts related to the substantial increase in traffic over existing traffic loads and capacities were less-than-significant (without

or with mitigation). However, for the other projects surveyed (Projects #11 – Sunset Doheny Hotel, #13 – Travelodge Hotel, #16 – Panorama Palace, #17 – Metro Universal, #18 – Paseo Plaza Hollywood, and #19 – Plaza at the Glen), the lead agencies concluded that these large commercial projects have the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to the substantial increase in traffic over existing levels. More specifically, the impacts would result from the addition of new project-generated traffic to local intersections. In situations where a project involves street vacations or other substantial street system changes, traffic impacts can also result from diverted or shifted traffic caused by the project. The increase in daily and peak hour traffic could result in the congestion of intersections and roads leading to excessive delays and queuing, increasing volume-to-capacity ratios and exceedance of established level of service. In addition, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could create significant adverse impacts resulting in substantial increase in traffic and exceedance of level of service anywhere within the district.

Therefore, based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts from substantial increase in traffic over existing conditions and exceedance of level of service established for streets and highways from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) **Change Air Traffic Patterns.** Four of the nine CEQA documents for past project in the large commercial facility category disclosed no impacts on air traffic patterns; the other five CEQA documents did not address impacts related to changes in air traffic patterns. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could create significant adverse impacts related to changes in air traffic patterns. The individual project could be located within two miles of any airport or included in an airport land use plan.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to changes in air traffic patterns from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) **Increased Hazards due to Design Feature or Incompatible Uses.** The nine CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the large commercial facility category indicated that for most of the projects, environmental impacts related to increased hazards from design features or incompatible uses were either less-than-significant or no impact; four of the CEQA documents did not discuss impacts related to hazards

due to design features or incompatible land uses). However, for one of the projects surveyed (Project #17 – Metro Universal), the lead agency concluded that this large commercial project has the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to increased hazards from design features or incompatible uses. More specifically, sidewalk closures were proposed for this project throughout the construction phase, requiring some pedestrians in the area to cross over streets in order to access a sidewalk, potentially causing an increase in vehicle/pedestrian interaction to create a significant adverse impact on pedestrian safety. Similarly, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a land use or incorporate design features that could create significant adverse impacts, including vehicular/vehicular, vehicular/bicycle conflicts, as well as operational delays caused by slowing and/or queuing to access a project site. These conflicts may be created by the driveway configuration or through the placement of project driveways in areas of inadequate visibility, adjacent to bicycle or pedestrian facilities, or in close proximity to busy or congested intersections.

Therefore, based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts related to increased hazards due to design features or incompatible land uses from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- e) **Emergency Access.** Seven of the nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impact related to emergency access; the other two CEQA documents did not address impacts related to emergency access. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could have a project driveway on a sidewalk with high pedestrian activity, or access risks or deficiencies associated with the adjoining street system due to curves, slopes, walls or other barriers to provide adequate lines-of-sight, or construction activities impeding access to the site.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts on emergency access from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- f) **Parking Capacity.** The nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category indicated that for most of the projects, environmental

impacts on parking capacity were concluded to be less-than-significant. However, for one project surveyed (Project #17 – Metro Universal), the lead agency concluded that this large commercial project has the potential to generate significant adverse impacts due to insufficient parking capacity as a result of that project. Furthermore, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could create significant adverse impacts on parking capacity of an area. Parking impacts can result from the provision of an insufficient parking supply to serve a project. Such impacts can be manifested by spillover of project parking demands to nearby on-street or off-street parking facilities or project parking demand intrusion into nearby residential neighborhoods. This could potentially result in significant adverse environmental impacts.

Therefore, based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts on parking capacity from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- g) Conflict with Adopted Plans and Policies Supporting Alternative Transportation Systems.** Eight of the nine CEQA documents for past projects in the large commercial facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) on programs and policies supporting alternative transportation system; the other CEQA document did not include discussion on impacts on programs and policies supporting alternative transportation system. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 3 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could create significant adverse impacts on programs and policies supporting alternative transportation system by increasing demand for transit ridership. Similarly, future facilities obtaining offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts could include design characteristics that could affect the visibility of pedestrians and bicyclists to drivers entering and exiting the site and the visibility of cars to pedestrians and bicyclists or result in removal of sidewalks and bike routes. This could potentially result in significant adverse environmental impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts on programs and policies supporting alternative transportation system from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Entertainment/Recreational Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 24 entertainment/recreational facilities, or less than one percent of the total (see Table

5.0-1). Accordingly, based on these historical data, a small number of these new entertainment and recreation-oriented facilities is anticipated to be developed in the future.

Examples of projects that may be constructed in the future include sports venues, concert halls, parks, golf courses, equestrian centers, and other outdoor recreational facilities. On a programmatic level, impacts to traffic and transportation as a result of constructing future new entertainment/recreational facilities may include potentially increasing traffic substantially over existing traffic load and capacity of the street system, exceed level of service standards for designated roads and highways, cause hazards due to design feature or through incompatible uses, result in inadequate parking capacity or emergency access, or conflict with adopted plans and policies for alternative transportation systems. Although entertainment/recreational facilities would most likely be constructed in areas zoned for commercial and recreational uses, these facilities may be near or directly adjacent to incompatible uses. These above-mentioned factors may result in significant adverse traffic and transportation impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for entertainment/recreational facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.17-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for the development of a professional football stadium in the City of Industry, a sports and entertainment district in downtown Los Angeles, a residential project with an equestrian center and a large open space component in the San Fernando Valley, and a waterfront project in the Community of Wilmington in the South Bay, illustrate the types of impacts that entertainment and recreational facilities would have on traffic and transportation, including substantial increase in daily and peak hour over existing traffic loads and capacity, exceedance of established level of service standards, inadequate parking capacity and access, and conflict with adopted plans and policies for alternative transportation system. Accordingly, these projects were found in the CEQA documents surveyed to have significant adverse impacts related to traffic and transportation. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of traffic and transportation impacts identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

a, b) Substantial Increase in Traffic over Existing Traffic Loads and Capacity and resulting in Exceedance of Established Levels of Service. The four CEQA documents prepared for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category indicated that for some of the project surveyed, environmental impacts related to the substantial increase in traffic over existing traffic loads and capacity or exceedance of established levels of service were considered to be less-than-significant (without or with mitigation). However, for two of the projects surveyed (Projects #20 – City of Industry Business Center (NFL Stadium) and #21 – LA Live-Sports and Entertainment District), the lead agencies concluded that these entertainment/recreational projects have the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to the substantial increase in traffic over existing levels or exceedance of established levels of service. More specifically, the impacts would result from the addition of new project-generated traffic to local intersections during events at these venues. In situations where a project involves street vacations or other substantial

street system changes, traffic impacts can also result from diverted or shifted traffic caused by the project. The increase in daily and peak hour traffic could result in the congestion of intersections and roads leading to excessive delays and queuing, increasing volume-to-capacity ratios and exceedance of established level of service. In addition, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could create significant adverse impacts resulting in substantial increase in traffic and exceedance of level of service anywhere within the district.

Therefore, based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts from substantial increase in traffic over existing conditions and exceedance of level of service established for streets and highways from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) Change Air Traffic Patterns.** Three of the four CEQA documents for past project in the entertainment/recreational facility category disclosed either a less-than-significant impact or no impacts on air traffic patterns; the other CEQA document did not address impacts related to changes in air traffic patterns. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could create significant adverse impacts related to changes in air traffic patterns. The individual project could be located within two miles of any airport or included in an airport land use plan.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to changes in air traffic patterns from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) Increased Hazards due to Design Feature or Incompatible Uses.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts related to increased hazards from design features or incompatible uses. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a land use or incorporate design features that could create significant adverse impacts, including vehicular/vehicular, vehicular/bicycle, or vehicle/pedestrian conflicts, as well as operational delays caused by slowing and/or queuing to access a project site. These conflicts may be created by the driveway configuration or through

the placement of project driveways in areas of inadequate visibility, adjacent to bicycle or pedestrian facilities, or in close proximity to busy or congested intersections.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to increased hazards due to design features or incompatible land uses from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- e) **Emergency Access.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts related to emergency access. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could have a project driveway on a sidewalk with high pedestrian activity, or access risks or deficiencies associated with the adjoining street system due to curves, slopes, walls or other barriers to provide adequate lines-of-sight, or construction activities impeding access to the site.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts on emergency access from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- f) **Parking Capacity.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts on parking capacity. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could create significant adverse impacts on parking capacity of an area. Parking impacts can result from the provision of an insufficient parking supply to serve a project. Such impacts can be manifested by spillover of project parking demands to nearby on-street or off-street parking facilities and project parking demand intrusion into nearby residential neighborhoods. This could potentially result in significant adverse environmental impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts on parking capacity from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- g) Conflict with Adopted Plans and Policies Supporting Alternative Transportation Systems.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the entertainment/recreational facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impact on programs and policies supporting alternative transportation system. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 4 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could create significant adverse impacts on programs and policies supporting alternative transportation system by increasing demand for transit ridership. Similarly, future facilities obtaining offsets from the SCAQMD’s internal accounts could include design characteristics that could affect the visibility of pedestrians and bicyclists to drivers entering and exiting the site and the visibility of cars to pedestrians and bicyclists or result in removal of sidewalks and bike routes. This could potentially result in significant adverse environmental impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts on programs and policies supporting alternative transportation system from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Institutional Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 421 institutional facilities, or 6.8 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most would be located within existing buildings in commercial, residential, and institutional land use areas.

Examples of institutional facilities include schools, colleges, universities, hospitals, museums, and churches/temple. On a programmatic level, impacts to traffic and transportation as a result of constructing future new institutional facilities may include potentially increasing traffic substantially over existing traffic load and capacity of the street system, exceed level of service standards for designated roads and highways, cause hazards due to design feature or through incompatible uses, result in inadequate parking capacity or emergency access, or conflict with adopted plans and policies for alternative transportation systems. Although institutional facilities would most likely be constructed in areas zoned for commercial, residential, and institutional uses, these facilities may be near or directly adjacent to incompatible uses. These above-mentioned factors may result in significant adverse traffic and transportation impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for schools, hospitals, senior care facilities, etc., available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.17-1). The 15 CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a state agency headquarters, a county courthouse facility, four schools, two colleges, an addition to an existing university campus, an addition to an existing hospital, an eldercare facility, a

museum, two religious facilities, and a fire station, illustrate the types of impacts that institutional facilities would have on traffic and transportation, including substantial increase in daily and peak hour over existing traffic loads and capacity, exceedance of established level of service standards, inadequate parking capacity and access, and conflict with adopted plans and policies for alternative transportation system. Accordingly, these projects were found in the CEQA documents surveyed to have some significant adverse impacts related to traffic and transportation. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of traffic and transportation impacts identified in the 15 CEQA documents surveyed.

a, b) Substantial Increase in Traffic over Existing Traffic Loads and Capacity and resulting in Exceedance of Established Levels of Service. The 15 CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category indicated that for some projects, environmental impacts related to the substantial increase in traffic over existing traffic loads and capacity were concluded to be less-than-significant (without or with mitigation). However, for six of the projects surveyed (Projects #25 – Buckley School Enhancement, #26 – Cedars Sinai West Tower, #28 – Museum of Tolerance, #34 – Sierra Canyon Senior Secondary School, #35 – West LA College, and #37 – Harvard – Westlake School), the lead agencies concluded that these institutional projects have the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to the substantial increase in traffic over existing levels. More specifically, the impacts would result from the addition of new project-generated traffic to local intersections. In situations where a project involves street vacations or other substantial street system changes, traffic impacts can also result from diverted or shifted traffic caused by the project. The increase in daily and peak hour traffic could result in the congestion of intersections and roads leading to excessive delays and queuing, increasing volume-to-capacity ratios, and exceedance of established level of service. In addition, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could create significant adverse impacts resulting in substantial increase in traffic and exceedance of level of service anywhere within the district.

Therefore, based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts from substantial increase in traffic over existing conditions and exceedance of level of service established for streets and highways from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

c) Change Air Traffic Patterns. 11 of the 15 CEQA documents for past project in the institutional facility category disclosed either a less-than-significant impact or no impacts on air traffic patterns; the other four CEQA documents did not address impacts related to changes in air traffic patterns. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 5

in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could create significant adverse impacts related to changes in air traffic patterns. The individual project could be located within two miles of any airport or included in an airport land use plan.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to changes in air traffic patterns from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) Increased Hazards due to Design Feature or Incompatible Uses.** 14 of the 15 CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impacts related to increased hazards from design features or incompatible uses; the other CEQA document did not discuss impacts related to hazards due to design features or incompatible land uses. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a land use or incorporate design features that could create significant adverse impacts, including vehicular/vehicular, vehicular/bicycle, or vehicle/pedestrian conflicts, as well as operational delays caused by slowing and/or queuing to access a project site. These conflicts may be created by the driveway configuration or through the placement of project driveways in areas of inadequate visibility, adjacent to bicycle or pedestrian facilities, or in close proximity to busy or congested intersections.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to increased hazards due to design features or incompatible land uses from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- e) Emergency Access.** The 15 CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impacts related to emergency access. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could have a project driveway on a sidewalk with high pedestrian activity, or access risks or deficiencies associated with the adjoining street system due to curves, slopes, walls or other barriers to provide adequate lines-of-sight, or construction activities impeding access to the site.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts on emergency access from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- f) Parking Capacity.** The 15 CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impacts on parking capacity. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could create significant adverse impacts on parking capacity of an area. Parking impacts can result from the provision of an insufficient parking supply to serve a project. Such impacts can be manifested by spillover of project parking demands to nearby on-street or off-street parking facilities and project parking demand intrusion into nearby residential neighborhoods. This could potentially result in significant adverse environmental impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts on parking capacity from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- g) Conflict with Adopted Plans and Policies Supporting Alternative Transportation Systems.** 13 of the 15 CEQA documents for past projects in the institutional facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impacts on programs and policies supporting alternative transportation system; the other two CEQA documents did not address impacts on programs and policies supporting alternative transportation system. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 5 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could create significant adverse impacts on programs and policies supporting alternative transportation system by increasing demand for transit ridership. Similarly, future facilities obtaining offsets from the SCAQMD’s internal accounts could include design characteristics that could affect the visibility of pedestrians and bicyclists to drivers entering and exiting the site and the visibility of cars to pedestrians and bicyclists or result in removal of sidewalks and bike routes. This could potentially result in significant adverse environmental impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different

environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts on programs and policies supporting alternative transportation system from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Transportation Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 100 transportation facilities, or 1.6 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Due to continuing improvements in transportation facilities across the district to accommodate expected increases in goods movement, it is possible that a larger number of transportation-related facilities would be constructed in the future due to continuing improvements and expansion of public transportation infrastructure. However, since highways and roads typically do not require stationary source permits, the number of transportation-related facilities that would require such permits in the future does not constitute a large number (based on historical data, as shown in Table 5.0-1) in comparison to the overall SCAQMD permitting activities.

Examples of transportation facilities that may be constructed in the future include port terminal expansions, transit/bus maintenance facilities, and transit lines and transit line extensions. On a programmatic level, impacts to traffic and transportation as a result of constructing future new transportation facilities may include potentially increasing traffic substantially over existing traffic load and capacity of the street system, exceed level of service standards for designated roads and highways, cause hazards due to design feature or through incompatible uses, result in inadequate parking capacity or emergency access, or conflict with adopted plans and policies for alternative transportation systems. Although transportation facilities would most likely be constructed in areas zoned for mixed use, commercial and industrial uses, these facilities may be near or directly adjacent to incompatible uses. These above-mentioned factors may result in significant adverse traffic and transportation impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the selected CEQA documents for transportation facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.17-1). The three CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for a port terminal expansion, a bus maintenance facility, and a transit line extension, illustrate the types of impacts that transportation projects would have on traffic and transportation, including substantial increase in daily and peak hour over existing traffic loads and capacity, exceedance of established level of service standards, inadequate parking capacity and access, and conflict with adopted plans and policies for alternative transportation system. Accordingly, these projects were found in the CEQA documents surveyed to have some significant adverse impacts (prior to mitigation) related to traffic and transportation. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of traffic and transportation impacts identified in the three CEQA documents surveyed.

a, b) Substantial Increase in Traffic over Existing Traffic Loads and Capacity and resulting in Exceedance of Established Levels of Service. The three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) related to the substantial increase in traffic over existing traffic loads and capacity and exceedance of levels of service

established for streets and highways. More specifically, the impacts would result from the addition of new project-generated traffic to local intersections. In situations where a project involves street vacations or other substantial street system changes, traffic impacts can also result from diverted or shifted traffic caused by the project. The increase in daily and peak hour traffic could result in the congestion of intersections and roads leading to excessive delays and queuing, increasing volume-to-capacity ratios and exceedance of established level of service. In addition, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could create significant adverse impacts resulting in substantial increase in traffic and exceedance of level of service anywhere within the district.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts from substantial increase in traffic over existing conditions and exceedance of level of service established for streets and highways from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) **Change Air Traffic Patterns.** Two of the three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category disclosed no impacts on air traffic patterns; the other CEQA document did not address impacts related to changes in air traffic patterns. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could create significant adverse impacts related to changes in air traffic patterns. The individual project could be located within two miles of any airport or included in an airport land use plan.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to changes in air traffic patterns from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) **Increased Hazards due to Design Feature or Incompatible Uses.** One of the three CEQA documents for a past project in the transportation facility category disclosed a less-than-significant impact with implementation of mitigation measures related to increased hazards from design features or incompatible uses; the other two CEQA documents did not discuss impacts related to increased hazards from design features or incompatible uses. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a land

use or incorporate design features that could create significant adverse impacts, including vehicular/vehicular, vehicular/bicycle, or vehicle/pedestrian conflicts, as well as operational delays caused by slowing and/or queuing to access a project site. These conflicts may be created by the driveway configuration or through the placement of project driveways in areas of inadequate visibility, adjacent to bicycle or pedestrian facilities, or in close proximity to busy or congested intersections.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to increased hazards due to design features or incompatible land uses from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- e) **Emergency Access.** The three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impact related to emergency access. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could have a project driveway on a sidewalk with high pedestrian activity, or access risks or deficiencies associated with the adjoining street system due to curves, slopes, walls or other barriers to provide adequate lines-of-sight, or construction activities impeding access to the site.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts on emergency access from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- f) **Parking Capacity.** Two of the three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) on parking capacity; the other CEQA document did not address impacts on parking capacity. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could create significant adverse impacts on parking capacity of an area. Parking impacts can result from the provision of an insufficient parking supply to serve a project. Such impacts can be manifested by spillover of project parking demands to nearby on-street or off-street parking facilities and project parking demand intrusion into nearby residential neighborhoods. This could potentially result in significant adverse environmental impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts on parking capacity from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- g) Conflict with Adopted Plans and Policies Supporting Alternative Transportation Systems.** The three CEQA documents for past projects in the transportation facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impact on programs and policies supporting alternative transportation system. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 6 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could create significant adverse impacts on programs and policies supporting alternative transportation system by increasing demand for transit ridership. Similarly, future facilities obtaining offsets from the SCAQMD’s internal accounts could include design characteristics that could affect the visibility of pedestrians and bicyclists to drivers entering and exiting the site and the visibility of cars to pedestrians and bicyclists or result in removal of sidewalks and bike routes. This could potentially result in significant adverse environmental impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts on programs and policies supporting alternative transportation system from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Utility Projects

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 150 utility facilities, or 2.4 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on this historical data, a large number of new utility-oriented facilities is not anticipated to be constructed and operated in the future. On a programmatic level, those new utility-oriented facilities that may be constructed in the future could involve water treatment plants (e.g., tanks, digesters, ponds), above- and underground pipelines, power generating equipment (e.g., boilers, fuel-storage, exhaust structures), and landfill processing, transport, and storage facilities. Some types of future utility projects may require demolition of existing structures and construction of low- to medium-scale buildings.

While a large number of new utility-oriented facilities is not anticipated to be constructed in the future, alteration, upgrades and improvement of existing facilities are likely to occur in order to meet additional future demand for public utility infrastructure. Due to the necessity of many public infrastructure and utility services, these facilities have the potential to be constructed in a wide range of different areas. On a programmatic level, impacts to traffic and transportation as a result of constructing future new utility facilities may include potentially increasing traffic substantially over existing traffic load and

capacity of the street system, exceed level of service standards for designated roads and highways, cause hazards due to design feature or through incompatible uses, result in inadequate parking capacity or emergency access, or conflict with adopted plans and policies for alternative transportation systems. Although utility facilities would most likely be constructed in areas zoned for industrial uses, these facilities may be near or directly adjacent to incompatible uses. These above-mentioned factors may result in significant adverse traffic and transportation impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for utility projects available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.17-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for improvements to an existing power generating facilities, a landfill and recycling center, and a recharge basin and pipeline project, illustrate the types of impacts that utility projects would have traffic and transportation, including substantial increase in daily and peak hour over existing traffic loads and capacity, exceedance of established level of service standards, inadequate parking capacity and access, and conflict with adopted plans and policies for alternative transportation system. Accordingly, these projects were found in the CEQA documents surveyed to have some significant adverse impacts related to traffic and transportation. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of traffic and transportation impacts identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

a, b) Substantial Increase in Traffic over Existing Traffic Loads and Capacity and resulting in Exceedance of Established Levels of Service. The four CEQA documents for past projects in the utility facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) related to the substantial increase in traffic over existing traffic loads and capacity and exceedance of levels of service established for streets and highways. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could create significant adverse impacts resulting in substantial increase in traffic and exceedance of level of service anywhere within the district.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts from substantial increase in traffic over existing conditions and exceedance of level of service established for streets and highways from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

c) Change Air Traffic Patterns. The four CEQA documents for past projects in the utility facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impact with implementation of mitigation measures or no impacts on air traffic patterns. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future

individual projects in this facility category could create significant adverse impacts related to changes in air traffic patterns. The individual project could be located within two miles of any airport or included in an airport land use plan.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to changes in air traffic patterns from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) Increased Hazards due to Design Feature or Incompatible Uses.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the utility facility category indicated that for most of the projects, environmental impacts were concluded to be less than significant with implementation of mitigation measures or no impacts related to increased hazards from design features or incompatible uses. However, for one project surveyed (Project #43 – LADWP Electrical Generating Stations Modification), the lead agency concluded that this utility project has the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to the possibility of an accidental spill of chemicals resulting from truck accidents. In addition, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a land use or incorporate design features that could create significant adverse impacts, including vehicular/vehicular, vehicular/bicycle, or vehicle/pedestrian conflicts, as well as operational delays caused by slowing and/or queuing to access a project site. These conflicts may be created by the driveway configuration or through the placement of project driveways in areas of inadequate visibility, adjacent to bicycle or pedestrian facilities, or in close proximity to busy or congested intersections.

Therefore, based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts related to increased hazards due to design features or incompatible land uses from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- e) Emergency Access.** Three of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the utility facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impact related to emergency access; the other CEQA document did not discuss impacts related emergency access. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could have a project driveway on a sidewalk with high pedestrian activity, or access risks or deficiencies associated with the adjoining street system due to curves, slopes, walls or other

barriers to provide adequate lines-of-sight, or construction activities impeding access to the site.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts on emergency access from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- f) Parking Capacity.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the utility facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impact on parking capacity. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could create significant adverse impacts on parking capacity of an area. Parking impacts can result from the provision of an insufficient parking supply to serve a project. Such impacts can be manifested by spillover of project parking demands to nearby on-street or off-street parking facilities and project parking demand intrusion into nearby residential neighborhoods. This could potentially result in significant adverse environmental impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts on parking capacity from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- g) Conflict with Adopted Plans and Policies Supporting Alternative Transportation Systems.** Three of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the utility facility category disclosed no impact on programs and policies supporting alternative transportation system; the other CEQA document did not discuss impacts on programs and policies supporting alternative transportation system. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 7 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could create significant adverse impacts on programs and policies supporting alternative transportation system by increasing demand for transit ridership. Similarly, future facilities obtaining offsets from the SCAQMD’s internal accounts could include design characteristics that could affect the visibility of pedestrians and bicyclists to drivers entering and exiting the site and the visibility of cars to pedestrians and bicyclists or result in removal of sidewalks and bike routes. This could potentially result in significant adverse environmental impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts on programs and policies supporting alternative transportation system from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Light Industrial/Warehouse Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 1,133 light industrial/warehouse facilities, or 18.2 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most of them would be located within existing buildings, structures, and warehouses in industrial or other compatibly zoned areas.

Examples of light industrial/warehouse facilities that may be constructed include production/post-production studios/facilities, business parks housing light industrial and warehouse distribution uses, and a warehouse/retail facility. On a programmatic level, impacts to traffic and transportation as a result of constructing future new light industrial/warehouse facilities may include potentially increasing traffic substantially over existing traffic load and capacity of the street system, exceed level of service standards for designated roads and highways, cause hazards due to design feature or through incompatible uses, result in inadequate parking capacity or emergency access, or conflict with adopted plans and policies for alternative transportation systems. Although light industrial/warehouse facilities would most likely be constructed in areas zoned for commercial uses, these facilities may be near or directly adjacent to incompatible uses. These above-mentioned factors may result in significant adverse traffic and transportation impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for light industry/warehouse facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.17-1). The four CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for two production/post-production studios/facilities, a business park, and a warehouse/retail facility, illustrate the types of impacts that light industrial/warehouse projects would have traffic and transportation, including substantial increase in daily and peak hour over existing traffic loads and capacity, exceedance of established level of service standards, inadequate parking capacity and access, and conflict with adopted plans and policies for alternative transportation system. Accordingly, these projects were found in the CEQA documents surveyed to have significant adverse impacts related to traffic and transportation. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of traffic and transportation impacts identified in the four CEQA documents surveyed.

a, b) Substantial Increase in Traffic over Existing Traffic Loads and Capacity and resulting in Exceedance of Established Levels of Service. The four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category indicated that for some of the projects, environmental impacts related to the substantial increase in traffic over existing traffic loads and capacity were concluded

to be less-than-significant (without or with mitigation). However, for most of the projects surveyed, the lead agencies concluded that the light industrial/warehouse projects have the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to the substantial increase in traffic over existing levels, such as those disclosed for Projects #46 – Lantana Studio Development, #48 – City of San Dimas Costco Development, and #49 – 959 Seward Street. More specifically, the impacts would result from the addition of new project-generated traffic to local intersections. In situations where a project involves street vacations or other substantial street system changes, traffic impacts can also result from diverted or shifted traffic caused by the project. The increase in daily and peak hour traffic could result in the congestion of intersections and roads leading to excessive delays and queuing, increasing volume-to-capacity ratios and exceedance of established level of service. In addition, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could create significant adverse impacts resulting in substantial increase in traffic and exceedance of level of service anywhere within the district.

Therefore, based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts from substantial increase in traffic over existing conditions and exceedance of level of service established for streets and highways from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) **Change Air Traffic Patterns.** Two of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed no impacts on air traffic patterns; the other two CEQA documents did not address impacts related to changes in air traffic patterns. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could create significant adverse impacts related to changes in air traffic patterns. The individual project could be located within two miles of any airport or included in an airport land use plan.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to changes in air traffic patterns from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) **Increased Hazards due to Design Feature or Incompatible Uses.** Three of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) related to increased hazards from design features or incompatible uses; the other CEQA

document did not discuss impacts related to increased hazards from design features or incompatible uses. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a land use or incorporate design features that could create significant adverse impacts, including vehicular/vehicular, vehicular/bicycle, or vehicle/pedestrian conflicts, as well as operational delays caused by slowing and/or queuing to access a project site. These conflicts may be created by the driveway configuration or through the placement of project driveways in areas of inadequate visibility, adjacent to bicycle or pedestrian facilities, or in close proximity to busy or congested intersections.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to increased hazards due to design features or incompatible land uses from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- e) **Emergency Access.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts or no impacts related to emergency access. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could have a project driveway on a sidewalk with high pedestrian activity, or access risks or deficiencies associated with the adjoining street system due to curves, slopes, walls or other barriers to provide adequate lines-of-sight, or construction activities impeding access to the site.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts on emergency access from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- f) **Parking Capacity.** The four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed either less-than-significant impacts (without or with mitigation) or no impacts on parking capacity. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could create significant adverse impacts on parking capacity of an area. Parking impacts can result from the provision of an insufficient parking supply to serve a project. Such impacts can be manifested by spillover of project parking demands to nearby on-street or off-street parking facilities and project parking

demand intrusion into nearby residential neighborhoods. This could potentially result in significant adverse environmental impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts on parking capacity from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- g) Conflict with Adopted Plans and Policies Supporting Alternative Transportation Systems.** Two of the four CEQA documents for past projects in the light industrial/warehouse facility category disclosed no impacts on programs and policies supporting alternative transportation system; the other two CEQA documents did not discuss impacts on programs and policies supporting alternative transportation system. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 8 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could create significant adverse impacts on programs and policies supporting alternative transportation system by increasing demand for transit ridership. Similarly, future facilities obtaining offsets from the SCAQMD’s internal accounts could include design characteristics that could affect the visibility of pedestrians and bicyclists to drivers entering and exiting the site and the visibility of cars to pedestrians and bicyclists or result in removal of sidewalks and bike routes. This could potentially result in significant adverse environmental impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts on programs and policies supporting alternative transportation system from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Heavy Industrial Facilities

Review of approved and pending permit applications over the five-year period identified 1,118 heavy industrial facilities, or 17.9 percent of the total (see Table 5.0-1). Based on these historical data, only some of these heavy industrial facilities are anticipated to involve new construction in the future since most of them would be located within existing structures in industrial zoned areas.

Examples of heavy industrial facilities that may be constructed include refineries and industrial parks. On a programmatic level, impacts to traffic and transportation as a result of constructing future new heavy industrial facilities may include potentially increasing traffic substantially over existing traffic load and capacity of the street system, exceed level of service standards for designated roads and highways, cause hazards due to design feature or through incompatible uses, result in inadequate parking capacity or emergency

access, or conflict with adopted plans and policies for alternative transportation systems. Although heavy industrial facilities would most likely be constructed in areas zoned for commercial uses, these facilities may be near or directly adjacent to incompatible uses. These above-mentioned factors may result in significant adverse traffic and transportation impacts.

Project-specific impacts are identified in the CEQA documents for heavy industrial facilities available at the time the survey was conducted (see Table 5.17-1). The three CEQA documents surveyed, which were prepared for improvements to two existing refineries and an industrial park project, illustrate the types of impacts that heavy industrial projects would have on traffic and transportation, including substantial increase in daily and peak hour over existing traffic loads and capacity, exceedance of established level of service standards, inadequate parking capacity and access, and conflict with adopted plans and policies for alternative transportation system. Accordingly, these projects were found in the CEQA documents surveyed to have significant adverse impacts related to traffic and transportation. More specifically, the following discussions provide an overall summary of the types of traffic and transportation impacts identified in the three CEQA documents surveyed.

a, b) Substantial Increase in Traffic over Existing Traffic Loads and Capacity and resulting in Exceedance of Established Levels of Service. The three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category indicated that for most of the projects, environmental impacts related to the substantial increase in traffic over existing traffic loads and capacity were concluded to be less-than-significant impact (without or with mitigation). However, for one of the projects surveyed (Project #50 – Chevron Products Company El Segundo Refinery Product Reliability and Optimization), the lead agency concluded that this heavy industrial project has the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to the substantial increase in traffic over existing levels. More specifically, the impacts would result from the addition of new project-generated traffic to local intersections. The increase in daily and peak hour traffic could result in the congestion of intersections and roads leading to excessive delays and queuing, increasing volume-to-capacity ratios and exceedance of established level of service. In addition, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could create significant adverse impacts resulting in substantial increase in traffic and exceedance of level of service anywhere within the district.

Therefore, based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts from substantial increase in traffic over existing conditions and exceedance of level of service established for streets and highways from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- c) **Change Air Traffic Patterns.** The three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed no impacts on air traffic patterns. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could create significant adverse impacts related to changes in air traffic patterns. The individual project could be located within two miles of any airport or included in an airport land use plan.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to changes in air traffic patterns from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- d) **Increased Hazards due to Design Feature or Incompatible Uses.** The three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed either a less-than-significant impact or no impacts related to increased hazards from design features or incompatible uses. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could be sited in or near a land use or incorporate design features that could create significant adverse impacts, including vehicular/vehicular, vehicular/bicycle, or vehicle/pedestrian conflicts, as well as operational delays caused by slowing and/or queuing to access a project site. These conflicts may be created by the driveway configuration or through the placement of project driveways in areas of inadequate visibility, adjacent to bicycle or pedestrian facilities, or in close proximity to busy or congested intersections.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a "snapshot" of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts related to increased hazards due to design features or incompatible land uses from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- e) **Emergency Access.** The three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed no impacts related to emergency access. However, based on SCAQMD staff's review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could have a project driveway on a sidewalk with high pedestrian activity, or access risks or deficiencies associated with the adjoining street system due to curves, slopes, walls or other barriers to provide adequate lines-of-sight, or construction activities impeding access to the site.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts on emergency access from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- f) Parking Capacity.** The three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category indicated that for most of the projects, no impacts related to the parking capacity would occur. However, for one of the projects surveyed (Project #50 – Chevron Products Company El Segundo Refinery Product Reliability and Optimization), the lead agency concluded that this heavy industrial project has the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts related to the deficiency in parking capacity at the project site during project construction. Based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could create significant adverse impacts on parking capacity of an area. Parking impacts can result from the provision of an insufficient parking supply to serve a project. Such impacts can be manifested by spillover of project parking demands to nearby on-street or off-street parking facilities and project parking demand intrusion into nearby residential neighborhoods. This could potentially result in significant adverse environmental impacts.

Therefore, based on information in the CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project and the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts on parking capacity from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

- g) Conflict with Adopted Plans and Policies Supporting Alternative Transportation Systems.** The three CEQA documents for past projects in the heavy industrial facility category disclosed either a less-than-significant impact with implementation of mitigation measures or no impacts on programs and policies supporting alternative transportation system. However, based on SCAQMD staff’s review of the distribution of similar types of projects for this facility category that have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past (Figure 9 in Appendix F), it is possible that future individual projects in this facility category could create significant adverse impacts on programs and policies supporting alternative transportation system by increasing demand for transit ridership. Similarly, future facilities obtaining offsets from the SCAQMD’s internal accounts could include design characteristics that could affect the visibility of pedestrians and bicyclists to drivers entering and exiting the site and the visibility of cars to pedestrians and bicyclists or result in removal of sidewalks and bike routes. This could potentially result in significant adverse environmental impacts.

Based on the fact that the prior CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, with different types of future projects and in different environmental settings, transportation/traffic impacts could be significant. Therefore, impacts on programs and policies supporting alternative transportation system from implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Summary of Findings

The review of 52 CEQA documents found that most of the past projects had environmental impacts related to traffic and transportation that were either less-than-significant or less-than-significant with the implementation of mitigation measures. However, review of the CEQA documents also found that some of the past projects have the potential to generate significant adverse impacts related to increased traffic (regionally and locally), increased hazards due to design features, or parking capacity. Therefore, based on information in the 52 CEQA documents evaluated for the proposed project that cover the nine primary facility categories, exercising SCAQMD staff’s independent judgment, and the fact that the CEQA documents evaluated provide only a “snapshot” of the documents for the applicable facility categories available at the time the analysis was prepared, impacts related to traffic and transportation as an indirect result of implementing the proposed project are determined to be significant.

Cumulative Impacts

CEQA requires the evaluation of cumulative impacts in addition to direct and indirect impacts. According to the State CEQA Guidelines, cumulative impacts refer to the change in the environment which results from the incremental impact of a proposed project when added to other “past, present and reasonably foreseeable future projects.” [14 Cal. Code Reg. 13355].

For the purposes of the proposed project, the assessment of cumulative impacts provided below includes the reasonably foreseeable impacts from the following types of facilities:

- Facilities that will obtain offsets from the SCAQMD’s internal offset accounts per Proposed Rule 1315 (i.e., Rules 1304 and 1309.1);
- Facilities that will obtain offsets on the open credit market;
- Facilities that will obtain offsets from the SCAQMD’s internal accounts per Senate Bill (SB) 827; and
- Power plant facilities per Assembly Bill (AB) No. 1318 (Perez), proposed SB 388 (Calderon), and potentially one other bill, which would require transfer of emission reduction credits for certain pollutants from SCAQMD’s internal offset accounts to eligible electrical generating facilities.

Facilities obtaining an SCAQMD air quality permit will be required to offset any increase in emissions either by obtaining offsets per Proposed Rule 1315, SB 827, or by obtaining

offsets on the open market. As noted in the discussion of the traffic and transportation settings (see Section 3.17), the regional transportation system in the district is currently operating at or above capacity during peak periods. The roadway system shows substantial freeway congestion in the morning and evening peak periods. The transit system is experiencing substantial overcrowding on a number of core urban bus routes with significant excess capacity on most off-peak and peripheral routes. While not all future development projects would result in significant traffic or transportation related impacts, as noted above, the evaluation of cumulative traffic and transportation impacts is uncertain since the specific location and impacts of individual facilities cannot be identified at this time.

However, future projects are likely to result in traffic impacts, which are similar to those from past development projects. Some of the past projects were determined to have significant adverse impacts on traffic and transportation, including the potential to (1) increase traffic substantially from existing conditions, (2) result in exceedance of levels of service for freeway segments and intersections established by congestion management agency, (3) result in increased hazards from design features or incompatible land uses, or (4) result in inadequate parking capacity.

It is reasonably foreseeable that the SCAQMD would be required to provide offsets to three power plants from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. The three power plant projects, NRG's El Segundo Power Redevelopment (El Segundo), Walnut Creek Energy Park (Walnut Creek), and CPV Sentinel Energy (Sentinel), were evaluated by the California Energy Commission (CEC) in separate Final Staff Assessments (FSAs), which were reviewed to obtain the environmental impact analysis and determination of significance made by the lead agency (CEC). The analysis and conclusions regarding significance are summarized and incorporated by reference herein. The El Segundo and Walnut Creek projects are located in Los Angeles County and the Sentinel project is located in Riverside County.

The CEC concluded in the FSAs for all three power plant projects that the projects would generate significant adverse transportation and traffic impacts but the impacts could be mitigated to less than significant. The FSA for the El Segundo projects notes the influx of large numbers of construction workers and the transportation of large pieces of equipment can, over the course of the construction phase, increase roadway congestion and also affect traffic flow. The FSA continues to state that the construction of other facilities such as pipelines for water service can temporarily disrupt traffic flows when trenching is required in or across roadways. The project proponent expected to add two new full-time employees above the current operations employee levels, which is an increase, the CEC concludes, that is insignificant in traffic levels. The FSA discloses that deliveries to the project site are expected for on-going maintenance of the plant and the incremental change in the number of delivery trips to the plant site is expected to be nominal and will generally occur during non-commute periods. Overall, the CEC staff determined that the intersections and roadways that are operating at acceptable level of service (LOS) (LOS of D or better) will not see a decline in their LOS to an unacceptable LOS but since some of the area intersections and roadways are operating at a LOS of "E" or "F" the potential exists for the project to cause an impact in the traffic and

transportation area. However, the CEC concluded that any identified transportation/traffic impacts can be mitigated to a level of insignificance by implementing the following mitigation measures: comply with Caltrans and other relevant jurisdictions limitations on vehicle sizes and weights; comply with Caltrans and other relevant jurisdictions limitations for encroachment into public rights-of-way and shall obtain necessary encroachment permits from Caltrans and all relevant jurisdictions; ensure that permits and/or licenses are secured from the California Highway Patrol and Caltrans for the transport of hazardous materials; develop a parking and staging plan for all phases of project construction to enforce a policy that all project-related parking occurs on-site or in designated off-site parking areas; consult with the Cities of El Segundo, Manhattan Beach and Los Angeles, and prepare and submit a construction traffic control plan to the construction project manager (CPM) for approval; have all the lighting and marking required by the Federal Aviation Authority (FAA) so that the stacks do not create a hazard to air navigation; and repair any damage to the segment of Vista Del Mar and other roadways affected by construction activity along with the primary roadways.

CEC staff analyzed the traffic related information for the Walnut Creek Project and concluded the traffic and transportation impacts would be significant but that the availability of mitigation measures could reduce or eliminate the significance of these impacts. In addition, the CEC determined the mitigation measures would ensure that the project complies with applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards (LORS) pertaining to traffic and transportation. According to the FSA for Walnut Creek, traffic and transportation impacts during construction will result from the vehicle trips of the construction workforce (e.g., boilermakers, electricians, ironworkers, carpenters); truck traffic generated by the demolition and removal of the existing warehouse on the proposed project site; and truck deliveries supplying construction materials and equipment. Operation of the Walnut Creek project will result in traffic and transportation impacts from employee trips, which, according to the FSA, will result in a tenfold reduction in total trip generation when compared to employee trips generated by the current warehouse operation and, therefore, result in a significant adverse impact to traffic and transportation. In addition, the CEC determined that truck trips during operation, including delivery of hazardous materials and removal of wastes, will be a maximum of three truck trips per day with an average of two or fewer trips per day, and concluded this number of truck trips would not significantly impact the existing LOS for area roads. According to the FSA, aircraft approaching or departing the El Monte Airport do not fly over the proposed power plant, and the proposed facility is not located within 20,000 feet of a runway at the El Monte Airport, or other general aviation facility. Significant traffic and transportation impacts during construction are mitigated to less than significant with the following measures listed in the FSA: secure an encroachment permit demonstrating compliance with the applicable requirements of the City of Industry, the County of Los Angeles, and Caltrans; comply with the applicable parking standards of the City of Industry, and the County of Los Angeles; prepare a parking plan(s) for the construction and operation phases of the project and submit to the CPM for approval a parking plan(s) for the construction and operation phases of the project; prepare a construction traffic control and implementation plan for the project and its associated facilities; repair to original or near original condition affected public rights-of-way; and submit written notification to the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

Aero Bureau informing them of the start of commercial operation date for the power plant and advising them that potential turbulence caused by thermal plumes emitted from the power plant's cooling towers and combustion turbine generator stacks may adversely affect aircraft flying directly over the power plant below an elevation of 500 feet above ground level.

The FSA prepared by the CEC for the Sentinel project employee trips from construction workforce and truck delivery for construction material and equipment have the potential to generate significant transportation/traffic impacts as the LOS is degraded in both intersections and freeway ramps resulting in motorists experiencing an increased delay. The operation of the Sentinel project would employ ten full-time and four part-time workers spread over a 24-hour period in addition to an estimated one to two nonrecurring service/delivery trips per month to and from the project site. Further, the FSA states that tanker trucks delivering aqueous ammonia to replenish aqueous ammonia stored on site for plant operation will occur up to 56 times per year from a supplier in Southern California. The FSA determined the project site is not located within 20,000 feet of an airport runway triggering a notification to the FAA and does not have any structure exceeding 200 feet in height which would also trigger an FAA notification. The CEC concluded that the construction and operation of the Sentinel project with the effective implementation of the following mitigation measures would ensure that the project's direct adverse traffic and transportation impacts are less than significant and, ensure that the Sentinel project complies with applicable LORS regarding traffic and transportation: secure an encroachment permit in accordance with the applicable requirements of the county of Riverside, the city of Palm Springs, and Caltrans; comply with the applicable parking standards of the county of Riverside; prepare a parking plan for the operation phase of the project and submit to the CPM for approval; prepare a construction traffic control and implementation plan, including timing of heavy equipment and building materials deliveries, signing, lighting, and traffic control device placement, and redirecting construction traffic for the project and its associated facilities; repair affected public rights-of-way (e.g., highway, road, bicycle path, pedestrian path) to original or near original condition that has been damaged due to construction activities conducted for the project and its associated facilities; dedicate, and complete improvement of Melissa Lane from Dillon Road to the north boundary of the Sentinel site to the county of Riverside standard for a collector rural road; and pay a Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee to the county of Riverside;

Based upon the above considerations, impacts of the project are considered to be cumulatively considerable (CEQA Guidelines §15064(h)(1)) and the proposed project has the potential to contribute to significant adverse cumulative transportation/traffic impacts.

Mitigation Measures for Future Traffic and Transportation Impacts

Mitigation measures were described in the CEQA documents that were surveyed relating to any potentially significant traffic and transportation impacts identified in those documents. As a single purpose public agency responsible for adopting and enforcing

air quality rules and regulations, the SCAQMD's authority to implement mitigation measures for such indirect impacts is limited. CEQA is intended to be implemented in conjunction with discretionary powers granted to public agencies by other laws (CEQA Guidelines §14040(a)). Further, the CEQA Guidelines (§15040(b)) specifically state, "CEQA does not grant an agency new powers independent of the powers granted to the agency by other laws." With respect to measures identified in the survey for mitigation of potentially significant adverse traffic and transportation impacts, no mitigation measures were identified that are within the jurisdiction of the SCAQMD to implement. In addition, because the survey related to representative facilities, rather than to specific future facilities that will actually receive permits from SCAQMD, it is not feasible to identify appropriate facility-specific mitigation measures for traffic and transportation impacts in this PEA. Instead, appropriate facility-specific mitigation measures will necessarily have to be identified in the CEQA document prepared for each such facility that is proposed. Identification and adoption of mitigation of traffic and transportation impacts would primarily be the responsibility of the local general purpose public agency (e.g., city or county) or other agency that would typically serve as the lead agency on any given future facility.

Level of Significance after Mitigation

Since the SCAQMD cannot predict how a future lead agency might choose to mitigate a particular significant traffic and transportation impact, the potential exists for future indirect traffic and transportation impacts to be significant and unavoidable (i.e., significant even after imposition of feasible mitigation measures).

SUBCHAPTER 5.18

CONSISTENCY

Introduction

INTRODUCTION

The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) and the SCAQMD have developed, with input from representatives of local government, the industry community, public health agencies, the USEPA - Region IX and the California ARB, guidance on how to assess consistency within the existing general development planning process in the Basin. Pursuant to the development and adoption of its Regional Comprehensive Plan Guide (RCPG), SCAG has developed an Intergovernmental Review Procedures Handbook (June 1, 1995). The SCAQMD also adopted criteria for assessing consistency with regional plans and the AQMP in its CEQA Air Quality Handbook. The following sections address consistency between the proposed project (i.e., proposed Rule 1315) and relevant regional plans pursuant to the SCAG Handbook and SCAQMD Handbook.

Consistency with Regional Comprehensive Plan and Guide (RCPG) Policies

The RCPG provides the primary reference for SCAG's project review activity. The RCPG serves as a regional framework for decision making for the growth and change that is anticipated during the next 20 years and beyond. The Growth Management Chapter (GMC) of the RCPG contains population, housing, and jobs forecasts, which are adopted by SCAG's Regional Council and that reflect local plans and policies, shall be used by SCAG in all phases of implementation and review. It states that the overall goals for the region are to (1) re-invigorate the region's economy, (2) avoid social and economic inequities and the geographical isolation of communities, and (3) maintain the region's quality of life. Growth in industry categories potentially eligible to receive permits for new or modified sources in reliance on Rules 1304 and 1309.1 are included in the projection of growth in the RCPG.

Consistency with Growth Management Chapter (GMC) to Improve the Regional Standard of Living

The Growth Management goals are to develop urban forms that enable individuals to spend less income on housing cost, that minimize public and private development costs, and that enable firms to be more competitive, strengthen the regional strategic goal to stimulate the regional economy. The proposed project in relation to the GMC would neither interfere with the achievement of such goals nor with any powers exercised by local land use agencies. The proposed project would contribute to the GMC's goal of improving the regional standard of living by allowing various permitted-facility improvements, including modernization measures that would increase energy efficiency and reduce air pollution, as well as the installation of emergency equipment, and equipment necessary for essential public services. The proposed project would further efforts to minimize red tape and expedite the permitting process to maintain economic vitality and competitiveness.

Consistency with Growth Management Chapter (GMC) to Provide Social, Political and Cultural Equity

The Growth Management goals to develop urban forms that avoid economic and social polarization promotes the regional strategic goals of minimizing social and geographic disparities and of reaching equity among all segments of society. Consistent with the Growth Management goals, local jurisdictions, employers and service agencies should provide adequate training and retraining of workers, and prepare the labor force to meet the challenges of the regional economy. Growth Management goals also include encouraging employment development in job-poor localities through support of labor force retraining programs and other economic development measures. Local jurisdictions and other service providers are responsible for developing sustainable communities and for providing, equally to all members of society, accessible and effective services such as: public education, housing, health care, social services, recreational facilities, law enforcement, and fire protection. Implementing the proposed project is not expected to interfere with the goals of providing social, political and cultural equity. To the extent that the proposed project enables provision of essential public services, the proposed project furthers the Growth Management goals pertaining to social, political and cultural equity.

Consistency with Growth Management Chapter (GMC) to Improve the Regional Quality of Life

The Growth Management goals also include attaining mobility and clean air goals and developing urban forms that enhance quality of life, accommodate a diversity of life styles, preserve open space and natural resources, are aesthetically pleasing, preserve the character of communities, and enhance the regional strategic goal of maintaining the regional quality of life. The RCPG encourages planned development in locations least likely to cause environmental impacts, as well as supports the protection of vital resources such as wetlands, groundwater recharge areas, woodlands, production lands, and land containing unique and endangered plants and animals. While encouraging the implementation of measures aimed at the preservation and protection of recorded and unrecorded cultural resources and archaeological sites, the plan discourages development in areas with steep slopes, high fire, flood and seismic hazards, unless complying with special design requirements. Finally, the RCPG encourages mitigation measures that reduce noise in certain locations, measures aimed at preservation of biological and ecological resources, measures that would reduce exposure to seismic hazards, minimize earthquake damage, and develop emergency response and recovery plans. The proposed project in relation to the GMC is not expected to interfere with attaining these goals. The proposed rule would contribute to the regional quality of life because it would allow the modernization of equipment that would increase energy efficiency, and help support the operation of essential public services, including emergency service providers.

Consistency with Regional Mobility Element (RMP) and Congestion Management Plan (CMP)

The proposed project is consistent with the RMP and CMP in allowing access to the PM₁₀, SO_x, NO_x and VOC Priority Reserve accounts. The proposed project would provide greater options for facilities that require credits to comply with NSR requirements. The proposed project does not cause direct transportation impacts, but rather, the eligible facilities may implement projects that could increase traffic, worker commute trips, raw material or finished product transport trips or result in inadequate parking capacity.

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Final Program Environmental Assessment for:

Re-adoption of Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System

VOLUME III: *Chapters 6 - 11*

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CHAPTER 6

ALTERNATIVES -- DIRECT AND INDIRECT AIR QUALITY, VISIBILITY, AND GREENHOUSE GAS IMPACTS

Introduction

Alternatives Rejected as Infeasible

Description of Alternatives

Evaluation of the Comparative Effects of the Project Alternatives

Least Toxic Alternative

Conclusion and Environmentally Superior Alternative

INTRODUCTION

This ~~Draft-Final~~ PEA provides a discussion of alternatives to the proposed project as required by CEQA. An EIR must describe a range of reasonable alternatives to the proposed project that would feasibly attain most of the project objectives and provide a means for evaluating the comparative merits of each alternative. A "No Project" alternative must also be evaluated. The range of alternatives must be sufficient to permit a reasoned choice, but need not include every conceivable project alternative. State CEQA Guidelines §15126.6(a) states that there is no ironclad rule governing the nature or scope of the alternatives to be discussed other than the rule of reason. The key issue is whether the selection and discussion of alternatives fosters informed decision making and meaningful public participation.

SCAQMD Rule 110 (the rule that implements the SCAQMD's certified regulatory program) does not impose any greater requirements for a discussion of project alternatives in an environmental assessment than is required for an EIR under CEQA. To provide an analysis of impacts from the alternatives consistent with the analysis of impacts from the proposed project, the analysis of air quality, health, visibility, and greenhouse gas emission impacts from the project alternatives is included in this chapter (see Subchapter 4.1 of this PEA for the analysis of these same impacts from the proposed project). The analysis of most indirect impacts from the project alternatives can be found in Chapter 7 of this PEA (see subchapters in Chapter 5 of this PEA for the analysis of indirect impacts from the proposed project). This format approach makes it easier for the reader to compare all environmental effects of the project alternatives with all environmental effects of the proposed project.

ALTERNATIVES REJECTED AS INFEASIBLE

A CEQA document should identify any alternatives that were considered by the lead agency, but were rejected as infeasible during the scoping process and briefly explain the reasons underlying the lead agency's determination (CEQA Guidelines §15126.6(c)). While the scope and goals of proposed projects may be relatively specific, a variety of options can be considered as alternatives to the proposed project. Because of the variety of alternative options to the proposed project, there is a wide range of alternatives that have been considered and evaluated in this chapter. The following alternatives have been eliminated from further detailed consideration in the PEA for the following reasons: 1) they fail to meet most of the basic project objectives, 2) they are infeasible as defined by CEQA (CEQA Guidelines §15364), or 3) they are unable to avoid significant impacts (CEQA Guidelines §15126.6(c)).

Prohibit the Use of Offsets from Shutdowns or Reductions at Minor Sources to Demonstrate Equivalency with Federal Offset Requirements

One theoretically possible alternative would be to prohibit the use of newly tracked minor source credits for demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Under such an alternative, newly tracked minor source credits could not be used as offsets for emissions from sources eligible for the offset exemptions in Rule 1309.1 or Rule 1304. This alternative is not consistent with the project objectives identified in Chapter 2 to: 1) maintain the ability of the SCAQMD to continue to administer its new source review program for major and minor sources for facility modernization and to accommodate population growth; and 2) recognize sufficient previously-unused emission reductions beyond those required by applicable regulatory requirements in order to demonstrate federal equivalency for major sources that are exempt under Rule 1304 or that obtain credits from the Priority Reserve under Rule 1309.1. Removing all credits from shutdowns or reductions at minor sources would cause the internal offset accounts for CO and PM10 to start with negative balances and would change the 2006 balances as shown in Table 6-1.

**TABLE 6-1
Year 2006 Running Balance Without Minor Source Credits (Tons/Day)**

	Pollutant				
	VOC	NOx	SOx	CO	PM10
2006 Running Balance with Minor Source Credits	68.80	26.65	2.46	13.35	11.41
2006 Running Balance without Minor Source Credits	19.72	11.26	0.43	-3.39	-3.27
Net Change in 2006 Running Balance if Minor Source Credits Removed	-49.08	-15.39	-2.03	-16.74	-14.68

Under this alternative, no permits could be issued under Rules 1304 or 1309.1 for a source that would have an increase in PM10 emissions, which typically covers most types of combustion sources and many non-combustion sources. This would result in a permit moratorium for projects resulting in a PM10 emission increase until enough existing sources shut down or have other surplus PM10 emission reductions to restore a positive PM10 SCAQMD internal offset account balance for use in the following year. It is expected that it would take several years to obtain sufficient emission reductions to provide a positive balance of PM10 offsets.

Prohibit the Use of Any Credits Not Previously Recognized Prior to Adoption of Rule

This potential alternative would re-establish the internal offset tracking system that was in place prior to adopting the 2006 or 2007 versions of proposed Rule 1315. Under this

alternative, only the sources of credits accounted for under the prior offset tracking system would be recognized for purposes of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements.

Prior to these earlier adoptions of proposed Rule 1315, in connection with review of a separate rule adopted in 2002, USEPA questioned whether the SCAQMD had retained adequate documentation of certain emissions reductions that arose from shutdowns occurring before 1990. As a result, SCAQMD agreed to remove those pre-1990 credits for which the District no longer possessed complete documentation.

Absent either the pre-1990 credits or the new sources of credits that would be recognized under proposed Rule 1315, SCAQMD's internal accounts would have negative balances for some pollutants. As a result, SCAQMD would not be able to demonstrate equivalency with federal offset requirements.

Table 6-2 summarizes the 2006 balances for this alternative excluding the pre-1990 credits without sufficient records and excluding BACT discount of ERCs.

**TABLE 6-2
Year 2006 Running Balance with Pre-September 2006
Tracking System (Tons/Day)**

	Pollutant				
	VOC	NOx	SOx	CO	PM10
2006 Running Balance with Proposed Tracking System	68.8	26.65	2.46	13.35	11.41
2006 Running Balance with pre-September 2006 Tracking System (approvable version)	18.37	10.77	0.36	-5.09	-4.45
Net Change in 2006 Running Balance if Reinstate Pre-September 2006 Tracking System	-50.43	-15.88	-2.1	-18.44	-15.86

Under this alternative, no permits could be issued under Rules 1304 or 1309.1 for a source that would have an increase in PM10 emissions, which typically covers most types of combustion sources and many non-combustion sources. This would result in a permit moratorium for projects resulting in a PM10 emission increase until enough existing sources shut down or have other surplus PM10 emission reductions to restore a positive PM10 SCAQMD internal offset account balance for use in the following year. It is expected that it would take several years to obtain sufficient emission reductions to provide a positive balance of PM10 offsets.

Fossil Fueled Power Plant Project Alternative

Environmental groups and power plant representatives suggested at the April 8, 2009, Public Consultation and Scoping Meeting for the proposed project that the SCAQMD

consider an alternative of evaluating the impacts from allowing fossil fueled power plant projects access to the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. Such an alternative would be similar to the 2007 amendments to Rule 1309.1 vacated by the Superior Court. This alternative would allow fossil fueled power plants access to the SCAQMD's offset accounts for applications deemed complete during a specified period of time (e.g., a period of three years) and require payment of mitigation fees to fund future clean air projects.

In part, the rationale expressed by environmental groups and power plant representatives for this alternative was the concern that the Governing Board may adopt Rule 1315, but may not adopt the proposed amendments then contemplated for Rule 1309.2. At the time the NOP/IS was circulated for public review, the proposed project included amending Rule 1309.2 to exclude larger fossil fuel-fired thermal power plants from accessing the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. Subsequent to the release of the NOP/IS, the SCAQMD decided to remove the amendment to Rule 1309.2 from the project description and rescind Rule 1309.2 in its entirety. Rule 1309.2 was rescinded by the SCAQMD Governing Board on February 5, 2010. This means that power plant projects that do not currently qualify for exemption under Rule 1304 as involving source modifications or as less-than four-ton facilities are not eligible under SCAQMD rules for credits from SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. An alternative that would allow power plants access to the SCAQMD internal accounts would not lessen any significant environmental impacts resulting from the proposed project and, therefore, does not meet CEQA's requirement to avoid or lessen any of the significant effects of the project (CEQA Guidelines §15126.6(a)).

Power plants, however, are not ignored in the analysis. In October 2009, Governor Schwarzenegger signed into law AB 1318, which requires that qualified electrical generating facilities be provided with offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts (Health & Safety Code § 40440.14). The CPV Sentinel Energy project meets these requirements. Also, there is proposed legislation that could provide access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts for one additional power plant, the Walnut Creek Mission Energy project. A third power plant – NRG's El Segundo Power Redevelopment project – was anticipated to be the subject of legislation mirroring the Walnut Creek Energy Park and CPV Sentinel Energy projects. More recently, the El Segundo plant has received an exemption from the offset requirements under Rule 1304(a)(2). Therefore, the El Segundo power plant received its permit pursuant to SB 827, which authorizes the District to issue permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 through May 1, 2012. To the extent the three power plants obtain permits pursuant to State Legislation, including SB 827, rather than by proposed Rule 1315, these three power plants are not permitted pursuant to the proposed project; however, they are considered reasonably foreseeable projects contributing to cumulative impacts. Therefore, impacts from the three proposed power plants are discussed as part of the cumulative scenario.

Other Project Alternatives Suggested by the Superior Court

In its decision in *Natural Resources Defense Council v. South Coast Air Quality Management District* (Los Angeles County Superior Court Case No. BS 105728), the Superior Court suggested several alternatives based upon potential SCAQMD energy-related objectives identified for the previously proposed amendments to Rule 1309.1, which would have provided power plants with access to the Priority Reserve for a specified period. The Court stated, “If the District’s environmental objective is to eliminate reliance on diesel-powered back-up generators, then one possible mitigation measure would be to limit access to the Priority Reserve to those power companies wanting to replace dirty power generators with newer, cleaner generating plants. . . . Or, if the problem is a statewide shortage of electricity, . . . then the alternative of siting that capacity in areas with cleaner air and transporting it into the basin via additional transmission capacity is an alternative that should be considered. Or, if the problem is with peak power, the question remains whether that limited, incremental power can be provided using solar, wind, or other renewable facilities.”

The proposed project no longer includes provisions that would make power plants eligible for offsets from the SCAQMD’s internal accounts, except for the source modifications and less than four-ton facilities that have been eligible for exemptions from offsets pursuant to Rule 1304, or landfill gas control systems eligible under Rule 1309.1, since 1996. Because the proposed project does not attempt to address the needs for additional or cleaner power, an alternative that would only make credits available to cleaner plants, renewable power, or power plants outside the district would not address the project objectives for the currently proposed project.

Issue Offsets to Priority Projects First

This alternative would require establishing a list of stationary source projects from the highest to lowest priority according to whether or not they are environmentally and/or economically beneficial. Examples of high priority projects may include projects using clean or alternative fuels or projects using super compliant solvent products. Once the priority list is established, projects with the highest priority ratings would be awarded offsets first; projects with a lower priority rating would be awarded offsets only after offsets have been awarded to higher priority projects.

There are a number of hurdles to implementing this alternative. First, applications for new or modified sources are considered and addressed on a “first in, first out” basis. As a result, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to administer a priority projects alternative effectively. An application for a low priority project may be processed and approved before a permit application for a higher priority project is received. To award offsets on a priority basis would likely necessitate a lengthy delay period so that proposed projects could first be collected and ranked before applications could be granted. This would result in delays in processing both higher and lower priority projects.

Ultimately, this alternative would be expected to generate direct and indirect environmental impacts equivalent to the proposed project because similar assumptions regarding the amount and rate of use of offsets in the internal accounts would apply to this alternative as would apply to the proposed project. As a result, this alternative is not carried forward because it would not be expected to avoid or substantially lessen significant impacts from the proposed project (CEQA Guidelines §15126.6(a)).

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

The following project alternatives were generally developed by modifying specific components of the Proposed Rule 1315. In addition, Alternative C addresses comments stating concerns that credits should be limited to small businesses and Alternative D addresses comments stating concerns that previous minor source shutdown credits should not be used for future permitted projects. The rationale for selecting and modifying specific components of the proposed project to generate feasible alternatives for the analysis is based on CEQA's requirement to present "potentially feasible" alternatives. When considering approval of the proposed project, the SCAQMD's Governing Board may choose all of or portions of any of the alternatives analyzed, as well as variations on the alternatives, since the comparative merits of the project alternatives have been analyzed and circulated for public review and comment along with the analysis of the proposed project. The main components of the proposed project and each project alternative are summarized in Table 6-3.

Summary of the Proposed Project

Before describing each of the five project alternatives, this section provides a brief summary of the proposed project. As described in Chapter 2 (Project Description), proposed Rule 1315 would ensure that emissions increases from exempt sources under Rule 1304 and sources accessing the SCAQMD's Priority Reserve account under Rule 1309.1 are fully offset to the extent required by federal law by valid emission reductions from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. The proposed rule would achieve equivalency with federal requirements by establishing what types of reductions are eligible to be used to offset emissions from major sources and how those reductions are tracked. The proposed rule would also provide for the use of offsets from certain newly tracked sources. For example, under proposed Rule 1315 SCAQMD would recognize emission reductions generated from federal minor source shutdowns and reductions that were not previously accounted for in the SCAQMD's federal equivalency demonstrations.

TABLE 6-3
Comparison of Key Components of the Proposed Project to the Alternatives

Proposed Project (Key Components)	Alternative A No Project	Alternative B Offset User Fees for Large Businesses	Alternative C Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions	Alternative D Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only	Alternative E Limit Offset Availability
<i>Project Description Summaries</i>					
PR 1315 would specify the tracking system used to demonstrate equivalency with federal offset requirements. It would track offset use and establish caps on net emissions increases from issuance of permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 based on 2007 AQMP growth projections for applicable industry categories.	Neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through D adopted. SB827 would allow issuance of permits under Rules 1309.1 and 1304 from January 1, 2010 until May 1, 2012, at which time permits would not be issued under Rules 1309.1 or 1304. AB 1318 and pending SB 388 could allow credits transferred to qualifying power plants until 5/1/12 and 1/1/13, respectively.	Would specify the tracking system to demonstrate equivalency with federal offset requirements. Offsets subject to fees for large businesses that qualify for permits under Rule 1304. Fees would be used for emission reduction projects. Otherwise, includes same components including caps on net emission increases. Mitigation projects could not create new offsets.	Would establish a tracking system to demonstrate equivalency with federal offset requirements. Large businesses would be prohibited from accessing the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. Otherwise, includes same components as proposed project, including caps on net emission increases.	Would establish a tracking system to demonstrate equivalency with federal offset requirements. Would eliminate the SCAQMD's existing internal account balances. SCAQMD's internal accounts would only be funded by credits generated starting in 2009. Otherwise, includes same components as proposed project, including caps on net emission increases.	Would specify the tracking system to demonstrate equivalency with federal offset requirements. Caps on net emission increases established at 50% of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the applicable industry categories. Otherwise, includes same components as proposed project.
<i>Purpose (Subdivision a)</i>					
Maintain ability to continue to issue permits to major and minor sources for facility modernization and to accommodate population growth (implement Rules 1304 and 1309.1), memorialize procedures for demonstrating equivalency; & demonstrate sufficient credits available to demonstrate equivalency.	Rule 1315 not adopted, so sources could not obtain offsets from Rules 1309.1 or 1304 after May 1, 2012. SCAQMD would not maintain internal accounts.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project. However, large businesses would no longer qualify for offset exemptions pursuant to Rule 1304.	Same as proposed project. However, only offsets generated from the year 2009 on could be used.	Same as proposed project.

TABLE 6-3 (Continued)

Comparison of Key Components of the Proposed Project to the Alternatives

Proposed Project Key Components	Alternative A No Project	Alternative B Offset User Fees for Large Businesses	Alternative C Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions	Alternative D Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only	Alternative E Limited Offset Availability
Definitions Subdivision b)					
Community Bank Net Emission Increase Offset Ratio Orphan Reduction Orphan Shutdown Priority Reserve Shortfall	Rule 1315 not adopted so no definitions	Same as proposed project, plus: Large Business	Same as proposed project, plus: Large Business	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.
Federal NSR Equivalency (Subdivision c)					
Maintain a separate District offset account for each federal nonattainment air contaminant	Rule 1315 not adopted so no tracking of federal offset accounts.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.
Annually track all emissions offsets provided to major sources from internal offset accounts.	Rule 1315 not adopted so no tracking of federal offset accounts.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.
Annually track all eligible credits deposited in SCAQMD's internal accounts	No annual tracking because equivalency demonstration with federal offset requirements not necessary as SCAQMD would not provide offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 and 1309.1 and would not maintain internal accounts.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.

TABLE 6-3 (Continued)

Comparison of Key Components of the Proposed Project to the Alternatives

Proposed Project Key Components	Alternative A No Project	Alternative B Offset User Fees for Large Businesses	Alternative C Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions	Alternative D Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only	Alternative E Limited Offset Availability
Deposit appropriate emission reductions in SCAQMD's internal offset accounts.	Emission reductions no longer deposited into SCAQMD's internal offset accounts	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Eliminate credits in existing internal offset accounts. Only deposit credits from major and minor sources generated after 2009.	Same as proposed project.
All unused credits in the federal offset accounts shall be discounted annually.	No tracking of federal offset accounts.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.
<i>Net Emission Increases (Subdivision d)</i>					
All increases in potential to emit (PTE) that occur at minor sources pursuant to Rule 1304 and Rule 1309.1 shall be tracked and not constitute debits	Tracking increases in PTE not necessary.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.
Cumulative net emission increases shall be included in the Executive Officer's report to the Governing Board	No Report to the Governing Board required.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.

TABLE 6-3 (Continued)

Comparison of Key Components of the Proposed Project to the Alternatives

Proposed Project Key Components	Alternative A No Project	Alternative B Offset User Fees for Large Businesses	Alternative C Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions	Alternative D Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only	Alternative E Limited Offset Availability
<i>Federal NSR Equivalency Reports (Subdivision e)</i>					
The Executive Officer shall aggregate and track offsets debited from and offsets provided to the SCAQMD offset accounts into specific reporting periods	No offsets from or credits to SCAQMD offset accounts and no reporting periods.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.
Complete Preliminary Determination of Equivalency (PDE) with federal non-attainment NSR offset requirements 12 months after reporting period.	PDE is not required.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.
Complete Final Determination of Equivalency (FDE) with federal non-attainment NSR offset requirements for any account(s) for which the PDE did not demonstrate equivalence with 18 months after reporting period.	FDE is not required.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.

TABLE 6-3 (Continued)

Comparison of Key Components of the Proposed Project to the Alternatives

Proposed Project Key Components	Alternative A No Project	Alternative B Offset User Fees for Large Businesses	Alternative C Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions	Alternative D Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only	Alternative E Limited Offset Availability
<i>Projections of Federal Offset Balances (Subdivision f)</i>					
PDEs & FDEs shall also include projections of the federal offset account balances at the end of each of the two subsequent reporting periods.	PDE and FDE are not required.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.
<i>Equivalency Backstop Provisions (subdivision g)</i>					
Discontinue funding the Priority Reserve if the most recent actual District offset account balances (from FDE) demonstrate a shortfall for any air contaminant.	Internal accounts no longer used so no shortfalls will occur.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.
Resume funding upon completion of FDE demonstrating no more shortfalls.	Internal accounts no longer used so no FDE required to demonstrate no shortfall.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.
Discontinue issuing permits that rely on 1304 or 1309.1 for the air pollutants that have a shortfall.	Internal accounts no longer used so no more shortfalls.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.

TABLE 6-3 (Continued)

Comparison of Key Components of the Proposed Project to the Alternatives

Proposed Project Key Components	Alternative A No Project	Alternative B Offset User Fees for Large Businesses	Alternative C Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions	Alternative D Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only	Alternative E Limited Offset Availability
If an FDE demonstrates that a shortfall exists in any of the SCAQMD offset accounts or a subdivision (f) projection predicts a shortfall, the Executive Officer shall prepare a report to the Governing Board recommending implementation of one or more backstop provisions as needed to correct the shortfall	No FDE required.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.
CEQA Backstop Provisions (subdivision h)					
If the cumulative net emission increase of a nonattainment air contaminant exceeds the cap for that air contaminant, the Executive Officer shall discontinue issuing permits to construct and permits to operate that rely on new offsets from SCAQMD's internal accounts.	No internal accounts, therefore, no cumulative net increases from affected facilities.	Same as proposed project	Same as proposed project	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.

TABLE 6-3 (Continued)
 Comparison of Key Components of the Proposed Project to the Alternatives

Proposed Project Key Components	Alternative A No Project	Alternative B Offset User Fees for Large Businesses	Alternative C Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions	Alternative D Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only	Alternative E Limited Offset Availability
Pollutant-specific cumulative net emission increase thresholds are established based on the 2007 AQMP-forecasted growth in emissions from industry categories potentially eligible to receive permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1	No air contaminant-specific cumulative net emission increase thresholds established	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Pollutant-specific cumulative net emission increase thresholds are established based on 50% of the 2007 AQMP-forecasted growth in emissions from industry categories potentially eligible to receive permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1
State Implementation Plan Submittals (subdivision i)					
Net emission increase definition, cumulative net emission increases & projected cumulative net emission increases, as well as, Rule 1315 requirements for net emissions increases and CEQA backstop provisions shall not be submitted for inclusion in the SIP.	No backstop provisions.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.
Alternatives Components					
Cumulative net emissions increases capped at 2007 AQMP growth projections for industry categories potentially eligible to receive permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1.	No debits available.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project except caps at 50 % of 2007 AQMP growth projections for industry categories potentially eligible to receive permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1.

TABLE 6-3 (Concluded)
 Comparison of Key Components of the Proposed Project to the Alternatives

Proposed Project Key Components	Alternative A No Project	Alternative B Offset User Fees for Large Businesses	Alternative C Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions	Alternative D Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only	Alternative E Limited Offset Availability
All credits generated each year available as offsets in the future	No credits available.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Existing balances in offset accounts eliminated. Only credits generated from 2009 on could be used as offsets in the future.	Same as proposed project.
Large businesses have access to offsets in the SCAQMD's offset accounts (no change from pre-Rule 1315 situation).	No offset accounts available to any businesses.	Large businesses must pay a fee to access the SCAQMD's offset accounts to qualify for Rule 1304 exemptions.	Large businesses prohibited from access to Rule 1304 exemption from offsets, therefore, offsets unavailable for these sources.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.
No Fees for large businesses.	No fees.	Includes large business user fee for access to Rule 1304 exemptions; fees to be used for emission reduction projects.	No large business user fees as large businesses would not qualify for exemptions under Rule 1304.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.
<i>Proposed Amended Rule 1309.2 – No Longer Part of the Proposed Project, Rescinded February 5, 2010</i>					

Proposed Rule 1315 would specify procedures to be followed by the Executive Officer to make annual demonstrations that the SCAQMD's NSR program, in the aggregate, satisfies federal offset requirements for major sources under Clean Air Act §173. SCAQMD Rule 1304 exempts certain types of new or modified sources from NSR offset requirements. Emission increases over applicable thresholds from these exempt new or modified sources are still subject to federal offset requirements pursuant to the Clean Air Act (CAA). Additionally, specific essential public services may obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's Priority Reserve pursuant to SCAQMD Rule 1309.1. Proposed Rule 1315 would continue to ensure that the SCAQMD's NSR program is equivalent in the aggregate to the federal nonattainment NSR offset requirements under the CAA, even after the removal from the SCAQMD's offset accounts of certain pre-1990 credits pursuant to a 2006 agreement with the USEPA.

Alternative A - No Project Alternative

CEQA Guidelines §15126.6 requires evaluation of a no project alternative to allow decisionmakers to compare the impacts of approving the proposed project with the impacts of not approving the proposed project.

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted. However, without the proposed project SB 827 would remain in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. Further, AB 1318, which requires the SCAQMD to provide offsets for power plants that meet specific criteria, would also remain in effect. There is currently pending legislation, SB 388 that would require, upon making specific findings, the SCAQMD to transfer offsets to a second eligible power plant. Emissions from facilities permitted under SB 827, AB 1318 and SB 388 are not due to the proposed project, nor are they the result of a No Project Alternative.

While SB 827 would continue to be in effect through May 1, 2012, the quantitative analysis of the No Project Alternative's air quality, visibility, and greenhouse gas impacts is based upon the assumption that no permits are issued pursuant to the proposed project (proposed rule 1315) after July 1, 2010. This is because, to analyze the project impacts, all emissions resulting from issuance of permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 commencing on the earliest potential date of project approval have been attributed to the proposed project.

It was originally assumed that proposed Rule 1315 could be adopted as soon as July, 2010. Because the analysis of environmental impacts from the proposed project has taken longer than anticipated, Proposed Rule 1315 was not adopted in July 2010. In spite of the delay in the anticipated adoption of Proposed Rule 1315, SCAQMD has continued to use the same assumptions regarding emission impacts from affected facilities, i.e., all permits issued after July 1, 2010, are a result of the proposed project

(or alternatives). It is impossible to predict the exact date upon which Proposed Rule 1315 will be considered for adoption. If the time period analyzed in the PEA were modified to reflect approval of Proposed Rule 1315 at a later date, emissions attributed to the project would decrease slightly.

General Effects of Alternative A

As a result of selecting Alternative A, for purposes of analyzing quality, health, visibility and greenhouse gas impacts, it is assumed that no permits would be issued under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 pursuant to proposed Rule 1315. It is possible that existing facilities could increase operations to slightly less than their maximum Potential to Emit (PTE) to help accommodate future population and economic growth. Currently facilities operate, on average, at approximately 80 percent PTEs, depending on market conditions. To accommodate future population growth, existing facilities might increase operations slightly. Therefore, emissions in the district could increase to a certain extent, but would not increase appreciably compared to the proposed project. Such potential emissions increases have not been quantified.

Adoption of Alternative A, the No Project Alternative, would mean that offsets from the district's internal accounts would not be available to facilities providing essential public services. These essential public services include prisons, police facilities, fire fighting facilities, schools, hospitals, water delivery operations, public transit, publicly owned or operated sewage treatment facilities, and landfill gas control or processing facilities. It is expected that few, if any, such facilities would be able to purchase credits on the open market. As a result, development of new and expanded facilities needed to improve essential public services and to serve population growth would be significantly hampered.

In addition, commercial and industrial manufacturing capacity in the district would be limited because the types of facilities that could obtain offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 under the proposed project would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. As a result, such facilities would have to purchase credits, if available, on the open market. Because credits may be unavailable or too expensive to afford, future affected facilities would likely not be built or could not be modified. This would limit the number of future new jobs because fewer new or modified facilities could be built compared to a scenario where offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts are available. Under this scenario, as facilities shut down, consumers may have to drive longer distances to obtain goods and services from facilities that are able to continue operating. In addition, in-district manufacturing capacity may not be able to accommodate future population growth in the district as old facilities would no longer be able to upgrade or replace existing equipment. Under this scenario, a greater proportion of commercial and industrial goods may have to be imported into the district resulting in higher mobile source (e.g., trucks, planes, marine vessels, etc.) emissions than would otherwise be the case. Just as mobile source emissions from the proposed project cannot be quantified,

such potential emissions increases from the No Project Alternative also cannot be quantified.

Alternative B – Offset User Fees for Large Businesses

Alternative B is similar to the proposed project in all aspects except that Alternative B includes “offset user fees” for large businesses that seek an exemption from offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. Large businesses that would have to pay an offset user fee are those businesses that do not qualify as small businesses pursuant to the definition of small business in SCAQMD Rule 102 – Definition of Terms (Small Business Assistance Office definition). A small business is defined in Rule 102 as:

For the purpose of qualifying for assistance offered by the SCAQMD’s Small Business Assistance Office only, a small business means a business with total gross annual receipts of \$5,000,000 or less, or a business with a total number of employees of 100 or less.

The intent of this Alternative would be to charge fees for large businesses using the “small facility” exemption (Rule 1304(d), but not for equipment replacement or air pollution control projects. In addition, offset user fees would not be applicable to facilities, including large businesses, seeking offsets through the Priority Reserve pursuant to Rule 1309.1, since these are essential public services and other high-priority sources. Access to Rule 1309.1 would continue to be limited to essential public services, which are defined in Rule 1302 – Definitions, and other Specific Priority Sources. Table 6-4 shows potential offset user fees that could be charged under Alternative B. CO is not included in the list of pollutants for which fees would be paid as the district has been reclassified as attainment for the national ambient air quality standards and, therefore, offsets are not required. Offset user fees would be in effect upon the date of adoption of Alternative B.

TABLE 6-4
Alternative B – Large Business User Fees per Pound of Pollutant

Pollutant^a	Weighted Average Purchase Price^b	Weighted Average Purchase Price Plus 25% Premium^c
NOx	\$61,762.71	\$77,203
PM10	\$116,449.82	\$145,562
VOC	\$9,735.79	\$12,170
SOx	\$48,838.60	\$61,048

^a The district is in attainment with state and federal CO standards, so CO emission increases are no longer subject to offset requirements.

^b Based on weighted average of 2007 and 2008 ERC purchase prices.

^c Premium based on administrative cost and to ensure last resort option.

Large business user fees were derived as follows. SCAQMD staff tracked the number of ERC purchases by pollutant from 2007 through 2008, as well as the purchase price per ERC purchase transaction. Dividing the total dollar amounts of all pollutants purchased by the total number of ERCs purchased by pollutant, produces a weighted average purchase price (middle column of Table 6-4). SCAQMD staff then added a premium of 25 percent of the weighted average purchase price. The 25 percent premium is intended to cover costs to administer the fee program under Alternative B plus an additional cost to dissuade large businesses from obtaining offsets from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts, except as a last resort. In all other respects, Alternative B would include the same provisions as the proposed project.

General Effects of Alternative B

Under Alternative B, it is assumed that offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's offset accounts to demonstrate equivalency with federal offset requirements for large businesses. Further, it is conservatively assumed that, regardless of the cost, large businesses would continue to seek exemptions pursuant to Rule 1304 and the SCAQMD would continue to debit its offset accounts in the same amount, on average, as it has in the past, except if limited by the growth caps based on 2007 AQMP growth projections for industry categories potentially eligible to receive permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1. In general, Alternative B would generate similar air quality, health, visibility, and greenhouse gas impacts compared to the proposed project. However, those impacts would be reduced by implementation of emissions reductions projects funded through the offset fees charged to large businesses.

Under Alternative B, large business would have to pay the large business user fees (Table 6-4) for all emissions offsets obtained from the SCAQMD offset accounts pursuant to the offset exemption provisions of Rule 1304. Table 6-5 provides data on average emissions from large businesses based on historical permitting data between 2001 through 2006. Future emissions from large businesses were calculated for the

future milestone years using 2007 AQMP growth projections. Using the historical emissions data to project future emissions from large businesses for each milestone year and applying the large business user fees per pollutant (Table 6-4), total fees that would be collected for each milestone year in the future as a result of implementing Alternative B are calculated (Table 6-6).

TABLE 6-5
Future Projected Large Business Emissions (tons per day)

Milestone Years	Pollutant			
	VOC	NO _x	SO _x	PM10
2014	1.39	0.12	0.03	0.09
2023	4.55	0.31	0.09	0.31
2030	6.97	0.52	0.15	0.48
Percent Contribution ^a	24%	23%	21%	11%

^a The average percentage of credits issued to large businesses out of the total average requested credits by R1304 & R 1309.1 facilities over the last five years.

The user fees shown in Table 6-6 represent total fees for each milestone period. The total user fees are the sums of the fees collected each year from future new or modified large businesses for each milestone year period.

TABLE 6-6
Potential Large Business User Fees Collected per Pollutant^a

Milestone Year	Fees Collected by Pollutant				
	VOC	NO _x	SO _x	PM10	TOTAL
2014	\$33,832,600	\$18,528,720	\$3,662,880	\$26,201,160	\$82,225,360
2023	\$110,747,000	\$47,865,860	\$10,988,640	\$90,248,440	\$259,849,940
2030	\$169,649,800	\$80,291,120	\$18,314,400	\$139,739,520	\$407,994,840

^a Total fee = large business emissions (ton/day) x 2000 (pounds/ton) x user fee (dollars/pound). Sums may not be exact due to rounding.

The large business user fees would allow large business operators to continue to qualify for exemptions from offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The SCAQMD would continue to use offsets from its offset accounts to demonstrate equivalency with federal offset requirements for these large businesses. The total user fees collected during each milestone year represent the sums of user fees collected each year during the milestone year periods. This means that user fees would be collected each year in amounts represented by historical permitting data between 2001 through 2006 for large businesses that have qualified for exemptions from offsets pursuant to Rule 1304.

Emission reductions obtained from projects funded by the user fees under Alternative B are based on BACT incremental cost effectiveness and are adjusted to 2010 dollars for the purposes of this analysis. BACT incremental cost effectiveness is intended to determine potential emission reductions from stationary source equipment. BACT cost effectiveness often changes over time based on the introduction of new technologies, or remaining availability of cost-effective reduction opportunities. As a result, it is possible that future cost effectiveness could change over time for the reasons given in the preceding sentence or based on the types of emission reduction projects funded, e.g., mobile source projects rather than stationary source projects. However, it is not known and cannot be known at this time the precise nature of any future emission reduction projects and how the cost effectiveness of these future projects may change, i.e., increase or decrease. It should be noted that if the future emission reduction projects have higher costs than the current BACT incremental cost, they will yield less emissions reduction benefits than analyzed. Recent mobile source reduction projects for PM10 have shown to have higher costs than the BACT incremental cost.

Once collected, user fees could be applied to both stationary and mobile source emission reduction projects (such as those identified in Table 6-7, see also Table 7-6 in Chapter 7 of this PEA). In some cases emission reduction projects would likely provide co-benefits by reducing multiple criteria pollutants that would not be subject to the user fee, such as reductions in air toxics and greenhouse gases. Examples of emission reduction projects that could be funded by offset user fees and the incremental cost between existing equipment and new cleaner technologies are shown in Table 6-7 and are based on an evaluation of potentially available projects by SCAQMD's Technology Advancement Office.

TABLE 6-7
Sample Super Clean Air Action Technologies and Incremental Costs

Incremental Cost between Existing Equipment and New Cleaner Technology	Existing Equipment	New Cleaner Technology	Resource
\$2,250 / kW	30 kW – 250 kW Microturbines	1 kW – 250 kW Fuel Cell	Northern Power Systems, 2003
\$4,000 / kW	50 kW – 2 MW Natural Gas ICE	1 kW – 250 kW Fuel Cell	Northern Power Systems, 2003
\$6,000	Perc Dry Cleaning Machine (low end)	Wet Cleaning Machine (high end)	PAR 1421 Staff Report, SCAQMD, Nov. 2002
\$8,450	195 HP Diesel Yard Spotter	LPG Yard Spotter	Carl Moyer Program (FY 2001-2002)
\$9,000	Heavy-Duty Diesel Vehicles (School Buses, Transit Buses, Trash Trucks, etc.) with no control	Heavy-Duty Diesel Vehicle with Particulate Trap (\$6,500) and Catalytic Oxidizer (\$2,500)	Technology Advancement Office,

TABLE 6-7 (CONCLUDED)
Sample Super Clean Air Action Technologies and Incremental Costs

Incremental Cost between Existing Equipment and New Cleaner Technology	Existing Equipment	New Cleaner Technology	Resource
\$10,000	Perc Dry Cleaning Machine (low end)	HC Dry Cleaning Machine (low end)	PAR 1421 Staff Report, SCAQMD, Nov. 2002
\$10,010	250 HP Diesel Paratransit Bus	CNG Paratransit Bus	Carl Moyer Program (FY 2001-2002)
\$15,000	175 HP Diesel Shuttle Bus	CNG Shuttle Bus	Carl Moyer Program (FY 2001-2002)
\$18,140	275 HP Diesel Shuttle Bus	LPG Shuttle Bus	Carl Moyer Program (FY 2001-2002)
\$18,467	80 HP Diesel Sweeper (aux)	CNG Sweeper (aux)	Carl Moyer Program (FY 2001-2002)
\$18,500	235 HP Diesel Maintenance Truck	CNG Maintenance Truck	Carl Moyer Program (FY 2001-2002)
\$20,316	80 HP Diesel Sweeper (aux)	CNG Sweeper (aux)	Carl Moyer Program (FY 2001-2002)
\$33,000	315 HP Diesel Refuse Hauler Stop and Go (automated)	LNG Refuse Hauler Stop and Go (automated)	Carl Moyer Program (FY 2001-2002)
\$36,471	410 HP Diesel Local Delivery Truck	LNG Local Delivery Truck	Carl Moyer Program (FY 2001-2002)
\$36,933	195 HP Diesel Sweeper (main)	CNG Sweeper (main)	Carl Moyer Program (FY 2001-2002)
\$37,000	225 HP Diesel Refuse Hauler Stop and Go (roll-off)	CNG Refuse Hauler Stop and Go (roll-off)	Carl Moyer Program (FY 2001-2002)

It is expected that any emission reductions resulting from emission reduction projects may benefit both the local area in which the emission reduction project is located and the region depending on the type and amount of air pollutants reduced. Emission reductions obtained from offset user fees, however, would be prohibited from generating future emission offsets, but would be retired for the benefit of the environment.

Based on the likely high costs of emission reduction projects, it is not anticipated that the emission reduction fees would produce the same quantity of emission reductions compared to the quantity of offsets obtained from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. Moreover, the emission reduction projects may not be located in the exact same place as the sources permitted in reliance upon offsets from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. Therefore, it is not likely that these emission reduction projects would reduce regional or localized air quality impacts to insignificance. The air quality, health, visibility and greenhouse gas effects of Alternative B and potential emission reduction projects are analyzed later in this chapter.

As noted above, Alternative B assumes that large businesses would continue to seek exemptions under Rule 1304 despite the requirement that they pay an offset user fee to benefit from the exemption. It therefore provides an impact analysis based on the emissions associated with continued development of new and modified sources by large businesses under Rule 1304. As explained below, Alternative C would prohibit access by large businesses to the Rule 1304 exemption altogether. The impact analysis in Alternative C assumes that without access to the Rule 1304 exemption, large businesses would not be able to undertake projects involving new or modified sources due to the high cost of obtaining offsets on the open market. Accordingly, these two alternatives reflect two possible scenarios: one in which development of new and modified sources under Rule 1304 by large businesses continues at levels equal to the project condition and a second in which there is no development of new and modified sources under Rule 1304 by large businesses. These two scenarios bracket a range of possible outcomes, depending upon the reaction of large businesses to payment of an offset user fee to qualify for exemption under Rule 1304 or to the cost of acquiring offsets in the open market if the Rule 1304 exemption is not available to them. There is no question that increasing the cost of developing a new or modified source under either scenario would restrain the rate of growth in commercial and industrial sources that would otherwise qualify for the Rule 1304 exemption. However, the extent to which projects involving new or modified sources of the type that are exempt under Rule 1304 would be undertaken by large businesses under either scenario would depend upon their ability to pay those costs. That ability would in turn vary significantly depending on factors such as the type of business involved, competition from smaller businesses and businesses outside of the district, growth in the region and general economic conditions.

Alternative C – Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions

SCAQMD staff has received comments that large businesses should not have access to the SCAQMD's offset accounts because such facilities have the financial resources to purchase offsets on the open market. To address this comment relative to the proposed project, Alternative C would prohibit access by large businesses to the Rule 1304 Exemption. In all other aspects Alternative C would be identical to the proposed project.

General Effects of Alternative C

By prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for an exemption from offset requirements through Rule 1304, the SCAQMD would have to demonstrate equivalency with federal offset requirements for fewer facilities per year compared to the proposed project. Table 6-5 shows the future anticipated emissions from large businesses based on historical permitting data between 2001 through 2006 and projected for each future milestone year using 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories. Under Alternative C, the offsets previously available to large businesses qualifying for an exemption from offsets pursuant to Rule 1304, would no longer be

accessible by them. Table 6-5 shows emissions that would occur under the proposed project, but would not occur for each milestone year in the future under Alternative C. These data are used to quantify future emission impacts from Alternative C later in this chapter.

For the purposes of the analysis of Alternative C, it is assumed that average offset use by small businesses would not increase. This assumption is reasonable because it is unlikely that small business would substantially increase demand for offsets beyond average offset use on a year-to-year basis. Review of the historical data from 2001 through 2006 indicates that excess offsets were available that were not used. This historical information suggests that all small businesses needing offsets during the 2001 through 2006 timeframe were able to obtain them, i.e., there was no pent up demand for offsets from small businesses that was not provided by the SCAQMD.

Under Alternative C, large businesses would have to obtain credits on the open market. However, credits on the open market are in short supply; accordingly fewer facilities would be able to obtain permits for new or modified sources. Therefore, the analysis of Alternative C assumes that these facilities would not be built. Consequently, future air quality, health, visibility and greenhouse gas impacts and other indirect impacts as a result of implementing Alternative C would be less than for the proposed project.

Alternative D – Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only

Alternative D would only allow the use of credits generated in 2009 and beyond to be used to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 in order to demonstrate equivalency with federal offset requirements. Specifically, under Alternative D, offsets in the SCAQMD's existing offset accounts would be eliminated. Instead, only new credits generated starting in 2009 and succeeding years could be used as offsets for demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Any unused credits in a given year would rollover to the next year. Because SCAQMD's previous offset accounts would be eliminated under Alternative D, use of offsets could not exceed the number of credits generated each year plus any credits rolled over from previous years, thus, effectively capping the number of offsets that can be used per year. In all other respects Alternative D is similar to the proposed project.

General Effects of Alternative D

Like the proposed project, the intent of Alternative D is to ensure that exempt sources under Rule 1304 and essential public services accessing the SCAQMD's Priority Reserve under Rule 1309.1 are fully offset to the extent required by federal law by valid emission reductions from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. Alternative D would achieve equivalency with federal requirements by establishing what types of reductions are eligible to be used to offset emissions and how those reductions are tracked.

Alternative D would allow the SCAQMD to recognize emission reductions generated from minor sources, such as shutdowns and minor source over-control that were not previously accounted for in the SCAQMD's federal equivalency demonstrations.

Under Alternative D, the SCAQMD's existing offset accounts would be eliminated. Only new credits generated in 2009 and after could be used to offset emission increases from sources that qualify for exemptions from offset requirements pursuant to Rules 1304 and 1309.1. For purposes of evaluating the potential effects of this alternative, it is assumed that none of the growth in emissions forecasted in the 2007 AQMP for the industries potentially eligible to receive permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 would occur. However, unlike conditions without the proposed project, emissions from shutdowns or reductions at facilities that previously received permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 could be replaced with emissions from new or modified sources receiving new permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1. Table 6-7.1 shows projected emission reductions from shutdowns that would be available for use by stationary sources in the future under Alternative D. Compared to the proposed project, offset use under Alternative D would likely be substantially less, which would result in lower air quality, health, visibility and greenhouse gas impacts.

TABLE 6-7.1
Emission Reductions from Shutdowns of Currently Permitted Sources Obtaining
Offsets from SCAQMD Internal Offset Accounts

Years	VOC	NO _x	SO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	CO
Tons per Day						
2014	11.21	0.77	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.87
2023	15.57	1.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	1.37
2030	15.57	1.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	1.37
Pounds per Day						
2014	22,420	1,540	60	60	40	1,740
2023	31,140	2,100	80	80	60	2,740
2030	31,140	2,100	80	80	60	2,740

Alternative E – Limited Offset Availability

Like the proposed project, the intent of Alternative E is to ensure that exempt sources under Rule 1304 and essential public services accessing the SCAQMD's Priority Reserve under Rule 1309.1 are fully offset to the extent required by federal law by valid emission reductions from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. Alternative E would achieve equivalency with federal requirements by establishing what types of reductions are eligible to be used to offset emissions and how those reductions are tracked.

Alternative E would allow the SCAQMD to recognize emission reductions generated from minor sources, such as shutdowns and minor source over-control that were not previously accounted for in the SCAQMD's federal equivalency demonstrations.

The proposed project would limit the cumulative net emissions increases by all sources (major and minor) obtaining offsets from the Priority Reserve or exempt from offsets pursuant to Rule 1304 to levels based upon the growth assumptions in the 2007 AQMP for the relevant industry categories. Alternative E would limit the cumulative net emissions increases from those sources to levels set at 50 percent of the AQMP-based levels in the proposed project ("50 percent cap"). That is, staff would track the total net increases of each nonattainment air contaminant offset from the offset accounts from the start of implementation through the end of each reporting period and compare the results with the 50 percent caps included in the adopted rule for the corresponding period. If the cumulative net emission increase of any contaminant exceeded the cap, no further offsets of that contaminant would be available from the offset accounts until sufficient additional credits are tracked to bring the cumulative net emission increase to a level at least 10 percent below the applicable 50 percent cap. In other respects, Alternative E would be the same as the proposed project.

General Effects of Alternative E

Net offset use from Alternative E would be less than the net offset use from the proposed project. Under Alternative E, the analysis is based on the assumption that only half of the emissions attributed to growth in the industries potentially eligible to receive permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 would occur. The other category of emissions attributed to the proposed project, emissions from replacement of sources that shut down, would occur in an amount equal to the emissions projected for the proposed project. Because fewer offsets would be available under Alternative E, the SCAQMD would be able to demonstrate equivalency with federal offset requirements for fewer facilities. As a result, fewer facilities would likely be constructed and operated in the future, thus, reducing potential quality, health, visibility and greenhouse gas effects, as well as other indirect environmental impacts, compared to the proposed project (see also Chapter 7). Facilities that would no longer qualify for exemptions from offset requirements under Rules 1304 or 1309.1, would have to obtain offsets on the open market. However, offsets on the open market are in short supply.

EVALUATION OF THE COMPARATIVE EFFECTS OF THE PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

The following sections describe potential direct and indirect adverse environmental impacts, including air quality, visibility, and greenhouse gas impacts, that may be generated by each project alternative. Evaluations of the comparative merits of the

direct effects of the project alternatives compared to the proposed project are evaluated in this chapter.

Indirect impacts of the future new and modified facilities enabled by the proposed project, such as water impacts, etc., are referred to as indirect impacts. Potential adverse indirect impacts from the proposed project are discussed in the subchapters in Chapter 5 and for the project alternatives are evaluated in Chapter 7 and summarized in Table 7-2.

The analysis of the air quality, health, visibility and greenhouse gas impacts for the project alternatives uses the same methodology as was used for the proposed project. For information on the methodologies and assumptions used for the analysis, the reader is referred to Subchapter 4.0. Finally, determining significance is based on the same significance criteria described in Chapter 4.1, see in particular Tables 4.1-1 and 4.1-2.

Air Quality

Alternative A - No Project Alternative

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted. Under the No Project Alternative, it is assumed that facilities that previously relied on access to the SCAQMD's offset accounts in the past to demonstrate equivalency with federal offset requirements, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to those offsets when applying for a permit for new or modified equipment.

1. AQMP Consistency – Would Alternative A conflict with or obstruct the implementation of an Applicable Air Quality Plan?

The 2007 AQMP incorporates future growth projections for the entire region, based on data provided by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). The SCAQMD is required to use SCAG's growth projections in its AQMP (Health & Safety Code §40460(b)). The AQMP includes the projected emissions resulting from this regional growth and sets forth measures and strategies for attaining air quality standards in spite of this growth. The AQMP takes into account future emissions from both stationary and mobile sources, as well as emissions from construction activities.

The analysis assumes that if the proposed project is not approved, a portion of the projected regional growth would not occur. Thus, from an air quality perspective, future emissions without the proposed project would be less than they would be under the project. The conditions without the project are potential improvements to air quality and associated health, visual and climate change effects beyond those improvements forecasted to occur under the AQMP. Therefore, Alternative A, like the proposed project, would not conflict with or obstruct the implementation of the AQMP.

2. Criteria Pollutant Emission Standards – Would Alternative A violate any air quality standard or contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation

Regional Mass Criteria Pollutant Emissions – Project Effects

The best approach for understanding the project-specific emission effects of the No Project Alternative is to compare its emissions with the proposed project, which are shown in Table 6-8. The emissions attributed to the project would not occur under the No Project Alternative. Thus, Table 6-8 can also be seen as the effects of the No Project Alternative i.e., the emission increases that would not occur, or looked at another way, emission reduction benefits compared to the proposed project impacts. For example, it is expected that the proposed project would generate approximately 16.99 tpd of VOC by 2014 compared to Alternative A, as shown in Table 6-8. Conversely, under Alternative A the 16.99 tpd of VOC would not be emitted.

**TABLE 6-8
Reductions in Stationary Source Emissions – No Project Alternative
Compared to the AQMP**

Milestone Years	Pollutant					
	VOC	NO _x	SO _x	CO	PM10	PM2.5
Tons per Day						
2014	16.99	1.29	0.16	1.14	0.85	0.54
2023	34.52	2.38	0.49	4.16	2.84	1.8
2030	44.59	3.31	0.74	6.26	4.44	2.82
Pounds per Day						
2014	33,980	2,580	320	2,280	1,700	1,080
2023	69,040	4,760	980	8,320	5,680	3,600
2030	89,180	6,620	1,480	12,520	8,880	5,640

Under the No Project Alternative, it is assumed that facilities that previously relied on access to the SCAQMD’s offset accounts in the past to demonstrate equivalency with federal offset requirements, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to those offsets when applying for a permit for new or modified equipment. Although these facilities could potentially obtain credits on the open market, these offsets, if available, would likely be unaffordable to most facilities.

As indicated in Subchapter 4.1, SCAQMD staff determined that total lead emissions in the district are approximately 18 lbs/day (6,517 lbs/yr) based on fiscal year (FY) 2006-

2007 data comprised of 566 facilities in the Basin that reported lead emissions. Lead emission impacts from the proposed project were calculated for the same milestone years evaluated for other emission impacts. Using AQMP growth projections, all the net increases from the 566 facilities reporting lead emissions were added together to determine the overall total net increase in lead emissions by 2030 in the Basin. As shown in Table 6-9, the maximum net increase in lead emissions by 2030 in the Basin from the proposed project would not exceed the SCAQMD’s mass daily significance threshold for lead of three pounds per day. From the perspective of Alternative A, the lead emissions shown in Table 6-9 would not occur.

**TABLE 6-9
Reductions in Lead Emissions -- No Project Alternative
Compared to the AQMP**

Milestone Years	Lead (lbs/day)
2014	0.13
2023	0.45
2030	0.70

Cumulative Effects

The No Project Alternative would not result in direct adverse impacts that would combine with effects of other past, present and future projects. It is important to note, however, under the No Project Alternative, it is reasonably foreseeable that permits would be issued under SB 827 through May 1, 2012 and the SCAQMD would be required to provide offsets to three power plants from the SCAQMD’s internal accounts. These actions would not result from the proposed project or the No Project Alternative.

Modeled Concentrations of Criteria Pollutants

Regional Criteria Pollutant Concentrations – Proposed Project Effects

a. Ozone Concentrations

In addition to analyzing mass criteria pollutant emissions from project alternatives, this PEA supplements the analysis by also providing each alternative’s contribution to regional concentrations of criteria pollutants. The 2007 AQMP concludes that ozone and PM2.5 air quality will improve substantially in the future, even assuming the growth represented by the proposed project. The No Project Alternative reflects additional air pollutant concentration benefits that would be foregone if the proposed project is approved. Table 6-10 summarizes the predicted proposed project’s contribution to average and maximum ozone concentrations in the Basin and Coachella Valley for the

milestone years of 2014, 2023 and 2030. The ozone concentrations in Table 6-10 reflect the ozone concentration improvements under Alternative A that would be foregone if the proposed project is adopted.

TABLE 6-10
Reductions in Regional Ozone Concentrations – No Project Alternative
Compared to the AQMP

Year	Basin Average Ozone (ppb)	Basin Maximum Station Ozone (ppb)	Coachella Valley Average Ozone (ppb)	Coachella Valley Maximum Station Ozone (ppb)
2014	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.6
2023	1.5	1.9	0.8	1.1
2030	2.6	2.9	1.1	1.3

b. Particulate Matter Concentrations

Table 6-11 summarizes predicted annual average and 24-hour (daily) average Basin and Coachella Valley PM2.5 and PM10 concentration improvements foregone as a result of implementing the proposed project estimated for the milestone years of 2014, 2023 and 2030. Looked at from the perspective of Alternative A, the PM2.5 and PM10 concentrations in Table 6-11 represent the PM2.5 and PM10 concentration improvements compared to the proposed project.

TABLE 6-11
Reductions in Regional PM2.5 and PM10 Concentrations – No Project Alternative
Compared to the AQMP

Milestone Year	Annual PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Annual PM10 (µg/m ³)	Basin Daily PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Basin Daily PM10 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Annual PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Annual PM10 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Daily PM2.5 (µg/m ³) Basin Annual PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Daily PM10 (µg/m ³)
2014	0.06	0.12	0.6	0.7	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.1
2023	0.15	0.32	1.2	1.8	0.03	0.03	0.1	0.1
2030	0.21	0.47	1.6	2.5	0.05	0.05	0.2	0.2

The pollutant concentrations identified on Tables 6-10 and 6-11 are the incremental decreases in concentrations of pollutants that would occur if the No Project Alternative is selected, i.e., concentration reduction benefits compared to the proposed project. Chapter 4.1 discusses the extent to which attainment of applicable air quality standards

could occur more quickly under No Project conditions compared to conditions under the proposed project.

c. NO2 Concentrations

Regional modeling for NO2 was performed and the results are described in the following paragraphs. Table 6-12 shows the concentration improvements of Alternative A compared to the proposed project. See subchapter 4.1 for additional information comparing NO2 concentrations under the proposed project and conditions without the project.

**TABLE 6-12
Reductions in Regional NO2 Concentrations – No Project Alternative
Compared to the AQMP**

Milestone Year	Basin 1-Hour Average NO ₂ (ppb)	Basin Annual Average NO ₂ (ppb)	Coachella 1-Hour Average NO ₂ (ppb)	Coachella 24-Hour Average NO ₂ (ppb)
2014	0	0	0	0
2023	1	0	0	0
2030	1	0	0	0

d. SO2 Concentrations

From the perspective of Alternative A, Table 6-13 shows the SO2 concentration improvements of the No Project Alternative compared to the proposed project. See subchapter 4.1 for additional information comparing SO2 concentrations under the proposed project and conditions without the project.

**TABLE 6-13
Reductions in Regional SO2 Concentrations- No Project Alternative**

Milestone Year	Basin 1-Hour Average SO ₂ (ppb)	Basin 24-Hour Average SO ₂ (ppb)	Basin Annual Average SO ₂ ^b (ppb)
2014	1	0	0
2023	1	0	0
2030	1	0	0

^a SO2 is not measured in the Coachella Valley.

^b Annual average daily SOx emissions from all point and areas sources are less than 0.04 tons per day.

e. Carbon Monoxide (CO) Concentrations

The Basin is currently in attainment of both the California and federal 1-hour and 8-hour CO standards. Current maximum ambient concentrations are less than 50 percent of the 8-hour standard in the most heavily affected portions of the Basin. The 2008 winter planning emissions inventory (2007 AQMP, Appendix III) estimated total Basin emissions at 3,180 tons per day. Mobile sources account for more than 91 percent of the emissions inventory. The stationary and area source inventory comprises less than nine percent (281 tons per day) of the total inventory.

Ambient concentrations of carbon monoxide respond linearly to changes in the emissions inventory. Table 6-14 shows the effects of the proposed project on ambient CO concentrations in the Basin. Under Alternative A, the CO concentration effects shown in the table would not occur. See subchapter 4.1 for additional information comparing CO concentrations under the proposed project and conditions without the project.

**TABLE 6-14
Reductions in Regional CO Concentrations – No Project Alternative
Compared to the AQMP**

Milestone Year	Change in Concentration (ppm)
2014	0.00
2023	0.01
2030	0.01

Regional Criteria Pollutant Concentrations-- Cumulative Effects

The No Project Alternative would not contribute to concentrations of pollutants that would combine with effects of other past, present and future projects.

Localized Criteria Pollutant Concentrations

Tables 4.1-21 and 4.1-22 in Chapter 4 show that the proposed project has the potential to increase local PM2.5 concentrations at sensitive receptors that may be located near future representative facilities. Similarly, Tables 4.1-23 through 4.1-25 show that the proposed project has the potential to increase local NO2 concentrations at sensitive receptors that may be located near future representative facilities. These impacts would be avoided under the No Project Alternative because the No Project Alternative assumes no new permits for new or modified sources are issued under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 in reliance upon proposed Rule 1315.

3. Health Effects – Would Alternative A Expose Sensitive Receptors to Substantial Pollutant Concentrations

a. Region-wide emissions of criteria pollutants

The analysis of the project impacts includes a comparison of the health impacts of the proposed project and Alternative A, based on the projected Basin ozone, PM_{2.5}, and PM₁₀. Increases in criteria pollutant emissions may result in potential adverse health effects including the following: cardiovascular, neurological, reproductive and respiratory diseases. Health effects have been evaluated by modeling criteria pollutant concentrations, which can provide information on mortality, hospital admissions, emergency room visits, minor restricted activity days, school absence days, loss of work days, and cases of acute/chronic bronchitis, nonfatal heart attacks and adverse upper/lower respiratory conditions.

Table 6-15 shows the estimated health effects from the No Project Alternative as a result of exposures to ozone for the milestone years of the analysis. These impacts represent additional benefits, beyond the benefits forecasted in the 2007 AQMP Final Socioeconomic Report that could occur if the proposed project were not implemented, nor replaced by other growth.

TABLE 6-15
Reductions in Estimated Ozone Health Impacts – No Project Alternative Compared to the AQMP

Year	Mortality Deaths (People)	Hospital Admissions (People)	Minor Restricted Activity Days (Days)	School Absences (Days)
2014	7	42	29,575	31,172
2023	12	71	49,513	52,186
2030	20	122	85,339	89,947

Table 6-16 provides the same analysis with respect to PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ emissions. PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ for the milestone years of the analysis. As explained in Subchapter 4.1, the health effects shown in Tables 4.1-27 and 4.1-28 and Table 6-16 below represent additional health benefits beyond the benefits forecasted in the 2007 AQMP Final Socioeconomic Report that could occur if the proposed project were not implemented, nor replaced by other growth.

TABLE 6-16
Reductions in Estimated Annual PM2.5 and PM10 Health Impacts – No Project
Alternative Compared to the AQMP

Year	Mortality Deaths (People)	Acute Bronchitis (People)	Chronic Bronchitis (People)	Non-fatal Heart Attacks (People)	Upper/Lower Respiratory (People)	Emergency Room Visits	Hospital Admissions (People)	Minor Restricted Activity Days	Work Loss (Days)
2014	33	59	18	29	1,262	11	13	23,374	4,074
2023	86	155	46	74	3,283	29	34	60,814	10,601
2030	125	224	66	108	4,763	42	50	88,214	15,377

Region-wide Emissions of Criteria Pollutants-- Cumulative Effects

The No Project alternative would not result in adverse health effects that would combine with effects of other past, present and future projects.

b. Region-wide emissions of TACs

Basin toxic risks (measured in cancer risk per million person population over a lifetime (70 years) of exposure) were estimated using the MATES-III modeling platform for 2014, 2023 and 2030 model year simulations. According to the MATES-III study completed by SCAQMD in 2008, total Basin population-weighted cancer risk from air pollution is 853 in one million (853×10^{-6}), which is based on the modeling exposures over the entire Basin. Approximately 94 percent of this risk is caused by mobile source emissions, primarily diesel particulates (84 percent). Total risk from industrial sources, which include industries, and businesses such as dry cleaners and chrome plating operations, is approximately 50 in one million (51×10^{-6}).

Table 6-17 summarizes the region-wide cancer risk reduction foregone as a result of implementing the proposed project. Alternative A would result in benefits equivalent to the amounts shown in Table 6-17.

The cancer risk reductions not achieved if the proposed project were implemented would not exceed the SCAQMD's cancer risk significance threshold of 10 in one million (10×10^{-6}). However, the proposed project would result in a cancer burden risk that exceeds the SCAQMD's cancer burden significance threshold of 0.5. Alternative A would avoid this significant impact.

TABLE 6-17
Reductions in Cancer Risk and Cancer Burden Impacts – No Project Alternative
Compared to the AQMP

Milestone Years	Cancer Risk Reduction^a	Cancer Burden Reduction
2014	0.91	16
2023	2.86	54
2030	4.4	86

^a Additional cases of cancer in a population of one million individuals.

Table 6-18 provides the change in chronic HI in overall population-weighted values between the conditions with and without the proposed project. Acute HIs were calculated for each hour in each population area and the highest value is identified. Similar to the chronic HIs, the change in acute HIs reflect overall population-weighted values between the conditions with and without the proposed project is provided in Table 6-18. Under Alternative A, the non-cancer health risks identified in Table 6-14 would not occur.

Table 6-18
Reductions in Chronic and Acute Health Risk – No Project Alternative
Compared to the AQMP

Year	Chronic Health Index Not Achieved	Acute Health Index Not Achieved
2014	0.0	0.02
2023	0.02	0.05
2030	0.02	0.08

Cumulative Effects.

The No Project alternative would not contribute to cancer and non-cancer health risks from past, present and future projects.

c. Localized Emissions of TACs

Under Alternative A, it is assumed that no permits would be approved under Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1 pursuant to proposed Rule 1315. As such, the localized toxic air contaminant impacts under the No Project Alternative would be zero.

4. Odors – Would Alternative A Create Objectionable Odors Affecting a Substantial Number of People

Some of the stationary source equipment permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 could create objectionable odors. Under Alternative A potential odor impacts that could occur under the proposed project would be eliminated.

Visibility Impacts

5. Visibility. Would the Alternative A create significant aesthetic impacts by resulting in air emissions that substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the project surroundings?

Project Effects

Visual character or visibility is a manifestation of air quality, i.e., the worse the air quality the more visual character or visibility is adversely affected. In general, perception of visibility beyond eight to 10 miles is very subjective and subtle changes in range are not easily detected by the eye. (Until recent upgrades in automated monitoring, many military airports would not report range more than eight miles). California continues to maintain a state standard for visibility structured to reduce aerosol particles (8-hour average) that contribute to an extinction coefficient value of 0.23 per kilometer (or 10 miles of visual range) when relative humidity is less than 70 percent. The previous form of the standard assessed the number of days when visual range was less than 10 miles for the same humidity consideration.

The project values for the extinction coefficient predicted for the eastern Basin represented by Riverside-Rubidoux (the worst case), are from 0.063 to 0.067 from 2014 to 2030, or one-third of the California standard (Table 6-19). The maximum predicted impact on the light extinction coefficient ($.001 \text{ km}^{-1}$) attributable to the proposed project would not cause or contribute to a violation of the state standard, and is not significant. The No Project Alternative would avoid these effects.

**Table 6-19
Reductions in Visibility Impacts at Riverside-Rubidoux
Measured in Extinction Coefficient and Visual Range (miles) - No Project Alternative**

Milestone Year	Predicted Extinction Coefficient Without the Project (km^{-1})	Project Impact on Extinction Coefficient	Visual Range Without Project (miles)	Project Difference in Miles
2014	0.0672	0.0002	35.512	-0.091
2023	0.0629	0.0005	39.290	-0.274
2030	0.0656	0.0008	37.633	-0.469

In Class I areas that could potentially be affected by the proposed project, the deciview is directly used as the metric for visibility assessment in the federal Regional Haze visibility standard. A 0.5 deciview change is used to assess significance in Class I wilderness areas. The 0.5 deciview metric is equivalent to a five percent change in the local extinction coefficient. While California continues to maintain a threshold-based state standard for visibility as defined above, the downwind impacts to Class I areas that typically have greater base visual range and a lower base extinction coefficient are better characterized by the more responsive deciview index. Table 6-20 summarizes the project's predicted visibility impacts with respect to the federal standard for Class I areas. Under the federal standard, a 0.5 deciview change would be considered a significant project impact and a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact. The maximum project impact measured in deciviews would be less than 0.06 in all cases, which is not significant. The visibility changes presented on Table 6-20 are the incremental degradations in visibility that would not occur if the No Project Alternative were selected. Alternative A would eliminate the proposed project's less-than-significant effect on visibility.

**Table 6-20
Reductions in Impacts to Visibility at Class-I Wilderness Areas Measured in Deciview and Visual Range – No Project Alternative Compared to the AQMP**

Area Impacted	Predicted Deciview Value Without Project	Total Project Impact (Difference in Deciviews)	Predicted Visual Range Without Project (miles)	Project Impact (miles)
2014				
Agua Tibia	17.709	0.007	41.463	0.022
San Gabriel	16.566	0.014	49.529	0.058
Cucamonga	16.032	0.012	50.620	0.049
San Gorgonio	13.037	0.006	67.717	0.023
San Jacinto	13.964	0.006	60.644	0.02
Joshua Tree	11.251	0.005	90.694	0.017
2023				
Agua Tibia	17.699	0.02	41.497	-0.081
San Gabriel	16.262	0.042	50.709	-0.194
Cucamonga	15.732	0.03	51.881	-0.147
San Gorgonio	12.986	0.018	67.866	-0.114
San Jacinto	13.940	0.014	60.735	-0.086
Joshua Tree	11.297	0.005	90.396	-0.075

Table 6-20 (Concluded)
Reductions in Impacts to Visibility at Class-I Wilderness Areas Measured in Deciview and Visual Range – No Project Alternative Compared to the AQMP

2030				
Agua Tibia	17.781	0.022	41.161	-0.088
San Gabriel	16.321	0.058	50.405	-0.265
Cucamonga	15.865	0.049	51.224	-0.243
San Gorgonio	13.124	0.023	67.006	-0.138
San Jacinto	14.056	0.020	60.075	-0.119
Joshua Tree	11.378	0.017	89.893	-0.108

Cumulative Effects

The No Project alternative would not contribute to cumulative impacts on visibility.

Climate Change Impacts Analysis

6. Greenhouse Gas Emissions – Would Alternative A result in greenhouse gas emissions that may have a significant impact on the environment, based on any applicable threshold of significance?

Project Effects

The analysis of GHGs takes two approaches in order to capture all six GHG pollutants identified in AB 32. First, SOx emissions were selected as a surrogate to prorate the GHG emissions because SOx emissions result primarily from sulfur contained in fossil fuels. Using a ratio of GHG emissions to SOx emissions from the AQMP inventory, the GHG emissions from the proposed project and project alternatives are calculated using the estimated SOx emissions from the proposed project and multiplying by the ratio factor (see subchapter 4.0 and Appendix D-1).

Second, an analysis of the statewide inventory was conducted to determine the impact from the remaining GHG pollutants, including HFCs, PFCs and SF6. Combustion GHG emissions are proportional to SOx emissions, while emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF6 are analyzed as proportional to emissions of CO2, CH4 and N2O, based on the statewide inventory (see Subchapter 4.0 and Appendix D-1).

Table 6-21 shows the total GHG emissions from all six GHG pollutants attributed to the proposed project. Under Alternative A, the GHG emissions in Table 6-21 would not occur.

TABLE 6-21
Reductions in SO_x and Greenhouse Gas Emissions – No Project Alternative
Compared to the AQMP

Milestone Years	SO_x Emissions (tons/day)	SO_x Emissions (tons/year)	CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O Emissions (million MT CO₂ eq /year)	HFCs, PFCs and SF₆ Emissions¹ (million MT CO₂ eq /year)	TOTAL GHG Emissions² (million MT CO₂ eq /year)
2014	0.16	58.4	4.52	0.29	4.81
2023	0.49	178.85	13.83	0.89	14.74
2030	0.74	270.1	20.89	1.36	22.26

1. Calculated based on ratio of 0.065 of high GWP/total GHGs. Thus, CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O Emissions x 0.065 = HFCs, PFCs and SF₆ emissions (for example, 4.52 million MT CO₂ eq /year x 0.065 = 0.29 million MT CO₂ eq /year)

2. Total GHG emissions = CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O Emissions + HFCs, PFCs and SF₆ emissions

SCAQMD's currently adopted Tier 3 GHG significance threshold for SCAQMD lead agency projects is 10,000 MT CO₂eq per year. Projects with incremental increases below this threshold are not considered to be cumulatively considerable. As shown in Table 6-17, potential GHG emissions from the proposed project exceed 10,000 MT CO₂eq per year and are concluded to be significant. Therefore, GHG emissions from are considered to be cumulatively considerable (CEQA Guidelines §15065(a)(3)), so are expected to contribute to significant adverse climate change impacts. Under Alternative A, the GHG impacts shown in Table 6-17 would not occur.

Cumulative Effects

Alternative A, the No Project Alternative, would not contribute to cumulative climate change impacts.

Alternative B –User Fees for Large Businesses

1. AQMP Consistency – Would Alternative B Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of an Applicable Air Quality Plan?

Like the proposed project, Alternative B would specify regulatory procedures for making annual demonstrations of equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, the intent of Alternative B is to maintain consistency with Regulation XIII, i.e., to ensure that there are no net increases in emissions from new or modified permitted sources. Although the AQMP provides strategies for attaining and maintaining the NAAQSs and CAAQSs, it is considered to be a growth accommodating document. Alternative B would allow the use of offsets up to the 2007 AQMP growth projection cap.

Emissions from Alternative B are not expected to conflict with or obstruct the implementation of the AQMP because offsets cannot be issued above the emissions

caps, which are based on growth projections of the 2007 AQMP for the relevant industry categories. Because regional criteria pollutant emissions from Alternative B are expected to be less than the regional criteria pollutant emissions from the project, the potential for conflict with the 2007 AQMP would be even less likely.

2. Criteria Pollutant Emission Standards – Would Alternative B Violate any Air Quality Standard or Contribute to an Existing or Projected Air Quality Violation

a. Alternative B – Region-wide emissions of criteria pollutants

Emissions from sources with permits issued in reliance on offsets in the SCAQMD’s internal accounts under Alternative B would be the same as the emissions from the proposed project because Alternative B would be subject to the same cap. However, under Alternative B, a reduction in those emissions would occur due to use of a large business user fee to fund emissions-reducing projects.

The primary difference between the proposed project and Alternative B is that under Alternative B large businesses would be subject to a large business user fee based on the quantity of emissions to be offset. Based on historical permit data, Table 6-22 shows emissions from large businesses and the potential large business user fees that could be charged per pound of pollutant under Alternative B. It should be noted that the emissions shown in Table 6-22 constitute a subset of the total proposed project emissions. By multiplying the emissions from large businesses by the emission fee per pollutant (Table 6-22), potential emission fees collected for each timeframe can be calculated (Table 6-23).

**TABLE 6-22
Emissions from Large Businesses and Large Business User Fees**

Milestone Years	Pollutant					
	VOC	NO _x	SO _x	CO	PM10	PM2.5
Tons per Day						
2014	1.39	0.12	0.03	0.04	0.09	0.06
2023	4.55	0.31	0.09	0.39	0.31	0.20
2030	6.97	0.52	0.15	0.68	0.48	0.31

TABLE 6-22 (Concluded)
Emissions from Large Businesses and Large Business User Fees

Milestone Years	Pollutant					
	VOC	NO _x	SO _x	CO	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Pounds per Day						
2014	2,780	240	60	80	180	120
2023	9,100	620	180	780	620	400
2030	13,940	1,040	300	1,360	960	620
Dollars per Pound						
Large Business Fee ^a	\$12,170	\$77,203	\$61,048	None	\$145,562	None

^a Based on weighted average of 2007 and 2008 ERC purchase prices and 25% premium. Sums may not be exact due to rounding.

TABLE 6-23
Potential Large Business User Fees Collected per Pollutant^a

Milestone Years	Fees Collected by Pollutant				
	VOC	NO _x	SO _x	PM ₁₀	TOTAL
2014	\$52,820,000	\$18,528,720	\$3,662,880	\$26,201,160	\$101,212,460
2023	\$172,900,000	\$47,865,860	\$10,988,640	\$90,248,440	\$322,002,940
2030	\$264,860,000	\$80,291,120	\$18,314,400	\$139,739,520	\$503,205,040

^a Total fee = large business emissions (ton/day) x 2000 (pounds/ton) x mitigation fee (dollars/pound).

The analysis assumes that once collected, under Alternative B large business user fees would fund emission reduction projects similar to those shown in Table 6-4 (see also Table 7-6 in Chapter 7), which would offset some of the emissions associated with implementing Alternative B. However, because it is unknown at this time and cannot be known what specific types of emission reduction projects would be implemented in the future, it is not possible to quantify the emissions reduction associated with each potentially funded project. Instead, to determine the effects of the large business user fees, SCAQMD staff used the following approach. First, staff identified the BACT incremental cost effectiveness, i.e., the cost per ton of pollutant reduced by pollutant based on the typical cost effectiveness of BACT equipment adjusted for 2010 dollars (Table 6-24). Once the BACT equipment adjustment factor is determined, the total amount of fees collected for each pollutant (Table 6-24) is then divided by the BACT adjustment factor for that pollutant (Table 6-25). Because BACT cost effectiveness includes a capital recovery factor amortized over 10 years (the assumed life of the

project), the result is then multiplied by the amortized capital recovery factor to obtain anticipated emission reductions by pollutant, based on the fees collected. Applying this methodology produces the emission reductions from Alternative B, which are shown in Table 6-25.

**TABLE 6-24
BACT Incremental Cost Effectiveness by Pollutant (Dollars per Ton)**

	VOC	NO _x	SO _x	PM10
MSBACT, July 2004 ^a	\$60,600	\$57,200	\$30,300	\$13,400
Adjusted for 2010 ^b	\$78,356	\$73,960	\$39,178	\$17,326

^a Cost adopted in 1995 BACT Guidelines and adjusted to second quarter 2003 dollars using Marshall & Swift Equipment Cost Index.

^b Cost adjusted to first quarter 2010 dollars using Marshall & Swift Equipment Cost Index (Chemical Engineering April 2010).

**TABLE 6-25
Emissions Reductions from the Large Business User Fees**

Milestone	VOC	NO _x	SO _x	CO	PM10	PM2.5
Tons per Day						
2014	1.39	0.12	0.03	0.04	0.09	0.06
2023	4.55	0.31	0.09	0.39	0.31	0.2
2030	6.97	0.52	0.15	0.68	0.48	0.31
Pounds per Day						
2014	2,780	240	60	80	180	120
2023	9,100	620	180	780	620	400
2030	13,940	1,040	300	1,360	960	620

Assumes facilities operate 50 weeks/year, five days/week.

Emission reduction = total fee (dollars)/incremental BACT cost effectiveness (dollars/ton reduced).

Once emissions reductions from use of the large business user fees have been quantified (Table 6-25), they are subtracted from the Alternative B emissions. Remaining emissions compared to the proposed project emissions and are shown in Table 6-26. As can be seen in Table 6-26, emissions of criteria pollutants from Alternative B would be significant, but would be less than the emissions from the proposed project.

TABLE 6-26
Proposed Project and Alternative B Stationary Source Emissions

Milestone Years	Pollutant					
	VOC	NO _x	SO _x	CO	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Proposed Project - Tons per Day						
2014	16.99	1.29	0.16	1.14	0.85	0.54
2023	34.52	2.38	0.49	4.16	2.84	1.8
2030	44.59	3.31	0.74	6.26	4.44	2.82
Proposed Project - Pounds per Day						
2014	33,980	2,580	320	2,280	1,700	1,080
2023	69,040	4,760	980	8,320	5,680	3,600
2030	89,180	6,620	1,480	12,520	8,880	5,640
Alternative B - Tons per Day						
2014	16.78	1.16	0.11	1.14	0.10	0.06
2023	33.83	2.06	0.35	4.16	0.28	0.18
2030	43.52	2.77	0.51	6.26	0.48	0.30
Alternative B - Pounds per Day						
2014	33,560	2,320	220	2,280	200	120
2023	67,660	4,120	700	8,320	560	360
2030	87,040	5,540	1,020	12,520	960	600
Regional Significance Thresholds (Pounds per Day)						
Significance Threshold	55	55	150	550	150	55
Significant?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

As indicated in Subchapter 4.1, SCAQMD staff determined that total lead emissions in the district are approximately 18 lbs/day (6,517 lbs/yr) based on fiscal year (FY) 2006-2007 data comprised of 566 facilities in the Basin that reported lead emissions. Lead emission impacts were calculated for the same milestone years evaluated for other emission impacts. As shown in Table 6-27, the maximum net increase in lead emissions by 2030 in the Basin from the proposed project and the cumulative scenario with the proposed project would not exceed the SCAQMD's mass daily significance threshold for lead of three pounds per day. Similarly, Table 6-27 shows that lead emission impacts from Alternative B and the cumulative scenario with Alternative B would be less-than-significant.

TABLE 6-27
Proposed Project and Alternative B –
Project-Specific and Cumulative Lead Emissions

Milestone Years	Lead (lbs/day)			
	Proposed Project	Cumulative with Proposed Project	Alternative B	Cumulative with Alternative B
2014	0.13	0.33	0.02	0.26
2023	0.45	0.50	0.04	0.25
2030	0.70	0.63 ¹	0.08	0.25

Cumulative Effects

As explained in Chapters 4.0 and 4.1, the cumulative impact analysis includes emissions from sources permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 under the prior version of Rule 1315 and SB 827. In addition, the cumulative impacts analysis includes emissions from three power plants.

Table 6-28 shows the total mass emissions from stationary sources under Alternative B plus the other sources included in the cumulative scenario. Based on the data shown in Table 6-28, cumulative impacts from Alternative B would be significant, but less significant than the proposed project. Further, based on the emissions shown in Table 6-28, Alternative B's contribution to cumulative impacts is considered to be cumulatively considerable.

TABLE 6-28
Proposed Project and Alternative B Cumulative Stationary Source Mass Emissions

Milestone Years	Pollutant					
	VOC	NOx	SOx	CO	PM10	PM2.5
Cumulative With Proposed Project – Tons per Day						
2014	23.71	4.7	0.47	10.82	3.47	2.87
2023	40.76	5.64	0.79	14.36	5.29	4.02
2030	50.74	6.61	1.04	16.55	6.79	4.97

¹ For lead emitting facilities, in the early years of the analysis there were some SIC facility categories with negative growth factors, resulting in lower overall lead emissions. Based on this factor, the cumulative net increase in lead emissions was determined to be lower than the proposed project because it included more years of negative growth.

TABLE 6-28 (Concluded)
Proposed Project and Alternative B Cumulative Stationary Source Mass Emissions

Milestone Years	Pollutant					
	VOC	NOx	SOx	CO	PM10	PM2.5
Cumulative With Proposed Project -Pounds per Day						
2014	47,420	9,400	940	21,640	6,940	5,740
2023	81,520	11,280	1,580	28,720	10,580	8,040
2030	101,480	13,220	2,080	33,100	13,580	9,940
Cumulative With Alternative B - Tons per Day						
2014	23.50	4.58	0.42	10.82	2.73	2.40
2023	40.07	5.33	0.66	14.35	2.72	2.40
2030	49.67	6.07	0.81	16.54	2.82	2.46
Cumulative With Alternative B - Pounds per day						
2014	47,000	9,140	840	21,640	5,460	4,800
2023	80,140	10,660	1,320	28,700	5,440	4,800
2030	99,340	12,140	1,620	33,080	5,640	4,920
Regional Significance Thresholds (Pounds per Day)						
Significance Threshold	55	55	150	550	150	55
Significant?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Modeled Concentrations of Criteria Pollutants

Regional Criteria Pollutant Concentrations – Alternative B

a. Ozone Concentrations

In addition to analyzing project-specific effects of Alternative B in terms of mass emissions of criteria pollutants, this PEA includes a supplemental analysis of the contribution of Alternative B to regional concentrations of these same criteria pollutants.

Air quality is expected to improve under future conditions, with or without the proposed project or alternatives. Table 6-29 presents the contributions from Alternative B to the Basin and Coachella Valley ozone concentrations for the milestone years of 2014, 2023, and 2030 in terms of the difference in ozone concentrations under Alternative B compared to conditions without the proposed project. As explained in subchapter 4.1, no new significance criteria are applied to this analysis. Rather, this section is intended

to further describe the degree to which emissions of criteria pollutants would affect regional air quality.

As shown in the table, for most milestone years in the Basin, Alternative B would contribute less to ozone concentrations than the proposed project. Alternative B would also contribute equal or less to maximum ozone concentrations in the Coachella Valley. Due to the non-linearity of ozone formation, the average ozone impact to the Coachella Valley, which includes the far downwind impacts to Indio (greater than 125 miles east of Los Angeles), is nominally higher (1.0 ppb) for Alternative B than the proposed project for the milestone years 2014 and 2023. Another way of looking at the results in Table 6-29 is that for most years, Basin and Coachella Valley ozone concentration improvements foregone from Alternative B are equal to or less than the proposed project.

**TABLE 6-29
Proposed Project and Alternative B - Contribution to Regional Ozone Concentrations
(Peak 8-hour concentrations)**

Milestone Years	Basin Average Ozone (ppb)	Basin Maximum Station Ozone (ppb)	Coachella Valley Average Ozone (ppb)	Coachella Valley Maximum Station Ozone (ppb)
Proposed Project				
2014	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.6
2023	1.5	1.9	0.8	1.1
2030	2.6	2.9	1.1	1.3
Alternative B				
2014	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.6
2023	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.0
2030	2.5	2.8	1.1	1.2

b. Particulate Matter Concentrations

Table 6-30 shows the contribution of emissions from Alternative B to the predicted annual average and 24-hour (daily) average Basin and Coachella Valley PM2.5 and PM10 concentrations estimated for the milestone years of 2014, 2023 and 2030 compared to the proposed project. As shown in the table, for most milestone years, Alternative B contributes less to regional concentrations of particulate matter than the proposed project. Another way of looking at the results in Table 6-30 is that for most years Basin and Coachella Valley predicted annual average and 24-hour average Basin and Coachella Valley PM2.5 and PM10 concentration improvements foregone from Alternative B are equal to less than the proposed project.

TABLE 6-30
Proposed Project and Alternative B – Contributions to Regional PM2.5 and PM10 Concentrations

Milestone Year	Annual PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Annual PM10 (µg/m ³)	Basin Daily PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Basin Daily PM10 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Annual PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Annual PM10 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Daily PM2.5 (µg/m ³) Basin Annual PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Daily PM10 (µg/m ³)
Proposed Project								
2014	0.06	0.12	0.6	0.7	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.1
2023	0.15	0.32	1.2	1.8	0.03	0.03	0.1	0.1
2030	0.21	0.47	1.6	2.5	0.05	0.05	0.2	0.2
Alternative B								
2014	0.04	0.08	0.5	0.6	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.1
2023	0.08	0.18	1.1	1.2	0.02	0.02	0.1	0.1
2030	0.11	0.24	1.5	1.5	0.02	0.02	0.2	0.2

c. NO₂ Concentrations

Table 6-31 shows the contributions to regional NO₂ concentrations from Alternative B compared to the proposed project. The regional NO₂ concentration analysis is based on an emissions-weighted approach to estimate the incremental contributions of NO₂ from Alternative B compared to the without project conditions. As Table 6-31 shows, Alternative B and the proposed project would result in NO₂ concentrations of 1.0 ppb or less for all milestone years, regardless of the averaging time.

TABLE 6-31
Alternative B and the Proposed Project – Contributions to Regional NO₂ Concentrations

Milestone Year	Basin 1-Hour Average NO ₂ (ppb)	Basin Annual Average NO ₂ (ppb)	Coachella 1-Hour Average NO ₂ (ppb)	Coachella 24-Hour Average NO ₂ ^b (ppb)
Proposed Project				
2014	0	0	0	0
2023	1	0	0	0
2030	1	0	0	0

TABLE 6-31 (Concluded)
Alternative B and the Proposed Project – Contributions to Regional NO₂ Concentrations

Milestone Year	Basin 1-Hour Average NO ₂ (ppb)	Basin Annual Average NO ₂ (ppb)	Coachella 1-Hour Average NO ₂ (ppb)	Coachella 24-Hour Average NO ₂ ^b (ppb)
Alternative B				
2014	0	0	0	0
2023	1	0	0	0
2030	1	0	0	0

d. SO₂ Concentrations

Table 6-32 shows the contributions to regional SO₂ concentrations from Alternative B compared to the proposed project. The regional SO₂ concentration analysis is also based on an emissions-weighted approach to estimate the incremental increased contributions of SO₂ from Alternative B compared to the without project conditions. Both Alternative B and the proposed project would result in contributions to SO₂ concentrations in the Basin of 0.04 ton per day, which is less than 0.1 percent of the Basin SO_x emissions, and less than 1.0 ppb for all milestone years, regardless of the averaging time. SO₂ is not measured in the Coachella Valley because there are so few SO₂ emissions sources.

TABLE 6-32
Alternative B and the Proposed Project – Contributions to Regional SO₂ Concentrations^a

Milestone Year	Basin 1-Hour Average SO ₂ (ppb)	Basin 24-Hour Average SO ₂ (ppb)	Basin Annual Average SO ₂ ^b (ppb)
Proposed Project			
2014	1	0	0
2023	1	0	0
2030	1	0	0
Alternative B			
2014	0	0	0
2023	1	0	0
2030	1	0	0

^a SO₂ is not measured in the Coachella Valley.

^b Annual average daily SO_x emissions from all point and areas sources are less than 0.04 tons per day, but are rounded up to the nearest whole number.

e. CO Concentrations

Ambient concentrations of carbon monoxide respond linearly to changes in the emissions inventory. Table 6-33 shows contributions to ambient CO concentrations in the Basin from Alternative B compared to the proposed project. Table 6-33 shows that contributions to CO concentrations from Alternative B are equal to contributions to CO concentrations from the proposed project.

**TABLE 6-33
Alternative B and the Proposed Project –
Contributions to Regional CO Concentrations**

Milestone Year	Change in Concentration (ppm)	
	Proposed Project	Alternative B
2014	0.00	0.00
2023	0.01	0.01
2030	0.01	0.01

Regional Criteria Pollutant Concentrations-- Cumulative Effects

a. Cumulative Ozone Concentrations

In addition to analyzing project-specific contributions of Alternative B to regional pollutant concentrations, this PEA includes an analysis of the combined contributions to regional pollutant concentrations from Alternative B plus other sources receiving permits in reliance upon the SCAQMD’s internal offset accounts. Table 6-34 presents the contribution to regional ozone concentrations from such sources in the Basin and Coachella Valley for the milestone years of 2014, 2023, and 2030 in terms of the ozone concentrations for the cumulative scenario with Alternative B compared to the cumulative scenario with the proposed project. As shown in the table, the cumulative scenario with Alternative B results in the same or less contributions to regional ozone concentrations than the proposed project.

TABLE 6-34
Proposed Project and Alternative B Cumulative Scenarios – Contributions to Regional Ozone Concentrations (Peak 8-hour concentrations)

Year	Basin Average Ozone (ppb)	Basin Maximum Station Ozone (ppb)	Coachella Valley Average Ozone (ppb)	Coachella Valley Maximum Station Ozone (ppb)
Cumulative With Proposed Project				
2014	1.1	1.8	0.8	0.8
2023	2.0	2.5	1.0	1.3
2030	3.0	3.5	1.3	1.6
Cumulative With Alternative B				
2014	1.1	1.8	0.7	0.8
2023	1.5	1.6	0.6	0.7
2030	2.8	3.0	0.9	1.1

b. Cumulative Particulate Matter Concentrations

Table 6-35 shows the predicted contribution of regional particulate matter concentrations from Alternative B with the cumulative scenario compared to the proposed project with the cumulative scenario in terms of the contributions to predicted annual average and 24-hour (daily) average Basin and Coachella Valley PM2.5 and PM10 concentrations estimated for the milestone years of 2014, 2023 and 2030. As shown in the table, for most milestone years, the cumulative scenario with Alternative B would contribute less to regional particulate matter concentrations than the cumulative scenario with the proposed project.

TABLE 6-35
Proposed Project and Alternative B Cumulative Scenarios –Contributions to Regional PM2.5 and PM10 Concentrations

Milestone Year	Annual PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Annual PM10 (µg/m ³)	Basin Daily PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Basin Daily PM10 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Annual PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Annual PM10 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Daily PM2.5 (µg/m ³) Basin Annual PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Daily PM10 (µg/m ³)
Cumulative With Proposed Project								
2014	0.18	0.38	1.1	1.8	0.04	0.04	0.1	0.1
2023	0.26	0.57	1.8	2.8	0.06	0.06	0.2	0.2
2030	0.32	0.71	2.2	3.5	0.07	0.07	0.2	0.2

TABLE 6-35 (Concluded)
Proposed Project and Alternative B Cumulative Scenarios –Contributions to Regional PM2.5 and PM10 Concentrations

Milestone Year	Annual PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Annual PM10 (µg/m ³)	Basin Daily PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Basin Daily PM10 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Annual PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Annual PM10 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Daily PM2.5 (µg/m ³) Basin Annual PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Daily PM10 (µg/m ³)
Cumulative With Alternative B								
2014	0.16	0.34	1.1	1.6	0.03	0.03	0.1	0.1
2023	0.20	0.43	1.6	2.2	0.04	0.04	0.2	0.2
2030	0.22	0.49	2.0	2.5	0.05	0.05	0.2	0.2

c. Cumulative NO2 Concentrations

Table 6-36 shows the contributions to cumulative regional NO2 concentrations from the cumulative scenario with Alternative B compared to the cumulative scenario with the proposed project. As Table 6-36 shows, the cumulative scenario with Alternative B would contribute the same amount or less to regional NO2 concentrations than the cumulative scenario with the proposed project.

TABLE 6-36
Alternative B and the Proposed Project Cumulative Scenarios – Contributions to Regional NO2 Concentrations

Milestone Year	Basin 1-Hour Average NO ₂ (ppb)	Basin Annual Average NO ₂ (ppb)	Coachella 1-Hour Average NO ₂ (ppb)	Coachella 24-Hour Average NO ₂ ^b (ppb)
Cumulative with Proposed Project				
2014	1	0	1	0
2023	2	0	1	0
2030	2	0	1	0
Cumulative with Alternative B				
2014	0	0	0	0
2023	1	0	0	0
2030	1	0	0	0

d. Cumulative SO₂ Concentrations

Table 6-37 shows the contributions to cumulative regional SO₂ concentrations from the cumulative scenario with Alternative B compared to the cumulative scenario with the proposed project. As shown in the table, for most milestone years, the cumulative scenario with Alternative B would contribute roughly the same amount to regional SO₂ concentrations as the cumulative scenario with the proposed project.

TABLE 6-37
Alternative B and the Proposed Project Cumulative Scenarios – Contributions to Regional SO₂ Concentrations^a

Milestone Year	Basin 1-Hour Average SO ₂ (ppb)	Basin 24-Hour Average SO ₂ (ppb)	Basin Annual Average SO ₂ ^b (ppb)
Proposed Project			
2014	1	0	0
2023	1	0	0
2030	1	0	0
Alternative B			
2014	1	0	0
2023	1	0	0
2030	1	0	0

^a SO₂ is not measured in the Coachella Valley.

^b Annual average daily SO_x emissions from all point and areas sources are less than 0.04 tons per day, but are rounded up to the nearest whole number.

e. Cumulative CO Concentrations

Table 6-38 shows the contributions to regional CO concentrations in the Basin from the cumulative scenario with Alternative B compared to the cumulative scenario with the proposed project. Table 6-38 shows that the contribution to CO concentrations from the cumulative scenario with Alternative B are equal to the contribution to CO concentrations from the cumulative scenario with the proposed project.

TABLE 6-38
Alternative B and the Proposed Project – Cumulative Scenarios
Contributions to Regional CO Concentrations

Milestone Year	Change in Concentration (ppm)	
	Cumulative With Proposed Project	Cumulative With Alternative B
2014	0.01	0.01
2023	0.02	0.02
2030	0.02	0.02

Localized Criteria Pollutant Concentrations

Tables 4.1-21 and 4.1-22 in Chapter 4 show that the proposed project has the potential to increase localized PM_{2.5} concentrations at sensitive receptors that may be located near future representative facilities. Similarly, Tables 4.1-23 through 4.1-25 show that the proposed project has the potential to increase local NO₂ concentrations at sensitive receptors that may be located near future representative facilities. The analysis of localized criteria pollutant impacts prepared for the proposed project applies to Alternative B for the following reasons. Because most components of Alternative B are identical to the proposed project, the same future representative facilities that would qualify for permits pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 under the proposed project would qualify for these permits under Alternative B. The same five-year database (2003 through 2008) of permits and pending permits in the SCAQMD's overall permit database that was used to analyze future localized impacts of the proposed project would be applicable to Alternative B. The same Source Classification Codes (SCCs) would be applicable: (1) to assigning stack parameters to emission sources for modeling on the basis of source type; and (2) to estimate chemical speciation of permitted emissions reported as PM and organic gases with respect to particle size composition of PM emissions.

The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is that under Alternative B, large businesses would be required to pay fees per pound of pollutant (Table 6-2) that would be offset by the SCAQMD. The fees would then be used to fund emission reduction projects (Table 6-4). Although the emission reduction projects have the potential to reduce the regional effects of Alternative B, such projects would not reduce emissions at the future affected facilities and, therefore, would not be likely to reduce localized criteria pollutant effects from Alternative B to nearby receptors.

3. Health Effects – Would Alternative B Expose Sensitive Receptors to Substantial Pollutant Concentrations

Region-wide Emissions of Criteria Pollutants—Alternative B

The analysis of Alternative B includes a comparison of the health impacts resulting from Alternative B to the health impacts of the proposed project. Increases in criteria pollutant emissions may result in potential adverse health effects including the following: cardiovascular, neurological, reproductive and respiratory diseases. Health effects have been evaluated by modeling criteria pollutant concentrations, which can provide information on mortality, hospital admissions, emergency room visits, minors restricted activity days, school absence days, loss of work days, and cases of acute/chronic bronchitis, nonfatal heart attacks and adverse upper/lower respiratory conditions. Table 6-39 shows the estimated health effects from the proposed project and Alternative B as a result of exposures to ozone for the milestone years of the analysis. Similarly, Table 6-40 shows the estimated health effects from Alternative B compared to the proposed project as a result of exposure to PM2.5 and PM10 during the milestone years analyzed. The impacts shown in Tables 6-39 and 6-40 represent health benefits foregone beyond the benefits forecasted in the 2007 AQMP Final Socioeconomic Report (SCAQMD, 2007) that could occur if the project and Alternative B were not implemented, nor replaced by other growth.

TABLE 6-39
Proposed Project and Alternative B – Estimated Ozone Health Impacts – Health Benefits Foregone

Year	Mortality Deaths (People)	Hospital Admissions (People)	Minor Restricted Activity Days (Days)	School Absences (Days)
Proposed Project				
2014	7	42	29,575	31,172
2023	12	71	49,513	52,186
2030	20	122	85,339	89,947
Alternative B				
2014	7	42	29,612	31,211
2023	11	68	47,715	50,292
2030	20	119	83,331	87,830

TABLE 6-40
Proposed Project and Alternative B – Estimated PM2.5 and PM10 Health Impacts – Health Benefits Foregone

Year	Mortality Deaths (People)	Acute Bronchitis (People)	Chronic Bronchitis (People)	Non-fatal Heart Attacks (People)	Upper/Lower Respiratory (People)	Emergency Room Visits	Hospital Admissions (People)	Minor Restricted Activity Days	Work Loss (Days)
Proposed Project									
2014	33	59	18	29	1,262	11	13	23,374	4,074
2023	86	155	46	74	3,283	29	34	60,814	10,601
2030	125	224	66	108	4,763	42	50	88,214	15,377
Alternative B									
2014	21	39	11	19	819	7	9	15,176	2,645
2023	48	86	25	41	1,819	16	19	33,692	5,873
2030	65	117	35	56	2,478	22	26	45,900	8,001

The SCAQMD has not developed significance thresholds for the specific health effects identified in Tables 6-39 and 6-40. However, given the magnitude of the health effects foregone compared to health effect conditions in the absence of Alternative B, SCAQMD staff concludes that Alternative B has the potential to generate significant adverse health effects from increased exposures to ozone and particulate matter. Because of the beneficial effects of the emission reduction projects assumed to be implemented using the large business user fees, health effects generated by Alternative B are expected to be significant, but less significant than health effects generated by the proposed project.

Region-wide Emissions of Criteria Pollutants-- Cumulative Effects

The cumulative health impacts analysis includes health effects of Alternative B, plus health effects of the reasonably foreseeable power plant projects and the effects of the additional three years of past sources permitted in reliance on the SCAQMD’s internal offset account (2007 through 2009). Table 6-41 shows the estimated health effects from the cumulative scenario with the proposed project compared to the cumulative scenario with Alternative B as a result of exposure to ozone for the milestone years of the analysis. Table 6-42 shows the estimated health effects from the cumulative scenarios with the proposed project compared to the cumulative scenario with Alternative B as a result of exposures to PM2.5 and PM10 for the milestone years of the analysis.

TABLE 6-41
Proposed Project and Alternative B –
Estimated Cumulative Ozone Health Impacts

Milestone Year	Mortality Deaths (People)	Hospital Admissions (People)	Minor Restricted Activity Days (Days)	School Absences (Days)
Cumulative With Proposed Project				
2014	9	54	37,662	39,696
2023	15	92	64,780	68,278
2030	24	143	100,213	105,624
Cumulative With Alternative B				
2014	9	54	37,576	39,605
2023	12	72	50,518	53,246
2030	22	131	92,038	97,007

TABLE 6-42
Estimated Cumulative Annual PM2.5 and PM10 Health Impacts

Year	Mortality Deaths (People)	Acute Bronchitis (People)	Chronic Bronchitis (People)	Non-fatal Heart Attacks (People)	Upper/Lower Respiratory (People)	Emergency Room Visits	Hospital Admissions (People)	Minor Restricted Activity Days	Work Loss (Days)
Cumulative With Proposed Project									
2014	102	184	55	89	3,908	34	41	72,384	12,618
2023	152	273	81	132	5,803	51	61	107,476	18,735
2030	189	341	101	164	7,231	63	76	133,938	23,347
Cumulative With Alternative B									
2014	91	164	48	79	3,470	30	36	64,275	11,204
2023	114	205	61	99	4,355	38	46	80,666	14,061
2030	130	233	69	112	4,590	43	52	91,690	15,983

The SCAQMD has not developed specific significance thresholds for cumulative health impacts. Given the magnitude of the cumulative health benefits foregone that would occur if Alternative B were implemented, the contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative B is concluded to be cumulatively considerable, but less than the proposed project.

Region-wide Emissions of TACs

Basin toxic risks (measured in cancer risk per million person population over a lifetime of exposure) were estimated using the MATES-III modeling platform for 2014, 2023 and 2030 model year simulations. For reference, the MATES-III study for 2008 attributed the cancer risk from stationary sources, which include industries, and businesses such as dry cleaners and chrome plating operations at approximately 51 additional cancers in a population of one million individuals, whereas total regional cancer risk from toxic air contaminants was 853 in one million. Under conditions with or without the project, toxic risks are expected to decrease in future years. Table 6-43 shows the region-wide project-specific cancer risk and cancer burden reductions foregone beyond those anticipated in the 2007 AQMP, if Alternative B or the proposed project were implemented, as compared to conditions without the project. Table 6-43 also shows the contribution to cancer risk and cancer burden from the cumulative scenario with Alternative B and from the cumulative scenario with the proposed project.

TABLE 6-43
Proposed Project and Alternative B – Cancer Risk and Cancer
Burden Impacts (Project-specific and Cumulative)

Year	Cancer Risk Reduction Not Achieved ^a	Cumulative Cancer Risk Reduction Not Achieved ^a	Cancer Burden Reductions Not Achieved	Cumulative Cancer Burden Reductions Not Achieved
Proposed Project				
2014	0.91	3.35	16	59
2023	2.86	5.15	54	96
2030	4.4	6.59	86	129
Alternative B				
2014	0.22	2.68	4	47
2023	0.52	2.80	10	52
2030	0.78	2.97	15	58

^a Additional cases of cancer in a population of one million individuals.

As shown in Table 6-43, neither the proposed project nor Alternative B would generate project-specific or cumulative cancer risk impacts that exceed the SCAQMD's cancer risk significance threshold of 10 in one million (10×10^{-6}).

The proposed project and Alternative B would result in a cancer burden impacts that exceed the SCAQMD's significance threshold of 0.5. Compared to the without project

scenario, the proposed project would create an increased project-specific cancer burden impact in the year 2030 of 87. Alternative B would create an increased project-specific cancer burden impact in the year 2030 of 16. In addition, the cumulative scenarios with both the proposed project and with Alternative B result in significant cancer burdens compared to the without project scenarios. The contributions to cumulative cancer burden impacts from Alternative B are considered to be cumulatively considerable but less than the proposed project.

A hazard index (HI) is a summation of the hazard (non-cancer) quotients for all chemicals to which an individual is exposed. A hazard index can be measured as a result of chronic (long-term) exposure or acute (short-term) exposure. SCAQMD's significance threshold for non-cancer chronic or acute HI value is 1.0 because if the HI is less than 1.0, it is presumed that no significant adverse human health effects (non-cancer) are expected to occur. Table 6-44 shows the population-weighted project-specific change in chronic HI between conditions without the project and the proposed project and between conditions without the project and Alternative B. Table 6-44 also shows the changes between conditions without the project and cumulative scenarios with the proposed project and with Alternative B.

**Table 6-44
Proposed Project and Alternative B – Chronic and Acute Health
Impacts (Project-specific and Cumulative)**

Year	Chronic Health Index Not Achieved	Cumulative Chronic Health Index Not Achieved	Acute Health Index Not Achieved	Cumulative Acute Health Index Not Achieved
Proposed Project				
2014	0.0	0.02	0.02	0.06
2023	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.09
2030	0.02	0.03	0.08	0.11
Alternative B				
2014	0	0.01	0.01	0.05
2023	0	0.01	0.01	0.05
2030	0	0.02	0.02	0.05

As shown in Table 6-44, neither the proposed project nor Alternative B would exceed the SCAQMD's acute or chronic HI significance threshold of 1.0. Similarly, Table 6-44 shows that cumulative acute and chronic HI impacts from the proposed project with the cumulative scenario and Alternative B with the cumulative scenario would not exceed

the HI significance threshold. Therefore, neither the proposed project nor Alternative B would generate project-specific or cumulative non-cancer health risk impacts, while impacts from Alternative B would be equivalent to or less than the proposed project.

Localized Emissions of TACs

Under Alternative B, sources permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 would be subject to the requirements in Rules 1401 and 1402 that limit the cancer risk and non-cancer hazard level, which would limit any potential significant toxic impact from each source. The thresholds in Rule 1401 are the same as the SCAQMD's CEQA significance thresholds for toxics. As a result of these regulatory prohibitions, the issuance of a permit by the SCAQMD to a stationary source of TACs would not result in stationary source emissions that exceed the CEQA significance thresholds for localized health impacts. However, the thresholds contained in Rule 1401 are applied on a permit-unit basis; as a result, a facility with multiple permitted sources could still exceed the Hazard Index limits in Rule 1401. Such facilities would instead be subject to Rule 1402; under that rule, the allowable cancer burden is the same as under Rule 1401, but the Hazard Index limits for acute and chronic non-cancer toxic impacts are higher (3.0) than the limits under Rule 1401 and thus higher than the applicable CEQA significance thresholds. Therefore, the localized air toxic impacts of the proposed project are considered significant.

The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is that under Alternative B, large businesses would be required to pay fees per pound of pollutant (Table 6-4) that would be offset by the SCAQMD. The fees would then be used to fund emission reduction projects (Table 6-7). Although the emission reduction projects have the potential to reduce the regional effects of Alternative B (Table 6-25), such projects would not reduce TAC emissions at the future affected facilities and, therefore, would not be likely to reduce localized effects from TACs. Therefore, Alternative B has the potential to generate adverse localized impacts from emissions of TACs equivalent to the significant impacts of the proposed project.

4 Odors – Would Alternative B Create Objectionable Odors Affecting a Substantial Number of People

Some equipment permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 could create objectionable odors, as explained in subchapter 4.1. Evaluation of permit applications includes the imposition of conditions to minimize such odors. In addition, installing BACT equipment would typically contribute to a reduction in potential odor impacts. Further, SCAQMD Rule 402 prohibits operation of a facility that creates an odor nuisance. Nevertheless, as explained in subchapter 4.1, facilities containing sources receiving permits under the proposed project could result in significant odor impacts. Alternative B could result in the same types of facilities as the proposed project; and therefore would have the same potential to result in significant odor impacts. Emission reduction projects funded by offset user fees under Alternative B could reduce odors (e.g.,

replacing diesel engines with alternative technology), but such reductions would not be expected to occur at the same facilities as those with sources receiving permits under proposed Rule 1315.

Visibility Impacts

- 5. Visibility. Would the Alternative B create significant aesthetic impacts by resulting in air emissions that substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the project surroundings?**

Alternative B Effects

Table 6-45 shows predicted visibility and visual range impacts from Alternative B and the proposed project with respect to the state standard. The state standard is a light extinction coefficient of 0.23 per kilometer when relative humidity is less than 70 percent (roughly equivalent to a 10-mile visual range), over an 8-hour averaging period (10 am – 6 pm, PST). Visual range (measured in miles) is provided for informational purposes. The range of without project values for the extinction coefficient predicted for the eastern Basin represented by Riverside-Rubidoux (the worst case) is from 0.063 to 0.067 from 2014 to 2030 over the project timeframe, or one-third of the California standard. The maximum predicted impact on the light extinction coefficient ($.001 \text{ km}^{-1}$) attributable to the proposed project would not cause or contribute to a violation of the state standard and is not significant. As shown in Table 6-45, visual range impacts for Alternative B are less than or equal to the proposed project and, therefore, are also concluded to be less than significant.

**TABLE 6-45
Proposed Project and Alternative B – Visibility Impacts at Riverside-Rubidoux
Measured in Extinction Coefficient and Visual Range (miles)**

Milestone Year	Predicted Extinction Coefficient Without the Project (km^{-1})	Impact on Extinction Coefficient		Visual Range Without Project (miles)	Difference in Miles	
		Proposed Project	Alternative B		Proposed Project	Alternative B
2014	0.0672	0.0002	0.0001	36.512	-0.091	-0.059
2023	0.0629	0.0005	0.0003	39.290	-0.274	-0.152
2030	0.0656	0.0008	0.0004	37.633	-0.469	-0.244

The deciview – an index which incorporates incremental changes in people’s perception of visibility is directly used as the metric for visibility assessment in the federal Regional

Haze visibility standard. A 0.5 deciview change is used to assess significance in Class I wilderness areas. Table 6-46 summarizes the visibility effects of Alternative B and the visibility effects of the proposed project in terms of deciview changes.

TABLE 6-46
Proposed Project and Alternative B – Visibility Impacts at Class-I Wilderness Areas
Measured in Deciview and Visual Range (miles)

Milestone Year Area Impacted	Predicted Deciview Value Without Project	Total Impact (Difference in Deciviews)		Predicted Visual Range Without Project (miles)	Predicted Visual Range With Project (miles)	
		Proposed Project	Alternative B		Proposed Project	Alternative B
2014		Proposed Project	Alternative B		Proposed Project	Alternative B
Agua Tibia	17.709	0.007	0.005	41.463	0.022	-0.019
San Gabriel	16.566	0.014	0.009	49.529	0.058	-0.042
Cucamonga	16.032	0.012	0.008	50.620	0.049	-0.039
San Gorgonio	13.037	0.006	0.004	67.717	0.023	-0.024
San Jacinto	13.964	0.006	0.004	60.644	0.02	-0.026
Joshua Tree	11.251	0.005	0.003	90.694	0.017	-0.022
2023		Proposed Project	Alternative B		Proposed Project	Alternative B
Agua Tibia	17.699	0.02	0.011	41.497	-0.081	-0.045
San Gabriel	16.262	0.042	0.023	50.709	-0.194	-0.107
Cucamonga	15.732	0.03	0.017	51.881	-0.147	-0.081
San Gorgonio	12.986	0.018	0.01	67.866	-0.114	-0.063
San Jacinto	13.940	0.014	0.008	60.735	-0.086	-0.048
Joshua Tree	11.297	0.005	0.006	90.396	-0.075	-0.042
2030		Proposed Project	Alternative B		Proposed Project	Alternative B
Agua Tibia	17.781	0.022	0.011	41.161	-0.088	-0.046
San Gabriel	16.321	0.058	0.03	50.405	-0.265	-0.138
Cucamonga	15.865	0.049	0.025	51.224	-0.243	-0.126
San Gorgonio	13.124	0.023	0.012	67.006	-0.138	-0.072
San Jacinto	14.056	0.020	0.01	60.075	-0.119	-0.062
Joshua Tree	11.378	0.017	0.009	89.893	-0.108	-0.056

As shown in Table 6-46, the maximum impact projected for the proposed project measured in deciviews would be less than 0.06 for all locations and milestone years, which is not significant. Similarly, implementing Alternative B would also generate a

maximum impact measured in deciviews that would be less than 0.03 for all locations and milestone years, which is not significant. Further, visibility impacts from Alternative B would be less than visibility impacts from the proposed project.

Cumulative Effects

The cumulative visibility impacts analysis includes effects of Alternative B, plus effects of the reasonably foreseeable power plant projects and the additional three years of past sources receiving permits in reliance upon the SCAQMD's offset accounts (2007 through 2009). Table 6-47 presents the visibility effects of the cumulative scenario with Alternative B and the visibility effects of the cumulative scenario with the proposed project. The maximum predicted impact on the light extinction coefficient ($.001 \text{ km}^{-1}$) attributable to the cumulative scenario with the proposed project would not cause or contribute to a violation of the state standard and would not be significant. Neither Alternative B nor the proposed project would make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative visibility impact. Visibility impacts from Alternative B would be less for all years and locations than for the proposed project.

**TABLE 6-47
Proposed Project and Alternative B – Cumulative Visibility Impacts at Riverside-
Rubidoux Measured in Deciview and Visual Range (miles)**

Milestone Year	Predicted Extinction Coefficient Without the Project (km^{-1})	Impact on Extinction Coefficient		Visual Range Without Project (miles)	Difference in Miles	
		Cumulative with Proposed Project	Cumulative with Alternative B		Cumulative with Proposed Project	Cumulative with Alternative B
2014	0.0672	0.0003	0.0003	36.512	-0.170	-0.130
2023	0.0629	0.0008	0.0006	39.290	-0.456	-0.328
2030	0.0656	0.0008	0.0005	37.633	-0.469	-0.306

The cumulative visibility impacts analysis for class I wilderness areas includes effects of Alternative B, plus effects of the reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, and the additional three years of sources receiving permits in reliance upon the SCAQMD's offset accounts (2007 through 2009). Table 6-48 shows the visibility effects for class I wilderness areas of the cumulative scenario with Alternative B and the visibility effects of the cumulative scenario with the proposed project in terms of deciview changes. Under the federal standard, a 0.5 deciview change would be considered a significant adverse impact and a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative

impact. Neither Alternative B nor the proposed project would make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative visibility impact.

TABLE 6-48
Proposed Project and Alternative B – Cumulative Visibility Impacts at Class-I
Wilderness Areas Measured in Deciview and Visual Range (miles)

Milestone Year Area Impacted	Predicted Deciview Value Without Project	Total Project Impact (Difference in Deciviews)		Predicted Visual Range Without Project (miles)	Predicted Visual Range Without Project (miles)	
		Cumulative with Proposed Project	Cumulative with Alternative B		Cumulative with Proposed Project	Cumulative with Alternative B
2014						
Agua Tibia	17.709	0.011	0.01	41.463	-0.044	-0.038
San Gabriel	16.566	0.024	0.021	49.529	-0.108	-0.094
Cucamonga	16.032	0.021	0.018	50.620	-0.101	-0.088
San Gorgonio	13.037	0.012	0.01	67.717	-0.072	-0.063
San Jacinto	13.964	0.009	0.008	60.644	-0.059	-0.051
Joshua Tree	11.251	0.008	0.007	90.694	-0.056	-0.049
2023						
Agua Tibia	17.699	0.023	0.017	41.497	-0.094	-0.068
San Gabriel	16.262	0.053	0.038	50.709	-0.239	-0.172
Cucamonga	15.732	0.036	0.026	51.881	-0.178	-0.128
San Gorgonio	12.986	0.022	0.016	67.866	-0.139	-0.1
San Jacinto	13.940	0.017	0.012	60.735	-0.105	-0.075
Joshua Tree	11.297	0.014	0.01	90.396	-0.092	-0.066
2030						
Agua Tibia	17.781	0.025	0.016	41.161	-0.101	-0.066
San Gabriel	16.321	0.066	0.043	50.405	-0.304	-0.198
Cucamonga	15.865	0.057	0.037	51.224	-0.282	-0.184
San Gorgonio	13.124	0.027	0.018	67.006	-0.161	-0.105
San Jacinto	14.056	0.022	0.014	60.075	-0.134	-0.087
Joshua Tree	11.378	0.02	0.013	89.893	-0.125	-0.082

Climate Change**6. Greenhouse Gas Emissions – Would Alternative B result in greenhouse gas emissions that may have a significant impact on the environment, based on any applicable threshold of significance?**

The methodology for deriving GHG emission impacts for the project alternatives is the same methodology used for the proposed project, which makes two assumptions. First, SOx emissions were selected as a surrogate to prorate the GHG emissions because SOx emissions result primarily from sulfur contained in fossil fuels. Using a ratio of GHG emissions to SOx emissions from the AQMP inventory, the GHG emissions from the proposed project and project alternatives are calculated using the estimated SOx emissions from the proposed project and multiplying by the ratio factor (see subchapter 4.0 and Appendix D).

Second, an analysis of the statewide inventory was conducted to determine the impact from the remaining GHG pollutants, including HFCs, PFCs and SF6. Combustion GHG emissions are proportional to SOx emissions, while emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF6 are analyzed as proportional to emissions of CO2, CH4 and N2O, based on the statewide inventory. (See Subchapter 4.0 for additional discussion of the methodology for calculating GHG emissions.). Table 6-49 lists the total GHG emissions from all six GHG pollutants attributed to Alternative B, as well as the GHG emissions attributed to the proposed project.

**TABLE 6-49
Proposed Project and Alternative B – SOx and Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

Milestone Year	SOx Emissions (tons/day)	SOx Emissions (tons/year)	CO2, CH4 & N2O Emissions (million MT CO ₂ eq/year)	HFCs, PFCs and SF6 Emissions ^a (million MT CO ₂ eq/year)	TOTAL GHG Emissions ^b (million MT CO ₂ eq/year)
Proposed Project					
2014	0.16	58.4	4.52	0.29	4.81
2023	0.49	178.85	13.83	0.90	14.74
2030	0.74	270.1	20.89	1.36	22.26
Alternative B					
2014	0.11	40.15	3.11	0.20	3.31
2023	0.35	127.75	9.88	0.64	10.52
2030	0.51	186.15	14.40	0.94	15.33

^a Calculated based on ratio of 0.065 of high GWP/total GHGs. Thus, CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O Emissions x 0.065 = HFCs, PFCs and SF₆ emissions (for example, 4.52 million MT CO₂ eq /year x 0.065 = 0.29 million MT CO₂ eq /year)

^b Total GHG emissions = CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O Emissions + HFCs, PFCs and SF₆ emissions. Total GHG emissions may not be exact due to rounding.

SCAQMD’s adopted Tier 3 GHG significance threshold for SCAQMD lead agency projects is 10,000 MT CO₂eq per year. Projects with incremental increases below this threshold are not considered to be cumulatively considerable. As shown in Table 6-41, potential GHG emissions from Alternative B exceed 10,000 MT CO₂eq per year for the milestone years of 2023 and 2030 and are concluded to be significant, but less than the GHG emissions from the proposed project. Therefore, GHG emissions from Alternative B are considered to be cumulatively considerable (CEQA Guidelines §15065(a)(3)) and, would contribute to significant adverse climate change impacts.

Cumulative Effects

The cumulative analysis includes GHG emissions from Alternative B, plus GHG emissions from the reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, and the additional three years of sources receiving permits in reliance upon the district’s offset accounts (2007 through 2009). Table 6-50 presents the GHG emissions from the cumulative scenario with Alternative B and the GHG emissions from the cumulative scenario with the proposed project.

**TABLE 6-50
Proposed Project and Alternative B – Cumulative Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

Attainment Year Periods	TOTAL GHG Emissions (million MT CO₂ eq /year)
Cumulative With Proposed Project	
2007-2014	11.98
2007-2023	21.61
2007-2030	29.13
Cumulative With Alternative B	
2007-2014	10.55
2007-2023	17.70
2007-2030	22.21

As explained above, cumulative GHG emissions from Alternative B are considered to be cumulatively considerable and, therefore, would contribute to significant adverse climate change impacts.

Alternative C- Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions

1. ***AQMP Consistency – Would Alternative C Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of an Applicable Air Quality Plan?***

Like the proposed project, Alternative C would specify regulatory procedures for making annual demonstrations of equivalency with federal offset requirements. Although the AQMP provides strategies for attaining and maintaining the NAAQSs and CAAQSs, it is considered to be a growth accommodating document. Alternative C would allow the use of offsets up to the cap that is based on 2007 AQMP growth projections cap for the relevant industry categories. However, Alternative C would not allow large businesses (those that do not qualify as small businesses under SCAQMD Rule 102) to access the SCAQMD’s internal offset accounts.

Emissions from Alternative C are not expected to conflict with or obstruct the implementation of the AQMP because offsets cannot be issued above emissions caps, which are based on growth projections of the 2007 AQMP for the relevant industry categories. Because regional criteria pollutant emissions from Alternative C are expected to be less than the regional criteria pollutant emissions from the proposed project, the potential for conflicts with the 2007 AQMP would be even less likely.

2. ***Criteria Pollutant Emission Standards – Would Alternative C Violate any Air Quality Standard or Contribute to an Existing or Projected Air Quality Violation***

a. ***Alternative C Effects – Regional Mass Criteria Pollutant Emissions***

The primary difference between the proposed project and Alternative C is that under Alternative C large businesses would be prohibited from obtaining exemptions from offset requirements pursuant to Rules 1304 and 1309.1. The following analysis of impacts from Alternative C, identifies emissions from large businesses based upon historical permit data. To calculate the emission effects from Alternative C, the anticipated future increase in emissions from large businesses are subtracted from the emissions projected for the proposed project. Table 6-51 shows the relative magnitude of potentially significant adverse impacts from Alternative C compared to the proposed project. Table 6-51 shows emissions from the proposed project, the subset of emissions attributed to large businesses, and the resulting emissions from Alternative C. Under Alternative C, mass emissions of criteria pollutants would be significant, but would be less than the significant emissions projected for the proposed project.

**TABLE 6-51
Proposed Project and Alternative C Stationary Source Emissions**

Milestone Years	Pollutant					
	VOC	NO _x	SO _x	CO	PM10	PM2.5
	Proposed Project - Tons per Day					
2014	16.99	1.29	0.16	1.14	0.85	0.54
2023	34.52	2.38	0.49	4.16	2.84	1.8
2030	44.59	3.31	0.74	6.26	4.44	2.82
	Proposed Project - Pounds per Day					
2014	33,980	2,580	320	2,280	1,700	1,080
2023	69,040	4,760	980	8,320	5,680	3,600
2030	89,180	6,620	1,480	12,520	8,880	5,640
	Large Business Emissions – Tons per Day					
2014	1.39	0.12	0.03	0.04	0.09	0.06
2023	4.55	0.31	0.09	0.39	0.31	0.2
2030	6.97	0.52	0.15	0.68	0.48	0.31
	Large Business Emissions – Pounds per Day					
2014	2,780	240	60	80	180	120
2023	9,100	620	180	780	620	400
2030	13,940	1,040	300	1,360	960	620
	Alternative C - Tons per Day					
2014	15.61	1.17	0.13	1.1	0.76	0.48
2023	29.98	2.07	0.4	3.77	2.53	1.61
2030	37.63	2.79	0.59	5.57	3.96	2.51
	Alternative C Pounds per day					
2014	31,220	2,340	260	2,200	1,520	960
2023	59,960	4,140	800	7,540	5,060	3,200
2030	75,260	5,580	1,180	11,430	7,920	5,020
	Regional Significance Thresholds (Pounds per Day)					
Significance Threshold	55	55	150	550	150	55
Significant?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Sums may not be exact due to rounding.

As indicated in Subchapter 4.1, SCAQMD staff determined that total lead emissions in the district are approximately 18 lbs/day (6,517 lbs/yr) based on fiscal year (FY) 2006-2007 data comprised of 566 facilities in the Basin that reported lead emissions. Lead emission impacts were calculated for the same milestone years evaluated for other emission impacts. As shown in Table 6-52, the maximum net increase in lead emissions by 2030 in the Basin from the proposed project and the cumulative scenario with the proposed project would not exceed the SCAQMD’s mass daily significance threshold for lead of three pounds per day. Similarly, Table 6-52 shows that lead emission impacts from Alternative C and from the cumulative scenario with Alternative C would be less-than-significant.

**TABLE 6-52
Proposed Project and Alternative C –
Project-Specific and Cumulative Lead Emissions**

Milestone Years	Lead (lbs/day)			
	Proposed Project	Cumulative With Proposed Project	Alternative C	Cumulative With Alternative C
2014	0.13	0.33	0.12	0.32
2023	0.45	0.50	0.40	0.47
2030	0.70	0.63 ²	0.62	0.58

Cumulative Effects

As explained in Chapters 4.0 and 4.1, the cumulative impact analysis includes emissions from sources permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 pursuant to prior version of Rule 1315 and SB 827. In addition, the cumulative impacts analysis includes emissions from three power plants.

Table 6-53 shows the total mass emissions from stationary sources under Alternative C, plus the other sources included in the cumulative scenario. Based on the data shown in Table 6-53, cumulative impacts from Alternative C would be significant, but less significant than the proposed project. Further, based on the emissions shown in Table 6-53, Alternative C’s contribution to cumulative impacts is considered to be cumulatively considerable.

² For lead emitting facilities, in the early years of the analysis there were some SIC facility categories with negative growth factors, resulting in lower overall lead emissions. Based on this factor, the cumulative net increase in lead emissions was determined to be lower than the proposed project because it included more years of negative growth.

TABLE 6-53
Proposed Project and Alternative C Cumulative Stationary Source Mass Emissions

Milestone Years	Pollutant					
	VOC	NO _x	SO _x	CO	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
	Cumulative With Proposed Project – Tons per Day					
2014	23.71	4.7	0.47	10.82	3.47	2.87
2023	40.76	5.64	0.79	14.36	5.29	4.02
2030	50.74	6.61	1.04	16.55	6.79	4.97
Cumulative With Proposed Project Pounds per Day						
2014	47,420	9,400	940	21,640	6,940	5,740
2023	81,520	11,280	1,580	28,720	10,580	8,040
2030	101,480	13,220	2,080	33,100	13,580	9,940
Cumulative With Alternative C Tons per Day						
2014	22.32	4.58	0.44	10.78	3.38	2.81
2023	36.22	5.34	0.70	13.97	4.98	3.82
2030	43.77	6.09	0.89	15.86	6.30	4.67
Cumulative With Alternative C Pounds per day						
2014	44,640	9,160	880	21,560	6,760	5,620
2023	72,440	10,680	1,400	27,940	9,960	7,640
2030	87,540	12,180	1,780	31,720	12,600	9,340
Regional Significance Thresholds Pounds per Day						
Significance Threshold	55	55	150	550	150	55
Significant?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Modeled Concentrations of Criteria Pollutants

Regional Criteria Pollutant Concentrations – Alternative C

a. Ozone Concentrations

In addition to analyzing project-specific effects of Alternative C in terms of mass emissions of criteria pollutants, this PEA includes a supplemental analysis of the contribution of Alternative C to regional pollutant concentrations.

Air quality is expected to improve under future conditions, with or without the proposed project or alternatives. As shown in the Table 6-54, for most milestone years, Alternative C would contribute less to ozone concentrations than the proposed project. Another way of looking at the results in Table 6-54 is that for most years, Basin and Coachella Valley ozone concentration improvements foregone from Alternative C are equal to or less than the proposed project.

TABLE 6-54
Proposed Project and Alternative C – Contribution to Regional Ozone Concentrations
(Peak 8-hour concentrations)

Year	Basin Average Ozone (ppb)	Basin Maximum Station Ozone (ppb)	Coachella Valley Average Ozone (ppb)	Coachella Valley Maximum Station Ozone (ppb)
Proposed Project				
2014	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.6
2023	1.5	1.9	0.8	1.1
2030	2.6	2.9	1.1	1.3
Alternative C				
2014	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.5
2023	1.3	1.6	0.8	0.9
2030	2.3	2.5	1.0	1.1

b. Particulate Matter Concentrations

Table 6-55 shows the contribution of emissions from Alternative C to the predicted annual average and 24-hour (daily) average Basin and Coachella Valley PM2.5 and PM10 concentrations estimated for the milestone years of 2014, 2023 and 2030 compared to the proposed project. As shown in the table, for most milestone years, Alternative C contributes less to regional concentrations of particulate matter than the proposed project. Another way of looking at the results in Table 6-55 is that for most years Basin and Coachella Valley predicted annual average and 24-hour average Basin and Coachella Valley PM2.5 and PM10 concentration improvements foregone from Alternative C are equal to or slightly less than the proposed project.

TABLE 6-55
Proposed Project and Alternative C – Contributions to Regional PM2.5 and PM10 Concentrations

Year	Basin Annual PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Basin Annual PM10 (µg/m ³)	Basin Daily PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Basin Daily PM10 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Annual PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Annual PM10 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Daily PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Daily PM10 (µg/m ³)
Proposed Project								
2014	0.06	0.12	0.6	0.7	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.1
2023	0.15	0.32	1.2	1.8	0.03	0.03	0.1	0.1
2030	0.21	0.47	1.6	2.5	0.05	0.05	0.2	0.2
Alternative C								
2014	0.05	0.11	0.5	0.7	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.1
2023	0.13	0.28	1.1	1.6	0.03	0.03	0.1	0.1
2030	0.18	0.4	1.4	2.2	0.04	0.04	0.1	0.1

c. NO2 Concentrations

Table 6-56 shows the contribution to regional NO2 concentrations from Alternative C compared to the proposed project. The regional NO2 concentration analysis is based on an emissions-weighted approach to estimate the incremental contributions of NO2 from Alternative C. As Table 6-56 shows, Alternative C and the proposed project would result in NO2 concentrations of 1.0 ppb or less for all milestone years, regardless of the averaging time.

TABLE 6-56
Alternative C and the Proposed Project – Contributions to Regional NO2 Concentrations

Milestone Year	Basin 1-Hour Average NO ₂ (ppb)	Basin Annual Average NO ₂ (ppb)	Coachella 1-Hour Average NO ₂ (ppb)	Coachella 24-Hour Average NO ₂ ^b (ppb)
Proposed Project				
2014	0	0	0	0
2023	1	0	0	0
2030	1	0	0	0

TABLE 6-56 (Concluded)
Alternative C and the Proposed Project – Contributions to Regional NO₂ Concentrations

Milestone Year	Basin 1-Hour Average NO ₂ (ppb)	Basin Annual Average NO ₂ (ppb)	Coachella 1-Hour Average NO ₂ (ppb)	Coachella 24-Hour Average NO ₂ ^b (ppb)
Alternative C				
2014	0	0	0	0
2023	1	0	0	0
2030	1	0	0	0

d. SO₂ Concentrations

Table 6-57 shows the contributions to regional SO₂ concentrations from Alternative C compared to the proposed project. The regional SO₂ concentration analysis is also based on an emissions-weighted approach to estimate the incremental increased contributions of SO₂ from Alternative C. Both Alternative C and the proposed project would result in contributions to SO₂ concentrations in the Basin of 0.04 ton per day or less, which is less than 0.1 percent of the Basin SO_x emissions, and less than 1.0 ppb for all milestone years, regardless of the averaging time. SO₂ is not measured in the Coachella Valley because there are so few SO₂ emissions sources.

TABLE 6-57
Alternative C and the Proposed Project – Contributions to Regional SO₂ Concentrations^a

Milestone Year	Basin 1-Hour Average SO ₂ (ppb)	Basin 24-Hour Average SO ₂ (ppb)	Basin Annual Average SO ₂ ^b (ppb)
Proposed Project			
2014	1	0	0
2023	1	0	0
2030	1	0	0
Alternative C			
2014	0	0	0
2023	1	0	0
2030	1	0	0

^a SO₂ is not measured in the Coachella Valley.

^b Annual average daily SO_x emissions from all point and areas sources are less than 0.04 tons per day, but are rounded up to the nearest whole number.

e. CO Concentrations

Ambient concentrations of carbon monoxide respond linearly to changes in the emissions inventory. Table 6-58 shows contributions to ambient CO concentrations in the Basin from Alternative C compared to the proposed project. Table 6-58 shows that contributions to CO concentrations from Alternative C are not noticeably lower than concentrations from the proposed project.

**TABLE 6-58
Alternative C and the Proposed Project –
Contributions to Regional CO Concentrations**

Milestone Year	Change in Concentration (ppm)	
	Proposed Project	Alternative C
2014	0.00	0.00
2023	0.01	0.01
2030	0.01	0.01

Regional Criteria Pollutant Concentrations-- Cumulative Effects

a. Cumulative Ozone Concentrations

In addition to analyzing project-specific contributions of Alternative C to regional pollutant concentrations, this PEA includes an analysis of the combined contributions to regional pollutant concentrations from Alternative C plus other sources receiving permits in reliance upon the SCAQMD’s internal offset accounts. Table 6-59 shows the contribution to regional ozone concentrations from such sources in the Basin and Coachella Valley in terms of the ozone concentrations for the cumulative scenario with Alternative C compared to the cumulative scenario with the proposed project. As shown in the table, for most milestone years, the cumulative scenario with Alternative C results in less contribution to regional ozone concentrations than the cumulative scenario with proposed project.

**TABLE 6-59
Proposed Project and Alternative C Cumulative Scenarios -
Contributions to Regional Ozone Concentrations
(Peak 8-hour Concentrations)**

Year	Basin Average Ozone (ppb)	Basin Maximum Station Ozone (ppb)	Coachella Valley Average Ozone (ppb)	Coachella Valley Maximum Station Ozone (ppb)
Cumulative With Proposed Project				
2014	1.1	1.8	0.8	0.8
2023	2.0	2.5	1.0	1.3
2030	3.0	3.5	1.3	1.6
Cumulative With Alternative C				
2014	1.1	1.7	0.7	0.7
2023	1.6	1.7	0.7	0.8
2030	2.6	2.6	0.8	0.9

b. Cumulative Particulate Matter Concentrations

Table 6-60 shows the predicted contribution of regional particulate matter concentrations from Alternative C with the cumulative scenario compared to the proposed project with the cumulative scenario in terms of the contributions to the predicted annual average and 24-hour (daily) average Basin and Coachella Valley PM2.5 and PM10 concentrations estimated for the milestone years of 2014, 2023 and 2030. As shown in the table, the cumulative scenario with Alternative C would contribute less to regional particulate matter concentrations than the cumulative scenario with proposed project.

c. Cumulative NO2 Concentrations

Table 6-61 shows the contributions to cumulative regional NO2 concentrations from the cumulative scenario with Alternative C compared to the cumulative scenario with the proposed project. As Table 6-61 shows, the cumulative scenario with Alternative C would contribute the same amount or less to regional NO2 concentrations than the cumulative scenario with proposed project.

TABLE 6-60
Proposed Project and Alternative C Cumulative Scenarios –
Contributions to Regional PM2.5 and PM10 Concentrations

Year	Basin Annual PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Basin Annual PM10 (µg/m ³)	Basin Daily PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Basin Daily PM10 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Annual PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Annual PM10 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Daily PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Daily PM10 (µg/m ³)
Cumulative With Proposed Project								
2014	0.18	0.38	1.1	1.8	0.04	0.04	0.1	0.1
2023	0.26	0.57	1.8	2.8	0.06	0.06	0.2	0.2
2030	0.32	0.71	2.2	3.5	0.07	0.07	0.2	0.2
Cumulative With Alternative C								
2014	0.17	0.37	1.1	1.7	0.04	0.04	0.1	0.1
2023	0.24	0.53	1.6	2.6	0.05	0.05	0.2	0.2
2030	0.29	0.64	1.9	3.1	0.06	0.06	0.2	0.2

TABLE 6-61
Alternative C and the Proposed Project Cumulative Scenarios –
Contributions to Regional NO2 Concentrations

Milestone Year	Basin 1-Hour Average NO ₂ (ppb)	Basin Annual Average NO ₂ (ppb)	Coachella 1-Hour Average NO ₂ (ppb)	Coachella 24-Hour Average NO ₂ (ppb)
Proposed Project				
2014	1	0	1	0
2023	2	0	1	0
2030	2	0	1	0
Alternative C				
2014	1	0	1	0
2023	1	0	1	0
2030	2	0	1	0

d. Cumulative SO2 Concentrations

Table 6-62 shows the contributions to cumulative regional SO2 concentrations foregone from the cumulative scenario with Alternative C compared to the cumulative scenario with the proposed project. As shown in the table, for most milestone years, the

cumulative scenario with Alternative C would contribute roughly the same amount to regional SO₂ concentrations as the cumulative scenario with the proposed project.

TABLE 6-62
Alternative C and the Proposed Project Cumulative Scenarios –
Contributions to Regional SO₂ Concentrations^a

Milestone Year	Basin 1-Hour Average SO ₂ (ppb)	Basin 24-Hour Average SO ₂ (ppb)	Basin Annual Average SO ₂ ^b (ppb)
Proposed Project			
2014	1	0	0
2023	1	0	0
2030	1	0	0
Alternative C			
2014	1	0	0
2023	1	0	0
2030	1	0	0

^a SO₂ is not measured in the Coachella Valley.

^b Annual average daily SO_x emissions from all point and areas sources are less than 0.04 tons per day, but are rounded up to the nearest whole number.

e. Cumulative CO Concentrations

Table 6-63 shows the contributions to CO concentrations in the Basin from the cumulative scenario with Alternative C compared to the proposed project. Table 6-63 shows that the contribution to CO concentrations from Alternative C are not noticeably lower than the contribution to CO concentrations from the cumulative scenario with the proposed project.

TABLE 6-63
Alternative C and the Proposed Project – Cumulative Scenarios
Contributions to Regional CO Concentrations

Milestone Year	Change in Concentration (ppm)	
	Cumulative With Proposed Project	Cumulative With Alternative C
2014	0.01	0.01
2023	0.02	0.02
2030	0.02	0.02

Localized Criteria Pollutant Concentrations

Tables 4.1-21 and 4.1-22 in Chapter 4 show that the proposed project has the potential to increase localized PM_{2.5} concentrations at sensitive receptors that may be located near future representative facilities. Similarly, Tables 4.1-23 through 4.1-25 show that the proposed project has the potential to increase local NO₂ concentrations at sensitive receptors that may be located near future representative facilities. The analysis of project-specific localized criteria pollutant impacts prepared for the proposed project applies to Alternative C for the following reasons. Because most components of Alternative C are identical to the proposed project, the same future representative facilities that would qualify for these permits pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 under the proposed project would qualify for permits under Alternative C. The same five-year database (2003 through 2008) of permits and pending permits in the SCAQMD's overall permit database that was used to analyze future localized impacts of the proposed project would be applicable to Alternative C. The same Source Classification Codes (SCCs) would be applicable: (1) to assigning stack parameters to emission sources for modeling on the basis of source type; and (2) to estimate chemical speciation of permitted emissions reported as PM and organic gases with respect to particle size composition of PM emissions.

The main difference between Alternative C and the proposed project is that under Alternative C, large businesses would be prohibited from obtaining offsets through the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. Evaluation of permit data indicates that large businesses are not necessarily large emitters. As a result, since it is likely that the localized criteria pollutant analysis would apply to small businesses to the same or extent as it would apply to large businesses, the analysis is still applicable to Alternative C. However, because large businesses would no longer qualify for the offset exemptions in Rule 1304, fewer facilities would be built that could have localized air quality impacts.

3. *Health Effects – Would Alternative C Expose Sensitive Receptors to Substantial Pollutant Concentrations*

Region-wide Emissions of Criteria Pollutants—Alternative C

The analysis of the Alternative C includes a comparison of the health impacts of Alternative C to the health impacts of the proposed project. Increases in criteria pollutant emissions may result in potential adverse health effects including the following: cardiovascular, neurological, reproductive and respiratory diseases. Health effects have been evaluated by modeling criteria pollutant concentrations, which can provide information on mortality, hospital admissions, emergency room visits, minor restricted activity days, school absence days, loss of work days, and cases of acute/chronic bronchitis, nonfatal heart attacks and adverse upper/lower respiratory conditions. Table 6-64 shows the estimated health effects from the proposed project and

Alternative C as a result of exposures to ozone for the milestone years of the analysis. Similarly, Table 6-65 shows the estimated health effects from Alternative C compared to the proposed project as a result of exposure to PM2.5 and PM10 during the milestone years analyzed. The impacts shown in Tables 6-64 and 6-65 represent additional benefits foregone beyond the benefits forecasted in the 2007 AQMP Final Socioeconomic Report (SCAQMD, 2007) that could occur if the proposed project and Alternative C were not implemented or replaced by growth.

TABLE 6-64
Proposed Project and Alternative C – Estimated Ozone Health Impacts – Health Benefits Foregone

Year	Mortality Deaths (People)	Hospital Admissions (People)	Minor Restricted Activity Days (Days)	School Absences (Days)
Proposed Project				
2014	7	42	29,575	31,172
2023	12	71	49,513	52,186
2030	20	122	85,339	89,947
Alternative C				
2014	7	40	28,074	29,589
2023	10	61	42,958	45,278
2030	18	109	76,309	80,430

TABLE 6-65
Proposed Project and Alternative C – Estimated PM2.5 and PM10 Health Impacts – Health Benefits Foregone

Year	Mortality Deaths (People)	Acute Bronchitis (People)	Chronic Bronchitis (People)	Non-fatal Heart Attacks (People)	Upper/Lower Respiratory (People)	Emergency Room Visits	Hospital Admissions (People)	Minor Restricted Activity Days	Work Loss (Days)
Proposed Project									
2014	33	59	18	29	1,262	11	13	23,374	4,074
2023	86	155	46	74	3,283	29	34	60,814	10,601
2030	125	224	66	108	4,763	42	50	88,214	15,377
Alternative C									
2014	30	53	16	26	1,128	10	12	20,894	3,642
2023	75	134	40	65	2,853	25	30	52,840	9,211
2030	107	192	57	93	4,083	36	43	75,620	13,182

The SCAQMD has not developed significance thresholds for the specific health effects identified in Tables 6-64 and 6-65. However, given the magnitude of the health effects foregone compared to health effect conditions in the absence of Alternative C, SCAQMD staff concludes that Alternative C has the potential to generate significant adverse health effects. Because Alternative C prohibits large businesses from accessing offsets from the SCAQMD’s internal offset accounts, fewer new or modified sources are expected to be built in the future. As a result, health effects generated by Alternative C are expected to be significant, but less significant than health effects generated by the proposed project.

Region-wide Emissions of Criteria Pollutants-- Cumulative Effects

The cumulative health impacts analysis includes health effects of Alternative C, plus health effects of the reasonably foreseeable power plant projects and the effects of the additional three years of past sources permitted in reliance on the SCAQMD’s internal offset account (2007 through 2009). Table 6-66 shows the estimated health effects from the cumulative scenarios with the proposed project and with Alternative C as a result of exposures to ozone for the milestone years of the analysis. Table 6-67 shows the estimated health effects from the cumulative scenarios with the proposed project and with Alternative C as a result of exposures to PM2.5 and PM10 for the milestone years of the analysis.

**TABLE 6-66
Proposed Project and Alternative C –
Estimated Cumulative Ozone Health Impacts**

Year	Mortality Deaths (People)	Hospital Admissions (People)	Minor Restricted Activity Days (Days)	School Absences (Days)
Cumulative With Proposed Project				
2014	9	54	37,662	39,696
2023	15	92	64,780	68,278
2030	24	143	100,213	105,624
Cumulative With Alternative C				
2014	9	52	36,532	38,505
2023	12	73	51,561	54,345
2030	20	121	84,733	89,308

TABLE 6-67
Proposed Project and Alternative C -
Estimated Cumulative Annual PM2.5 and PM10 Health Impacts

Year	Mortality Deaths (People)	Acute Bronchitis (People)	Chronic Bronchitis (People)	Non-fatal Heart Attacks (People)	Upper/Lower Respiratory (People)	Emergency Room Visits	Hospital Admissions (People)	Minor Restricted Activity Days	Work Loss (Days)
Cumulative With Proposed Project									
2014	102	184	55	89	3,908	34	41	72,384	12,618
2023	152	273	81	132	5,803	51	61	107,476	18,735
2030	189	341	101	164	7,231	63	76	133,938	23,347
Cumulative With Alternative C									
2014	99	178	53	86	3,772	33	39	69,857	12,177
2023	141	253	75	122	5,370	47	56	99,471	17,339
2030	172	309	92	149	6,555	57	69	121,406	21,163

The SCAQMD has not developed specific significance thresholds for cumulative health impacts. Given the magnitude of the health benefits foregone that would occur if Alternative C were implemented, the contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative C is concluded to be cumulatively considerable.

Region-wide Emissions of TACs

Basin toxic risks (measured in cancer risk per million person population over a lifetime of exposure) were estimated using the MATES-III modeling platform for 2014, 2023 and 2030 model year simulations. For reference, the MATES-III study for 2008 attributed the cancer risk from stationary sources, which include industries, and businesses such as dry cleaners and chrome plating operations at approximately 51 additional cancers in a population of one million individuals whereas the total regional cancer risk from all toxic air contaminants was 853 in one million. Table 6-68 shows the additional region-wide cancer risk and cancer burden reductions foregone beyond those anticipated in the 2007 AQMP, if Alternative C or to the proposed project were implemented as compared to conditions without the Project. Table 6-68 also shows the contribution to cancer risk and cancer burden from the cumulative scenario with Alternative C and the cumulative scenario with the proposed project.

TABLE 6-68
Proposed Project and Alternative C –Cancer Risk and Cancer Burden Impacts (Project-specific and Cumulative)

Year	Cancer Risk Reduction Not Achieved^a	Cumulative Cancer Risk Reduction Not Achieved^a	Cancer Burden Reductions Not Achieved	Cumulative Cancer Burden Reductions Not Achieved
Proposed Project				
2014	0.91	3.35	16	59
2023	2.86	5.15	54	96
2030	4.4	6.59	86	129
Alternative C				
2014	0.82	3.26	14	57
2023	2.54	4.83	48	90
2030	3.96	6.09	77	119

^a Additional cases of cancer in a population of one million individuals.

As shown in Table 6-68, neither the proposed project nor Alternative C would generate project-specific or cumulative cancer risk impacts that exceed the SCAQMD's cancer risk significance threshold of 10 in one million (10×10^{-6}).

The proposed project and Alternative C would result in project-specific or cumulative cancer burden impacts that exceed the SCAQMD's significance threshold of 0.5. Compared to the without project scenario, the proposed project would create an increased project-specific cancer burden impact in the year 2030 of 87. Alternative C would create an increased project-specific cancer burden impact of 74 in the year 2030. In addition, the cumulative scenarios with both the proposed project and with Alternative C result in significant cancer burdens compared to the without project scenarios. The contributions to cumulative cancer burden impacts are considered to be cumulatively considerable but less than the proposed project.

A hazard index (HI) is a summation of the hazard (non-cancer) quotients for all chemicals to which an individual is exposed. A hazard index can be measured as a result of chronic (long-term) exposure or acute (short-term) exposure. SCAQMD's significance threshold for non-cancer chronic or acute HI value is 1.0 because if the HI is less than 1.0, it is presumed that no significant adverse human health effects (non-cancer) are expected to occur. Table 6-69 shows the population-weighted project-specific change in chronic HI between the conditions without the project the proposed project and between the conditions without the project and Alternative C. Table 6-69

also shows the changes between the conditions without the project and the cumulative scenarios with the proposed project and with Alternative C.

**TABLE 6-69
Proposed Project and Alternative C – Chronic and Acute Health
Impacts (Project-specific and Cumulative)**

Year	Chronic Health Index Not Achieved	Cumulative Chronic Health Index Not Achieved	Acute Health Index Not Achieved	Cumulative Acute Health Index Not Achieved
Proposed Project				
2014	0	0.02	0.02	0.06
2023	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.09
2030	0.02	0.03	0.08	0.11
Alternative C				
2014	0	0.02	0.02	0.05
2023	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.08
2030	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.10

As shown in Table 6-69, neither the proposed project nor Alternative C would exceed the SCAQMD’s acute or chronic HI significance threshold of 1.0. Similarly, Table 6-69 shows that acute and chronic HI impacts from the proposed project with the cumulative scenario and Alternative C with the cumulative scenario would not exceed the HI significance threshold. Therefore, neither the proposed project nor Alternative C would generate project-specific or cumulative non-cancer health risk impacts, while impacts from Alternative C would be equivalent to or less or than the proposed project.

Localized Emissions of TACs

Under Alternative C, sources permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 would be subject to the requirements in Rules 1401 and 1402 that limit the cancer risk and non-cancer hazard level, which would limit any potential significant toxic impact from each source. The thresholds in Rule 1401 are the same as the SCAQMD’s CEQA significance thresholds for toxics. As a result of these regulatory prohibitions, the issuance of a permit by the SCAQMD to a stationary source of TACs would not result in stationary source emissions that exceed the CEQA significance thresholds for localized health impacts. However, the thresholds contained in Rule 1401 are applied on a permit-unit basis; as a result, a facility with multiple permitted sources could still exceed the Hazard Index limits in Rule 1401. Such facilities

would instead be subject to Rule 1402; under that rule, the allowable cancer burden is the same as under Rule 1401, but the Hazard Index limits for acute and chronic non-cancer toxic impacts are higher (3.0) than the limits under Rule 1401 and thus higher than the applicable CEQA significance thresholds. Therefore, the localized air toxic impacts of the proposed project are considered significant.

The main difference between Alternative C and the proposed project is that under Alternative C, large businesses would be prohibited from obtaining offsets through the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. Evaluation of permit data indicates that large businesses are not necessarily large emitters. As a result, since it is likely that the localized TACs analysis would apply to small businesses to the same or greater extent as it would apply to large businesses, the analysis is still applicable to Alternative C. Therefore, Alternative C has the potential to generate adverse localized impacts from emissions of TACs equivalent to the significant impacts of the proposed project.

4. Odors – Would Alternative C Create Objectionable Odors Affecting a Substantial Number of People

Some equipment permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 could create objectionable odors, as explained in subchapter 4.1. Evaluation of permits includes the imposition of conditions to minimize such odors. In addition, installing BACT equipment would typically contribute to a reduction in potential odor impacts. Further, SCAQMD Rule 402 prohibits operation of a facility that creates an odor nuisance. Nevertheless, as explained in subchapter 4.1, facilities containing sources receiving permits under the proposed project could result in significant odor impacts. Alternative C could result in the same types of facilities as the proposed project; and therefore would have the same potential to result in significant odor impacts.

Visibility Impacts

5. Visibility. Would the Alternative C create significant aesthetic impacts by resulting in air emissions that substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the project surroundings?

Alternative C Effects

Table 6-70 shows predicted visibility and visual range impacts from Alternative C and the proposed project with respect to the state standard. The state standard is a light extinction coefficient of 0.23 per kilometer when relative humidity is less than 70 percent (roughly equivalent to a 10-mile visual range), over an 8-hour averaging period (10 am – 6 pm, PST). Visual range (measured in miles) is provided for informational purposes. The range of without project values for the extinction coefficient predicted for the eastern Basin represented by Riverside-Rubidoux (the worst case) is from 0.063 to

0.067 from 2014 to 2030 over the project timeframe, or one-third of the California standard. The maximum predicted impact on the light extinction coefficient ($.001 \text{ km}^{-1}$) attributable to the proposed project would not cause or contribute to a violation of the state standard and would not be significant. As shown in Table 6-70, visual range impacts for Alternative C are less than or equal to the proposed project and, therefore, are also concluded to be less than significant.

TABLE 6-70
Proposed Project and Alternative C – Visibility Impacts at Riverside-Rubidoux
Measured in Extinction Coefficient and Visual Range (miles)

Milestone Year	Predicted Extinction Coefficient Without the Project (km^{-1})	Impact on Extinction Coefficient		Visual Range Without Project (miles)	Difference in Miles	
		Proposed Project	Alternative C		Proposed Project	Alternative C
2014	0.0672	0.0002	0.0002	36.512	-0.091	-0.082
2023	0.0629	0.0005	0.0004	39.290	-0.274	-0.238
2030	0.0656	0.0008	0.0007	37.633	-0.469	-0.402

The deciview – an index which incorporates incremental changes in people’s perception of visibility is directly used as the metric for visibility assessment in the federal Regional Haze visibility standard. A 0.5 deciview change is used to assess significance in Class I wilderness areas. Table 6-71 shows the visibility effects of Alternative C and the visibility effects of the proposed project in terms of deciview changes.

TABLE 6-71
Proposed Project and Alternative C – Visibility Impacts at Class-I Wilderness Areas
Measured in Deciview and Visual Range (miles)

Milestone Year Area Impacted	Predicted Deciview Value Without Project	Total Impact (Difference in Deciviews)		Predicted Visual Range Without Project (miles)	Predicted Visual Range With Project (miles)	
		Proposed Project	Alternative C		Proposed Project	Alternative C
2014						
Agua Tibia	17.709	0.007	0.006	41.463	0.022	-0.027
San Gabriel	16.566	0.014	0.013	49.529	0.058	-0.057
Cucamonga	16.032	0.012	0.011	50.620	0.049	-0.054
San Gorgonio	13.037	0.006	0.005	67.717	0.023	-0.033
San Jacinto	13.964	0.006	0.005	60.644	0.02	-0.036
Joshua Tree	11.251	0.005	0.004	90.694	0.017	-0.03

TABLE 6-71 (Concluded)
Proposed Project and Alternative C – Visibility Impacts at Class-I Wilderness Areas
Measured in Deciview and Visual Range (miles)

Milestone Year Area Impacted	Predicted Deciview Value Without Project	Total Impact (Difference in Deciviews)		Predicted Visual Range Without Project (miles)	Predicted Visual Range With Project (miles)	
		Proposed Project	Alternative C		Proposed Project	Alternative C
2023						
Agua Tibia	17.699	0.02	0.017	41.497	-0.081	-0.07
San Gabriel	16.262	0.042	0.036	50.709	-0.194	-0.169
Cucamonga	15.732	0.03	0.026	51.881	-0.147	-0.128
San Gorgonio	12.986	0.018	0.016	67.866	-0.114	-0.099
San Jacinto	13.940	0.014	0.012	60.735	-0.086	-0.075
Joshua Tree	11.297	0.005	0.01	90.396	-0.075	-0.065
2030						
Agua Tibia	17.781	0.022	0.019	41.161	-0.088	-0.075
San Gabriel	16.321	0.058	0.05	50.405	-0.265	-0.227
Cucamonga	15.865	0.049	0.042	51.224	-0.243	-0.208
San Gorgonio	13.124	0.023	0.02	67.006	-0.138	-0.118
San Jacinto	14.056	0.020	0.017	60.075	-0.119	-0.102
Joshua Tree	11.378	0.017	0.015	89.893	-0.108	-0.093

As shown in Table 6-71, the maximum project impact measured in deciviews would be less than 0.06 for all locations and milestone years, which is not significant. Similarly, implementing Alternative C would also generate a maximum impact measured in deciviews that would be less than 0.05 for all locations and milestone years, which is not significant. Further, visibility impacts from Alternative C would be less than visibility impacts from the proposed project.

Cumulative Effects

The cumulative visibility analysis includes effects of Alternative C, plus effects of the reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, and the additional three years of past sources receiving permits in reliance upon the SCAQMD's offset accounts (2007 through 2009). Table 6-72 presents the visibility effects of the cumulative scenario with Alternative C and the cumulative scenario with the proposed project. The maximum predicted impact on the light extinction coefficient ($.001 \text{ km}^{-1}$) attributable to the cumulative scenario with the proposed project would not cause or contribute to a

violation of the state standard and would not be significant. Neither Alternative C nor the proposed project would make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative visibility impact.

**TABLE 6-72
Proposed Project and Alternative C – Cumulative Visibility Impacts at Riverside-
Rubidoux Measured in Extinction Coefficient and Visual Range (miles)**

Milestone Year	Predicted Extinction Coefficient Without the Project (km ⁻¹)	Impact on Extinction Coefficient		Visual Range Without Project (miles)	Difference in Miles	
		Cumulative with Proposed Project	Cumulative with Alternative C		Cumulative with Proposed Project	Cumulative with Alternative C
2014	0.0672	0.0003	0.0003	36,512	-0.170	-0.163
2023	0.0629	0.0008	0.0007	39,290	-0.456	-0.419
2030	0.0656	0.0008	0.0007	37,633	-0.469	-0.421

The cumulative visibility impacts analysis for class I wilderness areas includes effects of Alternative C, plus effects of the reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, and the additional three years of sources receiving permits in reliance upon the SCAQMD's offset accounts (2007 through 2009). Table 6-73 presents the visibility effects for class I wilderness areas of the cumulative scenario with Alternative C and the visibility effects of the cumulative scenario with the proposed project in terms of deciview changes. Under the federal standard, a 0.5 deciview change would be considered a significant adverse impact and a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact. Neither Alternative C nor the proposed project would make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative visibility impact and, therefore, it is concluded that cumulative visibility impacts are not significant. Visibility impacts from Alternative C would be less for all years and locations than for the proposed project.

TABLE 6-73
Proposed Project and Alternative C – Cumulative Visibility Impacts at Class-I
Wilderness Areas Measured in Deciview and Visual Range (miles)

Milestone Year Area Impacted	Predicted Deciview Value Without Project	Total Impact (Difference in Deciviews)		Predicted Visual Range Without Project (miles)	Predicted Visual Range With Project (miles)	
		Cumulative with Proposed Project	Cumulative with Alternative C		Cumulative with Proposed Project	Cumulative with Alternative C
2014						
Agua Tibia	17.709	0.011	0.011	41.463	-0.044	-0.042
San Gabriel	16.566	0.024	0.023	49.529	-0.108	-0.104
Cucamonga	16.032	0.021	0.02	50.620	-0.101	-0.097
San Gorgonio	13.037	0.012	0.012	67.717	-0.072	-0.069
San Jacinto	13.964	0.009	0.009	60.644	-0.059	-0.057
Joshua Tree	11.251	0.008	0.008	90.694	-0.056	-0.054
2023						
Agua Tibia	17.699	0.023	0.021	41.497	-0.094	-0.086
San Gabriel	16.262	0.053	0.049	50.709	-0.239	-0.219
Cucamonga	15.732	0.036	0.033	51.881	-0.178	-0.163
San Gorgonio	12.986	0.022	0.02	67.866	-0.139	-0.128
San Jacinto	13.940	0.017	0.016	60.735	-0.105	-0.096
Joshua Tree	11.297	0.014	0.013	90.396	-0.092	-0.084
2030						
Agua Tibia	17.781	0.025	0.022	41.161	-0.101	-0.09
San Gabriel	16.321	0.066	0.059	50.405	-0.304	-0.272
Cucamonga	15.865	0.057	0.051	51.224	-0.282	-0.253
San Gorgonio	13.124	0.027	0.024	67.006	-0.161	-0.144
San Jacinto	14.056	0.022	0.02	60.075	-0.134	-0.12
Joshua Tree	11.378	0.02	0.018	89.893	-0.125	-0.112

Climate Change**6. Greenhouse Gas Emissions – Would Alternative C result in greenhouse gas emissions that may have a significant impact on the environment, based on any applicable threshold of significance?**

The methodology for deriving GHG emission impacts for the project alternatives is the same methodology used for the proposed project, which makes two assumptions. First, SOx emissions were selected as a surrogate to prorate the GHG emissions because SOx emissions result primarily from sulfur contained in fossil fuels. Using a ratio of GHG emissions to SOx emissions from the AQMP inventory, the GHG emissions from the proposed project and project alternatives are calculated using the estimated SOx emissions from the proposed project and multiplying by the ratio factor (see subchapter 4.0 and Appendix D).

Second, an analysis of the statewide inventory was conducted to determine the impact from the remaining GHG pollutants, including HFCs, PFCs and SF6. Combustion GHG emissions are proportional to SOx emissions, while emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF6 are analyzed as proportional to emissions of CO2, CH4 and N2O, based on the statewide inventory. (See Subchapter 4.0 for additional discussion of the methodology for calculating GHG emissions.). Table 6-74 lists the total GHG emissions from all six GHG pollutants attributed to Alternative C, as well as the GHG emissions attributed to the proposed project.

SCAQMD's adopted Tier 3 GHG significance threshold for SCAQMD lead agency projects is 10,000 MT CO2eq per year. Projects with incremental increases below this threshold are not considered to be cumulatively considerable. As shown in Table 6-74, potential GHG emissions from Alternative C exceed 10,000 MT CO2eq per year and are concluded to be significant, but less than the GHG emissions from the proposed project. Therefore, GHG emissions from Alternative C are considered to be cumulatively considerable (CEQA Guidelines §15065(a)(3)), and, would contribute to significant adverse climate change impacts.

**Table 6-74
Proposed Project and Alternative C – SOx Emissions
and Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

Attainment Year Periods	SOx Emissions (tons/day)	SOx Emissions (tons/year)	CO2, CH4 and N2O Emissions (million MT CO2 eq /year)	HFCs, PFCs and SF6 Emissions^a (million MT CO2 eq /year)	TOTAL GHG Emissions^b (million MT CO2 eq /year)
Proposed Project					
2014	0.16	58.4	4.52	0.29	4.81
2023	0.49	178.85	13.83	0.90	14.74
2030	0.74	270.1	20.89	1.36	22.26

**Table 6-74 (Concluded)
Proposed Project and Alternative C – SOx Emissions
and Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

Attainment Year Periods	SOx Emissions (tons/day)	SOx Emissions (tons/year)	CO2, CH4 and N2O Emissions (million MT CO2 eq /year)	HFCs, PFCs and SF6 Emissions ^a (million MT CO2 eq /year)	TOTAL GHG Emissions ^b (million MT CO2 eq /year)
Alternative C					
2014	0.13	47.45	3.67	0.24	3.91
2023	0.4	146	11.29	0.73	12.03
2030	0.59	215.35	16.65	1.08	17.74

^a Calculated based on ratio of 0.065 of high GWP/total GHGs. Thus, CO2, CH4 and N2O Emissions x 0.065 = HFCs, PFCs and SF6 emissions (for example, 4.52 million MT CO2 eq /year x 0.065 = 0.29 million MT CO2 eq /year)

^b Total GHG emissions = CO2, CH4 and N2O Emissions + HFCs, PFCs and SF6 emissions (for example, 4.52 + 0.29 = 4.81 million MT CO2 eq /year). Total GHG emissions may not be exact due to rounding.

Cumulative Effects

The cumulative analysis includes GHG emissions from Alternative C, plus GHG emissions from the reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, and the additional three years of sources receiving permits in reliance upon the district’s offset accounts (2007 through 2009). Table 6-75 presents the GHG emissions from the cumulative scenario with Alternative C and the GHG emissions from the cumulative scenario with the proposed project.

As explained above, GHG emissions from Alternative C are considered to be cumulatively considerable and, therefore, would contribute to significant adverse climate change impacts.

**TABLE 6-75
Proposed Project and Alternative C – Cumulative Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

Attainment Year Periods	TOTAL GHG Emissions (million MT CO2 eq /year)
Cumulative With Proposed Project	
2014	11.98
2023	21.61
2030	29.13
Cumulative With Alternative C	
2014	11.10
2023	18.75
2030	24.62

Alternative D - Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only

1. AQMP Consistency – Would Alternative D Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of an Applicable Air Quality Plan?

Like the proposed project, Alternative D would specify regulatory procedures for making annual demonstrations of equivalency with federal offset requirements. Although the AQMP provides strategies for attaining and maintaining the NAAQSs and CAAQSs, it is considered to be a growth accommodating document. The main difference between Alternative D and the proposed project is that Alternative D restricts the availability of offsets through the following mechanisms. First, Alternative D would not allow access to the SCAQMD's existing offset accounts as these accounts would be eliminated under this alternative. Second, only new credits generated each year starting in 2009 could be used to offset emission increases from affected facilities.

Emissions from Alternative D are not expected to conflict with or obstruct the implementation of the AQMP because offsets cannot be issued above the emissions caps, which are based on growth projections of the 2007 AQMP for the relevant industry categories. Because regional criteria pollutant emissions from Alternative D are expected to be less than the regional criteria pollutant emissions from the project, the potential for conflicts with the 2007 AQMP would be even less likely.

2. Criteria Pollutant Emission Standards – Would Alternative D Violate any Air Quality Standard or Contribute to an Existing or Projected Air Quality Violation

a. Regional Mass Criteria Pollutant Emissions – Alternative D Effects

The primary effect of implementing Alternative D is that a fewer number of credits would be available each year after adoption of this alternative compared to the proposed project. The reason fewer offsets would be available is as follows. Alternative D would eliminate all pre-existing offsets in the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. The SCAQMD would start accruing offsets each year starting in 2009 and issuing only those offsets available that have accrued starting in 2009. Table 6-76 shows the emissions from Alternative D in comparison to the emissions from the proposed project. As can be seen from Table 6-76, the emissions of VOCs, NO_x, CO and PM_{2.5} from Alternative D would be significant, but would be less than the emissions from the proposed project. Unlike the proposed project, Alternative D would result in less than significant emissions of SO_x and PM₁₀.

**TABLE 6-76
Proposed Project and Alternative D Stationary Source Emissions**

		Pollutant				
Milestone	VOC	NO_x	SO_x	CO	PM10	PM2.5
Years	Proposed Project - Tons per Day					
2014	16.99	1.29	0.16	1.14	0.85	0.54
2023	34.52	2.38	0.49	4.16	2.84	1.8
2030	44.59	3.31	0.74	6.26	4.44	2.82
Proposed Project - Pounds per Day						
2014	33,980	2,580	320	2,280	1,700	1,080
2023	69,040	4,760	980	8,320	5,680	3,600
2030	89,180	6,620	1,480	12,520	8,880	5,640
Alternative D - Tons per Day						
2014	11.21	0.77	0.03	0.87	0.03	0.02
2023	15.56	1.05	0.04	1.37	0.04	0.03
2030	15.56	1.05	0.04	1.37	0.04	0.03
		Pollutant				
Milestone	VOC	NO_x	SO_x	CO	PM10	PM2.5
Years	Alternative D Pounds per day					
2014	22,420	1,540	60	1,740	60	40
2023	31,120	2,100	80	2,740	80	60
2030	31,120	2,100	80	2,740	80	60
Regional Significance Thresholds (Pounds per Day)						
Significance Threshold	55	55	150	550	150	55
Significant?	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

As indicated in Subchapter 4.1, SCAQMD staff determined that total lead emissions in the district are approximately 18 lbs/day (6,517 lbs/yr) based on fiscal year (FY) 2006-2007 data comprised of 566 facilities in the Basin that reported lead emissions. Lead emission impacts were calculated for the same milestone years evaluated for other emission impacts. As shown in Table 6-77, the maximum net increase in lead emissions by 2030 in the Basin from the proposed project and the cumulative scenario with the proposed project would not exceed the SCAQMD's mass daily significance threshold for lead of three pounds per day. Similarly, Table 6-77 shows that lead emission impacts

from Alternative D and from the cumulative scenario with Alternative D would be less-than-significant.

Cumulative Effects

As explained in Chapters 4.0 and 4.1, the cumulative impact analysis includes emissions from sources permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 pursuant to prior version of Rule 1315 and SB 827. In addition, the cumulative impacts analysis includes emissions from three power plants.

**TABLE 6-77
Proposed Project and Alternative D –
Project-Specific and Cumulative Lead Emissions**

Milestone Years	Lead (lbs/day)			
	Proposed Project	Cumulative With Proposed Project	Alternative D	Cumulative With Alternative D
2014	0.13	0.33	0.00	0.25
2023	0.45	0.50	0.01	0.22
2030	0.70	0.63 ³	0.01	0.21

Table 6-78 presents the total mass emissions from stationary sources under Alternative D plus the other sources included in the cumulative scenario. As shown in Table 6-78, cumulative impacts from Alternative D are considered to be cumulatively considerable.

**TABLE 6-78
Proposed Project and Alternative D Cumulative Stationary Source Mass Emissions**

Milestone Years	Pollutant					
	VOC	NOx	SOx	CO	PM10	PM2.5
	Cumulative With Proposed Project – Tons per Day					
2014	23.71	4.7	0.47	10.82	3.47	2.87
2023	40.76	5.64	0.79	14.36	5.29	4.02
2030	50.74	6.61	1.04	16.55	6.79	4.97

³ For lead emitting facilities, in the early years of the analysis there were some SIC facility categories with negative growth factors, resulting in lower overall lead emissions. Based on this factor, the cumulative net increase in lead emissions was determined to be lower than the proposed project because it included more years of negative growth.

TABLE 6-78 (Concluded)
Proposed Project and Alternative D Cumulative Stationary Source Mass Emissions

Milestone Years	Pollutant					
	VOC	NO _x	SO _x	CO	PM10	PM2.5
	Cumulative With Proposed Project – Tons per Day					
2014	47,420	9,400	940	21,640	6,940	5,740
2023	81,520	11,280	1,580	28,720	10,580	8,040
2030	101,480	13,220	2,080	33,100	13,580	9,940
Cumulative With Alternative D Tons per Day						
2014	17.93	4.18	0.34	10.55	2.65	2.35
2023	21.8	4.32	0.34	11.57	2.49	2.24
2030	21.71	4.35	0.34	11.66	2.38	2.18
Milestone Years	Pollutant					
	VOC	NO _x	SO _x	CO	PM10	PM2.5
	Cumulative With Alternative D Pounds per Day					
2014	35,860	8,360	680	21,100	5,300	4,700
2023	43,600	8,640	680	23,140	4,980	4,480
2030	43,420	8,700	680	23,320	4,760	4,360
Regional Significance Thresholds (Pounds per Day)						
Significance Threshold	55	55	150	550	150	55
Significant?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Modeled Concentrations of Criteria Pollutants

Regional Criteria Pollutant Concentrations

a. Ozone Concentrations

In addition to analyzing project-specific effects of Alternative D in terms of mass emissions of criteria pollutants, this PEA includes a supplemental analysis of the contribution of Alternative D to regional concentrations of these same criteria pollutants.

Air quality is expected to improve under future conditions, with or without the proposed project or alternatives. Table 6-79 shows the contributions from Alternative D and the proposed project to the Basin and Coachella Valley ozone concentrations for the

milestone years of 2014, 2023, and 2030. As shown in Table 6-79, for most milestone years, Alternative D would contribute less to ozone concentrations than the proposed project.

TABLE 6-79
Project and Alternative D – Contribution to Regional Ozone Concentration Concentrations (Peak 8-hour concentrations)

Year	Basin Average Ozone (ppb)	Basin Maximum Station Ozone (ppb)	Coachella Valley Average Ozone (ppb)	Coachella Valley Maximum Station Ozone (ppb)
Proposed Project				
2014	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.6
2023	1.5	1.9	0.8	1.1
2030	2.6	2.9	1.1	1.3
Alternative D				
2014	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.4
2023	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5
2030	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5

b. Particulate Matter Concentrations

Table 6-80 shows the contribution of emissions from Alternative D compared to the proposed project for the predicted annual average and 24-hour (daily) average Basin and Coachella Valley PM2.5 and PM10 concentrations estimated for the milestone years of 2014, 2023 and 2030. As shown in the table, for most milestone years, Alternative D contributes less to regional concentrations of particulate matter than the proposed project. Another way of looking at the results in Table 6-80 is that for most years Basin and Coachella Valley predicted annual average and 24-hour average PM2.5 and PM10 concentration improvements foregone from Alternative D are equal to or less than the proposed project.

Table 6-80
Proposed Project and Alternative D – Contributions to Regional PM2.5 and PM10 Concentrations

Year	Basin Annual PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Basin Annual PM10 (µg/m ³)	Basin Daily PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Basin Daily PM10 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Annual PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Annual PM10 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Daily PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Daily PM10 (µg/m ³)
Proposed Project								
2014	0.06	0.12	0.6	0.7	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.1
2023	0.15	0.32	1.2	1.8	0.03	0.03	0.1	0.1
2030	0.21	0.47	1.6	2.5	0.05	0.05	0.2	0.2
Alternative D								
2014	0.02	0.05	0.3	0.4	0	0	0	0
2023	0.03	0.06	0.5	0.5	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.1
2030	0.03	0.06	0.5	0.5	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.1

c. NO₂ Concentrations

Table 6-81 shows the contributions to regional NO₂ concentrations from Alternative D compared to the proposed project. The regional NO₂ concentration analysis is based on an emissions-weighted approach to estimate the incremental contributions of NO₂ from Alternative D. As Table 6-81 shows, Alternative D and the proposed project would result in NO₂ concentrations of 1.0 ppb or less for all milestone years, regardless of the averaging time.

TABLE 6-81
Alternative D and the Proposed Project – Contributions to Regional NO₂ Concentrations

Milestone Year	Basin 1-Hour Average NO ₂ (ppb)	Basin Annual Average NO ₂ (ppb)	Coachella 1-Hour Average NO ₂ (ppb)	Coachella 24-Hour Average NO ₂ ^b (ppb)
Proposed Project				
2014	0	0	0	0
2023	1	0	0	0
2030	1	0	0	0

TABLE 6-81 (Concluded)
Alternative D and the Proposed Project – Contributions to
Regional NO₂ Concentrations

Milestone Year	Basin 1-Hour Average NO ₂ (ppb)	Basin Annual Average NO ₂ (ppb)	Coachella 1-Hour Average NO ₂ (ppb)	Coachella 24-Hour Average NO ₂ ^b (ppb)
Alternative D				
2014	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0
2030	0	0	0	0

d. SO₂ Concentrations

Table 6-82 shows the contributions to regional SO₂ concentrations from Alternative D compared to the proposed project. The regional SO₂ concentration analysis is also based on an emissions-weighted approach to estimate the incremental increased contributions of SO₂ from Alternative D. Both Alternative D and the proposed project would result in contributions to SO₂ concentrations in the Basin of 0.04 ton per day or less, which is less than 0.1 percent of the Basin SO_x emissions, and less than 1.0 ppb for all milestone years, regardless of the averaging time. SO₂ is not measured in the Coachella Valley because there are so few SO₂ emissions sources.

TABLE 6-82
Alternative D and the Proposed Project –
Contributions to Regional SO₂ Concentrations^a

Milestone Year	Basin 1-Hour Average SO ₂ (ppb)	Basin 24-Hour Average SO ₂ (ppb)	Basin Annual Average SO ₂ ^b (ppb)
Proposed Project			
2014	1	0	0
2023	1	0	0
2030	1	0	0
Alternative D			
2014	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0
2030	0	0	0

^a SO₂ is not measured in the Coachella Valley.

^b Annual average daily SO_x emissions from all point and areas sources are less than 0.04 tons per day, but are rounded up to the nearest whole number.

e. CO Concentrations

Ambient concentrations of carbon monoxide respond linearly to changes in the emissions inventory. Table 6-83 shows the contributions to ambient CO concentrations in the Basin from Alternative D compared to the proposed project. Table 6-83 shows that CO concentrations from Alternative D are less than or equal to the project-specific concentrations from the proposed project.

**TABLE 6-83
Alternative D and the Proposed Project –
Contributions to Regional CO Concentrations**

Milestone Year	Change in Concentration (ppm)	
	Proposed Project	Alternative D
2014	0.00	0.00
2023	0.01	0.00
2030	0.01	0.00

Modeled Concentrations of Criteria Pollutants

Regional Criteria Pollutant Concentrations – Alternative D

a. Cumulative Ozone Concentrations

In addition to analyzing project-specific contributions of Alternative D to regional pollutant concentrations, this PEA includes an analysis of the combined contributions to regional pollutant concentrations from Alternative D plus other sources receiving permits in reliance upon the SCAQMD’s internal offset accounts. Table 6-84 shows the contribution to regional ozone concentrations from such sources in terms of the 8-hour ozone concentrations as between the cumulative scenario with Alternative D compared to the cumulative scenario with the proposed project. As shown in the table, the cumulative scenario with Alternative D results in the same or less contributions to regional ozone concentrations than the proposed project.

TABLE 6-84
Proposed Project and Alternative D Cumulative Scenarios – Contributions to Regional Ozone Concentrations (Peak 8-hour Concentrations)

Year	Basin Average Ozone (ppb)	Basin Maximum Station Ozone (ppb)	Coachella Valley Average Ozone (ppb)	Coachella Valley Maximum Station Ozone (ppb)
Cumulative With Proposed Project				
2014	1.1	1.8	0.8	0.8
2023	2.0	2.5	1.0	1.3
2030	3.0	3.5	1.3	1.6
Cumulative With Alternative D				
2014	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.6
2023	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.4
2030	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.4

b. Cumulative Particulate Matter Concentrations

Table 6-84.1 presents the contribution of regional particulate matter concentrations from Alternative D with the cumulative scenario compared to the proposed project with the cumulative scenario in terms of the contributions to the predicted annual average and 24-hour (daily) average Basin and Coachella Valley PM2.5 and PM10 concentrations. As shown in the table, for most milestone years, the cumulative scenario with Alternative D would contribute less to regional particulate matter concentrations than the cumulative scenario with the proposed project.

Table 6-84.1
Proposed Project and Alternative D Cumulative Scenarios –Contributions to Regional PM2.5 and PM10 Concentrations

Year	Basin Annual PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Basin Annual PM10 (µg/m ³)	Basin Daily PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Basin Daily PM10 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Annual PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Annual PM10 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Daily PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Daily PM10 (µg/m ³)
Cumulative With Proposed Project								
2014	0.18	0.38	1.1	1.8	0.04	0.04	0.1	0.1
2023	0.26	0.57	1.8	2.8	0.06	0.06	0.2	0.2
2030	0.32	0.71	2.2	3.5	0.07	0.07	0.2	0.2
Cumulative With Alternative D								
2014	0.14	0.31	0.9	1.4	0.03	0.03	0.1	0.1
2023	0.14	0.31	1.0	1.5	0.03	0.03	0.1	0.1
2030	0.14	0.31	1.0	1.5	0.03	0.03	0.1	0.1

c. Cumulative NO₂ Concentrations

Table 6-85 shows the contributions to cumulative regional NO₂ concentrations from the cumulative scenario with Alternative D compared to the cumulative scenario with the proposed project. As Table 6-85 shows, the cumulative scenario with Alternative D would contribute the same amount or less to regional NO₂ concentrations than the cumulative scenario with the proposed project.

**TABLE 6-85
Alternative D and the Proposed Project Cumulative Scenarios –
Contributions to Regional NO₂ Concentrations**

Milestone Year	Basin 1-Hour Average NO₂ (ppb)	Basin Annual Average NO₂ (ppb)	Coachella 1-Hour Average NO₂ (ppb)	Coachella 24-Hour Average NO₂ (ppb)
Cumulative With Proposed Project				
2014	1	0	1	0
2023	2	0	1	0
2030	2	0	1	0
Cumulative With Alternative D				
2014	1	0	0	0
2023	1	0	1	0
2030	1	0	1	0

d. Cumulative SO₂ Concentrations

Table 6-86 also shows the contributions to cumulative regional SO₂ concentrations from the cumulative scenario with Alternative D compared to the cumulative scenario with the proposed project. As shown in the table, for most milestone years, the cumulative scenario with Alternative D would contribute roughly the same amount to regional SO₂ concentrations as the cumulative scenario with the proposed project.

TABLE 6-86
Alternative D and the Proposed Project Cumulative Scenarios –
Contributions to Regional SO₂ Concentrations^a

Milestone Year	Basin 1-Hour Average SO ₂ (ppb)	Basin 24-Hour Average SO ₂ (ppb)	Basin Annual Average SO ₂ ^b (ppb)
Cumulative With Proposed Project			
2014	1	0	0
2023	1	0	0
2030	1	0	0
Cumulative With Alternative D			
2014	1	0	0
2023	1	0	0
2030	1	0	0

^a SO₂ is not measured in the Coachella Valley.

^b Annual average daily SO_x emissions from all point and areas sources are less than 0.04 tons per day, but are rounded up to the nearest whole number.

e. Cumulative CO Concentrations

Table 6-87 shows the contributions to CO concentrations in the Basin from the cumulative scenario with Alternative D compared to the cumulative scenario with the proposed project. Table 6-87 shows that CO concentrations from the cumulative scenario with Alternative D are not noticeably less than concentrations from the cumulative scenario with the proposed project.

TABLE 6-87
Alternative D and the Proposed Project – Cumulative Scenarios
Contributions to Regional CO Concentrations

Milestone Year	Change in Concentration (ppm)	
	Cumulative With Proposed Project	Cumulative With Alternative D
2014	0.01	0.01
2023	0.02	0.02
2030	0.02	0.02

Localized Criteria Pollutant Concentrations

Tables 4.1-21 and 4.1-22 in Chapter 4 show that the proposed project has the potential to increase localized PM_{2.5} concentrations at sensitive receptors that may be located near future representative facilities. Similarly, Tables 4.1-23 through 4.1-25 show that the proposed project has the potential to increase local NO₂ concentrations at sensitive receptors that may be located near future representative facilities. The analysis of project-specific localized criteria pollutant impacts prepared for the proposed project applies to Alternative D for the following reasons. Because most components of Alternative D are identical to the proposed project, the same future representative facilities that would qualify for permits pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 under the proposed project would qualify for permits under Alternative D. The same five-year database (2003 through 2008) of permits and pending permits in the SCAQMD's overall permit database that was used to analyze future localized impacts of the proposed project would be applicable to Alternative D. The same Source Classification Codes (SCCs) would be applicable: (1) to assigning stack parameters to emission sources for modeling on the basis of source type; and (2) to estimate chemical speciation of permitted emissions reported as PM and organic gases with respect to particle size composition of PM emissions.

The main difference between Alternative D and the proposed project is that under Alternative D, the SCAQMD's pre-existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only credits generated in the year 2009 and after could be used to offset future emission increases from affected facilities receiving permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1. Although fewer sources would be permitted under Alternative D compared to the proposed project, future affected facilities receiving permits under Alternative D could have the same characteristics as the facilities used to analyze project-specific localized criteria pollutant impacts under the proposed project.

3. Health Effects – Would Alternative D Expose Sensitive Receptors to Substantial Pollutant Concentrations

Region-wide Emissions of Criteria Pollutants—Alternative D

The analysis of Alternative D includes a comparison of the health impacts of Alternative D to the health impacts of the proposed project. Increases in criteria pollutant emissions may result in potential adverse health effects including the following: cardiovascular, neurological, reproductive and respiratory diseases. Health effects have been evaluated by modeling criteria pollutant concentrations, which can provide information on mortality, hospital admissions, emergency room visits, minor restricted activity days, school absence days, loss of work days, and cases of acute/chronic bronchitis, nonfatal heart attacks and adverse upper/lower respiratory conditions. Table 6-88 shows the estimated health effects from the proposed project and Alternative D as a result of exposures to ozone for the milestone years of the analysis. Similarly, Table 6-89 shows

the estimated health effects from Alternative D compared to the proposed project as a result of exposure to PM2.5 and PM10 during the milestone years analyzed. The impacts shown in Tables 6-88 and 6-89 represent additional health benefits, beyond the benefits forecasted in the 2007 AQMP Final Socioeconomic Report that could occur if the proposed project and Alternative D were not implemented or replaced by other growth.

TABLE 6-88
Proposed Project and Alternative D – Estimated Ozone Health Impacts – Health Benefits Foregone

Year	Mortality Deaths (People)	Hospital Admissions (People)	Minor Restricted Activity Days (Days)	School Absences (Days)
Proposed Project				
2014	7	42	29,575	31,172
2023	12	71	49,513	52,186
2030	20	122	85,339	89,947
Alternative D				
2014	5	32	22,219	23,419
2023	6	35	24,658	25,989
2030	12	71	49,579	52,255

TABLE 6-89
Proposed Project and Alternative D – Estimated PM2.5 and PM10 Health Impacts – Health Benefits Foregone

Year	Mortality Deaths (People)	Acute Bronchitis (People)	Chronic Bronchitis (People)	Non-fatal Heart Attacks (People)	Upper/Lower Respiratory (People)	Emergency Room Visits	Hospital Admissions (People)	Minor Restricted Activity Days	Work Loss (Days)
Proposed Project									
2014	33	59	18	29	1,262	11	13	23,374	4,074
2023	86	155	46	74	3,283	29	34	60,814	10,601
2030	125	224	66	108	4,763	42	50	88,214	15,377
Alternative D									
2014	13	23	7	11	478	4	5	8,852	1,543
2023	17	31	9	15	659	6	7	12,209	2,128
2030	17	31	9	15	659	6	7	12,209	2,128

The SCAQMD has not developed significance thresholds for the specific health effects identified in Tables 6-88 and 6-89. However, given the magnitude of the health effects foregone compared to health effect conditions in the absence of Alternative D, SCAQMD staff concludes that Alternative D has the potential to generate significant adverse health effects. Because Alternative D would eliminate the SCAQMD’s existing offset accounts and only allow the use of credits generated in 2009 and after to offset emission increases from affected facilities, substantially fewer new or modified sources are expected to be built in the future. As a result, health effects generated by Alternative D are expected to be significant, but less significant than health effects generated by the proposed project.

Region-wide Emissions of Criteria Pollutants-- Cumulative Effects

The cumulative health impacts analysis includes health effects of Alternative D, plus health effects of the reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, and the effects of the additional three years of past sources permitted in reliance on the SCAQMD’s internal offset account (2007 through 2009). Table 6-90 shows the estimated health effects from the cumulative scenarios with the proposed project and with Alternative D as a result of exposures to ozone for the milestone years of the analysis. Table 6-91 shows the estimated health effects as a result of cumulative scenario with the proposed project compared to the cumulative scenario with Alternative D as a result of exposures to PM2.5 and PM10 for the milestone years of the analysis.

**TABLE 6-90
Proposed Project and Alternative D -
Estimated Cumulative Ozone Health Impacts**

Year	Mortality Deaths (People)	Hospital Admissions (People)	Minor Restricted Activity Days (Days)	School Absences (Days)
Cumulative With Proposed Project				
2014	9	54	37,662	39,696
2023	15	92	64,780	68,278
2030	24	143	100,213	105,624
Cumulative With Alternative D				
2014	7	40	28,358	29,889
2023	8	48	33,473	35,280
2030	13	80	56,034	59,060

TABLE 6-91
Proposed Project and Alternative D -
Estimated Cumulative Annual PM2.5 and PM10 Health Impacts

Year	Mortality Deaths (People)	Acute Bronchitis (People)	Chronic Bronchitis (People)	Non-fatal Heart Attacks (People)	Upper/Lower Respiratory (People)	Emergency Room Visits	Hospital Admissions (People)	Minor Restricted Activity Days	Work Loss (Days)
Cumulative With Proposed Project									
2014	102	184	55	89	3,908	34	41	72,384	12,618
2023	152	273	81	132	5,803	51	61	107,476	18,735
2030	189	341	101	164	7,231	63	76	133,938	23,347
Cumulative With Alternative D									
2014	82	147	44	71	3,125	27	33	57,872	10,088
2023	83	150	44	72	3,178	28	33	58,857	10,260
2030	82	148	44	71	3,131	27	33	57,990	10,108

The SCAQMD has not developed specific significance thresholds for cumulative health impacts. Given the magnitude of health benefits foregone that would occur if Alternative D were implemented, SCAQMD staff concludes that Alternative D would make a cumulatively considerable contribution to this significant impact.

Region-wide Emissions of TACs

Basin toxic risks (measured in cancer risk per million person population over a lifetime of exposure) were estimated using the MATES-III modeling platform for 2014, 2023 and 2030 model year simulations D. For reference, the MATES-III study for 2008 attributed the cancer risk from stationary sources, which include industries, and businesses such as dry cleaners and chrome plating operations at approximately 51 additional cancers in a population of one million individuals while the total regional cancer risk from toxic air contaminants was 853 in one million. Table 6-92 shows the additional region-wide cancer risk and cancer burden reductions foregone beyond those anticipated in the 2007 AQMP, if Alternative D or the proposed project were implemented as compared to conditions without the project. Table 6-92 also shows the contribution to cancer risk and cancer burden from the cumulative scenario with Alternative D and the cumulative scenario with the proposed project.

TABLE 6-92
Proposed Project and Alternative D –Cancer Risk and Cancer
Burden Impacts (Project-specific and Cumulative)

Year	Cancer Risk Reduction Not Achieved^a	Cumulative Cancer Risk Reduction Not Achieved^a	Cancer Burden Reductions Not Achieved	Cumulative Cancer Burden Reductions Not Achieved
Proposed Project				
2014	0.91	3.35	16	59
2023	2.86	5.15	54	96
2030	4.4	6.59	86	129
Alternative D				
2014	0.12	2.56	2	45
2023	0.16	2.44	3	46
2030	0.16	2.34	3	46

^a Additional cases of cancer in a population of one million individuals.

As shown in Table 6-92, neither the proposed project nor Alternative D would generate project-specific or cumulative cancer risk impacts that exceed the SCAQMD's cancer risk significance threshold of 10 in one million (10×10^{-6}).

The proposed project and Alternative D would result in cancer burden impacts that exceed the SCAQMD's significance threshold of 0.5. Compared to the without project scenario, the proposed project would create an increased cancer burden impact in the year 2030 of 87. Alternative D would create an increased cancer burden impact of 20 in the year 2030. Similarly, the cumulative scenarios with both the proposed project and with Alternative D result in significant cancer burdens compared to the without project scenarios. The contributions to cumulative cancer burden impacts from Alternative D are considered to be cumulatively considerable, but less than the proposed project.

A hazard index (HI) is a summation of the hazard (non-cancer) quotients for all chemicals to which an individual is exposed. A hazard index can be measured as a result of chronic (long-term) exposure or acute (short-term) exposure. SCAQMD's significance threshold for non-cancer chronic or acute HI value is 1.0 because if the HI is less than 1.0, it is presumed that no significant adverse human health effects (non-cancer) are expected to occur. Table 6-93 shows the population-weighted project-specific change in chronic HI between the conditions without the project and the proposed project and the conditions without the project and Alternative D. Table 6-93

also shows the changes between the conditions without the project and the cumulative scenarios with the proposed project and with Alternative D.

**TABLE 6-93
Proposed Project and Alternative D – Chronic and Acute Health
Impacts (Project-specific and Cumulative)**

Year	Chronic Health Index Not Achieved	Cumulative Chronic Health Index Not Achieved	Acute Health Index Not Achieved	Cumulative Acute Health Index Not Achieved
Proposed Project				
2014	0	0.02	0.02	0.06
2023	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.09
2030	0.02	0.03	0.08	0.11
Alternative D				
2014	0.0	0.01	0.00	0.04
2023	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.04
2030	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.04

As shown in Table 6-93, neither the proposed project nor Alternative D would exceed the SCAQMD’s acute or chronic HI significance threshold of 1.0. Similarly Table 6-93 shows that acute and chronic health risks from the proposed project with the cumulative scenario and Alternative D with the cumulative scenario would not exceed the HI significance threshold. Therefore neither the proposed project nor Alternative D would generate project-specific or cumulatively considerable non-cancer health risk impacts, while impacts from Alternative D would be equivalent to or less than the proposed project.

Localized Emissions of TACs

Under Alternative D, sources permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 would be subject to the requirements in Rules 1401 and 1402 that limit the cancer risk and non-cancer hazard level, which would limit any potential significant toxic impact from each source. The thresholds in Rule 1401 are the same as the SCAQMD’s CEQA significance thresholds for toxics. As a result of these regulatory prohibitions, the issuance of a permit by the SCAQMD to a stationary source of TACs would not result in stationary source emissions that exceed the CEQA significance thresholds for localized health impacts. However, the thresholds contained in Rule 1401 are

applied on a permit-unit basis; as a result, a facility with multiple permitted sources could still exceed the Hazard Index limits in Rule 1401. Such facilities would instead be subject to Rule 1402; under that rule, the allowable cancer burden is the same as under Rule 1401, but the Hazard Index limits for acute and chronic non-cancer toxic impacts are higher (3.0) than the limits under Rule 1401 and thus higher than the applicable CEQA significance thresholds. Therefore, the localized air toxic impacts of the proposed project are considered significant.

The main difference between Alternative D and the proposed project is that under Alternative D, the SCAQMD's pre-existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only credits generated in the year 2009 and after could be used to offset future emission increases from affected facilities receiving permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1. Although fewer new sources would be permitted under Alternative D compared to the proposed project, facilities receiving permits under Alternative D could have the same characteristics as the facilities receiving permits under the proposed project. Therefore, Alternative D has the potential to generate adverse localized impacts from emissions of TACs equivalent to significant impacts of the proposed project.

4. Odors – Would Alternative D Create Objectionable Odors Affecting a Substantial Number of People

Some equipment permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 could create objectionable odors, as explained in subchapter 4.1. However, SCAQMD permits must prevent odor nuisances so the SCAQMD evaluation of permit applications includes the imposition of conditions to minimize such odors. In addition, installing BACT equipment would typically contribute to a reduction in potential odor impacts. Further, SCAQMD Rule 402 prohibits operation of a facility that creates an odor nuisance. Nevertheless, as explained in subchapter 4.1, facilities containing sources receiving permits under the proposed project could result in significant odor impacts. Alternative D could result in the same types of facilities as the proposed project; and therefore would have the same potential to result in significant odor impacts.

Visibility Impacts

- 5. Visibility. Would the Alternative D create significant aesthetic impacts by resulting in air emissions that substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the project surroundings?**

Alternative D Effects

Table 6-94 shows predicted visibility and visual range impacts from Alternative D and the proposed project with respect to the state standard. The state standard is a light extinction coefficient of 0.23 per kilometer when relative humidity is less than 70

percent (roughly equivalent to a 10-mile visual range), over an 8-hour averaging period (10 am – 6 pm, PST). Visual range (measured in miles) is provided for informational purposes. The range of without project values for the extinction coefficient predicted for the eastern Basin represented by Riverside-Rubidoux (the worst case) is from 0.063 to 0.067 from 2014 to 2030 over the project timeframe, or one-third of the California standard. The maximum predicted impact on the light extinction coefficient ($.001 \text{ km}^{-1}$) attributable to the proposed project would not cause or contribute to a violation of the state standard and would not be significant. As shown in Table 6-94, visual range impacts for Alternative D are less than or equal to the proposed project.

TABLE 6-94
Proposed Project and Alternative D – Visibility Impacts at Riverside-Rubidoux
Measured in Extinction Coefficient and Visual Range (miles)

Milestone Year	Predicted Extinction Coefficient Without the Project (km^{-1})	Impact on Extinction Coefficient		Visual Range Without Project (miles)	Difference in Miles	
		Proposed Project	Alternative D		Proposed Project	Alternative D
2014	0.0672	0.0002	0.0000	36.512	-0.091	-0.035
2023	0.0629	0.0005	0.0001	39.290	-0.274	-0.055
2030	0.0656	0.0008	0.0001	37.633	-0.469	-0.065

The deciview – an index which incorporates incremental changes in people’s perception of visibility is directly used as the metric for visibility assessment in the federal Regional Haze visibility standard. A 0.5 deciview change is used to assess significance in Class I wilderness areas. Table 6-95 shows the visibility effects of Alternative D and the visibility effects of the proposed project in terms of deciview changes.

TABLE 6-95
Proposed Project and Alternative D – Visibility Impacts at Class-I Wilderness Areas
Measured in Deciview and Visual Range (miles)

Milestone Year Area Impacted	Predicted Deciview Value Without Project	Total Impact (Difference in Deciviews)		Predicted Visual Range Without Project (miles)	Predicted Visual Range With Project (miles)	
		Proposed Project	Alternative D		Proposed Project	Alternative D
2014						
Agua Tibia	17.709	0.007	0.003	41.463	0.022	-0.011
San Gabriel	16.566	0.014	0.005	49.529	0.058	-0.024

TABLE 6-95 (Concluded)
Proposed Project and Alternative D – Visibility Impacts at Class-I Wilderness Areas
Measured in Deciview and Visual Range (miles)

Milestone Year Area Impacted	Predicted Deciview Value Without Project	Total Impact (Difference in Deciviews)		Predicted Visual Range Without Project (miles)	Predicted Visual Range With Project (miles)	
		Proposed Project	Alternative D		Proposed Project	Alternative D
2014		Proposed Project	Alternative D		Proposed Project	Alternative D
Agua Tibia	17.709	0.007	0.003	41.463	0.022	-0.011
San Gabriel	16.566	0.014	0.005	49.529	0.058	-0.024
Cucamonga	16.032	0.012	0.005	50.620	0.049	-0.023
San Gorgonio	13.037	0.006	0.002	67.717	0.023	-0.014
San Jacinto	13.964	0.006	0.002	60.644	0.02	-0.015
Joshua Tree	11.251	0.005	0.002	90.694	0.017	-0.013
2023		Proposed Project	Alternative D		Proposed Project	Alternative D
Agua Tibia	17.699	0.02	0.004	41.497	-0.081	-0.016
San Gabriel	16.262	0.042	0.008	50.709	-0.194	-0.039
Cucamonga	15.732	0.03	0.006	51.881	-0.147	-0.03
San Gorgonio	12.986	0.018	0.004	67.866	-0.114	-0.023
San Jacinto	13.940	0.014	0.003	60.735	-0.086	-0.017
Joshua Tree	11.297	0.005	0.002	90.396	-0.075	-0.015
2030		Proposed Project	Alternative D		Proposed Project	Alternative D
Agua Tibia	17.781	0.022	0.003	41.161	-0.088	-0.012
San Gabriel	16.321	0.058	0.008	50.405	-0.265	-0.037
Cucamonga	15.865	0.049	0.007	51.224	-0.243	-0.034
San Gorgonio	13.124	0.023	0.003	67.006	-0.138	-0.019
San Jacinto	14.056	0.020	0.003	60.075	-0.119	-0.016
Joshua Tree	11.378	0.017	0.002	89.893	-0.108	-0.015

As shown in Table 6-95, the maximum project impact measured in deciviews would be less than 0.06 for all locations and milestone years, which is not significant. Similarly, implementing Alternative D would also generate a maximum impact measured in deciviews that would be less than 0.05 for all locations and milestone years, which is not significant. Further, visibility impacts from Alternative D would be less than visibility impacts from the proposed project.

Cumulative Effects

The cumulative visibility analysis includes effects of Alternative D, plus effects of the reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, and the additional three years of past sources receiving permits in reliance upon the SCAQMD's offset accounts (2007 through 2009). Table 6-96 presents the visibility effects of the cumulative scenario with Alternative D and the cumulative scenario with the proposed project. The maximum predicted impact on the light extinction coefficient ($.001 \text{ km}^{-1}$) attributable to the cumulative scenario with the proposed project would not cause or contribute to a violation of the state standard and would not be significant. Neither Alternative D nor the proposed project would make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative visibility impact. Visibility impacts from Alternative D would be less for all years and locations than for the proposed project.

TABLE 6-96
**Proposed Project and Alternative D – Cumulative Visibility Impacts at Riverside-
 Rubidoux Measured in Extinction Coefficient and Visual Range (miles)**

Milestone Year	Predicted Extinction Coefficient Without the Project (km^{-1})	Impact on Extinction Coefficient		Visual Range Without Project (miles)	Difference in Miles	
		Cumulative with Proposed Project	Cumulative with Alternative D		Cumulative with Proposed Project	Cumulative with Alternative D
2014	0.0672	0.0003	0.0002	36.512	-0.017	-0.130
2023	0.0629	0.0008	0.0004	39.290	-0.456	-0.227
2030	0.0656	0.0008	0.0003	37.633	-0.469	-0.177

The cumulative visibility impacts analysis for class I wilderness areas includes effects of Alternative D, plus effects of the reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, and the additional three years of past stationary source permit application project impacts (2007 through 2009). Table 6-97 presents the visibility effects for class I wilderness areas of the cumulative scenario with Alternative D and the visibility effects of the cumulative scenario with the proposed project in terms of deciview changes. Under the federal standard, a 0.5 deciview change would be considered a significant adverse impact and a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact. Neither Alternative D nor the proposed project would make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative visibility impact and, therefore, it is concluded that cumulative visibility impacts are not significant. Visibility impacts from Alternative D would be less for all years and locations than for the proposed project.

TABLE 6-97
Proposed Project and Alternative D – Cumulative Visibility Impacts at Class-I
Wilderness Areas Measured in Deciview and Visual Range (miles)

Milestone Year Area Impacted	Predicted Deciview Value Without Project	Total Impact (Difference in Deciviews)		Predicted Visual Range Without Project (miles)	Predicted Visual Range With Project (miles)	
		Cumulative with Proposed Project	Cumulative with Alternative D		Cumulative with Proposed Project	Cumulative with Alternative D
2014						
Agua Tibia	17.709	0.011	0.008	41.463	-0.044	-0.034
San Gabriel	16.566	0.024	0.018	49.529	-0.108	-0.083
Cucamonga	16.032	0.021	0.016	50.620	-0.101	-0.078
San Gorgonio	13.037	0.012	0.009	67.717	-0.072	-0.055
San Jacinto	13.964	0.009	0.007	60.644	-0.059	-0.045
Joshua Tree	11.251	0.008	0.006	90.694	-0.056	-0.043
2023						
Agua Tibia	17.699	0.023	0.011	41.497	-0.094	-0.047
San Gabriel	16.262	0.053	0.026	50.709	-0.239	-0.119
Cucamonga	15.732	0.036	0.018	51.881	-0.178	-0.088
San Gorgonio	12.986	0.022	0.011	67.866	-0.139	-0.069
San Jacinto	13.940	0.017	0.008	60.735	-0.105	-0.052
Joshua Tree	11.297	0.014	0.007	90.396	-0.092	-0.046
2030						
Agua Tibia	17.781	0.025	0.009	41.161	-0.101	-0.038
San Gabriel	16.321	0.066	0.025	50.405	-0.304	-0.114
Cucamonga	15.865	0.057	0.021	51.224	-0.282	-0.106
San Gorgonio	13.124	0.027	0.01	67.006	-0.161	-0.061
San Jacinto	14.056	0.022	0.008	60.075	-0.134	-0.05
Joshua Tree	11.378	0.02	0.008	89.893	-0.125	-0.047

Climate Change

6. Greenhouse Gas Emissions – Would Alternative D result in greenhouse gas emissions that may have a significant impact on the environment, based on any applicable threshold of significance?

The methodology for deriving GHG emission impacts for the project alternatives is the same methodology used for the proposed project, which makes two assumptions. First, SO_x emissions were selected as a surrogate to prorate the GHG emissions because SO_x emissions result primarily from sulfur contained in fossil fuels. Using a ratio of GHG emissions to SO_x emissions from the AQMP inventory, the GHG emissions from the proposed project and project alternatives are calculated using the estimated SO_x emissions from the proposed project and multiplying by the ratio factor (see subchapter 4.0 and Appendix D).

Second, an analysis of the statewide inventory was conducted to determine the impact from the remaining GHG pollutants, including HFCs, PFCs and SF₆. Combustion GHG emissions are proportional to SO_x emissions, while emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF₆ are analyzed as proportional to emissions of CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O, based on the statewide inventory. (See Subchapter 4.0 for additional discussion of the methodology for calculating GHG emissions.). Table 6-98 lists the total GHG emissions from all six GHG pollutants attributed to Alternative D, as well the GHG emissions attributed to the proposed project.

SCAQMD's adopted Tier 3 GHG significance threshold for SCAQMD lead agency projects is 10,000 MT CO₂eq per year. Projects with incremental increases below this threshold are not considered to be cumulatively considerable. As shown in Table 6-98, potential GHG emissions from Alternative D exceed 10,000 MT CO₂eq per year and are concluded to be significant, but less than the GHG emissions from the proposed project. Therefore, GHG emissions from Alternative D are considered to be cumulatively considerable (CEQA Guidelines §15065(a)(3)).

**Table 6-98
Proposed Project and Alternative D – SO_x Emissions
and Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

Attainment Year Periods	SO_x Emissions (tons/day)	SO_x Emissions (tons/year)	CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O Emissions (million MT CO₂ eq /year)	HFCs, PFCs and SF₆ Emissions^a (million MT CO₂ eq /year)	TOTAL GHG Emissions^b (million MT CO₂ eq /year)
Proposed Project					
2014	0.16	58.4	4.52	0.29	4.81
2023	0.49	178.85	13.83	0.90	14.74
2030	0.74	270.1	20.89	1.36	22.26
Alternative D					
2014	0.03	10.95	0.85	0.06	0.90
2023	0.04	14.6	1.13	0.07	1.20
2030	0.04	14.6	1.13	0.07	1.20

^a Calculated based on ratio of 0.065 of high GWP/total GHGs. Thus, CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O Emissions x 0.065 = HFCs, PFCs and SF₆ emissions (for example, 4.52 million MT CO₂ eq /year x 0.065 = 0.29 million MT CO₂ eq /year)

^b Total GHG emissions = CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O Emissions + HFCs, PFCs and SF₆ emissions (for example, 4.52 + 0.29 = 4.81 million MT CO₂ eq /year). Total GHG emissions may not be exact due to rounding.

Cumulative Effects

The cumulative analysis includes GHG emissions from Alternative D, plus GHG emissions from the reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, and the additional three years of sources receiving permits in reliance upon the district's offset accounts (2007 through 2009). Table 6-99 presents the GHG emissions from the cumulative scenario with Alternative D and the GHG emissions from the cumulative scenario with the proposed project.

As explained above, GHG emissions from Alternative D are considered to be cumulatively considerable and, therefore, would contribute to significant adverse climate change impacts.

TABLE 6-99
Proposed Project and Alternative D – Cumulative
Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Attainment Year Periods	TOTAL GHG Emissions (million MT CO ₂ eq /year)
Cumulative With Proposed Project	
2014	11.98
2023	21.61
2030	29.13
Cumulative With Alternative D	
2014	7.99
2023	8.01
2030	8.07

1.

Alternative E – Limited Offset Availability

1. AQMP Consistency – Would Alternative E Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of an Applicable Air Quality Plan?

Like the proposed project, Alternative E would specify regulatory procedures for making annual demonstrations of equivalency with federal offset requirements. Although the AQMP provides strategies for attaining and maintaining the NAAQSs and CAAQSs, it is considered to be a growth accommodating document. The major difference between Alternative E and the proposed project is that Alternative E would only allow the use of offsets in an amount up to 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories.

Emissions from Alternative E are not expected to conflict with or obstruct the implementation of the AQMP because offsets cannot be issued above the 50 percent emissions caps, which are based on growth projections of the 2007 AQMP for the relevant industry categories. Because regional criteria pollutant emissions from Alternative E are expected to be less than the regional criteria pollutant emissions from the proposed project, the potential for conflicts with the 2007 AQMP would be even less likely.

2. Criteria Pollutant Emission Standards – Would Alternative E Violate any Air Quality Standard or Contribute to an Existing or Projected Air Quality Violation

a. Alternative C – Region-wide emissions of criteria pollutants

Chapter 4.0 explains that two components make up the emissions attributed to the proposed project. The first component is the amount of net growth in emissions forecasted in the 2007 AQMP for the industry categories that are potentially eligible for permits issued under Rules 1309.1 and Rule 1304. Under the proposed project, growth in stationary source emissions for the industry categories that are potentially eligible for permits issued under Rules 1309.1 and Rule 1304 would be the same as AQMP growth in stationary source emissions for these same categories (Table 6-100). Under Alternative E, growth in stationary source emissions for the industry categories that are potentially eligible for permits issued under Rules 1309.1 and Rule 1304 would be 50 percent of the growth in stationary source emissions from those sources anticipated by the AQMP. The second component includes the emissions from existing sources that relied on offsets from the SCAQMD internal accounts for permits issued prior to July 2010 and that would shut down during the twenty year analysis timeframe. This second component, i.e., shutdown emissions from stationary sources returned to the SCAQMD, would be the same under the proposed project and under Alternative E (Tables 6-100 and 6-101). For the above reasons, emissions impacts from Alternative E would not be a simple 50 percent of the emissions from the proposed project

Table 6-100 shows mass emissions of criteria pollutants from the proposed project, while Table 6-101 shows direct regional emissions from Alternative E. As can be seen comparing the total emissions projected for the proposed project (Table 6-100) to the total emissions projected for Alternative E, criteria pollutant emissions from Alternative E would be significant, but would be less than the emissions from the proposed project.

**TABLE 6-100
Proposed Project Stationary Source Emissions –
Growth Projections and Emissions from Shutdowns**

Milestone Years	Pollutants					
	VOC	NO _x	SO _x	CO	PM10	PM2.5
100 Percent AQMP Industry Sector Growth Projections - Tons per Day						
2014	5.79	0.52	0.13	0.27	0.82	0.52
2023	18.95	1.33	0.45	2.79	2.80	1.78
2030	29.02	2.26	0.70	4.89	4.40	2.80

TABLE 6-100 (Concluded)
Proposed Project Stationary Source Emissions–
Growth Projections and Emissions from Shutdowns

Milestone Years	Pollutants					
	VOC	NO _x	SO _x	CO	PM10	PM2.5
Emissions Reductions from Shutdowns of Currently Permitted Sources Obtaining Offsets from SCAQMD Offset Accounts - Tons Per Day						
2014	11.21	0.77	0.03	0.87	0.03	0.02
2023	15.57	1.05	0.04	1.37	0.04	0.03
2030	15.57	1.05	0.04	1.37	0.04	0.03
Total - Tons per Day						
2014	16.99	1.29	0.16	1.14	0.85	0.54
2023	34.52	2.38	0.49	4.16	2.84	1.80
2030	44.59	3.31	0.74	6.26	4.44	2.82
100 Percent AQMP Industry Sector Growth Projections^a - Pounds per Day						
2014	11,580	1,040	260	540	1,640	1,040
2023	37,900	2,660	900	5,580	5,600	3,560
2030	58,040	4,520	1,400	9,780	8,800	5,600
Emissions Reductions from Shutdowns of Currently Permitted Sources Obtaining Offsets from SCAQMD Offset Accounts - Pounds Per Day						
2014	22,420	1,540	60	1,740	60	40
2023	31,140	2,100	80	2,740	80	60
2030	31,140	2,100	80	2,740	80	60
Total - Pounds per Day						
2014	33,980	2,580	320	2,280	1,700	1,080
2023	69,040	4,760	980	8,320	5,680	3,610
2030	89,180	6,620	1,480	12,520	8,880	5,650
Regional Significance Thresholds (Pounds per Day)						
Significance Threshold	55	55	150	550	150	55
Significant?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

^a Includes 15 percent factor.

Total emissions may not be exact due to rounding.

TABLE 6-101
Alternative E Stationary Source Emissions

Milestone Years	Pollutants					
	VOC	NOx	SOx	CO	PM10	PM2.5
50 Percent of AQMP Industry Sector Growth Projections - Tons per Day						
2014	2.89	0.26	0.07	0.13	0.41	0.26
2023	9.48	0.66	0.23	1.40	1.40	0.89
2030	14.51	1.13	0.35	2.44	2.20	1.40
Emissions Reductions from Shutdowns of Currently Permitted Sources Obtaining Offsets from SCAQMD Offset Accounts - Tons Per Day						
2014	11.21	0.77	0.03	0.87	0.03	0.02
2023	15.57	1.05	0.04	1.37	0.04	0.03
2030	15.57	1.05	1.05	1.37	0.04	0.03
Total - Tons per Day						
2014	14.1	1.03	0.1	1	0.44	0.28
2023	25.05	1.71	0.27	2.77	1.44	0.91
2030	30.08	2.18	0.39	3.81	2.24	1.42
50 Percent of AQMP Industry Sector Growth Projections - Pounds per Day						
2014	5,780	520	140	265	820	520
2023	18,960	1,320	460	2,800	2,800	1,780
2030	29,020	2,260	700	4,880	4,400	2,800
Emissions Reductions from Shutdowns of Currently Permitted Sources Obtaining Offsets from SCAQMD Offset Accounts - Pounds Per Day						
2014	22,420	1,540	60	1,740	60	40
2023	31,140	2,100	80	2,740	80	60
2030	31,140	2,100	80	2,740	80	60

TABLE 6-101 (Concluded)
Alternative E Stationary Source Emissions

Milestone Years	Pollutants					
	VOC	NOx	SOx	CO	PM10	PM2.5
Total - Pounds per Day						
2014	28,200	2,060	200	2,000	880	560
2023	50,100	3,420	540	5,540	2,880	1,820
2030	60,160	4,360	780	7,620	4,480	2,840
Regional Significance Thresholds (Pounds per Day)						
Significance Threshold	55	55	150	550	150	55
Significant?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Total emissions may not be exact due to rounding.

As indicated in Subchapter 4.1, SCAQMD staff determined that total lead emissions in the district are approximately 18 lbs/day (6,517 lbs/yr) based on fiscal year (FY) 2006-2007 data comprised of 566 facilities in the Basin that reported lead emissions. Lead emission impacts were calculated for the same milestone years evaluated for other emission impacts. As shown in Table 6-102, the maximum net increase in lead emissions by 2030 in the Basin from the proposed project and the cumulative scenario with the proposed project would not exceed the SCAQMD's mass daily significance threshold for lead of three pounds per day. Similarly, Table 6-102 shows that lead emission impacts from Alternative E and from the cumulative scenario with Alternative E would be less-than-significant.

TABLE 6-102
Proposed Project and Alternative E –
Project-Specific and Cumulative Lead Emissions

Milestone Years	Lead (lbs/day)			
	Proposed Project	Cumulative With Proposed Project	Alternative E	Cumulative With Alternative E
2014	0.13	0.33	0.07	0.29
2023	0.45	0.50	0.23	0.36
2030	0.70	0.63	0.35	0.42

Cumulative Effects

As explained in Chapters 4.0 and 4.1, the cumulative impact analysis includes emissions from sources permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 pursuant to the prior version of Rule 1315 and SB 827. In addition, the cumulative impacts analysis includes emissions from three power plants.

Table 6-102 presents the total mass emissions from stationary sources under Alternative E plus the other sources included in the cumulative scenario. As shown in Table 6-102, impacts from Alternative E are cumulatively considerable and, therefore, significant.

**TABLE 6-103
Proposed Project and Alternative E Cumulative Stationary Source Mass Emissions**

Milestone Years	Pollutant					
	VOC	NOx	SOx	CO	PM10	PM2.5
	Cumulative With Proposed Project – Tons per Day					
2014	23.71	4.7	0.47	10.82	3.47	2.87
2023	40.76	5.64	0.79	14.36	5.29	4.02
2030	50.74	6.61	1.04	16.55	6.79	4.97
Cumulative With Proposed Project Pounds per Day						
2014	47,420	9,400	940	21,640	6,940	5,740
2023	81,520	11,280	1,580	28,720	10,580	8,040
2030	101,480	13,220	2,080	33,100	13,580	9,940

TABLE 6-103 (Concluded)
Proposed Project and Alternative E Cumulative Stationary Source Mass Emissions

Milestone Years	Pollutant					
	VOC	NO _x	SO _x	CO	PM10	PM2.5
	Cumulative With Alternative E Tons per Day					
2014	20.82	4.44	0.4	10.69	3.06	2.61
2023	31.28	4.98	0.57	12.96	3.89	3.13
2030	36.22	5.48	0.69	14.1	4.59	3.57
	Cumulative With Alternative E Pounds per Day					
2014	41,640	8,880	800	21,380	6,120	5,220
2023	62,560	9,960	1,140	25,920	7,780	6,260
2030	72,440	10,960	1,380	28,200	9,180	7,140
	Regional Significance Thresholds (Pounds per Day)					
Significance Threshold	55	55	150	550	150	55
Significant?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Modeled Concentrations of Criteria Pollutants

Regional Criteria Pollutant Concentrations – Alternative E

a. Ozone Concentrations

In addition to analyzing project-specific effects of Alternative E in terms of mass regional emissions of criteria pollutants, this PEA includes a supplemental analysis of the contribution of Alternative E to regional concentrations of these same criteria pollutants.

Air quality is expected to improve under future conditions, with or without the proposed project or alternatives. Table 6-104 shows the contributions from Alternative E and the proposed project to the ozone concentrations in the Basin and provides the Coachella Valley for the milestone years of 2014, 2023 and 2030.

As shown in the table, for most milestone years, Alternative E would contribute less to ozone concentration than the proposed project. Another way of looking at the results in Table 6-104 is that for most years Basin and Coachella Valley ozone concentrations improvements foregone from Alternative E are slightly less than the proposed project.

TABLE 6-104
Proposed Project and Alternative E – Contribution to Regional Ozone Concentrations
(Peak 8-hour concentrations)

Year	Basin Average Ozone (ppb)	Basin Maximum Station Ozone (ppb)	Coachella Valley Average Ozone (ppb)	Coachella Valley Maximum Station Ozone (ppb)
Proposed Project				
2014	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.6
2023	1.5	1.9	0.8	1.1
2030	2.6	2.9	1.1	1.3
Alternative E				
2014	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.5
2023	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.7
2030	2.0	2.0	0.9	0.9

b. Particulate Matter Concentrations

Table 6-105 shows the contribution of emissions from Alternative E compared to the proposed project for the predicted annual average and 24-hour (daily) average Basin and Coachella Valley PM2.5 and PM10 concentrations estimated for the milestone years of 2014, 2023 and 2030. As shown in the table, for most milestone years, Alternative E contributes less to regional concentrations of particulate matter than the proposed project. Another way of looking at the results in Table 6-105 is that for most years Basin and Coachella Valley predicted annual average and 24-hour average PM2.5 and PM10 concentration improvements foregone from Alternative E are equal to or slightly less than the proposed project.

TABLE 6-105
Proposed Project and Alternative E – Contributions to Regional PM2.5
and PM10 Concentrations

Year	Basin Annual PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Basin Annual PM10 (µg/m ³)	Basin Daily PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Basin Daily PM10 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Annual PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Annual PM10 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Daily PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Daily PM10 (µg/m ³)
Proposed Project								
2014	0.06	0.12	0.6	0.7	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.1
2023	0.15	0.32	1.2	1.8	0.03	0.03	0.1	0.1
2030	0.21	0.47	1.6	2.5	0.05	0.05	0.2	0.2

TABLE 6-105 (Concluded)
Proposed Project and Alternative E – Contributions to Regional PM2.5 and PM10 Concentrations

Year	Basin Annual PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Basin Annual PM10 (µg/m ³)	Basin Daily PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Basin Daily PM10 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Annual PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Annual PM10 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Daily PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Daily PM10 (µg/m ³)
Alternative E								
2014	0.04	0.09	0.5	0.5	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.1
2023	0.09	0.19	0.9	1.1	0.02	0.02	0.1	0.1
2030	0.12	0.27	1.1	1.5	0.03	0.03	0.1	0.1

c. NO2 Concentrations

Table 6-106 shows the contributions to regional NO2 concentrations from Alternative E compared to the proposed project. The regional NO2 concentration analysis is based on an emissions-weighted approach to estimate the incremental contributions of NO2 from Alternative E. As Table 6-106 shows, Alternative E and the proposed project would result in NO2 concentrations of 1 ppb or less for all milestone years, regardless of the averaging time.

TABLE 6-106
Alternative E and the Proposed Project – Contributions to Regional NO2 Concentration

Milestone Year	Basin 1-Hour Average NO2 (ppb)	Basin Annual Average NO2 (ppb)	Coachella 1-Hour Average NO2 (ppb)	Coachella 24-Hour Average NO2 ^b (ppb)
Proposed Project				
2014	0	0	0	0
2023	1	0	0	0
2030	1	0	0	0
Alternative E				
2014	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0
2030	1	0	0	0

d. SO₂ Concentrations

Table 6-107 shows the regional contributions to SO₂ concentrations from Alternative E compared to the proposed project. The regional SO₂ concentration analysis is also based on an emissions-weighted approach to estimate the incremental increased contributions of SO₂ from Alternative E. Both Alternative E and the proposed project would result in contributions to SO₂ concentrations in the Basin of 0.04 ton per day, which is less than 0.1 percent of the Basin SO_x emissions, and less than 1.0 ppb for all milestone years, regardless of the averaging time. SO₂ is not measured in the Coachella Valley because there are so few SO₂ emissions sources.

TABLE 6-107
Alternative E and the Proposed Project –
Contributions to Regional SO₂ Concentrations^a

Milestone Year	Basin 1-Hour Average SO₂ (ppb)	Basin 24-Hour Average SO₂ (ppb)	Basin Annual Average SO₂^b (ppb)
Proposed Project			
2014	1	0	0
2023	1	0	0
2030	1	0	0
Alternative E			
2014	0	0	0
2023	1	0	0
2030	1	0	0

^a SO₂ is not measured in the Coachella Valley.

^b Annual average daily SO_x emissions from all point and areas sources are less than 0.04 tons per day, but are rounded up to the nearest whole number.

e. CO Concentrations

Ambient concentrations of carbon monoxide respond linearly to changes in the emissions inventory. Table 6-108 shows the contributions to ambient CO concentrations in the Basin from Alternative E compared to the proposed project. Table 6-108 shows that CO concentrations from Alternative E are less than or equal to concentrations from the proposed project.

TABLE 6-108
Alternative E and the Proposed Project –
Contributions to Regional CO Concentrations

Milestone Year	Change in Concentration (ppm)	
	Proposed Project	Alternative E
2014	0.00	0.00
2023	0.01	0.00
2030	0.01	0.01

Regional Criteria Pollutant Concentrations-- Cumulative Effects

a. Cumulative Ozone Concentrations

In addition to analyzing project-specific contributions of Alternative E to regional pollutant concentrations, this PEA includes an analysis of the combined contributions to regional pollutant concentrations from Alternative E plus other sources receiving permits in reliance upon the SCAQMD’s internal offset accounts. Table 6-109 presents the contribution to regional ozone concentrations from such sources in terms of the 8-hour ozone concentrations as between the cumulative scenario with Alternative E compared to the cumulative scenario with the proposed project. As shown in the table, the cumulative scenario with Alternative E results in the same or less contributions to regional ozone concentrations than the proposed project.

TABLE 6-109
Proposed Project and Alternative E Cumulative Scenarios--Contributions to
Regional Ozone Concentrations
(Peak 8-hour Concentrations)

Year	Basin Average Ozone (ppb)	Basin Maximum Station Ozone (ppb)	Coachella Valley Average Ozone (ppb)	Coachella Valley Maximum Station Ozone (ppb)
Cumulative With Proposed Project				
2014	1.1	1.8	0.8	0.8
2023	2.0	2.5	1.0	1.3
2030	3.0	3.5	1.3	1.6
Cumulative With Alternative E				
2014	1.0	1.5	0.6	0.6
2023	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.6
2030	2.2	2.0	0.6	0.7

b. Cumulative Particulate Matter Concentrations

Table 6-110 presents the predicted contribution of regional particulate matter concentrations from Alternative E with the cumulative scenario compared to the proposed project with the cumulative scenario in terms of the contributions to predicted annual average and 24-hour (daily) average Basin and Coachella Valley PM2.5 and PM10 concentrations. As shown in Table 6-110, for most milestone years the cumulative scenario with Alternative E would contribute less to regional particulate matter concentrations than the cumulative scenario with the proposed project.

TABLE 6-110

Proposed Project and Alternative E Cumulative Scenarios –Contributions to Regional PM2.5 and PM10 Concentrations

Year	Basin Annual PM2.5 (µg/m³)	Basin Annual PM10 (µg/m³)	Basin Daily PM2.5 (µg/m³)	Basin Daily PM10 (µg/m³)	Coachella Valley Annual PM2.5 (µg/m³)	Coachella Valley Annual PM10 (µg/m³)	Coachella Valley Daily PM2.5 (µg/m³)	Coachella Valley Daily PM10 (µg/m³)
Cumulative With Proposed Project								
2014	0.18	0.38	1.1	1.8	0.04	0.04	0.1	0.1
2023	0.26	0.57	1.8	2.8	0.06	0.06	0.2	0.2
2030	0.32	0.71	2.2	3.5	0.07	0.07	0.2	0.2
Cumulative With Alternative E								
2014	0.16	0.34	1.0	1.6	0.03	0.03	0.1	0.1
2023	0.20	0.44	1.4	2.1	0.04	0.04	0.1	0.1
2030	0.23	0.51	1.6	2.5	0.05	0.05	0.2	0.2

c. Cumulative NO2 Concentrations

Table 6-111 shows the contributions to regional cumulative regional NO2 concentrations from the cumulative scenario with Alternative E compared to the cumulative scenario with proposed project. As Table 6-111 shows, the cumulative scenario with Alternative E would contribute the same amount or less to regional NO2 concentrations than the cumulative scenario with the proposed project.

TABLE 6-111
Alternative E and the Proposed Project
Cumulative Scenarios – Contributions to Regional NO2 Concentrations

Milestone Year	Basin 1-Hour Average NO2 (ppb)	Basin Annual Average NO2 (ppb)	Coachella 1-Hour Average NO2 (ppb)	Coachella 24-Hour Average NO2^b (ppb)
Cumulative with Proposed Project				
2014	1	0	1	0
2023	2	0	1	0
2030	2	0	1	0
Cumulative with Alternative E				
2014	1	0	1	0
2023	1	0	1	0
2030	1	0	1	0

d. Cumulative SO2 Concentrations

Table 6-112 shows the contributions to cumulative regional SO2 concentrations from the cumulative scenario with Alternative E compared to the cumulative scenario with the proposed project. As shown in the table, for most milestone years, the cumulative scenario with Alternative E would contribute roughly the same amount to regional SO2 concentrations as the cumulative scenario with the proposed project.

TABLE 6-112
Alternative E and the Proposed Project Cumulative Scenarios – Contributions to Regional SO2 Concentrations^a

Milestone Year	Basin 1-Hour Average SO2 (ppb)	Basin 24-Hour Average SO2 (ppb)	Basin Annual Average SO2^b (ppb)
Cumulative with Proposed Project			
2014	1	0	0
2023	1	0	0
2030	1	0	0

TABLE 6-112 (Concluded)
Alternative E and the Proposed Project Cumulative Scenarios – Contributions to Regional SO₂ Concentrations^a

Milestone Year	Basin 1-Hour Average SO ₂ (ppb)	Basin 24-Hour Average SO ₂ (ppb)	Basin Annual Average SO ₂ ^b (ppb)
Cumulative with Alternative E			
2014	1	0	0
2023	1	0	0
2030	1	0	0

^a SO₂ is not measured in the Coachella Valley.

^b Annual average daily SO_x emissions from all point and areas sources are less than 0.04 tons per day, but are rounded up to the nearest whole number.

e. Cumulative CO Concentrations

Table 6-113 shows the contributions to CO concentrations in the Basin from the cumulative scenario with Alternative E compared to the cumulative scenario with the proposed project. Table 6-113 shows that CO concentration from the cumulative scenario with Alternative E are not noticeably less than the concentrations from the cumulative scenario with the proposed project.

TABLE 6-113
Alternative E and the Proposed Project – Cumulative Scenarios Contributions to Regional CO Concentrations

Milestone Year	Change in Concentration (ppm)	
	Cumulative With Proposed Project	Cumulative With Alternative E
2014	0.01	0.01
2023	0.02	0.02
2030	0.02	0.02

Localized Criteria Pollutant Concentrations

Tables 4.1-21 and 4.1-22 in Chapter 4 show that the proposed project has the potential to increase localized PM_{2.5} concentrations at sensitive receptors that may be located near future representative facilities. Similarly, Tables 4.1-23 through 4.1-25 show that the proposed project has the potential to increase local NO₂ concentrations at sensitive receptors that may be located near future representative facilities. The analysis of project-specific localized criteria pollutant impacts prepared for the proposed project

applies to Alternative E for the following reasons. Because most components of Alternative E are identical to the proposed project, the same future representative facilities that would qualify for permits pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 under the proposed project would qualify for permits under Alternative E. The same five-year database (2003 through 2008) of permits and pending permits in the SCAQMD's overall permit database that was used to analyze future localized impacts of the proposed project would be applicable to Alternative E. The same Source Classification Codes (SCCs) would be applicable: (1) to assigning stack parameters to emission sources for modeling on the basis of source type; and (2) to estimate chemical speciation of permitted emissions reported as PM and organic gases with respect to particle size composition of PM emissions.

Alternative E is similar to the proposed project in most respects except for the following; Alternative E would only allow use of offsets in an amount of up to 50 percent of the AQMP growth projection for sources potentially eligible for permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1. As a result, fewer affected facilities would be able to obtain permits under Alternative E compared to the proposed project. Although fewer sources would be permitted under Alternative E compared to the proposed project, facilities receiving permits under Alternative E could have the same characteristics as the facilities used to analyze project-specific localized criteria pollutant impacts under the proposed project.

3. Health Effects – Would Alternative E Expose Sensitive Receptors to Substantial Pollutant Concentrations

Region-wide Emissions of Criteria Pollutants—Alternative E

The analysis of Alternative E includes a comparison of the health impacts of Alternative E to the health impacts of the proposed project. Increases in criteria pollutant emissions may result in potential adverse health effects including the following: cardiovascular, neurological, reproductive and respiratory diseases. Health effects have been evaluated by modeling criteria pollutant concentrations, which can provide information on mortality, hospital admissions, emergency room visits, minor restricted activity days, school absence days, loss of work days, and cases of acute/chronic bronchitis, nonfatal heart attacks and adverse upper/lower respiratory conditions. Table 6-114 shows the estimated health effects from the proposed project and Alternative E as a result of exposures to ozone for the milestone years of the analysis. Similarly, Table 6-115 shows the estimated health effects from Alternative E compared to the proposed project as a result of exposure to PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ during the milestone years analyzed. The impacts shown in Tables 6-114 and 6-115 represent additional health benefits beyond the benefits forecasted in the 2007 AQMP Final Socioeconomic Report that could occur if the project and Alternative E were not implemented, nor replaced by other growth.

TABLE 6-114
Proposed Project and Alternative E – Estimated Ozone Health Impacts – Health Benefits Foregone

Year	Mortality Deaths (People)	Hospital Admissions (People)	Minor Restricted Activity Days (Days)	School Absences (Days)
Proposed Project				
2014	7	42	29,575	31,172
2023	12	71	49,513	52,186
2030	20	122	85,339	89,947
Alternative E				
2014	6	37	25,826	27,220
2023	9	52	36,608	38,584
2030	16	96	67,117	70,741

TABLE 6-115
Proposed Project and Alternative E – Estimated Annual PM2.5 and PM10 Health Impacts – Benefits Foregone

Year	Mortality Deaths (People)	Acute Bronchitis (People)	Chronic Bronchitis (People)	Non-fatal Heart Attacks (People)	Upper/Lower Respiratory (People)	Emergency Room Visits	Hospital Admissions (People)	Minor Restricted Activity Days	Work Loss (Days)
Proposed Project									
2014	33	59	18	29	1,262	11	13	23,374	4,074
2023	86	155	46	74	3,283	29	34	60,814	10,601
2030	125	224	66	108	4,763	42	50	88,214	15,377
Alternative E									
2014	23	41	12	20	876	8	9	16,222	2,828
2023	52	93	28	45	1,977	17	21	36,619	6,383
2030	71	128	38	62	2,711	24	28	50,214	8,753

The SCAQMD has not developed significance thresholds for the specific health effects identified in Tables 6-114 and 6-115. However, given the magnitude of the health effects foregone compared to health effect conditions in the absence of Alternative E, SCAQMD staff concludes that Alternative E has the potential to generate significant adverse health effects. Because Alternative E caps debit use at 50 percent of the AQMP

growth assumptions for industry categories with sources potentially eligible to receive permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1, fewer new or modified sources are expected to be built in the future. As a result, health effects generated by Alternative E are expected to be significant, but less than health effects generated by the proposed project.

Region-wide Emissions of Criteria Pollutants-- Cumulative Effects

The cumulative health impacts analysis include health effects of the Alternative E, plus health effects of the reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, and the effects of the additional three years of past sources permitted in reliance on the SCAQMD’s internal offset account (2007 through 2009). Table 6-116 shows the estimated health effects from the proposed project as a result of cumulative exposures to ozone for the milestone years of the analysis. Table 6-117 shows the estimated cumulative health effects from the cumulative scenario with the proposed project compared to the cumulative scenario with Alternative E as a result of exposures to PM2.5 and PM10 for the milestone years of the analysis.

**TABLE 6-116
Proposed Project And Alternative E -
Estimated Cumulative Ozone Health Impacts**

Year	Mortality Deaths (People)	Hospital Admissions (People)	Minor Restricted Activity Days (Days)	School Absences (Days)
Cumulative With Proposed Project				
2014	9	54	37,662	39,696
2023	15	92	64,780	68,278
2030	24	143	100,213	105,624
Cumulative With Alternative E				
2014	8	47	32,706	34,472
2023	10	61	42,517	44,813
2030	17	102	71,514	75,375

TABLE 6-117
Proposed Project And Alternative E -
Estimated Cumulative Annual PM2.5 and PM10 Health Effects

Year	Mortality Deaths (People)	Acute Bronchitis (People)	Chronic Bronchitis (People)	Non-fatal Heart Attacks (People)	Upper/Lower Respiratory (People)	Emergency Room Visits	Hospital Admissions (People)	Minor Restricted Activity Days	Work Loss (Days)
Cumulative With Proposed Project									
2014	102	184	55	89	3,908	34	41	72,384	12,618
2023	152	273	81	132	5,803	51	61	107,476	18,735
2030	189	341	101	164	7,231	63	76	133,938	23,347
Cumulative With Alternative E									
2014	92	165	49	80	3,510	31	37	65,019	11,334
2023	118	212	63	102	4,496	39	47	83,275	14,516
2030	136	244	72	117	5,177	45	54	95,889	16,715

The SCAQMD has not developed specific significance thresholds for cumulative health impacts. Given the magnitude the cumulative health benefits foregone that would occur if Alternative E were implemented, the contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative E is concluded to be cumulatively considerable, but less than the proposed project.

Region-wide Emissions of TACs

Basin toxic risks (measured in cancer risk per million person population over a lifetime of exposure, 70 years) were estimated using the MATES-III modeling platform for 2014, 2023 and 2030 model year simulations for Alternative E. For reference, the MATES-III study for 2008 attributed the cancer risk from stationary sources, which include industries, and businesses such as dry cleaners and chrome plating operations at approximately 51 additional cancers in a population of one million individuals while total regional cancer risk from toxic air contaminants was 853 in one million. Table 6-118 summarizes the additional region-wide cancer risk and cancer burden reductions foregone if Alternative E or the proposed project were implemented as compared to conditions without the project. Table 6-118 also shows the contribution to cancer risk and cancer burden from the cumulative scenario with Alternative E and the cumulative scenario with the proposed project.

TABLE 6-118
Proposed Project and Alternative E – Cancer Risk and Cancer Burden Impacts (Project-specific and Cumulative)

Year	Cancer Risk Reduction Not Achieved^a	Cumulative Cancer Risk Reduction Not Achieved^a	Cancer Burden Reductions Not Achieved	Cumulative Cancer Burden Reductions Not Achieved
Proposed Project				
2014	0.91	3.35	16	59
2023	2.86	5.15	54	96
2030	4.4	6.59	86	129
Alternative E				
2014	0.51	2.96	9	52
2023	1.51	3.80	28	71
2030	2.28	4.47	45	88

^a Additional cases of cancer in a population of one million individuals.

As shown in Table 6-118, neither the proposed project nor Alternative E would generate project-specific or cumulative cancer risk impacts that exceed the SCAQMD's cancer risk significance threshold of 10 in one million (10×10^{-6}).

The proposed project and Alternative E would result in a cancer burden impacts that exceed the SCAQMD's significance threshold of 0.5. Compared to the without project scenario, the proposed project would create an increased cancer burden impact in the year 2030 of 87. Alternative E would create an increased cancer burden impact in the year 2030 of 45. In addition, the cumulative scenarios with both the proposed project and with Alternative E result in significant cancer burdens compared to the without project scenarios. The contributions to cumulative cancer burden impacts from Alternative E are considered to be cumulatively considerable, but less than the proposed project.

A hazard index (HI) is a summation of the hazard (non-cancer) quotients for all chemicals to which an individual is exposed. A hazard index can be measured as a result of chronic (long-term) exposure or acute (short-term) exposure. SCAQMD's significance threshold for non-cancer chronic or acute HI value is 1.0 because if the HI is less than 1.0, it is presumed that no significant adverse human health effects (non-cancer) are expected to occur. Table 6-119 shows the population-weighted project-specific change in chronic HI between the conditions without the project and the proposed project and between the conditions without the project and Alternative E.

Table 6-119 also shows the changes between the conditions without the project and cumulative scenarios with the proposed project and with Alternative E.

Table 6-119
Proposed Project and Alternative E – Chronic and Acute Health
Impacts (Project-specific and Cumulative)

Year	Chronic Health Index Not Achieved	Cumulative Chronic Health Index Not Achieved	Acute Health Index Not Achieved	Cumulative Acute Health Index Not Achieved
Proposed Project				
2014	0	0.02	0.02	0.06
2023	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.09
2030	0.02	0.03	0.08	0.11
Alternative E				
2014	0	0.02	0.01	0.05
2023	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.06
2030	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.08

As shown in Table 6-119, neither the proposed project nor Alternative B would exceed the SCAQMD's acute or chronic HI significance threshold of 1.0. Similarly, Table 6-119 shows that acute and chronic HI impacts from the proposed project with the cumulative scenario and Alternative E with the cumulative scenario would not exceed the HI significance threshold. Therefore neither the proposed project nor Alternative E would generate project-specific or cumulatively considerable non-cancer health risk impacts, while impacts from Alternative E would be equivalent to or less than the proposed project.

Localized Emissions of TACs

Under Alternative E, sources permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 would be subject to the requirements in Rules 1401 and 1402 that limit the cancer risk and non-cancer hazard level, which would limit any potential significant toxic impact from each source. The thresholds in Rule 1401 are the same as the SCAQMD's CEQA significance thresholds for toxics. As a result of these regulatory prohibitions, the issuance of a permit by the SCAQMD to a stationary source of TACs would not result in stationary source emissions that exceed the CEQA significance thresholds for localized health impacts. However, the thresholds contained in Rule 1401 are

applied on a permit-unit basis; as a result, a facility with multiple permitted sources could still exceed the Hazard Index limits in Rule 1401. Such facilities would instead be subject to Rule 1402; under that rule, the allowable cancer burden is the same as under Rule 1401, but the Hazard Index limits for acute and chronic non-cancer toxic impacts are higher (3.0) than the limits under Rule 1401 and thus higher than the applicable CEQA significance thresholds. Therefore, the localized air toxic impacts of the proposed project are considered significant.

Alternative E is similar to the proposed project in most respects except for the following; Alternative E would only allow use of offsets in an amount that is 50 percent of the AQMP growth projection for sources potentially eligible for permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1. As a result, fewer affected facilities would be able to obtain permits under Alternative E compared to the proposed project. Although fewer sources would be permitted under Alternative E compared to the proposed project, facilities receiving permits under Alternative E could have the same characteristics as the facilities receiving permits under the proposed project. Therefore, Alternative E has the potential to generate adverse localized impacts from emissions of TACs equivalent to significant impacts of the proposed project.

4. Odors – Would Alternative E Create Objectionable Odors Affecting a Substantial Number of People

Some equipment permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 could create objectionable odors, as explained in subchapter 4.1. Evaluation of permit applications includes the imposition of conditions to minimize such odors. In addition, installing BACT equipment would typically contribute to a reduction in potential odor impacts. Further, SCAQMD Rule 402 prohibits operation of a facility that creates an odor nuisance. Nevertheless, as explained in subchapter 4.1, facilities containing sources receiving permits under the proposed project could result in significant odor impacts. Alternative E could result in the same types of facilities as the proposed project; and therefore would have the same potential to result in significant odor impacts.

Visibility Impacts

- 5. Visibility. Would the Alternative B create significant aesthetic impacts by resulting in air emissions that substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the project surroundings?**

Alternative E Effects

Table 6-120 shows predicted visibility and visual range impacts from Alternative E and the proposed project with respect to the state standard. The state standard is a light extinction coefficient of 0.23 per kilometer when relative humidity is less than 70

percent (roughly equivalent to a 10-mile visual range), over an 8-hour averaging period (10 am – 6 pm, PST). Visual range (measured in miles) is provided for informational purposes. The range of without project values for the extinction coefficient predicted for the eastern Basin represented by Riverside-Rubidoux (the worst case) is from 0.063 to 0.067 from 2014 to 2030 over the project timeframe, or one-third of the California standard. The maximum predicted impact on the light extinction coefficient ($.001 \text{ km}^{-1}$) attributable to the proposed project would not cause or contribute to a violation of the state standard and is not significant. As shown in Table 6-120, visual range impacts for Alternative E are less than or equal to the proposed project and, therefore, are also concluded to be less than significant.

TABLE 6-120
Proposed Project and Alternative E – Visibility Impacts at Riverside-Rubidoux
Measured in Extinction Coefficient and Visual Range (miles)

Milestone Year	Predicted Extinction Coefficient Without the Project (km^{-1})	Impact on Extinction Coefficient		Visual Range Without Project (miles)	Difference in Miles	
		Proposed Project	Alternative E		Proposed Project	Alternative E
2014	0.0672	0.0002	0.0001	36.512	-0.091	-0.063
2023	0.0629	0.0005	0.0003	39.290	-0.274	-0.165
2030	0.0656	0.0008	0.0005	37.633	-0.469	-0.267

The deciview – an index which incorporates incremental changes in people’s perception of visibility is directly used as the metric for visibility assessment in the federal Regional Haze visibility standard. A 0.5 deciview change is used to assess significance in Class I wilderness areas. Table 6-121 summarizes the visibility effects of Alternative E and the visibility effects of the proposed project in terms of deciview changes.

TABLE 6-121
Proposed Project and Alternative E – Visibility Impacts at Class-I Wilderness Areas
Measured in Deciview and Visual Range (miles)

Milestone Year Area Impacted	Predicted Deciview Value Without Project	Total Impact (Difference in Deciviews)		Predicted Visual Range Without Project (miles)	Predicted Visual Range With Project (miles)	
		Proposed Project	Alternative E		Proposed Project	Alternative E
2014		Proposed Project	Alternative E		Proposed Project	Alternative E
Agua Tibia	17.709	0.007	0.005	41.463	0.022	-0.021
San Gabriel	16.566	0.014	0.01	49.529	0.058	-0.044
Cucamonga	16.032	0.012	0.008	50.620	0.049	-0.042
San Gorgonio	13.037	0.006	0.004	67.717	0.023	-0.026
San Jacinto	13.964	0.006	0.004	60.644	0.02	-0.028
Joshua Tree	11.251	0.005	0.003	90.694	0.017	-0.024
2023		Proposed Project	Alternative E		Proposed Project	Alternative E
Agua Tibia	17.699	0.02	0.012	41.497	-0.081	-0.049
San Gabriel	16.262	0.042	0.025	50.709	-0.194	-0.117
Cucamonga	15.732	0.03	0.018	51.881	-0.147	-0.089
San Gorgonio	12.986	0.018	0.011	67.866	-0.114	-0.069
San Jacinto	13.940	0.014	0.008	60.735	-0.086	-0.052
Joshua Tree	11.297	0.005	0.007	90.396	-0.075	-0.045
2030		Proposed Project	Alternative E		Proposed Project	Alternative E
Agua Tibia	17.781	0.022	0.013	41.161	-0.088	-0.05
San Gabriel	16.321	0.058	0.033	50.405	-0.265	-0.151
Cucamonga	15.865	0.049	0.028	51.224	-0.243	-0.138
San Gorgonio	13.124	0.023	0.013	67.006	-0.138	-0.079
San Jacinto	14.056	0.020	0.011	60.075	-0.119	-0.068
Joshua Tree	11.378	0.017	0.01	89.893	-0.108	-0.061

As shown in Table 6-121, the maximum impact projected for the proposed project measured in deciviews would be less than 0.06 for all locations and milestone years, which is not significant. Similarly, implementing Alternative E would also generate a maximum impact measured in deciviews that would be less than 0.04 for all locations and milestone years, which is not significant. Further, visibility impacts from Alternative E would be less than visibility impacts from the proposed project.

Cumulative Effects

The cumulative visibility impacts analysis includes effects of Alternative E, plus effects of the reasonably foreseeable power plant projects and the additional three years of past sources receiving permits in reliance upon the SCAQMD’s offset accounts (2007 through 2009). Table 6-122 presents the visibility effects of the cumulative scenario with Alternative E and the visibility effects of the cumulative scenario with the proposed project. The maximum predicted impact on the light extinction coefficient ($.001 \text{ km}^{-1}$) attributable to the cumulative scenario with the proposed project would not cause or contribute to a violation of the state standard and would not be significant. Neither Alternative E nor the proposed project would make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative visibility impact. Visibility impacts from Alternative E would be less for all years and locations than for the proposed project.

**TABLE 6-122
Proposed Project and Alternative E – Cumulative Visibility Impacts at Riverside-
Rubidoux
Measured in Deciview and Visual Range (miles)**

Milestone Year	Predicted Extinction Coefficient Without the Project (km^{-1})	Impact on Extinction Coefficient		Visual Range Without Project (miles)	Difference in Miles	
		Cumulative with Proposed Project	Cumulative with Alternative E		Cumulative with Proposed Project	Cumulative with Alternative E
2014	0.0672	0.0003	0.0003	36.512	-0.170	-0.149
2023	0.0629	0.0008	0.0006	39.290	-0.456	-0.341
2030	0.0656	0.0008	0.0006	37.633	-0.469	-0.323

The cumulative visibility impacts analysis for class I wilderness areas includes effects of Alternative E, plus effects of the reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, and the additional three years of sources receiving permits in reliance upon the SCAQMD’s offset accounts (2007 through 2009). Table 6-123 presents the visibility effects for class I wilderness areas of the cumulative scenario with Alternative E and the visibility effects of the cumulative scenario with the proposed project in terms of deciview changes. Under the federal standard, a 0.5 deciview change would be considered a significant adverse impact and a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact. Neither Alternative E nor the proposed project would make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative visibility impact.

TABLE 6-123
Proposed Project and Alternative E – Cumulative Visibility Impacts at Class-I
Wilderness Areas Measured in Deciview and Visual Range (miles)

Milestone Year Area Impacted	Predicted Deciview Value Without Project	Total Project Impact (Difference in Deciviews)		Predicted Visual Range Without Project (miles)	Predicted Visual Range Without Project (miles)	
		Cumulative with Proposed Project	Cumulative with Alternative E		Cumulative with Proposed Project	Cumulative with Alternative E
2014						
Agua Tibia	17.709	0.011	0.01	41.463	-0.044	-0.039
San Gabriel	16.566	0.024	0.021	49.529	-0.108	-0.095
Cucamonga	16.032	0.021	0.019	50.620	-0.101	-0.089
San Gorgonio	13.037	0.012	0.011	67.717	-0.072	-0.063
San Jacinto	13.964	0.009	0.008	60.644	-0.059	-0.052
Joshua Tree	11.251	0.008	0.007	90.694	-0.056	-0.049
2023						
Agua Tibia	17.699	0.023	0.017	41.497	-0.094	-0.07
San Gabriel	16.262	0.053	0.04	50.709	-0.239	-0.179
Cucamonga	15.732	0.036	0.027	51.881	-0.178	-0.133
San Gorgonio	12.986	0.022	0.016	67.866	-0.139	-0.104
San Jacinto	13.940	0.017	0.013	60.735	-0.105	-0.078
Joshua Tree	11.297	0.014	0.01	90.396	-0.092	-0.069
2030						
Agua Tibia	17.781	0.025	0.017	41.161	-0.101	-0.069
San Gabriel	16.321	0.066	0.045	50.405	-0.304	-0.209
Cucamonga	15.865	0.057	0.039	51.224	-0.282	-0.194
San Gorgonio	13.124	0.027	0.019	67.006	-0.161	-0.111
San Jacinto	14.056	0.022	0.015	60.075	-0.134	-0.092
Joshua Tree	11.378	0.02	0.014	89.893	-0.125	-0.086

Climate Change**6. Greenhouse Gas Emissions – Would Alternative B result in greenhouse gas emissions that may have a significant impact on the environment, based on any applicable threshold of significance?**

The methodology for deriving GHG emission impacts for the project alternatives is the same methodology used for the proposed project, which makes two assumptions. First, SO_x emissions were selected as a surrogate to prorate the GHG emissions because SO_x emissions result primarily from sulfur contained in fossil fuels. Using a ratio of GHG emissions to SO_x emissions from the AQMP inventory, the GHG emissions from the proposed project and project alternatives are calculated using the estimated SO_x emissions from the proposed project and multiplying by the ratio factor (see subchapter 4.0 and Appendix D).

Second, an analysis of the statewide inventory was conducted to determine the impact from the remaining GHG pollutants, including HFCs, PFCs and SF₆. Combustion GHG emissions are proportional to SO_x emissions, while emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF₆ are analyzed as proportional to emissions of CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O, based on the statewide inventory. (See Subchapter 4.0 for additional discussion of the methodology for calculating GHG emissions.). Table 6-124 lists the total GHG emissions from all six GHG pollutants attributed to Alternative E, as well as the GHG emissions attributed to the proposed project.

TABLE 6-124**Proposed Project and Alternative E – SO_x Emissions and Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

Attainment Year Periods	SO_x Emissions (tons/day)	SO_x Emissions (tons/year)	CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O Emissions (million MT CO₂ eq /year)	HFCs, PFCs and SF₆ Emissions^a (million MT CO₂ eq /year)	TOTAL GHG Emissions^b (million MT CO₂ eq /year)
Proposed Project					
2014	0.16	58.4	4.52	0.29	4.81
2023	0.49	178.85	13.83	0.90	14.74
2030	0.74	270.1	20.89	1.36	22.26

TABLE 6-124 (Concluded)
Proposed Project and Alternative E – SOx Emissions and Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Attainment Year Periods	SOx Emissions (tons/day)	SOx Emissions (tons/year)	CO2, CH4 and N2O Emissions (million MT CO₂ eq /year)	HFCs, PFCs and SF6 Emissions^a (million MT CO₂ eq /year)	TOTAL GHG Emissions^b (million MT CO₂ eq /year)
Alternative E					
2014	0.1	36.5	2.82	0.18	3.01
2023	0.27	98.55	7.62	0.50	8.12
2030	0.39	142.35	11.01	0.72	11.72

^a Calculated based on ratio of 0.065 of high GWP/total GHGs. Thus, CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O Emissions x 0.065 = HFCs, PFCs and SF₆ emissions (for example, 4.52 million MT CO₂ eq /year x 0.065 = 0.29 million MT CO₂ eq /year)

^b Total GHG emissions = CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O Emissions + HFCs, PFCs and SF₆ emissions (for example, 4.52 + 0.29 = 4.81 million MT CO₂ eq /year). Total GHG emissions may not be exact due to rounding.

SCAQMD's adopted Tier 3 GHG significance threshold for SCAQMD lead agency projects is 10,000 MT CO₂eq per year. Projects with incremental increases below this threshold are not considered to be cumulatively considerable. As shown in Table 6-124, potential GHG emissions from Alternative E exceed 10,000 MT CO₂eq per year and are concluded to be significant, but less than the GHG emissions from the proposed project. Therefore, GHG emissions from are considered to be cumulatively considerable (CEQA Guidelines §15065(a)(3)), and are expected to contribute to significant adverse climate change impacts.

Cumulative Effects

The cumulative analysis includes GHG emissions from Alternative E, plus GHG emissions from the reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, and the additional three years of past cumulative impacts (2007 through 2009). Table 6-125 presents the GHG emissions from the cumulative scenario with Alternative E and the GHG emissions from the cumulative scenario with the proposed project.

As explained above, cumulative GHG emissions from Alternative E are considered to be cumulatively considerable and, therefore, would contribute to significant adverse climate change impacts.

TABLE 6-125
Proposed Project and Alternative E – Cumulative Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Attainment Year Periods	TOTAL GHG Emissions (million MT CO ₂ eq /year)
Cumulative With Proposed Project	
2007-2014	11.98
2007-2023	21.61
2007-2030	29.13
Cumulative With Alternative E	
2007-2014	9.96
2007-2023	14.99
2007-2030	18.60

1.

LEAST TOXIC ALTERNATIVE

In accordance with SCAQMD’s policy document, Environmental Justice Program Enhancements for FY 2002-03, Enhancement II-1 recommends that all EIR equivalent CEQA documents for SCAQMD regulatory projects include an analysis of a potentially feasible project alternative with the lowest air toxics emissions. In other words, at least one alternative, where feasible, shall be considered from a “least harmful” perspective with regard to hazardous air pollutant emissions.

The proposed project, may result in siting, constructing and operating new and modified sources (see Chapter 5). Future facilities that qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rule 1304 or that are eligible for offsets from the priority reserve could emit air toxics in addition to VOCs and criteria pollutants, although air toxics would continue to be stringently regulated pursuant to Regulation XIV rules, in particular Rule 1401 – New Source Review of Toxic Air Contaminants.

Projects exempt from offsets pursuant to Rule 1304 or that obtain offsets pursuant to Rule 1309.1 vary in size, location and operation type. Because toxicity of different air toxics may vary widely, toxic emissions are not necessarily size dependent and could be emitted from both small and large businesses.

With regard to localized air toxics effects, all alternatives have the potential to generate significant cancer and non-cancer health effects because it is expected that similar types and sizes of facilities would be constructed in the future under the proposed project and all alternatives.

With regard to a regional evaluation of cancer and non-cancer effects of the alternatives shown in Tables 6-126, 6-127, and 6-128, Alternative A, the No Project Alternative is the least toxic alternative. Of the remaining alternatives, Alternative D is concluded to be the least toxic alternative for the following reasons. Alternative D is projected to generate the lowest regional cancer risk and cancer burden for the most number of milestone years. Similarly, Alternative D has lower or equivalent regional chronic hazard impacts for more milestone years than the other alternatives. Based on the results in Tables 6-126 through 6-128, Alternative D is considered to be the least toxic alternative because it has the lowest overall air toxics impacts for most milestone years.

CONCLUSION AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SUPERIOR ALTERNATIVE

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15126.6(e)(1), a CEQA document should identify an environmentally superior alternative. If the environmentally superior alternative is the “no project” alternative, the EIR shall also identify an environmentally superior alternative among the other alternatives. The following paragraphs discuss the various characteristics of the project alternatives and identify the environmentally superior alternative.

Environmentally, adopting Alternative A would avoid the significant adverse air quality and greenhouse gas impacts that are projected to occur under the proposed project. However, since future affected facilities would not be able to modernize their equipment, some beneficial air quality projects also would not occur. Further, as discussed in Chapter 7, Alternative A would result in greater effects on water supply, wastewater treatment capacity and public services than the proposed project because Alternative A would hinder construction of new and expanded essential public services to accommodate anticipated population growth.

Table 6-126
Alternatives' Cancer and Non-cancer Impacts – 2014

		Cancer Risk Reduction not Achieved^a	Cancer Burden Reduction not Achieved	Chronic Health Index Not Achieved	Acute Health Index Not Achieved
Propose Project	Project-specific	0.91	16	0	0.02
	Cumulative	3.35	59	0.02	0.06
Alternative A ^b	Project-specific	0	0	0	0
	Cumulative				
Alternative B	Project-specific	0.22	4	0	0.01
	Cumulative	2.68	47	0.01	0.05
Alternative C	Project-specific	0.82	14	0	0.02
	Cumulative	3.26	57	0.02	0.06
Alternative D	Project-specific	0.12	2	0.00	0.00
	Cumulative	2.56	45	0.01	0.04
Alternative E	Project-specific	0.51	9	0.00	0.01
	Cumulative	2.96	52	0.02	0.05

^a Additional cases of cancer in a population of one million individuals.

^b Alternative A is considered to be the baseline, so cancer and non-cancer impacts are considered to be zero, while the impacts of the proposed project represent benefits forgone compared to Alternative A.

**Table 6-127
Alternatives' Cancer and Non-cancer Impacts – 2023**

		Cancer Risk Reduction not Achieved^a	Cancer Burden Reduction not Achieved	Chronic Health Index Not Achieved	Acute Health Index Not Achieved
Proposed Project	Project-specific	2.86	54	0.02	0.05
	Cumulative	5.15	96	0.03	0.09
Alternative A ^b	Project-specific	0	0	0	0
	Cumulative				
Alternative B	Project-specific	0.52	10	0	0.01
	Cumulative	2.80	52	0.01	0.05
Alternative C	Project-specific	2.54	48	0.01	0.04
	Cumulative	4.83	90	0.03	0.08
Alternative D	Project-specific	0.16	3	0.00	0.00
	Cumulative	2.44	46	0.01	0.04
Alternative E	Project-specific	1.51	28	0.01	0.03
	Cumulative	3.80	71	0.02	0.06

^a Additional cases of cancer in a population of one million individuals.

^b Alternative A is considered to be the baseline, so cancer and non-cancer impacts are considered to be zero, while the impacts of the proposed project represent benefits forgone compared to Alternative A.

Table 6-128
Alternatives' Cancer^a and Non-cancer Impacts – 2030

		Cancer Risk Reduction not Achieved	Cancer Burden Reduction not Achieved	Chronic Health Index Not Achieved	Acute Health Index Not Achieved
Proposed Project	Project-specific	4.40	86	0.02	0.08
	Cumulative	6.59	129	0.03	0.11
Alternative A ^b	Project-specific	0	0	0	0
	Cumulative				
Alternative B	Project-specific	0.78	15	0	0.02
	Cumulative	2.97	58	0.02	0.05
Alternative C	Project-specific	3.91	77	0.02	0.07
	Cumulative	6.09	119	0.03	0.10
Alternative D	Project-specific	0.16	3	0.00	0.00
	Cumulative	2.34	46	0.01	0.04
Alternative E	Project-specific	2.28	45	0.01	0.04
	Cumulative	4.47	88	0.02	0.08

^a Additional cases of cancer in a population of one million individuals.

^b Alternative A is considered to be the baseline, so cancer and non-cancer impacts are considered to be zero, while the impacts of the proposed project represent benefits forgone compared to Alternative A.

Since the No Project Alternative is concluded to be the environmentally superior alternative, an environmentally superior alternative must be identified among the remaining alternatives.

Implementing Alternative B could potentially generate a little over three million dollars to more than 400 million dollars of user fees per pollutant, depending on the milestone year period and through 2030 (Table 6-23). User fees would be used to fund emission

reduction projects. Emission reductions achieved using the offset user fees would not be allowed to create credits that would be returned to the SCAQMD's offset accounts to replace offsets used to demonstrate equivalency with federal offset requirements. Instead, emission reductions generated by the offset user fees would be retired for the benefit of the environment. Alternative B has the potential to produce substantial air quality (see, for example Tables 6-25, 6-26, and 6-129) benefits as well as visibility, and greenhouse gas benefits compared to the proposed project and the remaining project alternatives.

With regard to indirect impacts for the non-air quality topic areas, Alternative B would generate greater impacts than the proposed project for the following reasons. Although Alternative B would result in providing offsets for the same number and types of facilities as the proposed project, emission reduction projects funded by the user fees could also generate additional indirect impacts to each environmental topic area. Significant adverse indirect impacts from Alternative B are also expected to be greater than the indirect impacts from Alternative C, D, and E as explained below.

**TABLE 6-129
Comparison of the Proposed Project and the Alternatives'
Stationary Source Emissions (Tons per Day)**

Milestone Years	Pollutant					
	VOC	NO _x	SO _x	CO	PM10	PM2.5
Proposed Project						
2014	16.99	1.29	0.16	1.14	0.85	0.54
2023	34.52	2.38	0.49	4.16	2.84	1.8
2030	44.59	3.31	0.74	6.26	4.44	2.82
Alternative A						
2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
2030	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alternative B						
2014	16.78	1.16	0.11	1.14	0.10	0.06
2023	33.83	2.06	0.35	4.16	0.28	0.28
2030	43.52	2.77	0.51	6.26	0.48	0.30

TABLE 6-129 (Concluded)
Comparison of the Proposed Project and the Alternatives'
Stationary Source Emissions (Tons per Day)

Alternative C						
2014	15.61	1.17	0.13	1.1	0.76	0.48
2023	29.98	2.07	0.4	3.77	2.53	1.61
2030	37.63	2.79	0.59	5.57	3.96	2.51
Alternative D - Tons per Day						
2014	11.21	0.77	0.03	0.87	0.03	0.02
2023	15.56	1.05	0.04	1.37	0.04	0.03
2030	15.56	1.05	0.04	1.37	0.04	0.03
Alternative E - Tons per Day						
2014	14.1	1.03	0.1	1	0.44	0.28
2023	25.04	1.71	0.27	2.77	1.44	0.91
2030	30.08	2.18	0.39	3.81	2.24	1.42

The main difference between Alternative C and the proposed project is that Alternative C would prohibit the SCAQMD from offsetting emission increases from large businesses using offsets from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. In effect, this means that large business would no longer qualify for exemptions from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rules 1304 and 1309.1. Air quality and greenhouse gas impacts resulting from Alternative C, would be less than the proposed project, but still significant, because fewer facilities would qualify for the exemptions from federal offset requirements in Rules 1304 and 1309.1. The air quality, health, greenhouse gas impacts resulting from Alternative C would be greater than the air quality, health, and greenhouse gas impacts from Alternatives B, D and E but less than the proposed project.

The analysis of indirect impacts in Chapter 7 assumes that the magnitude of the indirect impacts is positively correlated with the number of facilities receiving permits pursuant to Rule 1304. As a result, since Alternative C would prohibit applying offsets from its offset accounts to large businesses, is assumed that fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future that could generate significant adverse indirect environmental impacts.

As with other project alternatives, Alternative D differs from the proposed project in one major aspect. Alternative D would eliminate the SCAQMD's existing offset accounts and only credits generated starting in the year 2009 and beyond could be used as offsets

for facilities that qualify for the offset exemption in Rules 1304 and 1309.1. Offsets for facilities seeking an exemption from offset requirements pursuant to Rules 1304 and 1309.1 could only be provided in the amounts that accrue each year. If offsets are not available in the amounts that would satisfy all facility operators seeking offset exemptions, permitting for those facilities where the SCAQMD cannot provide sufficient offsets would cease until such time as offsets become available. If all offsets are not used in the year they are generated, they would roll-over to the next year. Air quality information for Alternative D shows that it has the least air quality, visibility, and greenhouse gas impacts among the alternatives, other than Alternative A. Alternative D would reduce impacts from SO_x and PM₁₀ emissions to a less-than-significant level.

Alternative D would also result in fewer indirect impacts than the other project alternatives because it would not enable growth in the industry categories that otherwise would receive permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1. However, Alternative D would result in greater cumulative effects on water supply, wastewater treatment capacity and public services than the proposed project and other project alternatives because it would hinder construction of new and expanded essential public services needed to accommodate population growth.

The main difference between Alternative E and the proposed project is that Alternative E would establish an offset cap equal to 50 percent of the offset cap established for the proposed project. As shown in tables 6-100 and 6-101, emissions from the AQMP growth projections would be 50 percent of the AQMP growth projections of the proposed project, while emissions reductions from shutdowns of currently permitted sources obtaining offsets from SCAQMD offset accounts would be the same for both Alternative E and the proposed project. Based on the information in Tables 6-100, 6-101, and 6-129, fewer offsets would be available to provide exemptions from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rules 1304 and 1309.1. As a result, fewer future facilities would be constructed and built compared to the proposed project. Alternative E would have fewer air quality impacts than the proposed project and Alternative C.

With regard to indirect impacts, Alternative E would result in fewer facilities constructed in the future compared to the proposed project and Alternatives B and C. As a result indirect impacts from Alternative E would be less compared to the proposed project and Alternatives B and C. However, because Alternative E would restrict use of offsets available to essential public services, it could result in greater impacts to water supply, wastewater treatment capacity and public services than the proposed project, and Alternatives B and C.

Based on the above information, Alternative D is concluded to be the environmentally superior alternative. Alternative D has the potential to result in substantially lower air quality, health, and greenhouse gas impacts for most milestone years than the proposed project and the other project alternatives.

CHAPTER 7

ALTERNATIVES -- INDIRECT IMPACTS

Introduction

Alternatives Rejected as Infeasible

Description of Alternatives

Evaluation of the Comparative Effects of the Project Alternatives

INTRODUCTION

As indicated in Chapter 6, this chapter provides a discussion of indirect impacts of the alternatives, as compared to the proposed project. To provide an analysis of impacts from the alternatives consistent with the analysis of impacts from the proposed project, the analysis of air quality, visibility and greenhouse gas impacts from the project alternatives is included in Chapter 6 (see Subchapter 4.1 of this PEA for the analysis of the same impacts from the proposed project). The analysis of indirect impacts from the project alternatives can be found in this chapter of the PEA (see the subchapters in Chapter 5 of this PEA for the analysis of indirect impacts from the proposed project). This format enables the reader to compare all environmental effects of the project alternatives with all environmental effects of the proposed project.

Chapter 6 includes discussions of the various CEQA requirements for an alternatives analysis. Rather than repeat information in Chapter 6, the descriptions of the alternatives have been summarized in the following subsections.

Alternatives Rejected as Infeasible

Chapter 6 explains why the following alternatives have been considered, but have not been carried forward for more detailed analysis:

- Prohibit the Use of Offsets from Shutdowns or Reductions at Minor Sources to Demonstrate Equivalency with Federal Offset Requirements;
- Pre-Rule 1315 Offset Tracking;
- Fossil Fueled Power Plant Project Alternative;
- Other Alternatives Suggested by the Superior Court; and
- Issue Offsets to Priority Projects First.

The main reasons the alternatives were rejected as infeasible was because they were not consistent with, or would not achieve, the project objectives. In addition, some of the rejected alternatives would be expected to avoid few impacts, if any, compared to the proposed project.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

Detailed descriptions of the project alternatives are provided in Chapter 6. Summaries of the components of the proposed project and the five project alternatives are provided in Tables 6-3 in Chapter 6 and 7-1. As a reminder, when considering approval of the proposed project, the SCAQMD's Governing Board may choose all of or portions of any of the alternatives analyzed as well as variations on the alternatives.

TABLE 7-1
Comparison of Key Components of the Proposed Project to the Alternatives

Proposed Project (Key Components)	Alternative A No Project	Alternative B Offset User Fees for Large Businesses	Alternative C Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions	Alternative D Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only	Alternative E Limit Offset Availability
<i>Project Description Summaries</i>					
PR 1315 would specify the tracking system used to demonstrate equivalency with federal offset requirements. It would track offset use and establish caps on net emissions increases from issuance of permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 based on 2007 AQMP growth projections for applicable industry categories.	Neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through D adopted. SB827 would allow issuance of permits under Rules 1309.1 and 1304 from January 1, 2010 until May 1, 2012, at which time permits would not be issued under Rules 1309.1 or 1304. AB 1318 and pending SB 388 could allow credits transferred to qualifying power plants until 5/1/12 and 1/1/13, respectively.	Would specify the tracking system to demonstrate equivalency with federal offset requirements. Offsets subject to fees for large businesses that qualify for permits under Rule 1304. Fees would be used for emission reduction projects. Otherwise, includes same components including caps on net emission increases. Mitigation projects could not create new offsets.	Would establish a tracking system to demonstrate equivalency with federal offset requirements. Large businesses would be prohibited from accessing the SCAQMD's internal accounts. Otherwise, includes same components as proposed project, including caps on net emission increases.	Would establish a tracking system to demonstrate equivalency with federal offset requirements. Would eliminate the SCAQMD's existing internal account balances. SCAQMD's internal accounts would only be funded by credits generated starting in 2009. Otherwise, includes same components as proposed project, including caps on net emission increases.	Would specify the tracking system to demonstrate equivalency with federal offset requirements. Caps on net emission increases established at 50% of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the applicable industry categories. . Otherwise, includes same components as proposed project.
<i>Purpose (Subdivision a)</i>					
Maintain ability to continue to issue permits to major and minor sources for facility modernization and to accommodate population growth (implement Rules 1304 and 1309.1), memorialize procedures for demonstrating equivalency; & demonstrate sufficient credits available to demonstrate equivalency.	Rule 1315 not adopted, so sources could not obtain offsets from Rules 1309.1 or 1304 after May 1, 2012. SCAQMD would not maintain internal accounts.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project. However, large businesses would no longer qualify for offset exemptions pursuant to Rule 1304.	Same as proposed project. However, only offsets generated from the year 2009 on could be used.	Same as proposed project.

TABLE 7-1 (Continued)
Comparison of Key Components of the Proposed Project to the Alternatives

Proposed Project Key Components	Alternative A No Project	Alternative B Offset User Fees for Large Businesses	Alternative C Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions	Alternative D Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only	Alternative E Limited Offset Availability
<i>Definitions Subdivision b)</i>					
Community Bank Net Emission Increase Offset Ratio Orphan Reduction Orphan Shutdown Priority Reserve Shortfall	Rule 1315 not adopted so no definitions	Same as proposed project, plus: Large Business	Same as proposed project, plus: Large Business	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.
<i>Federal NSR Equivalency (Subdivision c)</i>					
Maintain a separate District offset account for each federal nonattainment air contaminant	Rule 1315 not adopted so no tracking of federal offset accounts.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.
Annually track all emissions offsets provided to major sources from internal accounts.	Rule 1315 not adopted so no tracking of federal offset accounts.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.
Annually track all eligible credits deposited in SCAQMD's internal accounts	No annual tracking because equivalency demonstration with federal offset requirements not necessary as SCAQMD would not provide offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 and 1309.1 and would not maintain internal accounts.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.

TABLE 7-1 (Continued)
Comparison of Key Components of the Proposed Project to the Alternatives

Proposed Project Key Components	Alternative A No Project	Alternative B Offset User Fees for Large Businesses	Alternative C Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions	Alternative D Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only	Alternative E Limited Offset Availability
Deposit appropriate emission reductions in SCAQMD's internal accounts.	Emission reductions no longer deposited into SCAQMD's internal accounts	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Eliminate credits in existing internal accounts. Only deposit credits from major and minor sources generated after 2009.	Same as proposed project.
All unused credits in the federal offset accounts shall be discounted annually.	No tracking of federal offset accounts.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.
<i>Net Emission Increases (Subdivision d)</i>					
All increases in potential to emit (PTE) that occur at minor sources pursuant to Rule 1304 and Rule 1309.1 shall be tracked and not constitute debits	Tracking increases in PTE not necessary.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.
Cumulative net emission increases shall be included in the Executive Officer's report to the Governing Board	No Report to the Governing Board required.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.

TABLE 7-1 (Continued)
Comparison of Key Components of the Proposed Project to the Alternatives

Proposed Project Key Components	Alternative A No Project	Alternative B Offset User Fees for Large Businesses	Alternative C Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions	Alternative D Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only	Alternative E Limited Offset Availability
<i>Federal NSR Equivalency Reports (Subdivision e)</i>					
The Executive Officer shall aggregate and track offsets debited from and offsets provided to the SCAQMD offset accounts into specific reporting periods	No offsets from or credits to SCAQMD offset accounts and no reporting periods.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.
Complete Preliminary Determination of Equivalency (PDE) with federal non-attainment NSR offset requirements 12 months after reporting period.	PDE is not required.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.
Complete Final Determination of Equivalency (FDE) with federal non-attainment NSR offset requirements for any account(s) for which the PDE did not demonstrate equivalence with 18 months after reporting period.	FDE is not required.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.

TABLE 7-1 (Continued)
Comparison of Key Components of the Proposed Project to the Alternatives

Proposed Project Key Components	Alternative A No Project	Alternative B Offset User Fees for Large Businesses	Alternative C Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions	Alternative D Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only	Alternative E Limited Offset Availability
<i>Projections of Federal Offset Balances (Subdivision f)</i>					
PDEs & FDEs shall also include projections of the federal offset account balances at the end of each of the two subsequent reporting periods.	PDE and FDE are not required.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.
<i>Equivalency Backstop Provisions (subdivision g)</i>					
Discontinue funding the Priority Reserve if the most recent actual District offset account balances (from FDE) demonstrate a shortfall for any air contaminant.	Internal accounts no longer used so no shortfalls will occur.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.
Resume funding upon completion of FDE demonstrating no more shortfalls.	Internal accounts no longer used so no FDE required to demonstrate no shortfall.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.
Discontinue issuing permits that rely on 1304 or 1309.1 for the air pollutants that have a shortfall.	Internal accounts no longer used so no more shortfalls.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.

TABLE 7-1 (Continued)
Comparison of Key Components of the Proposed Project to the Alternatives

Proposed Project Key Components	Alternative A No Project	Alternative B Offset User Fees for Large Businesses	Alternative C Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions	Alternative D Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only	Alternative E Limited Offset Availability
If an FDE demonstrates that a shortfall exists in any of the SCAQMD offset accounts or a subdivision (f) projection predicts a shortfall, the Executive Officer shall prepare a report to the Governing Board recommending implementation of one or more backstop provisions as needed to correct the shortfall	No FDE required.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.
<i>CEQA Backstop Provisions (subdivision h)</i>					
If the cumulative net emission increase of a nonattainment air contaminant exceeds the cap for that air contaminant, the Executive Officer shall discontinue issuing permits to construct and permits to operate that rely on new offsets from SCAQMD's internal accounts.	No internal accounts, therefore, no cumulative net increases from affected facilities.	Same as proposed project	Same as proposed project	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.

TABLE 7-1 (Continued)
Comparison of Key Components of the Proposed Project to the Alternatives

Proposed Project Key Components	Alternative A No Project	Alternative B Offset User Fees for Large Businesses	Alternative C Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions	Alternative D Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only	Alternative E Limited Offset Availability
Pollutant-specific cumulative net emission increase thresholds are established based on the 2007 AQMP-forecasted growth in emissions from industry categories potentially eligible to receive permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1	No air contaminant-specific cumulative net emission increase thresholds established	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Pollutant-specific cumulative net emission increase thresholds are established based on 50% of the 2007 AQMP-forecasted growth in emissions from industry categories potentially eligible to receive permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1
State Implementation Plan Submittals (subdivision i)					
Net emission increase definition, cumulative net emission increases & projected cumulative net emission increases, as well as, Rule 1315 requirements for net emissions increases and CEQA backstop provisions shall not be submitted for inclusion in the SIP.	No backstop provisions.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.
Alternatives Components					
Cumulative net emissions increases capped at 2007 AQMP growth projections for industry categories potentially eligible to receive permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1.	No debits available.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project except caps at 50 % of 2007 AQMP growth projections for industry categories potentially eligible to receive permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1.

TABLE 7-1 (Concluded)
Comparison of Key Components of the Proposed Project to the Alternatives

Proposed Project Key Components	Alternative A No Project	Alternative B Offset User Fees for Large Businesses	Alternative C Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions	Alternative D Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only	Alternative E Limited Offset Availability
All credits generated each year available as offsets in the future	No credits available.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.	Existing balances in internal accounts eliminated. Only credits generated from 2009 on could be used as offsets in the future.	Same as proposed project.
Large businesses have access to offsets in the SCAQMD's internal accounts (no change from pre-Rule 1315 situation).	No offset accounts available to any businesses.	Large businesses must pay a fee to access the SCAQMD's internal accounts to qualify for Rule 1304 exemptions.	Large businesses prohibited from access to Rule 1304 exemption from offsets, therefore, offsets unavailable for these sources.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.
No Fees for large businesses.	No fees.	Includes large business user fee for access to Rule 1304 exemptions; fees to be used for emission reduction projects.	No large business user fees as large businesses would not qualify for exemptions under Rule 1304.	Same as proposed project.	Same as proposed project.
<i>Proposed Amended Rule 1309.2 – No Longer Part of the Proposed Project, Rescinded February 5, 2010</i>					

In this chapter (indirect impacts of the alternatives), the No-Project Alternative includes the impacts of permits approved pursuant to SB 827 until that bill's sunset date of May 1, 2012. SB 827 is independent of the proposed project and will remain in effect regardless of whether the project is adopted. SB 827 authorizes the SCAQMD to issue permits in reliance on its internal accounts for sources that are exempt from offsets under SCAQMD Rule 1304 and for projects that are essential public services receiving offsets from the Priority Reserve under Rule 1309.1. These are the same types of sources that will be eligible to receive offsets pursuant to those two rules if Rule 1315 is readopted pursuant to the project and approved by EPA. Therefore, the indirect impacts of the no-project alternative are similar to the indirect impacts of the project until May 1, 2012.

By contrast, in Chapter 4 (direct impacts of the project), and Chapter 6 (direct impacts of the alternatives), the analysis of the No-Project alternative does not include air quality, visibility and greenhouse gas impacts of approving permits under SB 827 from July 1, 2010 forward. Instead, all air quality, visibility and greenhouse gas impacts occurring from permits relying on the SCAQMD's internal accounts beginning in July 2010 are attributed to the proposed project.

EVALUATION OF THE COMPARATIVE EFFECTS OF THE PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

Indirect impacts from the proposed project (Chapter 5) were concluded to be significant for all topic areas either because one or more CEQA documents for representative projects concluded there would be significant impacts or because there could be unique circumstances or unique locations for facilities containing permitted sources that could result in significant impacts. For the same reasons, indirect impacts of all project alternatives could also be significant. Therefore, the analysis and comparison of alternatives in this PEA presents a qualitative conclusion as to whether the impacts of each alternative in each topic area would be more or less significant than the proposed project. Table 7-2 summarizes potential indirect impact conclusions for each alternative by environmental topic area.

The analysis of indirect impacts relies on use of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. This information, however, doesn't indicate how many facilities would be built in the future. For the purposes of this analysis it is assumed that air quality impacts are proportional to the number of facilities constructed and operated in the future. For example, the greater the air quality impacts, the greater the number of facilities constructed and operated in the future, and the greater the potential for indirect impacts.

TABLE 7-2
Comparison of the Indirect Impacts of the Alternatives Compared to the Proposed Project

Environmental Topic	Alternative A No Project	Alternative B Offset User Fees for Large Businesses	Alternative C Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions	Alternative D Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only	Alternative E Limited Offset Availability
I. Aesthetics					
a. Scenic Vista	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
b. Scenic Resources	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
c. Visual Character	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
d. Light/Glare	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.

TABLE 7-2 (Continued)
Comparison of the Indirect Impacts of the Alternatives Compared to the Proposed Project

Environmental Topic	Alternative A No Project	Alternative B Offset User Fees for Large Businesses	Alternative C Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions	Alternative D Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only	Alternative E Limited Offset Availability
II. Agricultural and Forestry Resources					
a. Convert prime farmland to non-agricultural uses	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
b. Conflict with Agricultural zoning/ Williamson Act contracts	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
c. Other changes that convert agricultural land to other uses	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
d. Conflict with existing zoning or cause rezoning of forest land	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
e. Other changes that result in the loss of, or convert forest land to other uses	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.

TABLE 7-2 (Continued)
Comparison of the Indirect Impacts of the Alternatives Compared to the Proposed Project

Environmental Topic	Alternative A No Project	Alternative B Offset User Fees for Large Businesses	Alternative C Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions	Alternative D Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only	Alternative E Limited Offset Availability
III. Air Quality – See Chapter 6					
IV. Biological Resources					
a. Habitat modifications that affect sensitive/endangered species	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
b. Adversely affect any riparian/sensitive habitats	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
c. Adversely affect federally protected wetlands	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
d. Interfere with movement of resident or migratory species	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.

TABLE 7-2 (Continued)
Comparison of the Indirect Impacts of the Alternatives Compared to the Proposed Project

Environmental Topic	Alternative A No Project	Alternative B Offset User Fees for Large Businesses	Alternative C Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions	Alternative D Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only	Alternative E Limited Offset Availability
e. Conflict with policy ordinances protecting biological resources	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
f. Conflict with Habitat Conservation Plans	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
V. Cultural Resources					
a. Adversely affect historical resources	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
b. Adversely affect archaeological resources	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
c. Destroy paleontological/geologic resources	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.

TABLE 7-2 (Continued)
Comparison of the Indirect Impacts of the Alternatives Compared to the Proposed Project

Environmental Topic	Alternative A No Project	Alternative B Offset User Fees for Large Businesses	Alternative C Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions	Alternative D Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only	Alternative E Limited Offset Availability
d. Disturb human remains	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
VI. Energy					
a. Conflict with adopted energy conservation plans	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
b. Create a need for new power or utility systems	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
c. Create significant effect on energy supplies	Significant ; inability to modify or replace sources could result in significant adverse impacts.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
d. Comply with existing energy standards	Significant ; inability to modify or replace sources could result in significant adverse impacts.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.

TABLE 7-2 (Continued)
Comparison of the Indirect Impacts of the Alternatives Compared to the Proposed Project

Environmental Topic	Alternative A No Project	Alternative B Offset User Fees for Large Businesses	Alternative C Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions	Alternative D Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only	Alternative E Limited Offset Availability
VII. Geology and Soils					
a. Expose people to risks from earthquakes, liquefaction or landslides	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
b. Result in substantial soil erosion	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
c. Locate project on unstable soil	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
d. Locate project on expansive soil	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
e. Incapable to support use of septic tanks/ alternative wastewater disposal systems	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.

TABLE 7-2 (Continued)
Comparison of the Indirect Impacts of the Alternatives Compared to the Proposed Project

Environmental Topic	Alternative A No Project	Alternative B Offset User Fees for Large Businesses	Alternative C Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions	Alternative D Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only	Alternative E Limited Offset Availability
VIII. Hazards and Hazardous Materials					
a. Create hazards through transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials	Significant ; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant ; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant ; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant ; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant ; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant ; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant ; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant ; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant ; greater than PR1315.
b. Create hazard through upset/accident conditions from release of hazardous materials	Significant ; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant ; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant ; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant ; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant ; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant ; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant ; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant ; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant ; greater than PR1315.
c. Emit hazardous emissions or material within ¼-mile of a nearby school	Significant ; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant ; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant ; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant ; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant ; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant ; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant ; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant ; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant ; less than PR1315.
d. Located on hazardous material site (pursuant to Gov Code §65962.5)	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant ; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant ; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant ; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant ; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant ; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant ; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant ; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant ; less than PR1315.
e. Located within airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport resulting in hazards to those in area	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant ; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant ; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant ; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant ; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant ; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant ; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant ; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant ; less than PR1315.

TABLE 7-2 (Continued)
Comparison of the Indirect Impacts of the Alternatives Compared to the Proposed Project

Environmental Topic	Alternative A No Project	Alternative B Offset User Fees for Large Businesses	Alternative C Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions	Alternative D Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only	Alternative E Limited Offset Availability
f. Located within the vicinity of private airstrip	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
g. Interfere with adopted emergency response plans	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
h. Expose people to risk from wildland fires	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
i. Increase fire hazards from flammable materials	Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
IX. Hydrology and Water Quality					
a. Violate water quality/ discharge standards	Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.

TABLE 7-2 (Continued)
Comparison of the Indirect Impacts of the Alternatives Compared to the Proposed Project

Environmental Topic	Alternative A No Project	Alternative B Offset User Fees for Large Businesses	Alternative C Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions	Alternative D Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only	Alternative E Limited Offset Availability
b. Deplete groundwater supplies/interfere with groundwater recharge	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
c. Alter existing drainage patterns, causing erosion/siltation	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
d. Alter existing drainage patterns, resulting in flooding	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
e. Create runoff exceeding stormwater drainage systems	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
f. Degrade water quality	Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.

TABLE 7-2 (Continued)
Comparison of the Indirect Impacts of the Alternatives Compared to the Proposed Project

Environmental Topic	Alternative A No Project	Alternative B Offset User Fees for Large Businesses	Alternative C Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions	Alternative D Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only	Alternative E Limited Offset Availability
g. Place housing in 100-year flood area	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
h. Impede flows in 100-year flood area	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
i. Expose people to flooding risks	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
j. Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
k. Exceed wastewater treatment requirements	Significant; greater than PR 1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.

TABLE 7-2 (Continued)
Comparison of the Indirect Impacts of the Alternatives Compared to the Proposed Project

Environmental Topic	Alternative A No Project	Alternative B Offset User Fees for Large Businesses	Alternative C Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions	Alternative D Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only	Alternative E Limited Offset Availability
l. Require new wastewater treatment facilities	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
m. Require new stormwater facilities	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
n. Have sufficient water supplies or are new or expanded entitlements needed	Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.
o. Have adequate wastewater treatment capacity	Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.
X. Land Use and Planning					
a. Physically divide a community	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
b. Conflict with land use plans, policies, etc.	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.

TABLE 7-2 (Continued)
Comparison of the Indirect Impacts of the Alternatives Compared to the Proposed Project

Environmental Topic	Alternative A No Project	Alternative B Offset User Fees for Large Businesses	Alternative C Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions	Alternative D Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only	Alternative E Limited Offset Availability
c. Conflict with habitat conservation plans	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
XI. Mineral Resources					
a. Loss of availability of known mineral resources	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
b. Loss of availability of locally important mineral resource sites delineated in local general plans	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
XII. Noise					
a. Exceeds local noise standards	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
b. Expose persons to excessive noise/vibration	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.

TABLE 7-2 (Continued)
Comparison of the Indirect Impacts of the Alternatives Compared to the Proposed Project

Environmental Topic	Alternative A No Project	Alternative B Offset User Fees for Large Businesses	Alternative C Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions	Alternative D Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only	Alternative E Limited Offset Availability
c. Permanently increase ambient noise levels	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
d. Temporary/periodic increase in noise levels	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
e. Expose people in areas near public airports to excessive noise	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
f. Expose people in areas near private airstrips to excessive noise	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
XIII. Population and Housing					
a. Induce population growth	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.

TABLE 7-2 (Continued)
Comparison of the Indirect Impacts of the Alternatives Compared to the Proposed Project

Environmental Topic	Alternative A No Project	Alternative B Offset User Fees for Large Businesses	Alternative C Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions	Alternative D Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only	Alternative E Limited Offset Availability
b. Displace/require new housing	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
c. Displace people & require new housing	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
XIV. Public Services					
a. Adverse indirect impacts to fire protection	Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.
b. Adverse indirect impacts to police protection	Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.
c. Adverse indirect impacts to schools	Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315..

TABLE 7-2 (Continued)
Comparison of the Indirect Impacts of the Alternatives Compared to the Proposed Project

Environmental Topic	Alternative A No Project	Alternative B Offset User Fees for Large Businesses	Alternative C Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions	Alternative D Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only	Alternative E Limited Offset Availability
d. Adverse indirect impacts to parks	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
e. Adverse indirect impacts to other public facilities	Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.
XV. Recreation					
a. Increase the use of neighborhood parks	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
b. Require construction of neighborhood parks	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.

TABLE 7-2 (Continued)
Comparison of the Indirect Impacts of the Alternatives Compared to the Proposed Project

Environmental Topic	Alternative A No Project	Alternative B Offset User Fees for Large Businesses	Alternative C Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions	Alternative D Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only	Alternative E Limited Offset Availability
XVI. Solid/Hazardous Wastes					
a. Have sufficient landfill capacity to accommodate project	Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.
b. Comply with regulations regarding solid/hazardous wastes	Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.
XVII. Transportation/Traffic					
a. Cause a substantial increase in traffic	Significant; inability to modify or replace sources could result in significant adverse impacts.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
b. Individually or cumulatively exceed LOS standards	Significant; inability to modify or replace sources could result in significant adverse impacts.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.

TABLE 7-2 (CONCLUDED)
Comparison of the Indirect Impacts of the Alternatives Compared to the Proposed Project

Environmental Topic	Alternative A No Project	Alternative B Offset User Fees for Large Businesses	Alternative C Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions	Alternative D Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only	Alternative E Limited Offset Availability
c. Change air traffic patterns	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
d. Increase road hazards	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
e. Result in inadequate emergency access	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
f. Result in inadequate parking	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.
g. Conflict with alternative transportation policies	Significant through 5/1/2012; no impacts thereafter.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; greater than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.	Project-specific impacts: Significant; less than PR1315. Cumulative impacts: Significant; less than PR1315.

Aesthetics

Proposed Project

The analysis in Subchapter 5.1 concludes that the proposed project has the potential to generate significant adverse aesthetics impacts. Although CEQA documents for representative facilities identified several mitigation measures that have the potential to reduce future indirect aesthetics impacts resulting from facilities containing stationary sources such mitigation measures are not within the jurisdiction of the SCAQMD to implement. Mitigation of aesthetic impacts would be the responsibility of the public agency (e.g., city or county) that would serve as lead agency on any given future project. Since the SCAQMD cannot predict how a future lead agency might choose to mitigate a particular significant aesthetic impact, the potential exists for future indirect aesthetic impacts to be significant and unavoidable (i.e., significant even after mitigation).

Scenic Vista

The analysis of potentially significant adverse scenic vista impacts from the proposed project was based on the review of 52 CEQA documents prepared for past projects that represent projects in all nine primary categories for facilities that may be eligible to receive permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1. The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.1-1 revealed that the following primary facility categories would significantly adversely affect scenic vistas: retail/services facilities (document #5); large commercial facilities (document #13); entertainment/recreational facilities (documents #21 and #22); and utility facilities (documents #44 and #45). The CEQA documents for the remaining primary facility categories: agricultural facilities; institutional facilities; transportation facilities; light industrial/warehouse facilities; and heavy industrial projects, did not identify significant adverse scenic vista impacts. Based on the results of the CEQA document survey and the possibility that future individual projects in all of these facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts on scenic vistas, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on scenic vistas.

Scenic Resources

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.1-1 revealed that only one primary facility category, entertainment/recreational facilities (#22), would significantly adversely affect scenic resources. The CEQA documents for the remaining primary facility categories: agricultural facilities; retail/services facilities; large commercial facilities; institutional facilities; transportation facilities; utility facilities; light industrial/warehouse facilities; and heavy industrial projects, did not identify significant adverse scenic resources impacts. Based on the results of the CEQA document survey

and the possibility that future individual projects in all of these facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts on scenic resources, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on scenic resources.

Visual Character

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.1-1 revealed that the following primary facility categories would significantly adversely affect local visual character: large commercial facilities (documents #16 and #17); entertainment/recreational facilities (#21 and #22); institutional facilities (documents #28 and #34); transportation facilities (document #40); and utility facilities (documents #44 and #45). The CEQA documents for the remaining primary facility categories: agricultural facilities; retail/services facilities; institutional facilities; light industrial/warehouse facilities; and heavy industrial projects, did not identify significant adverse visual character impacts. Based on the results of the CEQA document survey and the possibility that future individual projects in all of these facility categories could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts on visual character, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on visual character.

Light/Glare

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.1-1 revealed that the following primary facility categories would create significant adverse light and glare impacts: retail/services facilities (documents #5, #6, and #8); large commercial facilities (documents #16, #17, and #19); and entertainment/recreational facilities (#21 and #22). Light and glare impacts were generally related to lighting parking lots, live performance venues, etc. The CEQA documents for the remaining primary facility categories: agricultural facilities; institutional facilities; transportation facilities; utility facilities; light industrial/warehouse facilities; and heavy industrial projects, did not identify significant adverse light or glare impacts. Based on the results of the CEQA document survey and the possibility that future individual projects in all of these facility categories could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse light and glare impacts, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect light and glare impacts.

Cumulative Impacts

Project impacts to visual resources could combine with impacts from other past, present and future projects, including projects permitted under SB 827, projects permitted in reliance on ERC's and new power plants entitled to receive offsets pursuant to state law.

It was concluded that the proposed project would make a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant impacts to visual resources.

Alternative A - No Project Alternative

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted, but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets from January 1, 2010 through May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants could be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project

Under the No Project Alternative, it is assumed that facilities that previously relied on access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts in the past to demonstrate equivalency with federal offset requirements, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to those offsets when applying for a permit for new or modified equipment. Although these facilities could potentially obtain credits on the open market, these offsets, if available, would likely be unaffordable to most facilities. As a result, the analysis in this PEA assumes that no facilities that would have obtained offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be built after May 1, 2012.

Since it is assumed that, starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts would not be constructed and operated under the No Project Alternative, impacts to aesthetics resources, in general, would not be expected to occur after May 1, 2012, and would be less than the significance determination for the proposed project.

Scenic Vista

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted, but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets from January 1, 2010 through May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants could be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, scenic vista impacts are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, projects that previously

would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012 potential adverse indirect impacts to scenic vistas in the district would be relatively small compared to the proposed project, so under the No Project Alternative scenic vista impacts would not be expected to occur after May 1, 2012, and would be less than the significance determination for the proposed project.

Scenic Resources

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted, but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets from January 1, 2010 through May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants could be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, scenic resources impacts are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012, there would be little or no change to scenic resources as a result of implementing Alternative A, so significant scenic vista impacts would not be expected to occur after May 1, 2012, and would be less than the significance determination for the proposed project.

Visual Character

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted, but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets from January 1, 2010 through May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants could be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, visual character impacts are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that

would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012, there would be few, if any, changes to visual character as a result of implementing Alternative A, so visibility impacts under the No Project Alternative would not be expected to occur after May 1, 2012, and would be less than the significance determination for the proposed project.

Light/Glare

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted, but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets from January 1, 2010 through May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants could be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, light/glare impacts are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012 no new facilities that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal offset and that could produce light and/or glare impacts are assumed to be constructed and operated. Consequently, light and glare conditions in the district would not change compared to the proposed project, so light and glare impacts would not be expected to occur after May 1, 2012, would not be significant, and would be less than the significance determination for the proposed project.

Alternative B – Offset User Fees for Large Businesses

Alternative B would impose user fees on large businesses that qualify for an exemption from federal offset requirements under Rule 1304 exemption. User fees would be used to fund emission reduction projects, with preference given to locating the emission reduction projects in the vicinity of the new or modified facility.

Typical types of emission reduction projects that could be funded by the offset user fees under Alternative B are identified in Table 7-3. Although emission reduction projects funded by the offset user fees are intended to produce air quality benefits, it is recognized that they could generate potentially significant adverse secondary environmental impacts.

TABLE 7-3
Alternative B – Impacts from Potential Emission Reduction Projects

Key to Impacts Identified in CEQA Document(s): S = Significant; LS = Less than Significant; LSM = Less-than-Significant with Mitigation; NE = Not Evaluated; N = No impacts; B = Beneficial

Emission Reduction Projects	Aesthetics	Agricultural/Forestry Resources	Air Quality - Construction	Air Quality - Operation	Air Quality - GHGs	Biological Resources	Cultural Resources	Energy	Geology and Soils	Hazards and Hazardous Materials	Hydrology and Water Quality	Land Use and Planning	Mineral Resources	Noise	Population and Housing	Public Services	Recreation	Solid/ Hazardous Waste	Transportation/Traffic
Promotion of solar collectors as renewable energy ¹	LSM	N	LSM	LSM	NE	LSM	LSM	B	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	N	LSM	N	N	N	LSM	LSM
Promotion wind turbines as renewable energy ²	N	LSM	LS	LS	NE	LSM	LSM	B	LSM	LSM	LSM	N	LS	N	LS	N	N	LS	N
Promotion geothermal energy generation as renewable energy ³	LSM	LSM	LSM	S	NE	LSM	LSM	B	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LS	LSM	N	N	N	LSM	LSM
Promotion biosolids energy production as renewable energy ⁴	LSM	N	LSM	LS	B	LSM	LSM	LS	LSM	LS	LS	LS	N	LS	N	LS	LS	LS	LSM
Promote biogas generators as renewable energy ⁵	N	N	S	S	S	N	N	LS	N	N	LS	N	N	S	N	N	N	N	N
Construct anaerobic digesters ⁶	NE	S	NE	S	NE	LS	S	S	S	S	NE	S	N	S	NE	S	NE	NE	LS
Development of better energy storage capacity ⁷	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Capturing energy losses during transmissions ⁸	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retrofit diesel powered school buses with particulate traps or oxidation catalysts ⁹	NE	NE	NE	B	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	LS	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	LS	NE

TABLE 7-3 (Continued)
Alternative B – Impacts from Potential Emission Reduction Projects

Key to Impacts Identified in CEQA Document(s): S = Significant; LS = Less than Significant; LSM = Less-than-Significant with Mitigation; NE = Not Evaluated; N = No impacts; B = Beneficial

Emission Reduction Projects	Aesthetics	Agricultural/Forestry /Resources	Air Quality - Construction	Air Quality - Operation	Air Quality - GHGs	Biological Resources	Cultural Resources	Energy	Geology and Soils	Hazards & Hazardous Materials	Hydrology and Water Quality	Land Use and Planning	Mineral Resources	Noise	Population and Housing	Public Services	Recreation	Solid/ Hazardous Waste	Transportation/ Traffic
Replace existing diesel school buses with new alternative-fueled school buses ¹⁰	N	NE	S	S	NE	N	N	LS	N	LS	LS	N	LS	N	N	LS	N	LS	LS
Repower off-road heavy-duty diesel equipment with lower-emission diesel engines and particulate traps ^{11a} and ^{11b}	N	N	N	B ^{11b}	LS	N	N	LS	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	LS	
Replace portable diesel generators with micro turbines ¹²	N	N	LS	B	B	N	N	LS	N	S	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	LS	N
Provide low-sulfur diesel fuel to local passenger locomotives ¹³	B	NE	N	B	LS	NE	NE	N	NE	NE	N	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Expand liquefied natural gas (LNG) refueling infrastructure ¹⁴	LS	NE	S	S	NE	LSM	N	N	LSM	LSM	LSM	LS	LSM	LSM	LS	LS	LS	N	LSM
Install fuel cells (e.g., phosphoric acid fuel cell, molten carbonate fuel cell) in any mobile or stationary application ¹⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 7-3 (Concluded)
Alternative B – Impacts from Potential Emission Reduction Projects

Key to Impacts Identified in CEQA Document(s): S = Significant; LS = Less than Significant; LSM = Less-than-Significant with Mitigation; NE = Not Evaluated; N = No impacts; B = Beneficial

Emission Reduction Projects	Aesthetics	Agricultural/Forestry Resources	Air Quality - Construction	Air Quality - Operation	Air Quality - GHGs	Biological Resources	Cultural Resources	Energy	Geology and Soils	Hazards & Hazardous Materials	Hydrology and Water Quality	Land Use and Planning	Mineral Resources	Noise	Population and Housing	Public Services	Recreation	Solid/ Hazardous Waste	Transportation/Traffic
Purchase of fuel cells and electrification usage with ships at the dock ¹⁶	N	N	S	B ¹⁶ AMP	S	S	LS	LS	S	S	S	N	LS	S	LS	LS	S	LSM	LS
Retrofit other diesel mobile sources with particulate traps or oxidation catalysts ¹⁷	N	N	N	B	B	N	N	N	N	LS ⁹	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	LS ⁹	N
Conversion of other diesel engines to Alternative Fuels ¹⁸	S	N	LS	B	B	N	N	LS	N	S	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	LS	N
Conversion of lawn and garden equipment to battery and electric ¹⁹	N	N	LS	B	B	N	N	B	N	LS	N	N	N	B	N	N	N	LS	LS

1. California Energy Commission. 2008. Final Staff Assessment Victorville 2 Hybrid Power Project Application for Certification (02-AFC-1) San Bernardino County. <http://www.energy.ca.gov/2007publications/CEC-700-2007-021/CEC-700-2007-021-FSA.PDF>. (250-acre solar thermal project generating 50 MW of electricity, part of a larger electricity generating project). (Note: LSM determination for operational air quality is based on mitigation for the non-solar portion of the project.)
2. City of Palm Springs and Bureau of Land Management. 2007. Mountain View IV Wind Energy Project EIS/EIR. http://www.blm.gov/ca/st/en/fo/palmsprings/mtnview_windenergy.html. (The proposed 49 MW wind generation project consists of either 58 Gamesa Eolica G52 (850 kW) or 49 Mitsubishi Heavy Industries (MHI) 1000A (1,000 kW) wind turbine generators (WTG), padmounted electric transformers, ancillary facilities, gravel roads, underground and overhead interconnection lines, and an electrical substation.)
3. California Energy Commission. 2003. Final Staff Assessment Salton Sea Geothermal Unit #6 Power Project For Certification (07-AFC-2) Imperial County. http://www.energy.ca.gov/sitingcases/saltonsea/documents/2003-08-05_FSA_1.PDF. (80-acre geothermal steam power plant, associated water supply, production and reinjection wells and pads, brine pipelines, two 161 kV transmission lines). (Note: PM2.5 emissions were not evaluated.)

4. City of Banning. 2008 Draft EIR for City of Banning's Liberty XXIII Renewable Energy Power Plant Project, Liberty Energy Centre" (June 2008) prepared by Aspen Environmental. *(Liberty Energy is proposing to construct a new biomass power plant, which would include three power generation units (trains) to produce 15 MW (17.5 MW gross). The units would be fueled with a mixture of biosolids and biomass.)*
5. South Coast Air Quality Management District. 2009. Notice of Preparation and Initial Study (NOP/IS) for the Sunshine Gas Producers' Renewable Energy Project. <http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/nonaqmd.html>. (The proposed project consists of installing five gas turbines and ancillary equipment to generate renewable electricity using landfill gas that is currently being flared. Because the Draft Subsequent Environmental Impact Report has not yet been completed, circulated for public review, or finalized, results here are considered to be preliminary.)
6. Inland Empire Utilities Agency. 2001. Proposed Negative Declaration by the Inland Empire Utilities Agency for the On-site Dairy Digester/Chino 1 Desalter Power Generation Pilot Scale Project. *(IAUA has developed an organics management strategy for the Chino Basin and the Santa Ana River Basin and includes, for example, installing anaerobic digestion technology that would operate using biogas from dairy manure to produce 1.75 MW of electricity, 30 tons per day of organic fertilizer, and prevent 12 tons per day of salts/nitrates from entering the groundwater. In total, all projects that are part of the organics management strategy have the potential to generate up to 50MW of electricity.)*
7. No CEQA documents identified.
8. No CEQA documents identified.
9. California Air Resources Board. 2005. Initial Statement of Reasons Proposed Clean On-road School Bus Regulation for School Buses Operating in the South Coast Air Quality Management District. <http://www.arb.ca.gov/regact/scschl05/isor.pdf>. (If funding is not available to purchase alternative fuel school buses that meet the emission limits prescribed in the regulation, then the school bus fleet operator may purchase a new bus not meeting the best requirements providing the bus purchased is equipped with a California-certified engine meeting a PM standard of 0.01 g/bhp-hr through use of a particulate filter.)
10. South Coast Air Quality Management District. 2000. Final Program Environmental Assessment for: Proposed Fleet Vehicle Rules and Related Rule Amendments. <http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/documents/2000/aqmd/finalEA/1190/1190FEA.html>. *(Significance conclusions reflect impacts from converting fleet vehicles to alternative clean fuels and impacts from refinery modifications to produce low sulfur diesel.)*
11. ^a South Coast Air Quality Management District. 2008. Final Environmental Assessment for: Proposed Rule 2449 – Control of Oxides of Nitrogen Emissions from Off-Road Diesel Vehicles. <http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/documents/2008/aqmd/finalEA/FEA2449.pdf>. *(PR 2449 would require owners of affected off-road fleets to apply for incentive funds by a deadline established by SCAQMD's program announcement. Affected fleets which are in-use off-road diesel vehicle fleets with over 20,000 hp and over 40 percent of their statewide fleet consisting of Tier 0 and Tier 1 engine ratings as of January 1, 2008.)*
^b California Air Resources Board. 2007. Technical Support Document: Proposed Regulation for In-use Off-road Diesel Vehicles. Note: CARB identified a slight increase in NOx emissions from some control technologies, but, overall, the regulation reduces NOx emissions from affected vehicles.
12. South Coast Air Quality Management District. 2008. Final Environmental Assessment: Proposed Amended Rule 1110.2 – Emissions from Gaseous- and Liquid-Fueled Internal Combustion Engines (ICEs). <http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/documents/2008/aqmd/finalEA/1110.2/FinalEA.pdf>. *(PAR 1110.2 Would reduce NOx, VOC and CO emissions from gaseous and liquid-fueled ICEs, which may include replacing diesel ICEs with microturbines. Several other replacement technologies were analyzed, but results in the table are only for microturbines.)*

13. California Air Resources Board. 2004. Staff Report: Initial Statement of Reasons for Proposed Rulemaking, Proposed Regulatory Amendments Extending the California Standards for Motor Vehicle Diesel Fuel to Diesel Fuel Used in Harborcraft and Intrastate Locomotives. <http://www.arb.ca.gov/regact/carblohc/isor.pdf>. (CARB staff required that, beginning January 1, 2007, diesel fuel sold, supplied, or offered for sale to California intrastate locomotive operators statewide be required to meet the specifications for vehicular diesel fuel. CARB is investigating means to encourage the early introduction of Tier II locomotives in the rest of the state.)
14. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and Port of Long Beach. 2004. Draft EIS/EIR for the SES Long Beach LNG Import Project” (October 2005) prepared by Port of Long Beach and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. (The proposed project consists of constructing and operating a liquefied natural gas (LNG) receiving terminal and associated facilities in the Port of Long Beach as a place of entry for the importation of LNG.)
15. No CEQA documents identified.
16. Port of Los Angeles. 2008. Draft Subsequent Environmental Impact Statement/Supplemental Environmental Impact Report for the Pacific L.A. Marine Terminal LLC Crude Oil Terminal . http://www.portoflosangeles.org/EIR/PacificLAMarine/SEIR/seir_pacificLA_marine.asp. (The proposed Project would include construction and operation of a new marine terminal 15 at Berth 408 on Pier 400 (Marine Terminal), new tank farm facilities. In addition, the proposed project includes an alternative maritime power (AMP) System, which focuses on reducing emissions from vessels docked at the Port by allowing vessels to “plug in” and utilize electricity generated by onshore sources (not fuel cells) rather than using onboard diesel-fueled generators. This practice is termed alternative marine power (AMP). The Port would build the infrastructure (i.e., pile supported platform) necessary to support AMP as an element of the proposed Project. AMP means impact conclusion is for the AMP portion of the project. Otherwise, impact determinations are for the entire project, not just the AMP project.)
17. California Air Resources Board. 2008. Staff Report: Initial Statement of Reasons for Proposed Regulation for In-use On-road Diesel Vehicles. <http://www.arb.ca.gov/regact/2008/truckbus08/tbisor.pdf>. (This regulation would achieve NOx and PM emission reductions by requiring fleet owners to modernize their fleets and install exhaust retrofits.)
18. South Coast Air Quality Management District. 2008. Final Environmental Assessment: Proposed Amended Rule 1110.2 – Emissions from Gaseous- and Liquid-Fueled Internal Combustion Engines (ICEs). <http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/documents/2008/aqmd/finalEA/1110.2/FinalEA.pdf>. (PAR 1110.2 Would reduce NOx, VOC and CO emissions from gaseous and liquid-fueled ICEs, which may include replacing diesel ICEs with alternative fuel engines, primarily liquefied natural gas (LNG). Several other replacement technologies were analyzed, but results in the table are only for alternative fuel engines.)
19. South Coast Air Quality Management District. 2009. Final Program Environmental Assessment for: Proposed Rule 2702 – Greenhouse Gas Reduction Program. http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/documents/2009/aqmd/finalEA/FPEA_2702.pdf. (PR2702 establishes a greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction program where participants can pay fees to the SCAQMD and the SCAQMD will use the fees for GHG reduction projects using adopted protocols, including leaf blower and lawn mower exchanges to replace gasoline powered lawn mowers with electric lawn mowers and high polluting two-stroke leaf blowers with low polluting four-stroke leaf blowers. Impacts are based on impacts from the lawn mower and leaf blower exchanges only.)

To address secondary adverse environmental impacts that could be generated by future emission reduction projects, SCAQMD staff surveyed 16 CEQA documents for projects that are comparable to the emission reduction projects that could be funded by the user offset fees. The results of the survey, summarized in Table 7-3, have been used to identify potentially significant adverse indirect impacts from Alternative B.

Scenic Vista

The analysis of potential indirect scenic vista impacts as a result of implementing Alternative B is based on comparing the relative merits of this alternative with the proposed project. The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for scenic vista impacts from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect scenic vistas: retail/services facilities, large commercial facilities, entertainment/recreational and utility facilities. Due to their potential to be located in areas affecting scenic vistas, all primary facility categories were deemed to result in significant impacts to scenic vistas. Because the same types and numbers of facilities could be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar or fewer scenic vista impacts compared to the proposed project.

The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects on scenic vistas. For example, a number of emission reduction projects could be located in or near scenic vistas, resulting in their degradation of scenic vistas. Such projects include, but are not limited to: wind turbines, solar collector panels, and construction of anaerobic digesters.

For the above reasons it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts on scenic vistas equivalent to or greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative scenic impacts from Alternative B is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Scenic Resources

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for scenic vista impacts from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, entertainment/recreational facilities, which would significantly adversely affect scenic resources. Due to their potential to be located in areas affecting scenic resources, all primary facility categories were deemed to result in significant impacts to scenic resources. Because the same types and numbers of facilities could be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar scenic resources impacts compared to the proposed project.

The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects on scenic resources. For example, a number of emission reduction projects could be located in or near scenic resources, resulting in degradation of these scenic resources. Such projects include, but are not limited to: wind turbines, solar collector panels, and construction of anaerobic digesters.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that the Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts on scenic resources equivalent to or greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative scenic resources impacts from Alternative B is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Visual Character

The analysis of potential indirect visual character impacts as a result of implementing Alternative B is based on comparing the relative merits of this alternative with the proposed project. The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for visual character impacts from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect visual character: large commercial facilities, entertainment/recreational facilities, institutional facilities, transportation facilities, and utility facilities. Due to their potential to be located in areas affecting visual character, all primary facility categories were deemed to result in significant impacts to visual character. Because the same types and members of facilities could be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar visual character impacts compared to the proposed project.

The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects on visual character. For example, a number of emission reduction projects could be located in or near areas with unique or important visual character, resulting in degradation of visual character in affected areas. Such projects include, but are not limited to: wind turbines, solar collector panels, and construction of anaerobic digesters. However, these same types of projects would also be expected to reduce pollution, thus providing beneficial effects to air quality and the associated visual character in the district.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that the Alternative B would create indirect impacts on visual character resources equivalent to or greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative visual character impacts from Alternative B is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Light/Glare

The analysis of potential indirect light and glare impacts as a result of implementing Alternative B is based on comparing the relative merits of this alternative with the proposed project. The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for light and glare impacts from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would cause significant adverse light and glare impacts: retail/services facilities, larger commercial facilities, and entertainment/recreational facilities. Due to their potential to be located in areas affecting light and glare, all primary facility categories were deemed to result in significant impacts to light and glare. Because the same types and members of facilities could be built under Alternative A, Alternative B would generate similar light and glare impacts compared to the proposed project.

The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in effects of light and glare from potential future emission reduction projects. For example, a number of emission reduction projects could create significant adverse light and glare impacts. Such projects include, but are not limited to: construction of anaerobic digesters, and construction of alternative fuel fueling stations.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that the Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect light and glare impacts equivalent to or greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative light or glare impacts from Alternative B is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Alternative C- Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions

Alternative C is similar in most respects to the proposed project except that large businesses would be prohibited from qualifying for an exemption from offset requirements through Rule 1304. Since Alternative C would prohibit large businesses from qualifying for exemptions pursuant to Rule 1304, they would likely have to obtain credits on the open market. To provide a conservative analysis relative to impacts compared to the proposed project, it is assumed that there will not be an increase in the use of credits from Alternative C on the open market.

Offsets debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts for large businesses represent a small percentage of the total number of offsets debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts for all sources. As a result, it is expected that Alternative C would result in slightly fewer facilities receiving permits in reliance on the SCAQMD's offset accounts.

Scenic Vista

The analysis of potential indirect scenic vista impacts as a result of implementing Alternative C is based on comparing the relative merits of this alternative with the proposed project. The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for scenic vista impacts from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect scenic vistas: retail/services facilities, large commercial facilities, entertainment/recreational and utility facilities. Due to their potential to be located in areas affecting scenic vistas, all primary facility categories were deemed to result in significant impacts to scenic vistas. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer scenic vista impacts compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, there would be fewer or less significant potential scenic vista impacts from implementing Alternative C compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. Adverse scenic vista impacts are still expected to be significant because one project could potentially generate significant adverse scenic vista impacts. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts to scenic resources from Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Scenic Resources

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for scenic vista impacts from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, entertainment/recreational facilities, which would significantly adversely affect scenic resources. Due to their potential to be located in areas affecting scenic resources, all primary facility categories were deemed to result in significant impacts to scenic resources. It is expected that the same type and number of primary facility categories under Alternative C would generate similar or fewer scenic resources impacts compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, there would be fewer or less significant potential scenic resources impacts from implementing Alternative C compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. Adverse scenic resources impacts are still expected to be significant because any one project could potentially generate significant adverse scenic impacts. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts to scenic resources from Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Visual Character

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for visual character impacts from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect visual character: large commercial facilities, entertainment/recreational facilities, institutional facilities, transportation facilities, and utility facilities. Due to their potential to be located in areas affecting visual character, all primary facility categories were deemed to result in significant impacts to visual character. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer visual character impacts compared to the proposed project.

Based on the above information, there would be fewer or less significant visual character impacts from implementing Alternative C compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts to visual character in the district from Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Light/Glare

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for light and glare impacts from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would cause significant adverse light and glare impacts: retail/services facilities, larger commercial facilities, and entertainment/recreational facilities. Due to their potential to be located in areas affecting light and glare, all primary facility categories were deemed to result in significant impacts to light and glare. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer light and glare impacts compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, there would be fewer or less significant potential light and glare impacts from implementing Alternative C compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. Adverse light or glare impacts are still expected to be significant because any one project could potentially generate significant adverse light or glare impacts. The contribution to cumulative indirect light and glare impacts from Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Alternative D - Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only

The primary effect of implementing Alternative D is that a fewer number of new credits would be available each year after adoption of this alternative compared to the proposed project. The reason fewer offsets would be available is as follows. Under Alternative D, all offsets in the SCAQMD's existing offset accounts would be eliminated. As a result, offsets from these accounts could not be used to demonstrate equivalency with federal offset requirements in the future. Only new credits generated in 2009 and succeeding years can be used as debits to for demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Because SCAQMD's previous offset accounts would be eliminated under Alternative D, debits could not exceed the number of new credits generated each year, thus, effectively capping the number of debits that can be issued per year to an amount less than the proposed project.

The analysis of indirect environmental impacts from Alternative D assumes that regional emissions are proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated in the future as a result of implementing this alternative. This means that if direct regional emissions from Alternative D are less than the direct regional emissions from the proposed project, fewer facilities would be built in the future, resulting in fewer or less significant adverse indirect impacts.

Scenic Vista

The analysis of potential indirect scenic vista impacts as a result of implementing Alternative D is based on comparing the relative merits of this alternative with the proposed project. The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for scenic vista impacts from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect scenic vistas: retail/services facilities, large commercial facilities, entertainment/recreational and utility facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts on scenic vistas, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on scenic vistas. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer scenic vista impacts compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, indirect scenic vista impacts as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be

available from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse cumulative scenic vista impacts, but cumulative scenic vista impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Scenic Resources

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for scenic vista impacts from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, entertainment/recreational facilities, which would significantly adversely affect scenic resources. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts on scenic resources, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on scenic resources. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar or fewer scenic resources impacts compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, indirect scenic resource impacts as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse cumulative scenic resources impacts, but cumulative scenic resources impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Visual Character

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for visual character impacts from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect visual character: large commercial facilities, entertainment/recreational facilities, institutional facilities, transportation facilities, and utility facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be

sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse visual character impacts, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on visual character. Based on the analysis of air quality impacts in Chapter 6, Alternative D would generate similar visual character impacts compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, indirect visual character impacts as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant and approximately equivalent to the proposed project, resulting in similar overall impacts on an annual basis. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant and similar to the proposed project. Although pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements, air quality impacts from Alternative D would be approximately equivalent to the proposed project. Therefore, it is likely that similar number of facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 compared to this proposed project. As a result, significant adverse cumulative visual character impacts would be significant and approximately equivalent to cumulative visual character impacts from the proposed project.

Light/Glare

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for light and glare impacts from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would cause significant adverse light and glare impacts: retail/services facilities, larger commercial facilities, and entertainment/recreational facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse light and glare impacts, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect light and glare impacts in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar or fewer light and glare impacts compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, indirect light and glare impacts as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor

sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse cumulative light or glare impacts, but cumulative light or glare impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Alternative E – Limited Offset Availability

Alternative E is similar to PR 1315 in most respects. Like the proposed project, offsets provided by Alternative would be generated by two sources. First, under Alternative E, growth in stationary source emissions for the industry categories that are potentially eligible for permits issued under Rules 1309.1 and Rule 1304 would be 50 percent of the growth in stationary source emissions from those sources anticipated by the AQMP. The second component includes the emissions from existing sources that relied on offsets from the SCAQMD internal accounts for permits issued prior to July 2010 and that would shut down during the twenty-year analysis timeframe. This second component, i.e., shutdown emissions from stationary sources returned to the SCAQMD, would be the same under the proposed project and under Alternative E.

The analysis of indirect environmental impacts from Alternative E assumes that regional emissions are proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated in the future as a result of implementing this alternative. This means that if direct regional emissions from Alternative E are less than the direct regional emissions from the proposed project, fewer facilities would be built in the future, resulting in fewer or less significant adverse indirect impacts. According to Tables 6-100 and 6-101 in Chapter 6, air quality impacts from Alternative E are less than air quality impacts from the proposed project for most milestone years. Therefore, it is assumed that indirect impacts in general from Alternative E are less than indirect impacts from the proposed project.

Scenic Vista

The analysis of potential indirect scenic vista impacts as a result of implementing Alternative E is based on comparing the relative merits of this alternative with the proposed project. The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for scenic vista impacts from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect visibility: large commercial facilities, entertainment/recreational facilities, institutional facilities, transportation facilities, and utility facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts on visibility, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect visibility impacts. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E,

Alternative E would generate similar or fewer impacts to scenic vistas compared to the proposed project.

Indirect scenic vista impacts from implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect scenic vista impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offset demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect scenic vista impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative scenic vista impacts from implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Scenic Resources

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for scenic vista impacts from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, entertainment/recreational facilities, which would significantly adversely affect scenic resources. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts on scenic resources, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on scenic resources. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar or fewer scenic resources impacts compared to the proposed project.

Indirect scenic resources impacts from implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect scenic resources impacts from the proposed project because fewer representative facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If debit demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect scenic resources impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative scenic resources impacts from implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than

the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Visual Character

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for visual character impacts from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect visual character: large commercial facilities, entertainment/recreational facilities, institutional facilities, transportation facilities, and utility facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse visual character impacts, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on visual character in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar or fewer visual character impacts compared to the proposed project.

Indirect visual character impacts from implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect visual character impacts from the proposed project because fewer representative facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If debit demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect visual character impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative visual character impacts from implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Light/Glare

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for light and glare impacts from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would cause significant adverse light and glare impacts: retail/services facilities, larger commercial facilities, and entertainment/recreational facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse light and glare impacts, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect light and glare impacts in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar or fewer light and glare impacts.

Indirect light and glare impacts from implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect light and glare impacts from the proposed project because fewer representative facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If debit demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect light and glare impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative light and glare impacts from implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Agricultural and Forestry Resources

Proposed Project

In the NOP/IS for the proposed project, it was concluded that the proposed project would not generate significant adverse agricultural impacts. The rationale for this conclusion was as follows. If it is assumed that implementing PR 1315 is the necessary first step in siting future commercial or industrial projects, as claimed by environmental groups, then it is possible that industrial or commercial facilities could be sited at locations that would convert agricultural land to non-agricultural uses. In the NOP/IS SCAQMD staff rejected this rationale stating that it would be unlikely that commercial or industrial projects would be sited in areas zoned for agricultural purposes. As discussed in the following subsections, SCAQMD staff has taken a more conservative approach in this PEA and concluded that the proposed project could be considered a necessary first step in siting future land use projects and there may be situations where agriculturally zoned areas are rezoned specifically to allow other types of land uses, including commercial or industrial projects, which could result in converting agricultural land to non-agricultural uses. The analysis in Subchapter 5.02 concludes that the proposed project has the potential for significant impacts on agricultural and forestry resources.

Although the survey of CEQA documents for representative facilities identified several mitigation measures that have the potential to reduce future indirect impacts to agricultural resources resulting from the proposed project, no mitigation measures were identified that are within the jurisdiction of the SCAQMD to implement. Mitigation of indirect impacts to agricultural resources would be the responsibility of the public agency (e.g., city or county), which would normally be the lead agency.

Convert Prime Farmland to Non-agricultural Uses

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.2-1 revealed that the heavy industrial facility category could create significant adverse as a result of converting prime farmland to non-agricultural uses (document #51). Typical impacts to this environmental topic include rezoning agricultural land, e.g., dairy farms, to allow residential or commercial development to occur. The CEQA documents for the remaining primary facility categories: agricultural facilities; retail/services facilities; large commercial facilities; entertainment/recreational facilities; institutional facilities; transportation facilities; utility facilities; light industrial/warehouse facilities; and heavy industrial projects, did not identify significant adverse light or glare impacts. Based on the results of the CEQA document survey and the possibility that future individual projects in any of these facility categories could be sited in or near a location that could convert prime farmland to non-agricultural uses, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental topic area.

Conflict with Agricultural Zoning/Williamson Act Contracts

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.2-1 revealed that no primary facility categories conflicted with agricultural zoning or Williamson Act Contracts. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in all of the nine facility categories could conflict with agricultural zoning and/or Williamson Act Contracts as a result of being sited in or near such locations, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Other Changes that Convert Agricultural Land to Non-agricultural Uses

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.2-1 revealed that no primary facility categories generated other changes that could convert agricultural land to non-agricultural uses. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects all of in the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could convert agricultural land to non-agricultural uses as a result of being sited in or near such locations, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Conflict with or Cause Rezoning of Forest Land

The survey of CEQA documents for the 52 CEQA documents prepared for past projects in all nine primary facility categories, did not include analysis of potential indirect impacts from the projects that have the potential to conflict with or cause rezoning of forest land because this requirement was not in effect at the time the 52 CEQA documents were prepared. Since future individual projects in all of the nine facility categories could have the potential to conflict with, or cause rezoning of forest land as a result of being sited in or near such locations, it is concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Other Changes that Convert Forest Land to Other Uses

The survey of CEQA documents for the 52 CEQA documents prepared for past projects in all nine primary facility categories, did not include analysis of potential indirect impacts from the projects that could cause other changes that convert forest land to other uses because this requirement was not in effect at the time the 52 CEQA documents were prepared. Consequently, no conclusions can be drawn from the survey regarding potential adverse impacts to forestry resources. Since future individual projects in all of the nine facility categories could have the potential to conflict with, or cause rezoning of forest land as a result of being sited in or near such locations and, it is concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Cumulative Impacts

Project impacts to agricultural and forestry resources could combine with impacts from other past, present and future projects, including projects permitted under SB 827, projects permitted in reliance on ERC's and new power plants entitled to receive offsets pursuant to state law. It is concluded that the proposed project would make a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to agricultural and resources.

Alternative A - No Project Alternative

Convert Prime Farmland to Non-agricultural Uses

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted, but SB 827 would be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is

reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from converting prime farmland to non-agricultural uses are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012, there would be no conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses when compared against the proposed project, so under the No Project Alternative potential future impacts from converting farmland to non-agricultural uses would not be significant when compared to the proposed project.

Conflict with Agricultural Zoning/Williamson Act Contracts

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted, but SB 827 would be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the District's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future projects that may conflict with agricultural zoning or Williamson Act Contracts are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that previously would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either through Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012, no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future that could conflict with agricultural zoning or Williamson Act Contracts when compared to the proposed project.

Other Changes that Convert Agricultural Land to Non-agricultural Uses

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted, but SB 827 would be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future projects that may cause other changes that convert agricultural land to non-agricultural uses are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that previously would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012 no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future in the district for other uses that could convert agricultural land to non-agricultural uses when compared to the proposed project.

Conflict with or Cause Rezoning of Forest Land

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted, but SB 827 would be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future project that could conflict with or cause rezoning forest land are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that previously would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012, no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would

be constructed and operated in the future in the district for other uses that could conflict with, or cause rezoning forest land when compared to the proposed project.

Other Changes that Convert Forest Land to Other Uses

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted, but SB 827 would be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future projects that could cause other changes that convert forest land to other uses are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either through Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012 no projects that previously would have qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future that could convert forest land to other uses when compared to the proposed project.

Alternative B – Offset User Fees for Large Businesses

Convert Prime Farmland to Non-agricultural Uses

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential adverse indirect impacts from converting prime farmland to non-agricultural uses as a result of implementing the proposed project identified one primary facility category, the heavy industrial facility category, which would significantly adversely affect prime farmland use. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in this and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of converting prime farmland to non-agricultural uses, it was concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts from converting prime farmland in the district to non-agricultural purposes.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from converting prime farmland to non-agricultural uses compared to the proposed project. The main difference between

Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B would result in indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects paid for by mitigation fees that could convert prime agricultural land to non-agricultural uses. For example, a number of emission reduction projects could be located in or near agricultural areas, resulting in other uses of prime farmland. Such projects include, but are not limited to: wind turbines, solar collector panels, and construction of anaerobic digesters.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of converting prime farmland to other uses equivalent to or greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative B as a result of converting prime farmland to non-agricultural uses is expected to be greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Conflict with Agricultural Zoning/Williamson Act Contracts

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for impacts from future affected facilities that conflict with agricultural zoning or Williamson Act Contracts as a result of implementing the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely conflict with agricultural zoning or Williamson Act Contracts. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in any of the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse conflicts with agricultural zoning or Williamson Act Contracts, it was concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of future land use conflicts with agricultural zoning or Williamson Act Contracts in the district.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that could conflict with agricultural zoning or Williamson Act contracts compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects paid for by mitigation fees that could conflict with agricultural zoning or Williamson Act contract areas. For example, a number of emission reduction projects could be located in or near areas zoned agricultural or that are subject to Williamson Act contracts, resulting zoning conflicts. Such projects include, but are not limited to: wind turbines, solar collector panels, and construction of anaerobic digesters.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts agricultural zoning impacts equivalent to or greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative B as a result of conflicts with agricultural zoning or Williamson Act contracts is expected to be greater

than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Other Changes that Convert Agricultural Land to Non-agricultural Uses

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for other changes that could convert agricultural land to non-agricultural uses from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely cause other changes that could convert agricultural land to non-agricultural uses. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in any of the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of other changes that could convert agricultural land to non-agricultural uses, it was concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts on agricultural resources in the district.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from other changes that could convert agricultural land to other uses compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects or other changes that could convert agricultural land to non-agricultural uses. For example, a number of emission reduction projects could be located in or near agricultural land, resulting in conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural purposes. Such projects include, but are not limited to: wind turbines, solar collector panels, and construction of anaerobic digesters.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts on agriculturally zoned areas equivalent to or greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative B as a result of converting agricultural land to other uses is expected to be greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Conflict with or Cause Rezoning of Forest Land

The survey of CEQA documents for the 52 CEQA documents prepared for past projects that represent projects in all nine primary facility categories, did not include analysis of potential indirect impacts from the projects that have the potential to conflict with or cause rezoning of forest land because this requirement was not in effect at the time the 52 CEQA documents were prepared. Since future individual projects in the nine facility

categories could have the potential to conflict with, or cause rezoning of forest land as a result of being sited in or near such locations and, using an abundance of caution, it is concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, under Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts that could conflict with, or require rezoning of forest lands compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is primarily the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects or other changes that could conflict with, or require rezoning of forest lands. For example, a number of emission reduction projects could be located in or near forest lands, resulting in conflict with, or require rezoning of forest lands. Such projects include, but are not limited to: wind turbines, solar collector panels, and construction of anaerobic digesters.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts to forest areas equivalent to or greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative B as a result of potential conflicts with, or requirements to rezone forest lands is expected to be greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Other Changes that Convert Forest Land to Other Uses

The survey of CEQA documents for the 52 CEQA documents prepared for past projects that represent projects in all nine primary facility categories, did not include analyses of potential indirect impacts from the projects that have the potential to convert forest land to other uses because this requirement was not in effect at the time the 52 CEQA documents were prepared. Since future individual projects in the nine facility categories could have the potential to convert forest land to other uses as a result of being sited in or near such locations, it is concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts that could convert forest land to other uses compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects or other changes that could convert forest land to other uses. For example, a number of emission reduction projects could be located in or near forest lands, resulting in converting forest land to other uses. Such projects include, but are not limited to: wind turbines, solar collector panels, and construction of anaerobic digesters.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of converting forest land to other uses equivalent to or greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative B as a result of converting forest land to other uses is expected to be greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Alternative C- Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions

Convert Prime Farmland to Non-agricultural Uses

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential adverse indirect impacts from converting prime farmland to non-agricultural uses as a result of implementing the proposed project identified one primary facility category, the heavy industrial facility category, which would significantly adversely affect prime farmland use. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer impacts as a result of converting prime farmland to non-agricultural uses compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, there would be fewer or less significant potential impacts as a result of converting prime farmland to non-agricultural uses from implementing Alternative C compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts as a result of converting prime farmland to non-agricultural uses from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Conflict with Agricultural Zoning/Williamson Act Contracts

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for impacts from future affected facilities that conflict with agricultural zoning or Williamson Act Contracts as a result of implementing the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely conflict with agricultural zoning or Williamson Act Contracts. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar impacts as a result of future projects conflicting with agricultural zoning or Williamson Act contracts compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, there would be fewer or less significant potential impacts as a result of future projects conflicting with agricultural zoning or Williamson Act contracts from implementing Alternative C compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts as a result of future projects conflicting with agricultural zoning or Williamson Act contracts from Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Other Changes that Convert Agricultural Land to Non-agricultural Uses

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for other changes that could convert agricultural land to non-agricultural uses from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely cause other changes that could convert agricultural land to non-agricultural uses. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar impacts as a result of other changes that convert agricultural land to other uses compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, there would be fewer or less significant potential impacts as a result of other changes that convert agricultural land to other uses from implementing Alternative C compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts as a result of other changes that convert agricultural land to other uses from Alternative C are concluded to be significant, but would be less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Conflict with or Cause Rezoning of Forest Land

The survey of CEQA documents for the 52 CEQA documents prepared for past projects that represent projects in all nine primary facility categories, did not include analysis of potential indirect impacts from the projects that have the potential to conflict with or cause rezoning of forest land because this requirement was not in effect at the time the 52 CEQA documents were prepared. Since future individual projects in the nine facility categories could have the potential to conflict with, or cause rezoning of forest land as a result of being sited in or near such locations and, using an abundance of caution, it is concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse

indirect impacts to this environmental category. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar impacts as a result of other changes that conflict with or cause rezoning of forest land as the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, there would be fewer or less significant potential impacts as a result of potential conflicts with, or rezoning of forest land from implementing Alternative C compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts as a result of other changes that convert conflict with, or cause rezoning of forest land from Alternative C are concluded to be significant, but would be less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Other Changes that Convert Forest Land to Other Uses

The survey of CEQA documents for the 52 CEQA documents prepared for past projects that represent projects in all nine primary facility categories, did not include analyses of potential indirect impacts from the projects that have the potential to convert forest land to other uses because this requirement was not in effect at the time the 52 CEQA documents were prepared. Since future individual projects in the nine facility categories could have the potential to convert forest land to other uses as a result of being sited in or near such locations and, using an abundance of caution, it is concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar impacts from changes that convert forest land to other uses compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, there would be fewer or less significant potential impacts as a result of potential changes that could convert forest land to other uses from implementing Alternative C compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts as a result of other changes that could convert forest land to other uses from Alternative C are concluded to be significant, but would be less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Alternative D - Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only

Convert Prime Farmland to Non-agricultural Uses

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential adverse indirect impacts from converting prime farmland to non-agricultural uses as a result of implementing the proposed project identified one primary facility category, the heavy industrial facility category, which would significantly adversely affect prime farmland use. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in this and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of converting prime farmland to non-agricultural uses, it was concluded that Alternative D would create significant adverse indirect impacts from converting prime farmland in the district to non-agricultural purposes. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of converting prime farmland to non-agricultural use.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from converting prime farmland to non-agricultural uses as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse cumulative impacts from converting prime farmland to non-agricultural uses, but cumulative farmland impacts less than the proposed project.

Conflict with Agricultural Zoning/Williamson Act Contracts

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for impacts from future affected facilities that conflict with agricultural zoning or Williamson Act Contracts as a result of implementing the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely conflict with agricultural zoning or Williamson Act Contracts. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in any of the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse conflicts with agricultural zoning or Williamson Act Contracts, it was concluded that Alternative D would create significant

adverse indirect impacts as a result of future land use conflicts with agricultural zoning or Williamson Act Contracts in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of conflicts with agricultural zoning or Williamson Act Contracts.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts as a result of future land use conflicts with agricultural zoning or Williamson Act Contracts as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis that could occur from converting prime agricultural land to non-agricultural uses. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse cumulative impacts from affected projects that have the potential to conflict with agricultural zoning or Williamson Act contracts, but cumulative agricultural land use impacts less than the proposed project.

Other Changes that Convert Agricultural Land to Non-agricultural Uses

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for other changes that could convert agricultural land to non-agricultural uses from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely cause other changes that could convert agricultural land to non-agricultural uses. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in any of the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of other changes that could convert agricultural land to non-agricultural uses, it was concluded that Alternative D would create significant adverse indirect impacts on agricultural resources in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural uses.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from other changes that could convert agricultural land to non-agricultural uses as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new

credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse cumulative impacts, but cumulative impacts from converting farmland to other uses is expected to be less than the proposed project.

Conflict with or Cause Rezoning of Forest Land

The survey of CEQA documents for the 52 CEQA documents prepared for past projects that represent projects in all of the nine primary facility categories, did not include analysis of potential indirect impacts from the projects that have the potential to conflict with or cause rezoning of forest land because this requirement was not in effect at the time the 52 CEQA documents were prepared. Since future individual projects in the nine facility categories could have the potential to conflict with, or cause rezoning of forest land as a result of being sited in or near such locations and, using an abundance of caution, it is concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts as a result of future land use projects that could conflict with, or cause rezoning of forest land as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis that could occur from conflicts with, or cause rezoning of forest land. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse cumulative impacts from affected projects that have the potential to conflict with, or cause rezoning of forest land, but cumulative forest land use impacts less than the proposed project.

Other Changes that Convert Forest Land to Other Uses

The survey of CEQA documents for the 52 CEQA documents prepared for past projects that represent projects in all nine primary facility categories, did not include analyses of

potential indirect impacts from the projects that have the potential to convert forest land to other uses because this requirement was not in effect at the time the 52 CEQA documents were prepared. Since future individual projects in the nine facility categories could have the potential to convert forest land to other uses as a result of being sited in or near such locations and, using an abundance of caution, it is concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of changes that convert forest land to other uses.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from other changes that could convert forest land to other uses as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse cumulative impacts, but cumulative impacts from changes that could convert forest land to other uses is expected to be less than the proposed project.

Alternative E – Limited Offset Availability

Convert Prime Farmland to Non-agricultural Uses

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential adverse indirect impacts from converting prime farmland to non-agricultural uses as a result of implementing the proposed project identified one primary facility category, the heavy industrial facility category, which would significantly adversely affect prime farmland use. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in this and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of converting prime farmland to non-agricultural uses, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from converting prime farmland in the district to non-agricultural purposes. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of converting prime farmland to non-agricultural uses.

Indirect impacts from implementing Alternative E that could result in converting prime farmland to non-agricultural uses would be less than indirect farmland impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offset demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect farmland impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative impacts from converting prime agricultural land into non-agricultural uses as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Conflict with Agricultural Zoning/Williamson Act Contracts

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for impacts from future affected facilities that conflict with agricultural zoning or Williamson Act Contracts as a result of implementing the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely conflict with agricultural zoning or Williamson Act Contracts. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in any of the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse conflicts with agricultural zoning or Williamson Act Contracts, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of future land use conflicts with agricultural zoning or Williamson Act Contracts in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of conflicts with agricultural zoning/Williamson Act Contracts.

Indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to conflict with agricultural zoning or Williamson Act Contracts as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect agricultural conflict impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offset demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect agricultural conflict impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, cumulative impacts from future projects

that have the potential to conflict with agricultural zoning or Williamson Act Contracts as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Other Changes that Convert Agricultural Land to Non-agricultural Uses

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for other changes that could convert agricultural land to non-agricultural uses from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely cause other changes that could convert agricultural land to non-agricultural uses. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in any of the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of other changes that could convert agricultural land to non-agricultural uses, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on agricultural resources in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of changes that convert agricultural land to non-agricultural uses.

Indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to change or convert agricultural land to non-agricultural uses as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect impacts to agricultural land from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offset demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect agricultural land impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative impacts from future projects that have the potential to change or convert agricultural land to non-agricultural uses as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Conflict with or Cause Rezoning of Forest Land

The survey of CEQA documents for the 52 CEQA documents prepared for past projects that represent projects in all nine primary facility categories, did not include analysis of potential indirect impacts from the projects that have the potential to conflict with or

cause rezoning of forest land because this requirement was not in effect at the time the 52 CEQA documents were prepared. Since future individual projects in the nine facility categories could have the potential to conflict with, or cause rezoning of forest land as a result of being sited in or near such locations and, using an abundance of caution, it is concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to conflict with, or cause rezoning of forest land as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect forest conflict impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offset demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, under Alternative E the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect impacts from potential conflicts with, or cause rezoning of forest land as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative impacts from future projects that have the potential to conflict with, or cause rezoning of forest land as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Other Changes that Convert Forest Land to Other Uses

The survey of CEQA documents for the 52 CEQA documents prepared for past projects that represent projects in all nine primary facility categories, did not include analyses of potential indirect impacts from the projects that have the potential to convert forest land to other uses because this requirement was not in effect at the time the 52 CEQA documents were prepared. Consequently, no conclusions can be drawn from the survey regarding potential adverse impacts to forestry resources. Since future individual projects in the nine facility categories could have the potential to convert forest land to other uses as a result of being sited in or near such locations and, using an abundance of caution, it is concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of changes.

Indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to convert forest land to other uses as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect impacts to forest land from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability

of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offset demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections under Alternative E for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect forest land impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, cumulative impacts from future projects that have the potential to change or convert forest land to other uses as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Air Quality

The analysis of direct and indirect air quality, visibility, health, and greenhouse gas impacts resulting from each project alternative can be found in Chapter 6.

Biological Resources

Proposed Project

It was concluded in the NOP/IS that the proposed project could adversely affect biological resources by allowing the development of individual projects in the future that qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. Generally, typical impacts of a project on biological resources could include loss or destruction of sensitive species or degradation of sensitive habitat. Habitat degradation, interference with movement of wildlife species or migratory fish, and impacts on migratory wildlife corridors, or wildlife nursery sites may occur through grading or excavation, increases in water or air pollutants, increased noise, light, or vibration, interruption of fresh or salt water supplies, reduction in food supplies or foraging areas, or interference with established wildlife movement patterns on or between habitat areas.

The analysis in Subchapter 5.4 concludes that the proposed project has the potential to adversely affect biological resources. Mitigation of biological impacts would be the responsibility of the public agency (e.g., city or county) that would serve as lead agency on any given future project. Since the SCAQMD cannot predict how a future lead agency might choose to mitigate a particular significant biological impact, the potential exists for future indirect impacts to be significant and unavoidable (i.e., significant even after mitigation).

Habitat Modifications that Affect Sensitive/Endangered Species

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.4-1 revealed that transportation facility projects (document #39) have the potential to significantly adversely affect habitats and/or sensitive/endangered species. The CEQA documents for the remaining primary facility categories, agricultural facilities; retail/services facilities; large commercial facilities; entertainment/recreation facilities; institutional facilities; utility facilities; light industrial/warehouse facilities; and heavy industrial projects, did not identify significant adverse indirect impacts to habitats or sensitive/endangered species. Based on the results of the CEQA document survey and the possibility that future individual projects in all of these facility categories could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts to habitats and/or sensitive/endangered species, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental topic.

Adversely Affect Riparian/Sensitive Habitats

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.4-1 revealed that no primary facility categories generated significant adverse indirect impacts to riparian/sensitive habitats. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could significantly adversely affect riparian/sensitive habitats as a result of being sited in or near such locations, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Adversely Affect Federally Protected Wetlands

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.4-1 revealed that no primary facility categories generated significant adverse indirect impacts to federally protected wetlands. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could significantly adversely affect federally protected wetlands as a result of being sited in or near such locations, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Interfere with the Movement of Resident or Migratory Species

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.4-1 revealed that institutional facility projects (document #35) have the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts that could interfere with the movement of resident or migratory species. The

CEQA documents for the remaining primary facility categories, agricultural facilities; retail/services facilities; large commercial facilities; institutional facilities; transportation facilities; utility facilities; light industrial/warehouse facilities; and heavy industrial projects, did not identify significant adverse indirect impacts that could interfere with the movement of resident or migratory species. Based on the results of the CEQA document survey and the possibility that future individual projects in all of these facility categories could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts interfering with the movement of resident or migratory species, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental topic area.

Conflict with Policies/Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.4-1 revealed that entertainment/recreational facility projects (document #22) have the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts that could conflict with policies/ordinance protecting biological resources. The CEQA documents for the remaining primary facility categories: agricultural facilities; retail/services facilities; large commercial facilities; institutional facilities; transportation facilities; utility facilities; light industrial/warehouse facilities; and heavy industrial projects, did not identify significant adverse indirect impacts that could conflict with policies/ordinance protecting biological resources. Based on the results of the CEQA document survey and the possibility that future individual projects in all of these facility categories could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts that could conflict with policies/ordinance protecting biological resources, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Conflict with Habitat Conservation Plans

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.4-1 revealed that no primary facility categories generated significant adverse indirect impacts that conflict with habitat conservation plans. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in the nine facility categories could generate other changes that have the potential to conflict with habitat conservation plans as a result of being sited in or near such locations, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Cumulative Impacts

Project impacts to biological resources could combine with impacts from other past, present and future projects, including projects permitted under SB 827, projects

permitted in reliance on ERC's and new power plants entitled to receive offsets pursuant to state law. It was concluded that the proposed project would make a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to biological resources.

Alternative A - No Project Alternative

Habitat Modifications that Affect Sensitive/Endangered Species

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted, but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future projects that could create adverse habitat modifications that affect sensitive or endangered species are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, there would be little or no modifications to habitat that could affect sensitive or endangered species as a result of implementing Alternative A, so under the No Project Alternative potentially significant adverse indirect impacts resulting from habitat modifications that could affect sensitive or endangered species would not be expected to occur beginning May 1, 2012. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Adversely Affect Riparian/Sensitive Habitats

Under Alternative A, after May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012, there would be no newly constructed facilities in the future that could affect riparian or sensitive habitats as a result of implementing Alternative A.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts

from future projects that could adversely affect riparian or sensitive habitats are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, there would be little or no modifications to habitat that could adversely affect riparian or sensitive habitats as a result of implementing Alternative A, so under the No Project Alternative potentially significant adverse indirect impacts resulting from future projects that could adversely affect riparian or sensitive habitats would not be expected to occur beginning May 1, 2012.

Adversely Affect Federally Protected Wetlands

Under Alternative A, after May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, there would be no newly constructed facilities beginning May 1, 2012 that could adversely affect federally protected wetlands as a result of implementing Alternative A. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future projects that could adversely affect federally protected wetlands are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, there would be little or no modifications from future projects that could adversely affect federally protected wetlands as a result of implementing Alternative A, so under the No Project Alternative potentially significant adverse indirect impacts resulting from habitat modifications that could affect sensitive or endangered species would not be expected to occur beginning May 1, 2012.

Interfere with the Movement of Resident or Migratory Species

Under Alternative A, after May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012, there would be no newly constructed facilities in the future that could interfere with the movement of resident or migratory species as a result of implementing Alternative A. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future projects that could interfere with the movement of resident or migratory species are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, there would be little or no modifications to habitat that could interfere with the movement of resident or migratory species as a result of implementing Alternative A, so under the No Project Alternative potentially significant adverse indirect impacts resulting from habitat modifications that could affect sensitive or endangered species would not be expected to occur beginning May 1, 2012.

Conflict with Policies/Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources

Under Alternative A, after May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012, there would be no newly constructed facilities in the future that could conflict with policies or ordinances protecting biological resources as a result of implementing Alternative A. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future projects that could conflict with policies or ordinances protecting biological resources are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, there would be little or no modifications from future projects that could conflict with policies or ordinances protecting biological resources as a result of implementing Alternative A, so under the No Project Alternative potentially significant adverse indirect impacts resulting from habitat modifications that could affect sensitive or endangered species would not be expected to occur beginning May 1, 2012.

Conflict with Habitat Conservation Plans

Under Alternative A, after May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012, there would be no newly constructed facilities in the future that could conflict with habitat

conservation plans as a result of implementing Alternative A. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future projects that could conflict with habitat conservation plans are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, there would be little or no modifications from future projects that could conflict with habitat conservation plans as a result of implementing Alternative A, so under the No Project Alternative potentially significant adverse indirect impacts resulting from habitat modifications that could affect sensitive or endangered species would not be expected to occur beginning May 1, 2012.

Alternative B – Offset User Fees for Large Businesses

Habitat Modifications that Affect Sensitive/Endangered Species

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for impacts as a result of land use projects that could create habitat modifications that could affect sensitive or endangered species from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, transportation facility projects, that would create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of habitat modifications that could affect sensitive or endangered species. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in this and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of habitat modifications that could affect sensitive or endangered species, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on habitats in the district that contain sensitive or endangered species.

Because the same types and numbers of facilities could be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect habitat modification impacts compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects on habitats, resulting in adverse indirect impacts to sensitive or endangered species. For example, a number of emission reduction projects could be located in or near wildlife habitats, resulting in resulting adverse effects to sensitive or endangered species. Such projects include, but are not limited to: wind turbines and solar collector panels.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts on sensitive or endangered species through habitat modifications that

are equivalent to or greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts as a result of habitat modifications that could affect sensitive or endangered species from Alternative B are expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Adversely Affect Riparian/Sensitive Habitats

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for adverse indirect impacts affecting riparian or sensitive habitats from the proposed project did not identify any primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect riparian or sensitive habitats. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts to riparian or sensitive habitats, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts affecting riparian or sensitive habitats.

Because the same types of facilities could be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts that could adversely affect riparian or sensitive habitats compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects on riparian or sensitive habitats. For example, a number of emission reduction projects could be located in or near riparian or sensitive habitats. Such projects include, but are not limited to: wind turbines, solar collector panels, and construction of anaerobic digesters.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts on riparian or sensitive habitats equivalent to or greater than the proposed project. The contribution cumulative impacts from Alternative B that have the potential to adversely affect riparian or sensitive habitats are expected to be greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Adversely Affect Federally Protected Wetlands

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for impacts that could adversely affect federally protected wetlands from the proposed project did not identify any primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect federally protected wetlands. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant impacts that could adversely affect federally

protected wetlands, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant indirect impacts that could adversely affect federally protected wetlands in the district.

Because the same types and numbers of facilities could be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts to federally protected wetlands compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects on federally protected wetlands. For example, a number of emission reduction projects could be located in or near federally protected wetlands. Such projects include, but are not limited to: wind turbines, solar collector panels, and construction of anaerobic digesters.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts on federally protected wetlands equivalent to or greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative B as a result of future projects adversely affecting federally protected wetlands is expected to be greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Interfere with the Movement of Resident or Migratory Species

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for impacts from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, institutional facility projects, that would significantly interfere with the movement of resident or migratory species. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of land use projects interfering with the movement of resident or migratory species, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of future land use projects interfering with the movement of resident or migratory species in the district.

Because the same types and numbers of facilities could be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that could interfere with the movement of resident or migratory species compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects that may interfere with the movement of resident or migratory species. For example, a number of emission reduction projects could be located in or near areas that could impede or interfere with the movement of resident or migratory species. Such projects include, but are not limited to: wind turbines, and solar collector panels.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts on the movement of resident or migratory species equivalent to or greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative B as a result of future projects that have the potential to interfere with the movement of resident or migratory species is expected to be greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Conflict with Policies/Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for conflicts with policies or ordinances protecting biological resources from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, entertainment/recreational facility projects, which would significantly conflict with policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in this and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse conflicts with policies or ordinances protecting biological resources impacts, it was concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect conflicts with policies or ordinances protecting biological resources in the district.

Because the same types and numbers of facilities could be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that could conflict with policies or ordinances protecting biological resources compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects that could conflict with policies or ordinance protecting biological resources. For example, a number of emission reduction projects could be located in or near areas containing important biological resources and, as a result, have the potential to indirectly conflict with policies or ordinances specifically designed to protect biological resources. Such projects include, but are not limited to: wind turbines, solar collector panels, and construction of anaerobic digesters.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts on biological resources equivalent to or greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative B as a result of future projects that have the potential to conflict with policy ordinances protecting biological resources is expected to be greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Conflict with Habitat Conservation Plans

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for conflicts with habitat conservation plans from the proposed project did not identify any primary facility categories that would significantly adversely conflict with habitat conservation plans. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in these and other primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse conflicts with habitat conservation plans, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect conflicts with habitat conservation plans in the district.

Because the same types and numbers of facilities could be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to conflict with habitat conservation plans compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects conflict with habitat conservation plans. For example, a number of emission reduction projects could be located in or near areas that include or are part of habitat conservation plans, which could substantially undermine the intended effects of the habitat conservation plans. Such projects include, but are not limited to: wind turbines, solar collector panels, and construction of anaerobic digesters.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts on areas that are part of or contain habitat conservation plans equivalent to or greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative B as a result of future projects that have the potential to conflict with habitat conservation plans is expected to be greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Alternative C- Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions

Habitat Modifications that Affect Sensitive/Endangered Species

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for impacts as a result of land use projects that could create habitat modifications that could affect sensitive or endangered species from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, transportation facility projects, that would create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of habitat modifications that could affect sensitive or endangered species. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in this and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of habitat modifications that

could affect sensitive or endangered species, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on habitats in the district that contain sensitive or endangered species. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer impacts as a result of habitat modifications that have the potential to affect sensitive or endangered species compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts would significant, but would be fewer or less significant potential impacts as a result of habitat modifications that have the potential to affect sensitive or endangered species from implementing Alternative C compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts to from Alternative C as a result of habitat modifications that have the potential to affect sensitive or endangered species would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Adversely Affect Riparian/Sensitive Habitats

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for adverse indirect impacts affecting riparian or sensitive habitats from the proposed project did not identify any primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect riparian or sensitive habitats. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts to riparian or sensitive habitats, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts affecting riparian or sensitive habitats. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer adverse affects to any riparian or sensitive habitats compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts would significant, but would be fewer or less significant potential to generate adverse affects to any riparian or sensitive habitats from implementing Alternative C compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts from Alternative C from future facilities that have the potential to generate adverse affects to any riparian or sensitive habitats would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Adversely Affect Federally Protected Wetlands

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for impacts that could adversely affect federally protected wetlands from the proposed project did not identify any primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect federally protected wetlands. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant impacts that could adversely affect federally protected wetlands, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant indirect impacts that could adversely affect federally protected wetlands. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer impacts to federally protected wetlands compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts would significant, but would be fewer or less significant potential impacts to federally protected wetlands from implementing Alternative C compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts to federally protected wetlands from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Interfere with the Movement of Resident or Migratory Species

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for impacts from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, institutional facility projects, that would significantly interfere with the movement of resident or migratory species. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of land use projects interfering with the movement of resident or migratory species, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of future land use projects interfering with the movement of resident or migratory species. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to interfere with the movement of resident or migratory species compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts would significant, but would be fewer or less significant potential indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to interfere with the movement of resident or migratory species as a result of implementing Alternative C compared to the proposed project because large businesses

would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts from Alternative C from future projects that have the potential to interfere with the movement of resident or migratory species would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Conflict with Policies/Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for conflicts with policies or ordinances protecting biological resources from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, entertainment/recreational facility projects, that would significantly conflict with policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in this and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse conflicts with policies or ordinances protecting biological resources impacts, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect conflicts with policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer impacts as a result of future projects conflicting with policy ordinances protecting biological resources compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts would significant, but would be fewer or less significant potential impacts as a result of future projects conflicting with policy ordinances protecting biological resources from implementing Alternative C compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts as a result of future projects conflicting with policy ordinances protecting biological resources from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Conflict with Habitat Conservation Plans

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for conflicts with habitat conservation plans from the proposed project did not identify any primary facility categories that would significantly adversely conflict with habitat conservation plans. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in these and other primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse conflicts with habitat conservation plans, it

was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect conflicts with habitat conservation plans. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer impacts as a result of potential future conflicts from affected facilities with habitat conservation plans compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts would significant, but would be fewer or less significant potential impacts as a result of potential future conflicts from affected facilities with habitat conservation plans from implementing Alternative C compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts to as a result of potential future conflicts from affected facilities with habitat conservation plans from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Alternative D - Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only

Habitat Modifications that Affect Sensitive/Endangered Species

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for impacts as a result of land use projects that could create habitat modifications that could affect sensitive or endangered species from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, transportation facility projects, that would create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of habitat modifications that could affect sensitive or endangered species. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in this and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of habitat modifications that could affect sensitive or endangered species, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on habitats that contain sensitive or endangered species. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts to sensitive or endangered species.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from habitat modifications that could affect sensitive or endangered species as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared

to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from projects that have the potential to generate habitat modifications that may affect sensitive or endangered species, but indirect cumulative impacts to sensitive or endangered species would be less than the proposed project.

Adversely Affect Riparian/Sensitive Habitats

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for adverse indirect impacts affecting riparian or sensitive habitats from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect riparian or sensitive habitats. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts to riparian or sensitive habitats, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts affecting riparian or sensitive habitats. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts to riparian or sensitive habitats.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future land use projects that could adversely affect riparian or sensitive habitats as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from projects that have the potential to adversely affect riparian or sensitive habitats, but indirect cumulative impacts to riparian or sensitive habitats would be less than the proposed project.

Adversely Affect Federally Protected Wetlands

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for impacts that could adversely affect federally protected wetlands from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect federally protected wetlands. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant impacts that could adversely affect federally protected wetlands, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant indirect impacts that could adversely affect federally protected wetlands. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts to federally protected wetlands.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future land use projects that could adversely affect federally protected wetlands as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from projects that have the potential to adversely affect federally protected wetlands, but indirect cumulative impacts to federally protected wetlands would be less than the proposed project.

Interfere with the Movement of Resident or Migratory Species

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for impacts from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, institutional facility projects, that would significantly interfere with the movement of resident or migratory species. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of land use projects interfering with the movement of resident or migratory species, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of future land use projects interfering with the movement of resident or migratory species. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts to the movement of resident or migratory species.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future land use projects that could interfere with the movement of resident or migratory species as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from projects that have the potential to interfere with the movement of resident or migratory species, but indirect cumulative impacts to resident or migratory species would be less than the proposed project.

Conflict with Policies/Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for conflicts with policies or ordinances protecting biological resources from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, entertainment/recreational facility projects, that would significantly conflict with policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in this and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse conflicts with policies or ordinances protecting biological resources impacts, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect conflicts with policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts to the policies or ordinances protecting biological resources.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future land use projects that could conflict with policies or ordinances protecting biological resources as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further,

only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from projects that have the potential to conflict with policy ordinances protecting biological resources, but indirect cumulative biological resources impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Conflict with Habitat Conservation Plans

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for conflicts with habitat conservation plans from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely conflict with habitat conservation plans. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in these and other primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse conflicts with habitat conservation plans, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from conflicts with habitat conservation plans. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts to habitat conservation plans.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from conflicts with habitat conservation plans as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from projects that have the potential to conflict with habitat conservation plans, but indirect cumulative conflict impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Alternative E – Limited Offset Availability

Habitat Modifications that Affect Sensitive/Endangered Species

The analysis of potential adverse indirect impacts from habitat modifications that could affect sensitive or endangered species as a result of implementing Alternative E is based on comparing the relative merits of this alternative with the proposed project. The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for impacts as a result of land use projects that could create habitat modifications that could affect sensitive or endangered species from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, transportation facility projects, that would create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of habitat modifications that could affect sensitive or endangered species. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in this and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of habitat modifications that could affect sensitive or endangered species, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on habitats that contain sensitive or endangered species. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts to sensitive or endangered species.

Indirect impacts from habitat modifications that could affect sensitive or endangered species as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect impacts from habitat modifications that could affect sensitive or endangered species as result of implementing the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offsets demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, potential indirect impacts from future facilities that could result in habitat modifications that could affect sensitive or endangered species as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative impacts from habitat modifications that could affect sensitive or endangered species as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Adversely Affect Riparian/Sensitive Habitats

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for adverse indirect impacts affecting riparian or sensitive habitats from the proposed project identified no primary

facility categories that would significantly adversely affect riparian or sensitive habitats. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts to riparian or sensitive habitats, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts affecting riparian or sensitive habitats. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts to riparian or sensitive habitats.

Indirect impacts to riparian or sensitive habitats from implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect impacts to riparian or sensitive habitats from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offsets demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect impacts to riparian or sensitive habitats from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative impacts to riparian or sensitive habitats from implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Adversely Affect Federally Protected Wetlands

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for impacts that could adversely affect federally protected wetlands from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect federally protected wetlands. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant impacts that could adversely affect federally protected wetlands, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant indirect impacts that could adversely affect federally protected wetlands. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts to federally protected wetlands.

Indirect impacts to federally protected wetlands from implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect impacts to federally protected wetlands from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets

compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offset demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect impacts to federally protected wetlands from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative impacts to federally protected wetlands from implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Interfere with the Movement of Resident or Migratory Species

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for impacts from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, institutional facility projects, that would significantly interfere with the movement of resident or migratory species. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of land use projects interfering with the movement of resident or migratory species, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of future land use projects interfering with the movement of resident or migratory species. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts to the movement of resident or migratory species.

Indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential of interfering with the movement of resident or migratory species as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect movement or migration interference impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offsets demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect movement or migration impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative from future projects that have the potential of interfering with the movement of resident or migratory species as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Conflict with Policies/Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for conflicts with policies or ordinances protecting biological resources from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, entertainment/recreational facility projects, which could significantly conflict with policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in this and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse conflicts with policies or ordinances protecting biological resources impacts, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect conflicts with policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts to the policies or ordinances protecting biological resources.

Indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to conflict with policies or ordinances protecting biological resources as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect policy or ordinance impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offsets demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect policy or ordinance impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative impacts from future projects that have the potential to conflict with policies or ordinances protecting biological resources as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Conflict with Habitat Conservation Plans

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for conflicts with habitat conservation plans from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely conflict with habitat conservation plans. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in these and other primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse conflicts with habitat conservation plans, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from conflicts with habitat conservation plans. Because fewer facilities could be built

under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts to habitat conservation plans.

Indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to conflict with habitat conservation plans as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect habitat conservation plan impacts from the proposed project because fewer representative facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offsets demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect habitat conservation plan impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative impacts from future projects that have the potential to conflict with habitat conservation plans as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Cultural Resources

Proposed Project

In the NOP/IS for the proposed project, it was concluded that the proposed project would not generate significant adverse cultural resources impacts. The rationale for this conclusion was as follows. There are existing laws in place that are designed to protect and mitigate potential impacts to cultural resources. Historical or archaeological resource databases are expected to be checked before a new facility is constructed. As discussed in the following subsections, SCAQMD staff has taken a more conservative approach and concluded that there may be situations where some types of projects could be located in areas that could adversely affect cultural resources. Cultural resources impacts could include the demolition of historical or paleontological structures or disturbing human remains.

The analysis in Subchapter 5.05 concludes that the proposed project has the potential to adversely affect cultural resources. Mitigation of cultural impacts would be the responsibility of the public agency (e.g., city or county) that would serve as lead agency on any given future project. Since the SCAQMD cannot predict how a future lead agency might choose to mitigate a particular significant cultural resource impact, the potential exists for future indirect impacts to be significant and unavoidable (i.e., significant even after mitigation).

Adversely Affect Historical Resources

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.5-1 revealed that retail/services facilities (documents #5, #6, and #8) and institutional facilities (documents #24 and #37) have the potential to create significant impacts that could adversely affect cultural resources. The CEQA documents for the remaining primary facility categories: agricultural facilities; large commercial facilities; entertainment facilities; transportation facilities; utility facilities; light industrial/warehouse facilities; and heavy industrial projects, did not identify significant adverse indirect impacts to historical resources. Based on the results of the CEQA document survey and the possibility that future individual projects in any of the primary facility categories could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts to historical resources, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Adversely Affect Archaeological Resources

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.5-1 revealed that no primary facility categories generated significant adverse indirect impacts that could adversely affect archaeological resources. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in any of the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could significantly adversely affect archaeological resources as a result of being sited in or near such locations, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Destroy Paleontological/Geologic Resources

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.5-1 revealed that transportation facilities (document #39) have the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts that could destroy paleontological/geological resources. The CEQA documents for the remaining primary facility categories: agricultural facilities; retail/services facilities; large commercial facilities; entertainment facilities; institutional facilities; utility facilities; light industrial/warehouse facilities; and heavy industrial projects, did not identify significant adverse indirect impacts that could destroy paleontological/geological resources. Based on the results of the CEQA document survey and the possibility that future individual projects in any of these facility categories could be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts resulting in the destruction of paleontological/geological resources, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Disturb Human Remains

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.5-1 revealed that no primary facility categories generated significant adverse indirect impacts that could disturb human remains. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could significantly adversely disturb human remains as a result of being sited in or near locations where such remains could be found, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Cumulative Impacts

Project impacts to cultural resources could combine with impacts from other past, present and future projects, including projects permitted under SB 827, projects permitted in reliance on ERC's and new power plants entitled to receive offsets pursuant to state law. It is concluded that the proposed project would make a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to cultural resources.

Alternative A - No Project Alternative

Adversely Affect Historical Resources

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future projects that could adversely affect historical resources are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future in the district that could adversely affect historical resources when compared against the proposed project. Therefore, after May 1, 2012, no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future in the district that could adversely affect historical resources when compared against the proposed project. As a result, under the No Project Alternative potential indirect impacts

from future projects constructed and operated in the district that could adversely affect historical resources would not be expected to occur after May 1, 2012.

Adversely Affect Archaeological Resources

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future projects that could adversely affect archaeological resources are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either through Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012, no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future in the district that could adversely affect archaeological resources when compared against the proposed project. As a result, under the No Project Alternative potential indirect impacts from future projects constructed and operated in the district that could adversely affect archaeological resources would not be expected to occur after May 1, 2012.

Destroy Paleontological/Geologic Resources

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to destroy paleontological or geologic resources are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. As a result, only new or

modified facilities that obtain credits on the open market for offset purposes would be able to obtain permits to construct and operate in the future. Projects that obtain credits on the open market are outside the scope of the analysis of the proposed project. Therefore, after May 1, 2012, no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future in the district that could destroy paleontological or geological resources when compared against the proposed project. As a result, under the No Project Alternative potential indirect impacts from future projects constructed and operated in the district that could destroy paleontological or geological resources would not be expected to occur after May 1, 2012.

Disturb Human Remains

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future projects that could disturb human remains are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future projects that previously would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either through Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012 no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future in the district that could disturb human remains when compared against the proposed project. As a result, under the No Project Alternative potential indirect impacts from future projects constructed and operated in the district that could disturb human remains would not be expected to occur after May 1, 2012.

Alternative B – Offset User Fees for Large Businesses

Adversely Affect Historical Resources

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for adverse indirect impacts to historical resources from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect historical resources: retail/services

facilities and institutional facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts to historical resources, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on historical resources in the district.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts to historical resources compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects that could adversely affect historical resources. For example, a number of emission reduction projects could be located in or near areas that contain historical resources. Such projects include, but are not limited to, renewable energy projects such as wind turbines, solar collector panels, and biosolids energy production.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to historical resources greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative historical resources impacts from Alternative B is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Adversely Affect Archaeological Resources

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for adverse indirect impacts to archaeological resources from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect archaeological resources. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in these and other primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts to archaeological resources, it was concluded that the Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts on archaeological resources in the district.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts to archaeological resources compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects that could adversely affect archaeological resources. For example, a number of emission reduction projects could be located in or near areas that contain archaeological resources, resulting in adverse indirect impacts to such resources. Such projects include, but are not limited to wind turbines, solar collector panels, and biosolids energy production.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts on archaeological resources greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative archaeological resources impacts from Alternative B is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Destroy Paleontological/Geologic Resources

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for destruction of paleontological or geologic resources from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, transportation facilities, that would significantly adversely affect or destroy paleontological or geologic resources. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of destroying paleontological or geologic resources, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts through destruction of paleontological or geologic resources in the district.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts to paleontological or geologic resources compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B would also result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects in areas that contain paleontological or geological resources. For example, a number of emission reduction projects could be located in or near areas that contain paleontological or geological resources that could be destroyed during construction activities. Such projects include, but are not limited to: wind turbines, solar collector panels, and biosolids energy production.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts on paleontological or geological resources that are greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative B is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Disturb Human Remains

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for future projects to disturb human remains from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect human remains interred outside of formal

cemeteries. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in these and other primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts to human remains, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to human remains interred outside of formal cemeteries in the district.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to disturb human remains compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B would also result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects on habitats, resulting in adverse indirect impacts to sensitive or endangered species. For example, a number of emission reduction projects could be located in or near wildlife habitats, resulting in resulting adverse effects to sensitive or endangered species. Such projects include, but are not limited to: wind turbines, and solar collector panels.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts on sensitive or endangered species through habitat modifications that are greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative B as a result of future projects that have the potential to disturb human remains is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Alternative C- Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions

Adversely Affect Historical Resources

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for adverse indirect impacts to historical resources from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect historical resources: retail/services facilities and institutional facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts to historical resources, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on historical resources in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer historical resources impacts compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts that could result in destroying historical resources from implementing Alternative C are significant, but would be less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for

the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts to historical resources from Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Adversely Affect Archaeological Resources

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for adverse indirect impacts to archaeological resources from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect archaeological resources. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in these and other primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts to archaeological resources, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on archaeological resources in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer archaeological resources impacts compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts that could result in destroying archaeological resources from implementing Alternative C are significant, but less significant compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts to archaeological resources from Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Destroy Paleontological/Geologic Resources

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for destruction of paleontological or geologic resources from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, transportation facilities, that would significantly adversely affect or destroy paleontological or geologic resources. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of destroying paleontological or geologic resources, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts through destruction of paleontological or geologic resources in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar

or fewer impacts that could destroy paleontological or geologic resources compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts that could result in destroying paleontological or geologic resources from implementing Alternative C are significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts to paleontological or geologic resources from Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Disturb Human Remains

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for future projects to disturb human remains from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect human remains interred outside of formal cemeteries. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in these and other primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts to human remains, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to human remains interred outside of formal cemeteries in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer indirect impacts from future facilities sited in locations that could disturb human remains compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts would be significant as a result of siting future facilities in locations that could disturb human remains as a result of implementing Alternative C, but would be less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts to from Alternative C from siting future facilities in locations that could disturb human remains would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Alternative D - Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only

Adversely Affect Historical Resources

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for adverse indirect impacts to historical resources from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect historical resources: retail/services facilities and institutional facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts to historical resources, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on historical resources in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts to historical resources.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts to historical resources as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from projects that have the potential to adversely affect historical resources, but indirect cumulative historical resources impacts would be less than under the proposed project.

Adversely Affect Archaeological Resources

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for adverse indirect impacts to archaeological resources from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect archaeological resources. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in these and other primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts to archaeological resources, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on archaeological resources in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under

Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts to adversely affect archaeological resources.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts to archaeological resources as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from projects that have the potential to adversely affect archaeological resources, but indirect cumulative archaeological resources impacts would be less than under the proposed project.

Destroy Paleontological/Geologic Resources

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for destruction of paleontological or geologic resources from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, transportation facilities, that would significantly adversely affect or destroy paleontological or geologic resources. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of destroying paleontological or geologic resources, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts through destruction of paleontological or geologic resources in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts to destroy paleontological/geologic resources.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future land use projects that have the potential to destroy paleontological or geologic resources as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further,

only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from projects that have the potential to destroy paleontological or geologic resources, but indirect cumulative paleontological or geological resources impacts would be less than under the proposed project.

Disturb Human Remains

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for future projects to disturb human remains from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect human remains interred outside of formal cemeteries. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in these and other primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts to human remains, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to human remains interred outside of formal cemeteries in the district.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from the potential for future land use projects to disturb human remains interred outside of formal cemeteries as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from projects that have the potential to disturb human remains, but indirect cumulative impacts to human remains would be less than under the proposed project.

Alternative E – Limited Offset Availability

Adversely Affect Historical Resources

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for adverse indirect impacts to historical resources from the proposed project identified the following primary facility

categories that would significantly adversely affect historical resources: retail/services facilities and institutional facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts to historical resources, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on historical resources in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts to adversely affect historical resources.

Indirect historical resources impacts from implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect historical resources impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offset demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect historical resources impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative historical resources impacts from implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Adversely Affect Archaeological Resources

The analysis of potential adverse indirect impacts to archaeological resources as a result of implementing Alternative E is based on comparing the relative merits of this alternative with the proposed project. The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for adverse indirect impacts to archaeological resources from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect archaeological resources. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in these and other primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts to archaeological resources, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on archaeological resources in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts to adversely affect archaeological resources.

Indirect archaeological resources impacts from implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect archaeological resources impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by

the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offset demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect archaeological resources impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative archaeological resources impacts from implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Destroy Paleontological/Geologic Resources

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for destruction of paleontological or geologic resources from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, transportation facilities, that would significantly adversely affect or destroy paleontological or geologic resources. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of destroying paleontological or geologic resources, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts through destruction of paleontological or geologic resources in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts to destroy paleontological/geologic resources.

Indirect paleontological or geologic resources impacts from implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect paleontological or geologic resources impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offset demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect paleontological or geologic resources impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative paleontological or geologic resources impacts from implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Disturb Human Remains

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for future projects to disturb human remains from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect human remains interred outside of formal cemeteries. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in these and other primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts to human remains, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to human remains interred outside of formal cemeteries in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of disturbing human remains.

Indirect impacts to human remains interred outside of formal cemeteries in the district from implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect impacts to human remains interred outside of formal cemeteries in the district from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If debit demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect impacts to human remains interred outside of formal cemeteries in the district from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, cumulative impacts to human remains interred outside of formal cemeteries in the district from implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Energy

Proposed Project

The NOP/IS prepared for the proposed project indicated that it has the potential to generate significant adverse energy impacts, primarily as a result of increased demand for energy resources from future facilities that obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal account. Energy impacts would generally consist of increased demand for energy resources as a result of constructing and operating future facilities that obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. The analysis in Subchapter 5.6 concludes that the proposed project has the potential to significantly adversely affect such resources. Mitigation of energy resources impacts would be the responsibility of the public agency (e.g., city or county) that would serve as lead agency on any given future project. Since the SCAQMD cannot predict how a future lead agency might choose to mitigate a particular significant energy resources impact, the potential exists

for future impacts to be significant and unavoidable (i.e., significant even after mitigation).

Because it is foreseeable at this time that at least one electric power generating facility (and possibly two others) will qualify as an eligible facility pursuant to AB 1318, impacts from this facility are considered to be reasonably foreseeable. Eligible facilities obtaining offsets pursuant to AB 1318 are not part of the proposed project, but could be considered a related project. Therefore, potential cumulative impacts from eligible facilities have been addressed in the cumulative impacts analysis in the subchapters in Chapter 5.

Conflict with Adopted Conservation Plans

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.6-1 revealed that no primary facility categories generated significant adverse indirect impacts that could conflict with adopted conservation plans. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could conflict with adopted conservation plans as a result of increased future energy demands from a variety of primary facility categories, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Create a Need for New Power or Utility Systems

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.6-1 revealed that no primary facility categories generated significant adverse indirect impacts that could create a need for new power or utility systems. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in any of the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could create a need for new power or utility systems as a result of increased future energy demands from a variety of facility categories, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Create a Significant Effect on Energy Supplies

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.6-1 revealed that no primary facility categories generated significant adverse indirect impacts that could create a significant effect on energy supplies. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, the possibility that future individual projects in any of the nine facility

categories could generate other changes that could create a significant effect on energy supplies as a result of increased future energy demands from a variety of facility categories, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Comply with Existing Energy Standards

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.6-1 revealed that no primary facility categories generated significant adverse indirect impacts that could violate energy standards in the future. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in any of the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could cause a violation of energy standards in the future as a result of increased future energy demands from a variety of facility categories and, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Cumulative Impacts

Project impacts to energy resources could combine with impacts from other past, present and future projects, including projects permitted under SB 827, projects permitted in reliance on ERC's and new power plants entitled to receive offsets pursuant to state law. It is concluded that the proposed project would make a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to energy resources.

Alternative A - No Project Alternative

Conflict with Adopted Conservation Plans

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future projects that could conflict with adopted conservation plans are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to

the SCAQMD's internal accounts, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1 would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012, no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future in the district that could conflict with adopted energy conservation plans.

Create a Need for New Power or Utility Systems

Under Alternative A, after May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either through Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012 no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future in the district that would create a need for new power or utility systems. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future projects that could create a need for new power or utility systems are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1 would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012, no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future in the district that could create a need for new power or utility systems.

Create a Significant Effect on Energy Supplies

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, after May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012 no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed

and operated in the future in the district that would create significant effects on energy supplies. However, projects that could improve energy efficiency also could not occur. For example, as shown in Appendix H – Facilities Affected by Permit Moratorium, there were 1,178 permit applications for new or modified equipment on hold. Examples of permit applications for new or modified equipment that were on hold include: new boilers, burners, cogeneration units, engines, and air pollution control equipment (e.g., thermal oxidizers, spray booths) In particular, there were a number of pending permit applications that would replace existing flares with electricity or steam generating equipment that, reduce electricity demand from the electricity grid.

The No Project Alternative could also have an adverse effect on the production of renewable energy. In September 2009 Governor Schwarzenegger signed Executive Order S-21-09 which increases California’s Renewable Portfolio Standard to 33 percent by the year 2020. Generating electricity through the use of renewable fuels such as landfill gas is one means of displacing energy generation by fossil fuels, which helps reduce GHG emissions. For example, in addition to controlling landfill gas by combusting it in flares, it can also be controlled by combusting it in a gas turbine or internal combustion engine to generate renewable energy. As can be seen in Appendix H, under the permit moratorium that ended as of January 1, 2010, there were pending permit applications for: five electrical generating engines at a landfill in Irvine; electrical generating engines at a landfill in Rolling Hills Estates; electrical generating engines at a landfill in West Covina; replacement of an old, inefficient boiler with a more efficient boiler to generate steam at a landfill in Fountain Valley; electrical generating engines at a landfill in Brea; and electrical generating engines at a landfill in Sylmar.

Therefore, under the No Project Alternative after May 1, 2012, no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future in the district and, as a result, significant indirect effects on energy supplies are not anticipated. However, beneficial electricity generating projects, such as renewable energy projects, would not be built. In the long term, it is expected that impacts to energy supplies from the No Project Alternative would be significant,

Comply with Existing Energy Standards

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD’s internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to violate energy standards are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012 no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future in the district that could violate existing energy standards when compared to the proposed project.

Under the No Project Alternative after May 1, 2012, existing equipment would be expected to operate indefinitely into the future without replacement or modification because of the permit moratorium. Since most equipment has a useful lifetime duration, at some point in the future existing equipment would be expected to experience breakdowns and other types of failures that could result in increasing violations of existing energy standards, especially equipment that has already been in operation for a number of years. Further, old, inefficient equipment could not be replaced by new and more efficient equipment, thus exacerbating potential violations of existing energy standards.

As time goes by it is expected that the probability of aging equipment violating existing energy standards could potentially increase. Consequently, under the No Project Alternative, potential impacts of aging combustion equipment violating existing energy standards are considered to be significant.

Alternative B – Offset User Fees for Large Businesses

Conflict with Adopted Energy Conservation Plans

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for conflicts with adopted energy conservation plans from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely conflict with adopted energy conservation plans. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse conflicts with adopted energy conservation plans, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect conflicts with adopted energy conservation plans.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B would also result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects on adopted conservation plans. For example, most emission reduction projects identified for

Alternative B promote renewable energy projects (e.g., wind turbines, and solar collector panels), increase energy efficiency (e.g., development of better energy storage capacity, and capturing energy losses during transmissions), or require replacing one type of fuel, e.g., diesel, with cleaner burning Alternative Fuels such as compressed natural gas, and electric motors. However, because future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or include energy intensive equipment, the analysis in this PEA assumes Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of potential conflicts with adopted conservation plans. The contribution to cumulative impacts is expected to be less than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects that may include renewable energy sources or energy efficiency measures.

Create a Need for New Power or Utility Systems

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate projects that have the potential to create a need for new power or utility systems from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would create a need for new power or utility systems. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or create significant need in the future for new power or utility systems, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts in the district from new land use projects increasing the need for new power or utility systems.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to create a need for new power or utility systems compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is primarily the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects relative to the need for new power or utility systems. For example, most emission reduction projects identified for Alternative B promote renewable energy projects (e.g., wind turbines, and solar collector panels), increase energy efficiency (e.g., development of better energy storage capacity, and capturing energy losses during transmissions), or require replacing one type of fuel, e.g., diesel, with cleaner burning Alternative Fuels such as compressed natural gas, and electric motors. However, because future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or include energy intensive equipment, the analysis in this PEA assumes that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of creating a need for new power or utility systems. Cumulative impacts from future Alternative B projects that have the potential to increase the need for new power or utility systems is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future

effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects that may include renewable energy sources or energy efficiency measures.

Create a Significant Effect on Energy Supplies

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for significant effects on energy supplies from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect energy supplies. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics that could create significant adverse effects on energy supplies, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect effects on energy supplies.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to create significant effects on energy supplies compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects, which have the potential to create beneficial effects on energy supplies. For example, most emission reduction projects identified for Alternative B promote renewable energy projects (e.g., wind turbines, and solar collector panels), increase energy efficiency (e.g., development of better energy storage capacity, capturing energy losses during transmissions), or require replacing one type of fuel, e.g., diesel, with cleaner burning Alternative Fuels such as compressed natural gas, and electric motors. Because future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or include energy intensive equipment, the analysis in this PEA and assumes that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts in the future on energy supplies. The contribution to cumulative impacts from future Alternative B projects that have the potential to create significant effects on energy supplies is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects that may include renewable energy sources or energy efficiency measures.

Comply with Existing Energy Standards

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for impacts resulting from future land use projects violating existing energy standards as a result of implementing the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would create significant adverse indirect impacts through violations of existing energy standards. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility

categories could have unique characteristics and/or be constructed in such a way that could exceed existing energy standards, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on existing energy standards.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects on existing energy standards. For example, most emission reduction projects identified for Alternative B: promote renewable energy projects (e.g., wind turbines, solar collector panels), increase energy efficiency (e.g., development of better energy storage capacity, capturing energy losses during transmissions), or require replacing one type of fuel, e.g., diesel, with cleaner burning Alternative Fuels such as compressed natural gas, and electric motors. Because future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or include energy intensive equipment, the analysis in this PEA assumes that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of potential conflicts with existing energy standards. The contribution to cumulative impacts from future Alternative B projects that have the potential to exceed existing energy standards are expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects that may include renewable energy sources or energy efficiency measures.

Alternative C – Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions

Conflict with Adopted Conservation Plans

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for conflicts with adopted energy conservation plans from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely conflict with adopted energy conservation plans. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse conflicts with adopted energy conservation plans, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect conflicts with adopted energy conservation plans in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to conflict with adopted energy conservation plans compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, potential indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to conflict with adopted energy conservation plans as a result of

implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts to adopted energy conservation plans from Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Create a Need for New Power or Utility Systems

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate projects that have the potential to create a need for new power or utility systems from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would create a need for new power or utility systems. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or create significant need in the future for new power or utility systems, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts in the district from new land use projects increasing the need for new power or utility systems. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or less demand for new power or utility systems compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, potential impacts as a result of increased demand for new power or utility systems from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts to from Alternative C as a result of future projects that have the potential to increase the demand for new power or utility systems would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Create a Significant Effect on Energy Supplies

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for significant effects on energy supplies from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect energy supplies. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics that could create significant adverse effects on energy supplies, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect effects on energy supplies in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under

Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer energy supply impacts compared to the proposed project.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts to energy supplies. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative C. On balance, it is concluded that potential energy supply impacts from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts to energy supplies from Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Comply with Existing Energy Standards

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for impacts resulting from future land use projects violating existing energy standards as a result of implementing the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would create significant adverse indirect impacts through violations of existing energy standards. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be constructed in such a way that could exceed existing energy standards, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on existing energy standards in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to violate existing energy standards compared to the proposed project.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts in terms of compliance with existing energy standards. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative C. On balance, it is concluded that potential indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to violate existing energy standards as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to violate existing energy standards as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying

for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Alternative D - Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only

Conflict with Adopted Conservation Plans

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for conflicts with adopted energy conservation plans from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely conflict with adopted energy conservation plans. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse conflicts with adopted energy conservation plans, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect conflicts with adopted energy conservation plans in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of conflicts with adopted conservation plans.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from conflicts with adopted energy conservation plans as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from projects that have the potential to conflict with adopted conservation plans, but indirect cumulative plan conflict impacts less than the proposed project.

Create a Need for New Power or Utility Systems

The analysis of potential indirect impacts from future land use projects that have the potential to create a need for new power or utility systems as a result of implementing Alternative D is based on comparing the relative merits of this alternative with the proposed project. The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate projects that have the potential to create a need for new power or utility systems from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would create a need for new power or utility

systems. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or create significant need in the future for new power or utility systems, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts in the district from new land use projects increasing the need for new power or utility systems. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of creating a need for new power or utility systems.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future land use projects that have the potential to create a need for new power or utility systems as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future facilities that have the potential to create the need for new power or utility systems, but indirect cumulative power or utility impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Create a Significant Effect on Energy Supplies

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for significant effects on energy supplies from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect energy supplies. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics that could create significant adverse effects on energy supplies, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect effects on energy supplies in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of creating a significant effect on energy supplies

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts to energy supplies. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative D. On balance, it is concluded that indirect significant effects on energy supplies as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because

fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future facilities that have the potential to create significant effects on energy supplies, but indirect cumulative energy supply impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Comply with Existing Energy Standards

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for impacts resulting from future land use projects violating existing energy standards as a result of implementing the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would create significant adverse indirect impacts through violations of existing energy standards. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be constructed in such a way that could exceed existing energy standards, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on existing energy standards in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of compliance with existing energy standards.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts in terms of compliance with existing energy standards. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative D. On balance, it is concluded that indirect impacts from future land use projects violating existing energy standards as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits

generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future facilities that do not comply with existing energy standards, but indirect cumulative energy standards impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Alternative E – Limited Offset Availability

Conflict with Adopted Conservation Plans

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for conflicts with adopted energy conservation plans from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely conflict with adopted energy conservation plans. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse conflicts with adopted energy conservation plans, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect conflicts with adopted energy conservation plans in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of conflicts with adopted conservation plans.

Indirect conflict impacts with adopted energy conservation plans in the district from implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect conflict impacts with adopted energy conservation plans in the district from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offset demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect conflict impacts with adopted energy conservation plans in the district from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative conflict impacts with adopted energy conservation plans in the district from implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Create a Need for New Power or Utility Systems

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate projects that have the potential to create a need for new power or utility systems from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would create a need for new power or utility systems. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or create significant need in the future for new power or utility systems, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts in the district from new land use projects increasing the need for new power or utility systems. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of creating a need for new power or utility systems.

Indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to create a need for new power or utility systems as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect power or utility system impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offset demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect power or utility system impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative impacts from future facilities that have the potential to create a need for new power or utility systems as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Create a Significant Effect on Energy Supplies

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for significant effects on energy supplies from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect energy supplies. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics that could create significant adverse effects on energy supplies, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect effects on energy supplies in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of creating significant effects on energy supplies.

Indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to create significant effects on energy supplies as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect

energy supply impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offset demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts to energy supplies. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative E. On balance, it is concluded that indirect energy supply impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative impacts from future facilities that have the potential to create significant effects on energy supplies as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Comply with Existing Energy Standards

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for impacts resulting from future land use projects violating existing energy standards as a result of implementing the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would create significant adverse indirect impacts through violations of existing energy standards. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be constructed in such a way that could exceed existing energy standards, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on existing energy standards in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of complying with existing energy standards.

Indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to violate energy standards as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect energy standard impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offset demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts in terms of compliance with existing energy standards. Therefore, environmental impacts may not

be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative E. On balance, it is concluded that indirect energy standard impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less than compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative impacts from future facilities that have the potential to violate energy standards as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Geology and Soils

Proposed Project

The NOP/IS prepared for the proposed project indicated that the proposed project has the potential to generate significant adverse geology and soils impacts for the following reasons. Individual projects could occur along active faults and would be subject to hazards posed by surface fault rupture due to seismic activity. During an earthquake on these active or potentially active faults within the district, potential surface rupture of the fault may result in relative displacement of the ground across the fault surface. Individual projects could be located in areas subject to liquefaction and earthquake-induced landslides. Individual projects may also be subject to impacts resulting from subsidence, soil settlement, and expansive and corrosive soils, all of which have the potential to cause damage to building foundations, structures, pavements, and other landscape features.

The analysis in subchapter 5-7 concludes that the proposed project has the potential to significantly adversely affect such resources. Mitigation of geology and soils impacts would be the responsibility of the public agency (e.g., city or county) that would serve as lead agency on any given future project. Since the SCAQMD cannot predict how a future lead agency might choose to mitigate a particular significant environmental impact, the potential exists for future indirect geology and soils impacts to be significant and unavoidable (i.e., significant even after mitigation).

Expose People to Risks from Earthquakes, Liquefaction or Landslides

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.7-1 revealed that entertainment/recreational facilities (document #23) and transportation facilities (document #39) have the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts that could expose people to risks from earthquakes, liquefaction, or landslides. The CEQA documents for the remaining primary facility categories: agricultural facilities; retail/services facilities; large commercial facilities; institutional facilities; utility facilities; light industrial/warehouse facilities; and heavy industrial projects, did not identify significant adverse indirect impacts that could expose people to risks from

earthquakes, liquefaction, or landslides. Based on the results of the CEQA document survey and the possibility that future individual projects in all of these facility categories could be sited in or near a location that could expose people to significant risks from earthquakes, liquefaction, or landslides, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental topic area.

Result in Substantial Soil Erosion

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.7-1 revealed that no primary facility categories generated significant adverse indirect impacts that could create substantial soil erosion. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Future individual projects in any of the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could create substantial soil erosion in the future from a variety of facility categories that obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts and, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Locate Project on Unstable Soil

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.7-1 revealed that transportation facilities (document #39) have the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts that could expose people to risks from earthquakes, liquefaction, or landslides. The CEQA documents for the remaining primary facility categories: agricultural facilities; retail/services facilities; large commercial facilities; entertainment/recreational facilities; institutional facilities; utility facilities; light industrial/warehouse facilities; and heavy industrial projects, did not identify significant adverse indirect impacts from locating projects on unstable soils, resulting in landslides or liquefaction. Based on the results of the CEQA document survey and the possibility that future individual projects in any of these facility categories could be sited in or near a location that consists of unstable soils, resulting in landslides or liquefaction, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental topic area.

Locate Project on Expansive Soil

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.7-1 revealed that no primary facility categories generated significant adverse indirect impacts that could result in future facilities being located on expansive soil. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in any of the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could result in facilities being located on

expansive soil in the future from a variety of facility categories that obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal account and, using an abundance of caution, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Project Incapable of Supporting Use of Septic Tanks/Alternative Wastewater Systems

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.7-1 revealed that no primary facility categories generated significant adverse indirect impacts from facilities that have the potential to use septic tanks in areas incapable of supporting their use or use alternative wastewater systems. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in any of the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could result in the use of septic tanks in areas incapable of supporting their use or the use of alternative wastewater systems from a variety of facility categories that obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal account and, using an abundance of caution, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Cumulative Impacts

Project impacts to geology and soils could combine with impacts from other past, present and future projects, including projects permitted under SB 827, projects permitted in reliance on ERC's and new power plants entitled to receive offsets pursuant to state law. It is concluded that the proposed project would make a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to geology and soils.

Alternative A - No Project Alternative

Expose People to Risks from Earthquakes, Liquefaction or Landslides

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future projects that have the potential to expose people to risks from earthquakes, liquefaction or landslides are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012, there would be no future projects that have the potential to expose people to risks from earthquakes, liquefaction or landslides when compared against the proposed project, so under the No Project Alternative potential future impacts from projects that have the potential to expose people to risks from earthquakes, liquefaction or landslides would not be significant when compared to the proposed project.

Result in Substantial Soil Erosion

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future projects that have the potential to result in substantial soil erosion are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012, there would be no future projects that have the potential to result in substantial soil erosion when compared against the proposed project, so under the No Project Alternative potential future impacts from future projects that have the potential to result in substantial soil erosion would not be significant when compared to the proposed project.

Locate Project on Unstable Soil

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state

legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future projects that could be located on unstable soils are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012 no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future in the district that would be located on unstable soil compared to the proposed project. Overall, under the No Project Alternative potential future indirect impacts from locating projects on unstable soils could occur, would be significant, but would be less than the significance determination for the proposed project.

Locate Project on Expansive Soil

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to be located on expansive soils are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012, there would be no future facilities that have the potential to be located on expansive soils when compared against the proposed project, so under the No Project Alternative potential future impacts from future facilities that have the potential to be located on expansive soils would not be significant when compared to the proposed project.

Project Incapable of Supporting Use of Septic Tanks/Alternative Waste Water Systems

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities incapable of supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water systems are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012, there would be no future facilities incapable of supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water systems when compared against the proposed project, so under the No Project Alternative potential future impacts from future facilities incapable of supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water systems would not be significant when compared to the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that are incapable of supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water systems are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. . Therefore, no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future in the district that would be located in areas unable to support the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater systems compared to the proposed project. Overall, under the No Project Alternative potential future indirect impacts from locating projects in areas unable to support the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater systems would be significant, but would be less than the significance determination for the proposed project.

Alternative B – Offset User Fees for Large Businesses

Expose People to Risks from Earthquakes, Liquefaction or Landslides

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for risk impacts from exposing people to earthquakes, liquefaction, or landslides the proposed project identified the following primary facility category that would create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing people to earthquakes, liquefaction, or landslides: entertainment/recreational facilities, and transportation facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing people to earthquakes, liquefaction, or landslides, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts in the district from future land use projects that could expose people to earthquakes, liquefaction, or landslides.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to expose people to risks from earthquakes, etc., compared to the proposed project. In addition, a number of emission reduction projects could be located in or near areas that could expose people to risks from earthquakes, liquefaction, or landslides. Such projects include, but are not limited to anaerobic digesters, liquefied natural gas fueling stations.

As a result, indirect future risks from Alternative B from exposing people to earthquakes, liquefaction, or landslides are considered to be equivalent to or greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts from future Alternative B projects that have the potential to expose people to risks from earthquakes, liquefaction, or landslides is expected to be greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Result in Substantial Soil Erosion

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for impacts from future land use projects that could result in substantial soil erosion from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect soil erosion from future land use projects. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse soil erosion impacts, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect soil erosion impacts.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect soil erosion impacts compared to the proposed project. In addition, a number of future emission reduction projects could require substantial site modifications that have the potential to generate indirect soil erosion impacts. In addition, emission reduction projects could have such impacts. Such projects include, but are not limited to anaerobic digesters, and liquefied natural gas fueling stations.

As a result, indirect future soil erosion impacts from implementing Alternative B are considered to be equivalent to or greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative soil erosion impacts from Alternative B is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Locate Project on Unstable Soil

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for adverse indirect impacts from locating future land use projects on unstable soils from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, transportation facilities, that would create significant adverse indirect impacts from locating projects on unstable soils. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in this and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from locating future land use projects on unstable soils, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of building land use in the district on unstable soils.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to be located on unstable soils compared to the proposed project.

As a result, indirect future impacts from Alternative B from locating projects on unstable soils are considered to be equivalent to or greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative unstable soil impacts from Alternative B are expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Locate Project on Expansive Soil

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects located on expansive soil from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would be located on expansive soil. However, because of the possibility

that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects located on expansive soil, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects located on expansive soil in the district.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to be located on expansive soils compared to the proposed project. Such projects include, but are not limited to: anaerobic digesters and liquefied natural gas fueling stations.

As a result, indirect future impacts from Alternative B from locating projects on expansive soils are considered to be equivalent to or greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative expansive soil impacts from Alternative B are expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Project Incapable of Supporting Use of Septic Tanks/Alternative Waste Water Systems

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects incapable of supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water systems from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would be incapable of supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water systems. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects incapable of supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water systems, it was concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects incapable of supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water systems in the district.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to be located in areas incapable of supporting alternative wastewater systems compared to the proposed project. For example, a number of emission reduction projects could be located in or near areas that could expose people to risks from earthquakes, liquefaction, or landslides. Such projects include, but are not limited to anaerobic digesters and liquefied natural gas fueling stations.

As a result, indirect future impacts from Alternative B from locating projects in areas incapable of supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems are considered to be equivalent to or greater than the proposed project. The

contribution to cumulative impacts from future Alternative B projects incapable of supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems are expected to be greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Alternative C –Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions

Expose People to Risks from Earthquakes, Liquefaction or Landslides

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for risk impacts from exposing people to earthquakes, liquefaction, or landslides the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing people to earthquakes, liquefaction, or landslides: entertainment/recreational facilities, and transportation facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing people to earthquakes, liquefaction, or landslides, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts in the district from future land use projects that could expose people to earthquakes, liquefaction, or landslides. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer impacts as a result of future affected facilities exposing people to risks from earthquakes, liquefaction, or landslides compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, potentially significant impacts as a result of future affected facilities exposing people to risks from earthquakes, liquefaction, or landslides from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts as a result of future affected facilities exposing people to risks from earthquakes, liquefaction, or landslides from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Result in Substantial Soil Erosion

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for impacts from future land use projects that could result in substantial soil erosion from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect soil erosion from future land use projects. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse soil erosion impacts, it was concluded that Alternative C would create significant adverse indirect soil erosion impacts in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer soil erosion impacts compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, there would be significant, but fewer or less significant potential soil erosion impacts from implementing Alternative C compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect soil erosion impacts from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Locate Project on Unstable Soil

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for adverse indirect impacts from locating future land use projects on unstable soils from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, transportation facilities, that would create significant adverse indirect impacts from locating projects on unstable soils. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in this and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from locating future land use projects on unstable soils, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of building land use in the district on unstable soils. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would result in the same or fewer number of projects located on unstable soils compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, there would be significant, but fewer or less significant potential impacts from locating future affected facilities on unstable soils as a result of implementing Alternative C compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts from implementing Alternative C as a result of locating them on unstable soils would be

significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Locate Project on Expansive Soil

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects located on expansive soil from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would be located on expansive soil. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects located on expansive soil, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects located on expansive soils in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer impacts resulting from the construction of future affected facilities on expansive soils compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, there would be significant, but fewer or less significant potential impacts resulting from the construction of future affected facilities on expansive soils as a result of implementing Alternative C compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts of locating future affected facilities on expansive soils from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Project Incapable of Supporting Use of Septic Tanks/Alternative Waste Water Systems

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects incapable of supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water systems from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would be incapable of supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water systems. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects incapable of supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water systems, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects incapable of supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water systems in the district.

Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer impacts as a result of constructing future affected facilities in areas incapable of supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, there would be significant, but fewer or less significant potential impacts as a result of constructing future affected facilities in areas incapable of supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems from implementing Alternative C compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts to from Alternative C as a result of constructing future affected facilities in areas incapable of supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Alternative D - Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only

Expose People to Risks from Earthquakes, Liquefaction or Landslides

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for risk impacts from exposing people to earthquakes, liquefaction, or landslides the proposed project identified the following primary facility category that would create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing people to earthquakes, liquefaction, or landslides: entertainment/recreational facilities, and transportation facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing people to earthquakes, liquefaction, or landslides, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts in the district from future land use projects that could expose people to earthquakes, liquefaction, or landslides. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of exposing people to risks from earthquakes, liquefaction, or landslides.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from exposing people to earthquakes, liquefaction, or landslides as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets is expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts

from Alternative D are expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from projects that have the potential to expose people to risks from earthquakes, liquefaction, or landslides, but indirect cumulative exposure impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Result in Substantial Soil Erosion

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for impacts from future land use projects that could result in substantial soil erosion from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect soil erosion from future land use projects. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse soil erosion impacts, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect soil erosion impacts. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of soil erosion.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from construction future land use projects that could result in substantial soil erosion during site preparation as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative soil erosion impacts, but indirect cumulative soil erosion impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Locate Project on Unstable Soil

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for adverse indirect impacts from locating future land use projects on unstable soils from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, transportation facilities, that would create significant adverse indirect impacts from locating projects on unstable soils. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in this and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from locating future land use projects on unstable soils, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of building land use in the district on unstable soils. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of locating projects on unstable soil.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from locating future land use projects on unstable soils as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from locating future projects on unstable soils, but indirect cumulative unstable soils impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Locate Project on Expansive Soil

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects located on expansive soil from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would be located on expansive soil. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects located on expansive soil, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects located on expansive soil. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of locating projects on expansive soil.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future projects located on expansive soil as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts as a result of locating future projects on expansive soils, but indirect cumulative expansive soil impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Project Incapable of Supporting Use of Septic Tanks/Alternative Waste Water Systems

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects incapable of supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water systems from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would be incapable of supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water systems. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects incapable of supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water systems, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects incapable of supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water systems. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of septic tanks and alternative wastewater systems.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future projects incapable of supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water systems as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further,

only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts as a result of locating future projects in areas incapable of supporting septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems, but indirect cumulative wastewater disposal impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Alternative E – Limited Offset Availability

Expose People to Risks from Earthquakes, Liquefaction or Landslides

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for risk impacts from exposing people to earthquakes, liquefaction, or landslides the proposed project identified the following primary facility category that would create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing people to earthquakes, liquefaction, or landslides: entertainment/recreational facilities, and transportation facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing people to earthquakes, liquefaction, or landslides, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts in the district from future land use projects that could expose people to earthquakes, liquefaction, or landslides. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of exposure to risks from earthquakes, liquefaction or landslides.

Indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to expose people to risks from earthquakes, liquefaction or landslides as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect earthquake, liquefaction, or landslide impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offset demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect earthquake, liquefaction, or landslide impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative future facilities that have the potential to expose people to risks from earthquakes, liquefaction or landslides as a result of impacts from implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the

proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Result in Substantial Soil Erosion

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for impacts from future land use projects that could result in substantial soil erosion from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect soil erosion from future land use projects. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse soil erosion impacts, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect soil erosion impacts. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of results in substantial soil erosion.

Indirect soil erosion impacts from implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect soil erosion impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offset demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect soil erosion impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative soil erosion impacts from implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Locate Project on Unstable Soil

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for adverse indirect impacts from locating future land use projects on unstable soils from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, transportation facilities, that would create significant adverse indirect impacts from locating projects on unstable soils. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in this and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from locating future land use projects on unstable soils, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of building affected facilities in the district on

unstable soils. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of locating projects on unstable soil.

Indirect soil impacts from locating future facilities on unstable soils as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect unstable soil impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offset demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect unstable soil impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative impacts from locating future facilities on unstable soils as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Locate Project on Expansive Soil

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects located on expansive soil from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would be located on expansive soil. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects located on expansive soil, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects located on expansive soil. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of locating projects on expansive soil.

Indirect impacts from locating future facilities on expansive soils as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect expansive soils impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offset demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect expansive soils impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative impacts from locating future facilities on expansive soils

as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Project Incapable of Supporting Use of Septic Tanks/Alternative Wastewater Systems

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects incapable of supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water systems from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would be incapable of supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water systems. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects incapable of supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water systems, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects incapable of supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water systems. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of septic tanks and alternative wastewater systems.

Indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to be located in areas incapable of supporting alternative wastewater systems as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect alternative wastewater system impacts from the proposed project because fewer representative facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If debit demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect alternative wastewater systems impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative impacts from future facilities that have the potential to be located in areas incapable of supporting alternative wastewater systems as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Proposed Project

The NOP/IS prepared for the proposed project indicated that it has the potential to generate significant adverse hazards and hazardous materials impacts for the following

reasons. Impacts could result from exposure of persons or the environment to hazardous materials through activities that could include, but not be limited to, excavation of underground materials; accidental release of hazardous materials during transport, use, or storage; or leaking tanks.

Subchapter 5.8 concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse impacts. Mitigation of hazards and hazardous materials impacts would be the responsibility of the public agency (e.g., city or county) that would serve as lead agency on any given future project. Since the SCAQMD cannot predict how a future lead agency might choose to mitigate a particular significant hazard and hazardous materials impact, the potential exists for future indirect impacts to be significant and unavoidable (i.e., significant even after mitigation).

Create a Hazard through Transport, Use, or Disposal of Hazardous Materials

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.8-1 revealed that utility facilities (document #43) have the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts from transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. The CEQA documents for the remaining primary facility categories: agricultural facilities; retail/services facilities; large commercial facilities; entertainment/recreational facilities; institutional facilities; transportation facilities; light industrial/warehouse facilities; and heavy industrial projects, did not identify significant adverse indirect impacts from transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Based on the results of the CEQA document survey and the possibility that future individual projects in all of these facility categories could transport, use, or dispose of hazardous materials, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental topic area.

Create a Hazard through Upset/Accident Conditions

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.8-1 revealed that utility facilities (document #43) have the potential to create significant adverse hazard impacts through upset or accident conditions. The CEQA documents for the remaining primary facility categories: agricultural facilities; retail/services facilities; large commercial facilities; entertainment/recreational facilities; institutional facilities; transportation facilities; light industrial/warehouse facilities; and heavy industrial projects, did not identify significant adverse hazard impacts through upset or accident conditions. Based on the results of the CEQA document survey and the possibility that future individual projects in all of these facility categories could create hazard impacts through upset or accident conditions, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental topic area.

Emit Hazardous Emissions or Material within One-quarter Mile of a Nearby School

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.8-1 revealed that no facilities in any of the primary facility categories generated significant adverse indirect impacts that have the potential to emit hazardous emissions or material within one-quarter mile of a nearby school. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in all of the nine facility categories could generate other changes resulting in future facilities that have the potential to emit hazardous emissions or material within one-quarter mile of a nearby school, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Located on a Hazardous Material Site (Government Code §65962.5)

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.8-1 revealed that no primary facility categories generated significant adverse indirect impacts from facilities locating on a hazardous material site. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in all of the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could result in facilities locating on hazardous material, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Located within Airport Land Use Plan or within Two Miles of an Airport

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.8-1 revealed that no primary facility categories generated significant adverse hazard impacts from facilities that locate within an airport land use plan or within two miles of an airport. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in all of the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could result in future facilities that obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal account locating within an airport land use plan or within two miles of an airport, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Located within the Vicinity of a Private Airstrip

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.8-1 revealed that no primary facility categories generated significant adverse hazard impacts from facilities that locate

within the vicinity of a private airstrip. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in all of the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could result in hazard impacts from facilities obtaining offsets from the SCAQMD's internal account and locating within the vicinity of a private airstrip and, using an abundance of caution, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Interfere with Adopted Emergency Response Plans

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.8-1 revealed that no primary facility categories had the potential to interfere with adopted emergency response plans. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in all of the nine facility categories could generate other changes resulting in siting future facilities in locations that could interfere with adopted emergency response plans, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Expose People to Risk from Wildland Fires

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.8-1 revealed that no primary facility categories exposed people to risks from wildland fires. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in all of the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could result in exposing people to risks from wildland fires from a variety of facility categories that obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal account and, using an abundance of caution, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Increase Fire Hazards from Flammable Materials

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.8-1 revealed that no primary facility categories increased fire hazards from flammable materials. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in all of the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could result in an increase in fire hazards from flammable materials from a variety of facility categories that obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal account, the analysis concluded that the proposed project

has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Cumulative Impacts

Project impacts with respect to hazards and hazardous materials could combine with impacts from other past, present and future projects, including projects permitted under SB 827, projects permitted in reliance on ERC's and new power plants entitled to receive offsets pursuant to state law. It is concluded that the proposed project would make a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts with respect to hazards and hazardous materials.

Alternative A - No Project Alternative

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 is in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts.

Under the No Project Alternative, it is assumed that facilities that previously relied on access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts in the past to demonstrate equivalency with federal offset requirements, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to those offsets after May 1, 2012, when applying for a permit for new or modified equipment. As a result, the analysis in this PEA assumes that no facilities that previously obtained credits pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be built.

The inability to approve permits for future facilities that previously would have accessed the SCAQMD's internal accounts would result in existing facilities' inability to replace existing equipment beyond its useful lifetime or install new equipment to further accommodate population growth. Similarly, new facilities could not be constructed.

Create a Hazard through Transport, Use, or Disposal of Hazardous Materials

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to increase hazards through transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012 no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future in the district that could increase have the potential to increase hazards through transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials when compared to the proposed project.

Under the No Project Alternative after May 1, 2012, existing equipment would be expected to operate indefinitely into the future without replacement or modification because of the permit moratorium. Since most equipment has a useful lifetime duration, at some point in the future existing equipment would be expected to experience breakdowns and other types of failures that could cause accidental releases of hazardous materials, especially equipment that has already been in operation for a number of years. For example, most of the existing refineries in the district have equipment that has been operating for decades and, as such, may experience accidental releases of petroleum products or hazardous materials from aging storage tanks, process equipment, etc. Similarly, chemical manufacturing facilities may experience accidental releases of hazardous materials from old operating equipment where valves, and flanges, experience leaks from corrosion, rust, or other destructive influences. Such hazardous materials would need to be contained and transported from the release site to an appropriate disposal or handling facility.

In addition to the increased potential for accidental releases of hazardous materials from aging equipment that cannot be replaced or modified, the No Project Alternative also has the potential to delay or otherwise impede remediation efforts at contaminated sites. As can be seen in Appendix H, under the permit moratorium that temporarily ended as of January 1, 2010, there were a number of pending permit applications for equipment such as thermal oxidizers or vapor extraction that would be used to remediate soils contaminated with gasoline or other petroleum products. Similarly, there was a number of pending permit applications for equipment such as thermal or catalytic oxidizers or vapor extraction that would be used to clean up contaminated groundwater. Without approval of pending or future permits used to remediate contaminated soil or groundwater, remediation efforts could be substantially delayed until such time as currently permitted equipment is available for future remediation projects.

As time goes by it is expected that increase hazards through transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials could potentially increase. Consequently, under the No Project Alternative, new indirect fire hazards resulting from aging combustion equipment are considered to be significant and greater than the impacts of the proposed project.

Create a Hazard through Upset/Accident Conditions

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to create a hazard through upset or accident conditions are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either through Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012, no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future in the district that could create new indirect hazards through upset or accident conditions when compared to the proposed project.

Under the No Project Alternative after May 1, 2012, existing equipment would be expected to operate indefinitely into the future without replacement or modification because of the permit moratorium. Since most equipment has a useful lifetime duration, at some point in the future existing equipment would be expected to experience breakdowns and other types of failures that could create hazards through upset or accident conditions from the release of hazardous materials, especially equipment that has already been in operation for a number of years. For example, most of the existing refineries in the district have equipment that has been operating for decades and, as such, may experience accidental releases of hazardous materials from aging storage tanks, process equipment, etc. Similarly, chemical manufacturing facilities may experience accidental releases of hazardous materials from old operating equipment where valves, flanges, etc., experience leaks from corrosion, rust, or other influences.

Another potential indirect hazard impact is associated with installation of backup flares, which require permits from the SCAQMD. Under certain circumstances, flares are considered safety equipment. For example, in the event of dangerous increases in pressure in some refinery operations, excess gases and vapors may be vented to an emergency backup flare to prevent explosions. Similarly, flares used at essential public services, including landfills and sewage treatment facilities, can also be used in an emergency backup capacity to prevent explosions if other types of equipment, e.g., gas turbines, internal combustion engines, boilers, etc., are used as the primary control

equipment. As indicated in Appendix H there were permit applications for backup flares, two at landfills and two at sewage treatment facilities.

As time goes by it is expected that the probability of accidental releases of hazardous materials could potentially increase. Consequently, under the No Project Alternative, new indirect hazards from accident or upset conditions resulting from aging combustion equipment are considered to be significant and greater than the impacts of the proposed project.

Emit Hazardous Emissions or Material within One-quarter Mile of a Nearby School

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to emit hazardous emissions or material within one-quarter mile of a nearby school are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012, no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future in the district that could create new indirect hazardous emissions or material impacts within one-quarter mile of a nearby school when compared to the proposed project.

After May 1, 2012, existing equipment would be expected to operate indefinitely into the future without replacement or modification because of the permit moratorium. Since most equipment has a useful lifetime duration, at some point in the future existing equipment would be expected to experience breakdowns and other types of failures that could cause accidental releases of hazardous materials within one-quarter mile of a school, especially equipment that has already been in operation for a number of years. For example, some industrial facilities in the district have equipment that has been operating for decades and, as such, may experience accidental releases of chemical products of other hazardous materials from aging storage tanks, process equipment, etc. For example, chemical manufacturing facilities may experience accidental releases of hazardous materials from old operating equipment where valves, flanges, etc.,

experience leaks from corrosion, rust, or other influences. It is possible that some of these types of facilities could be located within one-quarter mile of a nearby school.

As time goes by it is expected that the probability of accidental releases of hazardous materials from existing sources located within one-quarter mile of school could potentially increase. Consequently, under the No Project Alternative, new indirect hazardous emissions or material impacts within one-quarter mile of a nearby school are considered to be significant.

Located on a Hazardous Material Site (Government Code §65962.5)

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to be located on a hazardous materials site are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either through Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012, no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future in the district that would be located on a hazardous material site when compared against the proposed project. As a result, under the No Project Alternative potential impacts from future projects constructed and operated in the district as a result of being located on a hazardous material site would not be expected to occur after May 1, 2012, would not be significant, and would be less than the significance determination for the proposed project.

Located within an Airport Land Use Plan or within Two Miles of an Airport

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It

should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to be located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of an airport are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either through Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012, no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future in the district that would be located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of an airport when compared against the proposed project. As a result, under the No Project Alternative potential impacts from future projects constructed and operated in the district as a result of being located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of an airport would not be expected to occur after May 1, 2012, would not be significant, and would be less than the significance determination for the proposed project.

Located within the Vicinity of a Private Airstrip

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that are located within the vicinity of a private airstrip are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either through Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012, no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future in the district that would be located within the vicinity of a private airstrip when compared against the proposed project. As a result, under the No Project Alternative potential impacts from future projects constructed and operated in the district as a result of being located within the vicinity of a private airstrip

would not be expected to occur after May 1, 2012, would not be significant, and would be less than the significance determination for the proposed project.

Interfere with Adopted Emergency Plans

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future projects that have the potential to interfere with adopted emergency response plans are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012, there would be no facilities that have the potential to interfere with adopted emergency response plans when compared against the proposed project, so under the No Project Alternative potential future impacts from facilities that have the potential to interfere with adopted emergency response plans would not be significant when compared to the proposed project.

Expose People to Risk from Wildland Fires

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to expose people to risk from wildland fires are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have

had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012 no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future in the district in areas that could expose people to risks from wildland fires when compared against the proposed project. As a result, under the No Project Alternative potential impacts from future projects constructed and operated in areas of the district that could expose people to risks from wildland fires would not be expected to occur after May 1, 2012, would not be significant, and would be less than the significance determination for the proposed project.

Increase Fire Hazards from Flammable Materials

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to increase fire hazards from flammable materials are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012 no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future in the district that could increase fire hazards from flammable materials when compared to the proposed project.

Under the No Project Alternative after May 1, 2012, existing equipment would be expected to operate indefinitely into the future without replacement or modification because of the permit moratorium. Since most equipment has a useful lifetime duration, at some point in the future existing equipment would be expected to experience breakdowns and other types of failures that could increase indirect fire hazards from flammable materials, especially equipment that has already been in operation for a number of years. For example, most of the existing refineries in the district have equipment that has been operating for decades and, as such, may experience accidental fires from combustion sources such as boilers, gas turbines, etc. For example, pending permit applications in Appendix H show that one refinery is proposing to replace two older high emitting and potentially increasingly unsafe cogeneration units and four

boilers with new, state-of-the-art equipment that are more efficient, have substantially lower emissions, and are inherently safer.

Another potential indirect flammability impact is associated with installation of backup flares, which require permits from the SCAQMD. Under certain circumstances, flares are considered safety equipment. For example, in the event of dangerous increases in pressure in some refinery operations, excess gases and vapors may be vented to an emergency backup flare to prevent explosions and fires. Similarly, flares used as a means of controlling emissions at essential public services, including landfills and sewage treatment facilities, can also be used in an emergency backup capacity to prevent explosions or fires if other types of equipment, e.g., gas turbines, internal combustion engines, boilers, etc., are used as the primary control equipment. As indicated in Appendix H there were four permit applications for backup flares, two at landfills and two at sewage treatment facilities.

As time goes by it is expected that the probability of accidents involving combustion sources could potentially increase. Consequently, under the No Project Alternative, new indirect fire hazards resulting from aging combustion equipment are considered to be significant.

Alternative B – Offset User Fees for Large Businesses

Create a Hazard through Transport, Use, or Disposal of Hazardous Materials

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential hazard impacts through transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, utility projects, that would create significant adverse hazard impacts through transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse hazard impacts through transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts through transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials in the district.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to create hazards through transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. Although many emission reduction projects do not involve the use of hazardous materials that could create hazards through transport, use or disposal of such materials (e.g., product reformulation to less or non-hazardous materials), some emission

reduction projects do involve hazardous materials. For example, one emission reduction project would involve installation of new alternative fuel refueling stations. Other emission reduction projects involve replacing one type of fuel, e.g., diesel, with other types of alternative clean fuels, and fuel cells that contain phosphoric acid.

Because future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or include the transport, use, or handling of hazardous materials, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts. However, because emission reduction projects in the future have the potential to generate both beneficial and adverse hazard impacts, potential indirect hazard impacts from implementing Alternative B are considered to be approximately equivalent to the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative hazard impacts from Alternative B through the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials from Alternative B is expected to be significant and approximately equivalent to the cumulative hazard impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Create a Hazard through Upset/Accident Conditions

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for hazard impacts created through upset or accident conditions from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, utility projects, that would significantly adversely affect hazard impacts created through upset or accident conditions. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse hazard impacts created through upset or accident conditions, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts created through upset or accident conditions in the district.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to create hazards through upset or accidents resulting in the release of hazardous materials compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. Although many emission reduction projects do not involve the use of hazardous materials that could create upset or accident conditions (e.g., product reformulation to less or non-hazardous materials), some emission reduction projects do involve hazardous materials that could be released in the event of upset or accident conditions. For example, one emission reduction project would involve installation of new alternative fuel refueling stations. Other emission reduction projects involve replacing one type of fuel, e.g., diesel, with other types of alternative clean fuels and fuel cells that contain phosphoric acid.

Because future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or include the use of hazardous materials that could create upset or accident conditions, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts. However, because emission reduction projects in the future have the potential to generate both beneficial and adverse hazard impacts, potential indirect hazard impacts from implementing Alternative B are considered to be approximately equivalent to the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative hazard impacts from Alternative B through upset or accident conditions from the release of hazardous materials from Alternative B is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative hazard impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Emit Hazardous Emissions or Material within One-quarter Mile of a Nearby School

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential hazard impacts from the emission of hazardous emission or material within one-quarter mile of a nearby school from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly emit hazardous emission or material within one-quarter mile of a nearby school. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse hazard impacts from the emission of hazardous emission or material within one-quarter mile of a nearby school, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts from the emission of hazardous emission or material within one-quarter mile of a nearby school in the district.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect hazardous emissions impacts within one-quarter mile of a nearby school compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. Generally, potential emission reduction projects are expected to reduce hazardous air pollutants as a co-benefit of reduction criteria pollutant emissions. Further, although many emission reduction projects do not involve the use of hazardous materials (e.g., product reformulation to less or non-hazardous materials), some emission reduction projects do involve hazardous materials. For example, one emission reduction project would involve installation of new alternative fuel refueling stations. Other emission reduction projects involve replacing one type of fuel, e.g., diesel, with other types of alternative clean fuels and fuel cells that contain phosphoric acid.

Because future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or include the use of hazardous materials, it is concluded that

Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts if located within one-quarter mile of a school. However, because emission reduction projects in the future have the potential to generate both beneficial and adverse hazard impacts, potential indirect hazard impacts from implementing Alternative B are considered to be approximately equivalent to the proposed project. The contribution of cumulative impacts from future Alternative B facilities that have the potential to emit hazardous emissions within one-quarter mile of a nearby school is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Located on a Hazardous Material Site (Government Code §65962.5)

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential hazard impacts from future projects located on a hazardous material site from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would be located on a hazardous material site. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse hazard impacts from future projects located on a hazardous material site, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts from future projects located on a hazardous material site in the district.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to be located on hazardous materials sites compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. It is possible that some emission reduction projects implemented in the future could be located on a hazardous material site. For example, emission reduction projects that could be located on hazardous material sites could include installation of new alternative fuel refueling stations and anaerobic digesters, biogas generators.

Because future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be located on hazardous material sites, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts. However, because emission reduction projects in the future have the potential to be located on hazardous material sites, potential indirect hazard impacts from implementing Alternative B are considered to be greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts from future Alternative B facilities and emission reduction projects located on hazardous materials sites from Alternative B is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Located within an Airport Land Use Plan or within Two Miles of an Airport

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential hazard impacts from future projects located with an airport land use plan or within two miles of an airport from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would be located with an airport land use plan or within two miles of an airport. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse hazard impacts from future projects located with an airport land use plan or within two miles of an airport, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts from future projects located with an airport land use plan or within two miles of an airport in the district.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect hazard impacts from future projects that have the potential to be located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. Although many emission reduction projects do not involve the use of hazardous materials (e.g., product reformulation to less or non-hazardous materials), some emission reduction projects do involve hazardous materials. For example, one emission reduction project would involve installing new alternative fuel refueling stations. Other emission reduction projects involve replacing one type of fuel, e.g., diesel, with other types of alternative clean fuels, installing fuel cells that contain phosphoric acid, etc.

Because future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or include the use of hazardous materials with an airport land use plan or within two miles of an airport, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts in those areas. However, because emission reduction projects in the future have the potential to generate both beneficial and adverse hazard impacts near airports, potential indirect hazard impacts from implementing Alternative B are considered to be equivalent to the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative hazard impacts from future Alternative B facilities and emission reduction projects to people located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport from Alternative B is expected to be significant and equivalent to the cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Located within the Vicinity of a Private Airstrip

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential hazard impacts from future projects located within the vicinity of a private airstrip from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would be located within the vicinity of a private airstrip. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse hazard impacts from future projects located within the vicinity of a private airstrip, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts from future projects located within the vicinity of a private airstrip in the district.

Alternative B also would result in Alternative B would generate similar indirect hazard impacts to people located within the vicinity of a private airstrip compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is primarily the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. Although many emission reduction projects do not involve the use of hazardous materials (e.g., product reformulation to less or non-hazardous materials), some emission reduction projects do involve hazardous materials. For example, one emission reduction project would involve installing new alternative fuel refueling stations. Other emission reduction projects involve replacing one type of fuel, e.g., diesel, with other types of alternative clean fuels, installing fuel cells that contain phosphoric acid, etc.

Because future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or include the use of hazardous materials with within the vicinity of a private airstrip, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts in those areas. However, because emission reduction projects in the future have the potential to generate both beneficial and adverse hazard impacts within the vicinity of private airstrips, potential indirect hazard impacts from implementing Alternative B are considered to be equivalent to the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative hazard impacts from future Alternative B facilities and emission reduction projects to people located within the vicinity of a private airstrip is expected to be significant and equivalent compared to the cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Interfere with Adopted Emergency Plans

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential hazard impacts from future projects that interfere with adopted emergency plans from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly interfere with adopted emergency plans. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location

that could create significant adverse hazard impacts from future projects that interfere with adopted emergency plans, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts from future projects that interfere with adopted emergency plans in the district.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to interfere with adopted emergency response plans compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. Depending on the configuration and location of the emission reduction projects, they have the potential to interfere with business or adopted local emergency response plans.

Because future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or could be configured or located at a site that has the potential to interfere with adopted emergency response plans, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts. Further, because emission reduction projects in the future also have the potential to be configured or located at a site that could interfere with adopted emergency response plans, potential indirect impacts from projects interfering with adopted emergency response plans as a result of implementing Alternative B are considered to be greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts from future Alternative B projects that have the potential to interfere with adopted emergency response plans is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Expose People to Risk from Wildland Fires

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential hazard impacts from exposing people to risk from wildland fires from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly expose people to risk from wildland fires. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse hazard impacts from exposing people to risk from wildland fires, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts from exposing people to risk from wildland fires in the district.

Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to expose people to risks from wildland fires compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B would also result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects.

Some emission reduction projects in which flammable materials are used could be located in or near undeveloped woodland areas. For example, one type of emission reduction project could involve installation of new alternative fuel refueling stations. Other types of emission reduction projects involve replacing one type of fuel, e.g., diesel, with other types of alternative clean fuels.

Because future individual projects in the primary facility categories that handle flammable materials could have unique characteristics and/or may be located in undeveloped areas near woodland areas, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts from future Alternative B facilities and emission reduction projects that have the potential to expose people to risks from wildfires is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Increase Fire Hazards from Flammable Materials

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential increase in fire hazard impacts from flammable material from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely increase fire hazard impacts from flammable materials. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse fire hazard impacts from flammable material, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect fire hazard impacts from flammable material in the district.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to increase hazards from flammable materials compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. Some emission reduction projects may involve the use of flammable materials. For example, one type of emission reduction project could involve installation of new alternative fuel refueling stations. Other types of emission reduction projects involve replacing one type of fuel, e.g., diesel, with other types of alternative clean fuels.

Because future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or may involve handling flammable materials, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts from flammable materials greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts from future Alternative B facilities and emission reduction projects that have the potential to increase hazards from flammable materials is expected to be significant and

greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Alternative C –Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions

Create a Hazard through Transport, Use, or Disposal of Hazardous Materials

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential hazard impacts through transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, utility projects, which would significantly adversely affect hazard impacts through transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse hazard impacts through transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts through transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer hazard impacts through the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials compared to the proposed project.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse hazard impacts through the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative C. On balance, it is concluded that potential hazard impacts through the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect hazard impacts through the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Create a Hazard through Upset/Accident Conditions

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for hazard impacts created through upset or accident conditions from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, utility projects, which would significantly adversely affect hazard

impacts created through upset or accident conditions. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse hazard impacts created through upset or accident conditions, it was concluded that Alternative C would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts created through upset or accident conditions in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer hazard impacts through upset or accident conditions causing the release of hazardous materials compared to the proposed project.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse hazard impacts through upset or accident conditions causing the release of hazardous materials. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative C. On balance, it is concluded that potential hazard impacts through upset or accident conditions causing the release of hazardous materials from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect hazard impacts through upset or accident conditions causing the release of hazardous materials from Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Emit Hazardous Emissions or Material within One-quarter Mile of a Nearby School

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential hazard impacts from the emission of hazardous emission or material within one-quarter mile of a nearby school from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly emit hazardous emission or material within one-quarter mile of a nearby school. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse hazard impacts from the emission of hazardous emission or material within one-quarter mile of a nearby school, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts from the emission of hazardous emission or material within one-quarter mile of a nearby school in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer hazard impacts as a result of locating future affected facilities that emit hazardous emissions within one-quarter mile of a nearby school compared to the proposed project.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse hazard impacts as a result of locating future affected facilities that emit hazardous emissions within one-quarter mile of a nearby school. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative C. On balance, it is concluded that potential hazard impacts as a result of locating future affected facilities that emit hazardous emissions within one-quarter mile of a nearby school from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect hazard impacts as a result of locating future affected facilities that emit hazardous emissions within one-quarter mile of a nearby school from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Located on a Hazardous Material Site (Government Code §65962.5)

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential hazard impacts from future projects located on a hazardous material site from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would be located on a hazardous material site. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse hazard impacts from future projects located on a hazardous material site, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts from future projects located on a hazardous material site in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer hazard impacts from locating future facilities on a hazardous materials site compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, there would be fewer or less significant potential hazard impacts from locating future facilities on a hazardous materials site as a result of implementing Alternative C compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect hazard impacts from locating future facilities on a hazardous materials site as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Located with an Airport Land Use Plan or within Two Miles of an Airport

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential hazard impacts from future projects located with an airport land use plan or within two miles of an airport from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would be located with an airport land use plan or within two miles of an airport. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse hazard impacts from future projects located with an airport land use plan or within two miles of an airport, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts from future projects located with an airport land use plan or within two miles of an airport in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer hazard exposure impacts to people located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, potential hazard exposure impacts to people located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect hazard exposure impacts to people located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Located within the Vicinity of a Private Airstrip

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential hazard impacts from future projects located within the vicinity of a private airstrip from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would be located within the vicinity of a private airstrip. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse hazard impacts from future projects located within the vicinity of a private airstrip, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts from future projects located within the vicinity of a private airstrip in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer hazard exposure impacts to people located within the vicinity of a private airstrip compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, the potential hazard exposure impacts to people located within the vicinity of a private airstrip from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect hazard exposure impacts to people located within the vicinity of a private airstrip from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Interfere with Adopted Emergency Plans

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential hazard impacts from future projects that interfere with adopted emergency plans from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly interfere with adopted emergency plans. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse hazard impacts from future projects that interfere with adopted emergency plans, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts from future projects that interfere with adopted emergency plans in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer hazard impacts from future affected facilities that have the potential to interfere with adopted emergency response plans compared to the proposed project.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse hazard impacts from future affected facilities that have the potential to interfere with adopted emergency response plans. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative C. On balance, it is concluded that potential hazard impacts from future affected facilities that have the potential to interfere with adopted emergency response plans as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect hazard impacts from future affected facilities that have the potential to interfere with adopted emergency response plans as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Expose People to Risk from Wildland Fires

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential hazard impacts from exposing people to risk from wildland fires from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly expose people to risk from wildland fires. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse hazard impacts from exposing people to risk from wildland fires, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts from exposing people to risk from wildland fires in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer hazard impacts from exposing people to risks from wildland fires compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, potential hazard impacts from exposing people to risks from wildland fires as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect hazard impacts from exposing people to risks from wildland fires as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Increase Fire Hazards from Flammable Materials

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impact from increase in fire hazards from flammable materials from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely increase fire hazard impacts from flammable materials. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impact from increase in fire hazards from flammable materials, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impact from increase in fire hazards from flammable materials in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer indirect impacts from exposing people to increased hazards from flammable materials compared to the proposed project.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts from exposing people to increased hazards from flammable materials. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative C. On balance, it is concluded that potential impacts from

exposing people to increased hazards from flammable materials from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts from exposing people to increased hazards from flammable materials as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Alternative D - Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only

Create a Hazard through Transport, Use, or Disposal of Hazardous Materials

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential hazard impacts through transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, utility projects, which would significantly adversely affect hazard impacts through transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse hazard impacts through transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts through transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of creating a hazard through transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse hazard impacts through transport or disposal of hazardous materials. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative D.

In addition to the increased potential for accidental releases of hazardous materials from aging equipment that cannot be replaced or modified due to restrictions on the availability of offsets, Alternative D also has the potential to delay or otherwise impede remediation efforts at contaminated sites. As can be seen in Appendix H, under the permit moratorium that temporarily ended as of January 1, 2010, there were a number of pending permit applications for equipment such as thermal oxidizers or vapor extraction that would be used to remediate soils contaminated with gasoline or other petroleum products. Similarly, there was a number of pending permit applications for equipment such as thermal or catalytic oxidizers or vapor extraction that would be used to clean up contaminated groundwater.

Consequently, under Alternative D, new indirect hazards impacts equipment are considered to be significant and greater than the impacts of the proposed project. In addition, the contribution to cumulative impacts would be greater than the project's contribution.

Create a Hazard through Upset/Accident Conditions

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for hazard impacts created through upset or accident conditions from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, utility projects, which would significantly adversely affect hazard impacts created through upset or accident conditions. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse hazard impacts created through upset or accident conditions, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts created through upset or accident conditions. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of creating a hazard through upset/accident conditions.

As discussed under Alternative A, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts from future facilities that have the potential to create hazards through upset or accident conditions from the release of hazardous materials. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative D. On balance, it is concluded that indirect impacts from future land use projects that have the potential to create hazard impacts through accidental releases of hazardous materials as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant.

As time goes by it is expected that increase hazards through transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials could potentially increase, but public agencies' abilities to handle such hazards would be curtailed because of the limited availability of offsets. Consequently, under Alternative D, indirect hazard impacts resulting from the restricted ability of public agencies to accommodate future growth are considered to be significant and greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts also would be greater than the project's contribution.

Emit Hazardous Emissions or Material within One-quarter Mile of a Nearby School

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential hazard impacts from the emission of hazardous emission or material within one-quarter mile of a nearby school

from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly emit hazardous emission or material within one-quarter mile of a nearby school. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse hazard impacts from the emission of hazardous emission or material within one-quarter mile of a nearby school, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts from the emission of hazardous emission or material within one-quarter mile of a nearby school in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of hazardous emissions on material within one-quarter mile of a nearby school.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts from future facilities that emit hazardous materials within one-quarter mile of a nearby school. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative D. On balance, it is concluded that indirect impacts from future land use projects that have the potential to emit hazard materials within one-quarter mile of a nearby school as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in fewer or less severe overall impacts on an annual basis. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future facilities that emit hazardous materials within one-quarter mile of a nearby school, but indirect cumulative impacts from facilities that emit hazardous emission within one-quarter mile of a school would be less than the proposed project.

Located on a Hazardous Material Site (Government Code §65962.5)

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential hazard impacts from future projects located on a hazardous material site from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would be located on a hazardous material site. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse hazard impacts from future projects located on a hazardous material site, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect

hazard impacts from future projects located on a hazardous material site. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of location within an airport land use plan or within two miles of an airport.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future land use projects located on hazardous materials sites as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in fewer or less severe overall impacts on an annual basis. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts as a result of locating future facilities on hazardous material sites, but indirect cumulative hazardous material site impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Located within an Airport Land Use Plan or within Two Miles of an Airport

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential hazard impacts from future projects located with an airport land use plan or within two miles of an airport from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would be located with an airport land use plan or within two miles of an airport. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse hazard impacts from future projects located with an airport land use plan or within two miles of an airport, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts from future projects located with an airport land use plan or within two miles of an airport.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future land use projects that may be located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of an airport as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in fewer or less severe overall impacts on an annual basis. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency

with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future projects located within two miles of an airport that could subject persons to safety hazards, but indirect cumulative safety hazard impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Located within the Vicinity of a Private Airstrip

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential hazard impacts from future projects located within the vicinity of a private airstrip from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would be located within the vicinity of a private airstrip. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse hazard impacts from future projects located within the vicinity of a private airstrip, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts from future projects located within the vicinity of a private airstrip. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of locating within the vicinity of a private airstrip.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future land use projects that may be located within the vicinity of a private airstrip as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in fewer or less severe overall impacts on an annual basis. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative hazard impacts to persons residing in the vicinity of a private airstrip, but indirect cumulative hazard impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Interfere with Adopted Emergency Plans

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential hazard impacts from future projects that interfere with adopted emergency plans from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly interfere with adopted emergency plans. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location

that could create significant adverse hazard impacts from future projects that interfere with adopted emergency plans, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts from future projects that interfere with adopted emergency plans. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of interference with adopted emergency plans.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts future projects that have the potential to interfere with adopted emergency response plans. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative D. On balance, it is concluded that indirect impacts from future land use projects that have the potential to interfere with adopted emergency response plans as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in fewer or less severe overall impacts on an annual basis. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts future projects that have the potential to interfere with adopted emergency response plans, but indirect cumulative emergency response plan impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Expose People to Risk from Wildland Fires

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential hazard impacts from exposing people to risk from wildland fires from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly expose people to risk from wildland fires. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse hazard impacts from exposing people to risk from wildland fires, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts from exposing people to risk from wildland fires. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of exposing people to risk from wildland fires.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future land use projects that have the potential to expose people to risks from wildland fires as a result of

implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in fewer or less severe overall impacts on an annual basis. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future projects that have the potential to expose people to wildland fires, but indirect cumulative wildland fire impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Increase Fire Hazards from Flammable Materials

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impact from increase in fire hazards from flammable materials from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely increase fire hazard impacts from flammable materials. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impact from increase in fire hazards from flammable materials, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impact from increase in fire hazards from flammable materials. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of increasing fire hazards from flammable materials.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts from future facilities that have the potential to increase fire hazards from flammable materials. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative D. On balance, it is concluded that indirect impacts from future land use projects that have the potential to increase fire hazards from flammable materials as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in fewer or less severe overall impacts on an annual basis. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements.

Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be resulting in significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future facilities that have the potential to increase fire hazards from flammable materials, but indirect cumulative fire hazard impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Alternative E – Limited Offset Availability

Create a Hazard through Transport, Use, or Disposal of Hazardous Materials

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential hazard impacts through transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, utility projects, which would significantly adversely affect hazard impacts through transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse hazard impacts through transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts through transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts from future facilities that have the potential to create hazards through transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative E.

In addition to the increased potential for accidental releases of hazardous materials from aging equipment that cannot be replaced or modified due to restrictions on the availability of offsets, Alternative E also has the potential to delay or otherwise impede remediation efforts at contaminated sites. As can be seen in Appendix H, under the permit moratorium that temporarily ended as of January 1, 2010, there were a number of pending permit applications for equipment such as thermal oxidizers or vapor extraction that would be used to remediate soils contaminated with gasoline or other petroleum products. Similarly, there was a number of pending permit applications for equipment such as thermal or catalytic oxidizers or vapor extraction that would be used to clean up contaminated groundwater.

Consequently, under Alternative E, new indirect hazards impacts are considered to be significant and greater than the impacts of the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts also would be greater than the project's contribution.

Create a Hazard through Upset/Accident Conditions

The analysis of potential adverse indirect hazard impacts created through upset or accident conditions as a result of implementing Alternative E is based on comparing the relative merits of this alternative with the proposed project. The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for hazard impacts created through upset or accident conditions from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, utility projects, which would significantly adversely affect hazard impacts created through upset or accident conditions. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse hazard impacts created through upset or accident conditions, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts created through upset or accident conditions. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of creating a hazard through upset/accident conditions.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts from future facilities that have the potential to create hazards through upset or accident conditions. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative E. On balance, it is concluded that project-specific indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to create hazards through upset or accident conditions as a result of Alternative E would be significant and greater than the impacts of the proposed project. Similarly, cumulative impacts from future facilities that have the potential to create hazards through upset or accident conditions as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant and greater than the impacts of the proposed project.

Emit Hazardous Emissions or Material within One-quarter Mile of a Nearby School

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential hazard impacts from the emission of hazardous emission or material within one-quarter mile of a nearby school from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly emit hazardous emission or material within one-quarter mile of a nearby school. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse hazard impacts from the emission of hazardous emission or material within one-quarter mile of a nearby school, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts from the

emission of hazardous emission or material within one-quarter mile of a nearby school. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of emitting hazardous emissions or material within one-quarter mile of a nearby school.

Indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to emit hazardous materials within one-quarter mile of nearby schools as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect hazardous impacts to schools from the proposed project because fewer representative facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offsets demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts from future facilities that have the potential to emit hazardous materials within one-quarter mile of nearby schools. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative E. On balance, it is concluded that indirect hazardous impacts to schools from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, cumulative impacts from future facilities that have the potential to emit hazardous materials within one-quarter mile of nearby schools as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Located on a Hazardous Material Site (Government Code §65962.5)

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential hazard impacts from future projects located on a hazardous material site from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would be located on a hazardous material site. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse hazard impacts from future projects located on a hazardous material site, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts from future projects located on a hazardous material site. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of locating on a hazardous material site.

Indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to be located on hazardous materials sites as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect impacts future facilities that have the potential to be located on hazardous materials sites as a result of implementing the proposed project because fewer representative facilities

would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offsets demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, project-specific indirect impacts future facilities that have the potential to be located on hazardous materials sites as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative impacts from future facilities that have the potential to be located on hazardous materials sites as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Located within Airport Land Use Plan or within Two Miles of an Airport

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential hazard impacts from future projects located with an airport land use plan or within two miles of an airport from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would be located with an airport land use plan or within two miles of an airport. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse hazard impacts from future projects located with an airport land use plan or within two miles of an airport, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts from future projects located with an airport land use plan or within two miles of an airport. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of location within airport land use plan or within two miles of an airport.

Indirect hazard impacts to people from future facilities that have the potential to be located within two miles of an airport as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect hazard impacts to people from future facilities that have the potential to be located within two miles of an airport as a result of implementing the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offsets demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect hazard impacts to people from future

facilities that have the potential to be located within two miles of an airport as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative hazard impacts to people from future facilities that have the potential to be located within two miles of an airport as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Located within the Vicinity of a Private Airstrip

The analysis of potential adverse indirect hazard impacts from future projects located within the vicinity of a private airstrip as a result of implementing Alternative E is based on comparing the relative merits of this alternative with the proposed project. The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential hazard impacts from future projects located within the vicinity of a private airstrip from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would be located within the vicinity of a private airstrip. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse hazard impacts from future projects located within the vicinity of a private airstrip, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts from future projects located within the vicinity of a private airstrip. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of locating within the vicinity of a private airstrip.

Indirect hazard impacts to people from future facilities that have the potential to be located within the vicinity of a private airstrip as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect hazard impacts to people from future facilities that have the potential to be located within the vicinity of a private airstrip as a result of implementing the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offsets demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect hazard impacts to people from future facilities that have the potential to be located within the vicinity of a private airstrip as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative hazard impacts to people from future facilities that have the potential to be located within the vicinity of a private airstrip as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the

proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Interfere with Adopted Emergency Response Plans

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential hazard impacts from future projects that interfere with adopted emergency plans from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly interfere with adopted emergency plans. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse hazard impacts from future projects that interfere with adopted emergency plans, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts from future projects that interfere with adopted emergency plans. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of interference with adopted emergency response plans.

Indirect hazard impacts from future facilities that have the potential to interfere with adopted emergency response plans as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect emergency response plan impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offset demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts from future facilities that have the potential to interfere with adopted emergency response plans. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative E. On balance, it is concluded that indirect emergency response plan impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative hazard impacts from future facilities that have the potential to interfere with adopted emergency response plans as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Expose People to Risk from Wildland Fires

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential hazard impacts from exposing people to risk from wildland fires from the proposed project identified no primary

facility categories that would significantly expose people to risk from wildland fires. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse hazard impacts from exposing people to risk from wildland fires, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect hazard impacts from exposing people to risk from wildland fires in the district.

Indirect hazard impacts from future facilities that have the potential to expose people to risks from wildland fires as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect wildland fire risk impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offset demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect wildland fire risk impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative hazard impacts from future facilities that have the potential to expose people to risks from wildland fires as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Increase Fire Hazards from Flammable Materials

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impact from increase in fire hazards from flammable materials from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely increase fire hazard impacts from flammable materials. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse impact from increase in fire hazards from flammable materials, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impact from increase in fire hazards from flammable materials. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of increased fire hazards from flammable materials.

Indirect hazard impacts from future facilities that have the potential to increase fire hazards from flammable materials as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect fire hazard impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary

source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If debit demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts from future facilities that have the potential to increase fire hazards from flammable materials. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative E. On balance, it is concluded that project-specific indirect fire hazard impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative hazard impacts from future facilities that have the potential to increase fire hazards from flammable materials as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Hydrology and Water Quality

Proposed Project

The NOP/IS prepared for the proposed project indicated that it has the potential to generate significant adverse hydrology and water quality impacts for the following reasons. The proposed project could allow the development of individual projects that qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. These individual projects could result in runoff of sediments, construction materials, and accidental spills of fuels and/or lubricants during construction activities that could adversely affect water quality. These individual projects may be required to comply with National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulations and implement an associated project-specific Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and Source Control Program that would detail best management practices (BMPs) during construction activities, as well as post-construction operational activities. Compliance with existing regulations would minimize potential water quality impacts during construction and operation of each individual project. Construction could also result in the increase in impervious surfaces within the district, which could lead to increased surface runoff from the individual project sites. This increase in runoff could potentially affect existing or planned stormwater drainage systems.

The analysis in Subchapter 5.9 concludes that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse impacts. Mitigation of hydrology and water quality impacts would be the responsibility of the public agency (e.g., city or county) that would serve as lead agency on any given future project. Since the SCAQMD cannot predict how a future lead agency might choose to mitigate a particular significant hydrology or water quality impact, the potential exists for future indirect impacts to be significant and unavoidable (i.e., significant even after mitigation).

Violate Water Quality/Discharge Standards

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.9-1 revealed that transportation facilities (document #39) have the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts through violations of future water quality/discharge standards. The CEQA documents for the remaining primary facility categories: agricultural facilities; retail/services facilities; large commercial facilities; entertainment/recreational facilities; institutional facilities; utility facilities; light industrial/warehouse facilities; and heavy industrial projects, did not identify significant adverse indirect impacts through violations of future water quality/discharge standards. Based on the results of the CEQA document survey and the possibility that future individual projects in any of these facility categories could create impacts through violations of future water quality/discharge standards, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental topic area.

Deplete Groundwater Supplies/Interfere with Groundwater Recharge

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.9-1 revealed that no primary facility categories were shown to deplete groundwater supplies/interfere with groundwater recharge. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in any of the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could result in depletion of groundwater supplies/interfere with groundwater recharge from a variety of facility categories that obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal account, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Alter Existing Drainage Patterns Causing Erosion/Siltation

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.9-1 revealed that no primary facility categories were shown to alter existing drainage patterns causing erosion/siltation. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in any of the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could alter existing drainage patterns causing erosion/siltation from a variety of facility categories that obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal account, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Alter Existing Drainage Patterns Resulting in Flooding

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.9-1 revealed that no primary facility categories were shown to alter existing drainage patterns resulting in flooding. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in any of the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could alter existing drainage patterns resulting in flooding from a variety of facility categories that obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal account and, using an abundance of caution, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Create Runoff Exceeding Stormwater Drainage Systems

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.9-1 revealed that no primary facility categories were shown to create runoff exceeding stormwater drainage systems. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in any of the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could create runoff exceeding stormwater drainage systems from a variety of facility categories that obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal account and, using an abundance of caution, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Degrade Water Quality

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.9-1 revealed that transportation facilities (document #39) have the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts through degradation of water quality in the future. The CEQA documents for the remaining primary facility categories: agricultural facilities; retail/services facilities; large commercial facilities; entertainment/recreational facilities; institutional facilities; utility facilities; light industrial/warehouse facilities; and heavy industrial projects, did not identify significant adverse indirect impacts through degradation of water quality in the future. Based on the results of the CEQA document survey and the possibility that future individual projects in any of these facility categories could create impacts through degradation of water quality in the future, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental topic area.

Placing Housing in 100-year Flood Area

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.9-1 revealed that no primary facility categories were shown to place housing in 100-year flood areas. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in any of the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could place housing in 100-year flood areas from a variety of facility categories that obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal account, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Impede Flows in 100-year Flood Area

The analysis of potentially significant adverse indirect impacts in this PEA from future facilities that could impede flows in 100-year flood areas as a result of implementing the proposed project was based primarily on the review of 52 CEQA documents prepared for past projects that represent facilities in all nine primary facility categories. The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.9-1 revealed that no primary facility categories were shown to impede flows in 100-year flood areas. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in any of the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could impede flows in 100-year flood areas from a variety of facility categories that obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal account, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Expose People to Flooding Risks

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.9-1 revealed that no primary facility categories were shown to expose people to flooding risks. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in any of the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could expose people to flooding risks from a variety of facility categories that obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal account, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Inundation by Seiche, Tsunami, or Mudflow

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.9-1 revealed that transportation facilities (document #39) have the potential to create conditions for inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow in the future. The CEQA documents for the

remaining primary facility categories: agricultural facilities; retail/services facilities; large commercial facilities; entertainment/recreational facilities; institutional facilities; utility facilities; light industrial/warehouse facilities; and heavy industrial projects, did not identify significant adverse indirect impacts because they did not create conditions for inundation, seiche, or mudflow in the future. Based on the results of the CEQA document survey and the possibility that future individual projects in these facility categories could create conditions for inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow in the future, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental topic area.

Exceed Wastewater Treatment Requirements

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.9-1 revealed that no primary facility categories were shown to exceed wastewater treatment requirements. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in any of the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could exceed wastewater treatment requirements from a variety of facility categories that obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal account and, using an abundance of caution, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Require New Wastewater Treatment

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.9-1 revealed that no primary facility categories were shown to require new wastewater treatment. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could require new wastewater treatment from a variety of facility categories that obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal account, of caution, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Require New Stormwater Facilities

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.9-1 revealed that no primary facility categories were shown to require new stormwater facilities. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in any of the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could require new stormwater facilities from a variety of facility categories that obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's

internal account, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Have Sufficient Water Supplies

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.9-1 did not identify any facilities that had insufficient water supplies. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in any of the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could result in insufficient water supplies to a variety of facility categories that obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal account, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Cumulative Impacts

Project impacts to hydrology and water quality could combine with impacts from other past, present and future projects, including projects permitted under SB 827, projects permitted in reliance on ERC's and new power plants entitled to receive offsets pursuant to state law. It is concluded that the proposed project would make a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to hydrology and water quality.

Have Adequate Wastewater Treatment Capacity

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.9-1 did not identify any facilities that had insufficient wastewater treatment capacity. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in any of the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could result in insufficient wastewater treatment capacity to a variety of facility categories that obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal account, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Alternative A - No Project Alternative

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 is in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under the No Project Alternative, it is assumed that facilities that previously relied on access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts in the past to demonstrate equivalency with federal offset requirements, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to those offsets after May 1, 2012, when applying for a permit for new or modified equipment. As a result, the analysis in this PEA assumes that no facilities that previously obtained credits pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be built.

The inability to approve permits for future facilities that previously would have accessed the SCAQMD's internal accounts would result in existing facilities' inability to replace existing equipment beyond its useful lifetime or install new equipment to further accommodate population growth. Similarly, new facilities could not be constructed.

Violate Water Quality/Discharge Standards

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future projects that have the potential to violate water quality or discharge standards uses are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012, there would be no facilities that have the potential to violate water quality or discharge standards when compared against the proposed project, so under the No Project Alternative potential future impacts from facilities that violate water quality or discharge standards would not be significant when compared to the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either through Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012, no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future in the district that could indirectly violate water quality or discharge standards when compared against the proposed project. On the other hand, projects to improve water quality also would not go forward because wastewater treatment and distribution facilities are considered essential public services,

which qualify for use of offsets from the Priority Reserve under proposed Rule 1309.1. In the long run, the impacts of not approving the project would be significant.

As can be seen in Appendix H, under the permit moratorium that ended as of January 1, 2010, there were approximately 70 pending permit applications for a wide variety of types of projects at sewage treatment plants. The following provides an overview of the types of sewage treatment facility projects that would be adversely affected under the No Project Alternative.

- There were approximately seven pending permit applications for emergency backup generators, which would allow the facility to continue operating in the event of an energy outage.
- There were approximately 29 pending permit applications for improvements to, or expansions of sewage treatment facilities.
- There were approximately 16 pending permit applications for miscellaneous other projects, including installation of air pollution or odor control systems at sewage treatment facilities.

As time goes by it is expected that operations at existing sewage treatment facilities might decline because of deteriorating equipment. Further, because existing sewage treatment facilities would not be able to expand and new facilities would most likely not be built in the district in the future, it may be difficult to accommodate future population growth, unless sewage can be transported out of the district. Consequently, in the long term water quality impacts as a result of the inability to expand existing, or construct and operate new sewage treatment facilities would likely be significant and greater than the proposed project.

Deplete Groundwater Supplies/Interfere with Groundwater Recharge

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts

from future facilities that have the potential to deplete groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater recharge are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that previously would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either through Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012 no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future that could deplete groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater recharge when compared against the proposed project.

Alter Existing Drainage Patterns Causing Erosion/Siltation

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to alter existing drainage patterns causing erosion or siltation are considered to be significant. After May 1, 2012, no future projects that would be affected by the proposed project would be permitted, sited, constructed and operated, so no alteration of existing drainage patterns causing erosion or siltation would be expected to occur. As a result, after May 1, 2012, erosion and siltation impacts are not significant and less than the proposed project.

Alter Existing Drainage Patterns Resulting in Flooding

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the District's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of

the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to alter existing drainage patterns resulting in flooding are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that previously would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either through Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future in the district that could adversely alter existing drainage patterns resulting in flooding when compared against the proposed project.

Create Runoff Exceeding Stormwater Drainage Systems

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to create runoff exceeding stormwater drainage systems are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that previously would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either through Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012, no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future in the district that could create indirect runoff impacts exceeding stormwater drainage systems when compared against the proposed project.

Degrade Water Quality

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future projects that have the potential to degrade water quality are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets.

Under the No Project Alternative after May 1, 2012, existing equipment would be expected to operate indefinitely into the future without replacement or modification. Since most equipment has a useful lifetime duration, at some point in the future existing equipment would be expected to experience breakdowns and other types of failures that could diminish the capacity of sewage treatment facilities in the district to process raw sewage, especially from equipment that has already been in operation for a number of years. More importantly, new and expanded facilities could not be constructed to accommodate population growth. Consequently, in the long term cumulative impacts as a result of the inability to expand existing, or construct and operate new sewage treatment facilities to accommodate future wastewater generation, thus, resulting in degradation of water quality would likely be significant and greater than the proposed project.

As can be seen in Appendix H, under the permit moratorium that ended as of January 1, 2010, there were approximately 70 pending permit applications for a wide variety of types of projects at sewage treatment plants. The number and types of projects at sewage treatment facilities that were previously on hold are summarized in the "Violate Water Quality/Discharge Standards" subsection above.

As time goes by it is expected that the probability of future facilities degrading water quality could potentially increase. Consequently, under the No Project Alternative, new indirect water degradation impacts are considered to be significant and greater than the impacts of the proposed project.

Placing Housing in 100-year Flood Area

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to result in placing housing in 100-year flood areas are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that previously would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either through Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012, no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future in the district that would require placing housing in 100-year flood areas when compared against the proposed project.

Impede Flows in 100-year Flood Area

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to impede flows in 100-year flood area are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, new facilities that previously had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012, no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future in the district that could indirectly impede flows in 100-year flood areas when compared against the proposed project.

Expose People to Flooding Risks

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation

pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to expose people to flooding risks are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that previously would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either through Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012, no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future in the district that could indirectly expose people to flooding risks when compared against the proposed project.

Inundation by Seiche, Tsunami, or Mudflow

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 is in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to cause inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future that would be subject to indirect inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow impacts when compared against the proposed project.

Exceed Wastewater Treatment Requirements

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either through Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012, no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future in the district that could indirectly exceed wastewater treatment requirements when compared against the proposed project. On the other hand, projects to improve wastewater capacity also would not go forward because wastewater treatment and distribution facilities are considered essential public services, which qualify for use of offsets from the Priority Reserve under proposed Rule 1309.1. For the reasons discussed in the section above discussing the potential for violations of water quality and discharge standards, in the long run the impacts would be significant and greater than the proposed project.

Require New Wastewater Treatment

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to require new wastewater treatment are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that previously would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either through Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012 no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future that could indirectly require new wastewater treatment when compared against the proposed project.

Require New Stormwater Facilities

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation

pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to require new stormwater facilities are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that previously had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012, no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future in the district that would increase indirect stormwater runoff impacts that would require constructing new stormwater treatment facilities when compared against the proposed project.

Have Sufficient Water Supplies

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either through Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012, no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future in the district that could indirectly provide sufficient water supply capacity when compared against the proposed project. On the other hand, projects to provide sufficient water supply capacity also would not go forward because water distribution facilities are considered essential public services, which qualify for use of offsets from the Priority Reserve under proposed Rule 1309.1. For these reasons, in the long run the impacts would be significant.

As time goes by it is expected that the future demand for sufficient water supplies could potentially increase. Consequently, under the No Project Alternative, new indirect water supply impacts resulting from aging equipment are considered to be significant and greater than the impact under the proposed project.

Have Adequate Wastewater Treatment Capacity

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either through Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012, no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future in the district that could indirectly require additional wastewater treatment capacity when compared against the proposed project. On the other hand, projects to improve wastewater capacity also would not go forward because wastewater treatment and distribution facilities are considered essential public services, which qualify for use of offsets from the Priority Reserve under proposed Rule 1309.1. In the long run the impacts would be significant.

As can be seen in Appendix H, under the permit moratorium that ended as of January 1, 2010, there were approximately 70 pending permit applications for a wide variety of types of projects at sewage treatment plants. The number and types of projects at sewage treatment facilities that were previously on hold are summarized in the "Violate Water Quality/Discharge Standards" subsection above.

As time goes by it is expected that the probability of future facilities requiring additional wastewater treatment capacity could potentially increase. Consequently, under the No Project Alternative, new indirect new wastewater treatment capacity impacts resulting from aging equipment are considered to be significant and greater than the impact under the proposed project.

Alternative B – Offset User Fees for Large Businesses

Violate Water Quality/Discharge Standards

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from violation with water quality or discharge standards from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, transportation facilities, that would significantly violate water quality or discharge standards. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from violation

with water quality or discharge standards, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from violation with water quality or discharge standards in the district.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect water quality impacts compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project Alternative B would also result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. Although many emission reduction projects do not increase the volumes of wastewater generated in the district that could violate water quality standards, some emission reduction projects may result in violations of water quality or discharge standards, e.g., anaerobic digesters, and installation of new alternative fuel refueling stations.

It is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future facilities violating water quality standards. The contribution to cumulative water quality impacts from Alternative B is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Deplete Groundwater Supplies/Interfere with Groundwater Recharge

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from depletion of groundwater supplies or interference with groundwater discharge from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely deplete groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater discharge. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from depletion of groundwater supplies or interference with groundwater discharge, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from depletion of groundwater supplies or interference with groundwater discharge in the district.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to deplete groundwater supplies, compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project Alternative B would also result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. Although many emission reduction projects do not adversely affect groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater recharge, some emission reduction projects have the potential to adversely affect groundwater-related processes. For example, any emissions reduction projects that involve construction of a structure or related appurtenances and paving adjacent areas for parking could interfere with groundwater recharge. Examples of emission reduction

projects that involve construction of structures, parking lots, etc., include anaerobic digesters, biosolids energy production, and installation of new alternative fuel refueling stations.

It is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect groundwater-related impacts from future facilities exempt from offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. Cumulative groundwater or groundwater recharge impacts from Alternative B are expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Alter Existing Drainage Patterns Causing Erosion/Siltation

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from altering existing drainage patterns causing erosion or siltation from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely alter existing drainage patterns causing erosion or siltation. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from altering existing drainage patterns causing erosion or siltation, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from altering existing drainage patterns causing erosion or siltation in the district.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to alter drainage patterns, etc., compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B would also result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. Although many emission reduction projects do not adversely affect or alter drainage patterns causing erosion or siltation, some emission reduction projects have the potential to adversely affect drainage patterns. For example, any emissions reduction projects that involve construction of a structure or related appurtenances and paving adjacent areas for parking would likely alter drainage patterns causing erosion or siltation.

It is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future facilities exempt from offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 that have the potential to alter drainage patterns. The contribution to cumulative erosion or siltation impacts from Alternative B is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Alter Existing Drainage Patterns Resulting in Flooding

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from altering existing drainage patterns resulting in flooding from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely alter existing drainage patterns resulting in flooding. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from altering existing drainage patterns resulting in flooding, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from altering existing drainage patterns resulting in flooding in the district.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to alter existing drainage patterns, resulting in flooding compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project Alternative B would also result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. Although many emission reduction projects do not adversely affect or alter drainage patterns that could cause flooding, some emission reduction projects have the potential to adversely affect drainage patterns. For example, any emissions reduction projects that involve construction of a structure or related appurtenances and paving adjacent areas for parking could alter drainage patterns resulting in flooding. Examples of emission reduction projects that involve construction of structures, parking lots, etc., include anaerobic digesters, biosolids energy production, installation of new alternative fuel refueling stations, etc.

It is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future facilities exempt from offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 that have the potential to alter drainage patterns. The contribution to cumulative flooding impacts from Alternative B is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Create Runoff Exceeding Stormwater Drainage Systems

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from creating runoff exceeding stormwater drainage systems from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely create runoff exceeding stormwater drainage systems. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from creating runoff exceeding stormwater drainage systems, it was concluded that the proposed project

would create significant adverse indirect impacts from creating runoff exceeding stormwater drainage systems in the district.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to create run-off exceeding stormwater drainage systems compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project Alternative B would also result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. Although many emission reduction projects do not create runoff that could exceed stormwater drainage systems, some emission reduction projects have the potential to adversely affect stormwater drainage systems. For example, any emissions reduction projects that involve construction of a structure or related appurtenances and paving adjacent areas for parking could increase runoff that could adversely affect stormwater drainage systems.

It is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future facilities exempt from offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 that have the potential to substantially increase runoff. The contribution to cumulative stormwater drainage system impacts from Alternative B is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Degrade Water Quality

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from degradation of water quality from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, transportation facilities, that would significantly adversely impact water quality. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse water quality impacts, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on water quality in the district.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar water quality impacts compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project Alternative B would also result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. Although many emission reduction projects do not require additional water and, thus, would not be expected to degrade water quality in the district, some emission reduction projects to require additional water supplies and, therefore, may degrade water quality, e.g., anaerobic digesters, installation of new alternative fuel refueling stations

It is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future facilities degrading water quality in the district. The contribution to cumulative water quality impacts from Alternative B are expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Placing Housing in 100-year Flood Area

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from placing housing in 100-year flood area from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely place housing in 100-year flood area. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from placing housing in 100-year flood area, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from placing housing in 100-year flood area in the district.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, it is concluded that Alternative B may create significant adverse indirect impacts from future facilities exempt from offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 that have the potential to induce population growth and associated housing that could be placed in 100-year flood areas. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative B as a result of placing housing in 100-year flood areas are expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Impede Flows in 100-year Flood Area

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from impeding flow in 100-year flood area from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely impede flow in 100-year flood area. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from impeding flow in 100-year flood area, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from impeding flow in 100-year flood area in the district.

The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project Alternative B would also result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. It is possible that future emission reduction projects could be constructed in 100-year flood areas, which could result in impeding floodwater flows. For example, any emissions

reduction projects that involve construction of a structure or related appurtenances and paving adjacent areas for parking could affect floodwater flows if constructed in 100-year flood areas.

It is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future facilities exempt from offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 that have the potential to impede floodwater flows. The contribution to cumulative impacts from future Alternative B projects and emission reduction projects that impede flows in 100-year areas is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Expose People to Flooding Risks

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from exposing people to flooding risks from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely expose people to flooding risks. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing people to flooding risks, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing people to flooding risks in the district.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to expose people to flooding risks compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is primarily the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. It is possible that future emission reduction projects could be constructed in areas that could expose people to flooding risks. For example, any emissions reduction projects that involve construction of a structure or related appurtenances and paving adjacent areas for parking could expose people to flooding risks if constructed in flood areas.

It is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future facilities exempt from offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 that have the potential to expose people to flooding risks. The contribution to cumulative impacts from future Alternative B projects and emission reduction projects that could expose people to flooding risks is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Inundation by Seiche, Tsunami, or Mudflow

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, transportation facilities, that would significantly adversely affect impacts from inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow in the district.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect inundation risk impacts compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project Alternative B would also result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. It is possible that future emission reduction projects could be constructed in areas susceptible to inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow. For example, any emissions reduction projects may involve construction of a structure or related appurtenances and paving adjacent areas for parking in areas that could be affected by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow.

It is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future facilities exempt from offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 that have the potential to be adversely affected by inundation impacts. The contribution to cumulative impacts from future Alternative B facilities and emission reduction projects that have the potential to expose people to risks of inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Exceed Wastewater Treatment Requirements

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from exceeding wastewater treatment requirements from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely exceed wastewater treatment requirements. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from exceeding wastewater treatment requirements, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from exceeding wastewater treatment requirements in the district.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to exceed wastewater treatment requirements compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project Alternative B would also result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. Although many emission reduction projects do not increase the volumes of wastewater generated in the district that could exceed wastewater treatment requirements, some emission reduction projects may result in exceedances of wastewater treatment requirements, e.g., anaerobic digesters, and installation of new alternative fuel refueling stations.

It is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future facilities exempt from offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 that could exceed wastewater treatment requirements. The contribution to cumulative wastewater impacts from Alternative B is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Require New Wastewater Treatment

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from requiring new wastewater treatment from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly require new wastewater treatment. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from requiring new wastewater treatment, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from requiring new wastewater treatment in the district.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to require new wastewater treatment facilities compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is primarily the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. Although many emission reduction projects would not increase demand for water and, therefore, would not be expected to increase the volumes of wastewater generated in the district that would require new wastewater treatment facilities, some emission reduction projects may increase demand for water, thus, generating additional wastewater that could require new wastewater treatment facilities, e.g., anaerobic digesters, and installation of new alternative fuel refueling stations.

It is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future facilities exempt from offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 that increase the demand for new wastewater treatment facilities. The contribution to cumulative impacts

from future Alternative B facilities and emission reduction projects that have the potential to increase demand for new wastewater treatment facilities is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Require New Stormwater Facilities

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from requiring new stormwater facilities from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly require new stormwater facilities. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from requiring new stormwater facilities, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from requiring new stormwater facilities in the district.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to require new stormwater facilities compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project Alternative B would also result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. Although many emission reduction projects do not create runoff that could require new stormwater facilities, some emission reduction projects have the potential to adversely affect stormwater drainage. For example, any emissions reduction projects that involve construction of a structure or related appurtenances and paving adjacent areas for parking would likely increase runoff that could increase demand for new stormwater facilities.

It is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future facilities exempt from offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 that have the potential to substantially increase runoff requiring new stormwater facilities. Cumulative impacts from future Alternative B facilities and emission reduction projects that have the potential to increase demand for new stormwater facilities are expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Have Sufficient Water Supplies

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for water supply impacts from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly

adversely affect water supply. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse water supply impacts, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on water supply in the district.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar water demand impacts compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project Alternative B would also result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. Although many emission reduction projects do not adversely affect water supplies, some emission reduction projects have the potential to adversely affect water supplies. For example, any emissions reduction projects that involve construction of a structure or related appurtenances have the potential to increase demand for water.

It is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect water-related impacts from future facilities exempt from offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. The contribution to cumulative water supply impacts from Alternative B is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Have Adequate Wastewater Treatment Capacity

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts to wastewater treatment capacity from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect wastewater treatment capacity. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts to wastewater treatment capacity, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to wastewater treatment capacity in the district.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to overwhelm existing wastewater treatment capacity compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project Alternative B would also result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. Although many emission reduction projects do not increase demand for water, which could increase the volumes of wastewater generated in the district and, therefore, result in an associated increase in demand for wastewater treatment capacity, some emission reduction projects may require additional water supplies, thus, result in increased

demand for wastewater treatment capacity, e.g., anaerobic digesters, and installation of new alternative fuel refueling stations.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, characteristics and/or may demand for wastewater treatment capacity, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future facilities exempt from offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 that increase demand for wastewater treatment capacity. The contribution to cumulative wastewater treatment capacity impacts from Alternative B is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Alternative C –Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions

Violate Water Quality/Discharge Standards

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from violation with water quality or discharge standards from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, transportation facilities, that would significantly violate water quality or discharge standards. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from violation with water quality or discharge standards, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from violation with water quality or discharge standards in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer water quality impacts compared to the proposed project.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts to water quality. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative C. On balance, it is concluded that potential water quality impacts from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts to water quality from Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Deplete Groundwater Supplies/Interfere with Groundwater Recharge

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from depletion of groundwater supplies or interference with groundwater discharge from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely deplete groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater discharge. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from depletion of groundwater supplies or interference with groundwater discharge, it was concluded that Alternative C would create significant adverse indirect impacts from depletion of groundwater supplies or interference with groundwater discharge in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, it is expected that the same type and number of primary facility categories under the proposed project would generate similar or fewer indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to deplete groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater recharge compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, there would be fewer or less significant potential indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to deplete groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater recharge as a result of implementing Alternative C compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to deplete groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater recharge as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Alter Existing Drainage Patterns Causing Erosion/Siltation

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from altering existing drainage patterns causing erosion or siltation from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely alter existing drainage patterns causing erosion or siltation. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from altering existing drainage patterns causing erosion or siltation, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from altering existing drainage patterns causing erosion or siltation in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer erosion or siltation impacts from future facilities that have the potential to alter existing drainage patterns compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, potential erosion or siltation impacts from future facilities that have the potential to alter existing drainage patterns as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect erosion or siltation impacts from future facilities that have the potential to alter existing drainage patterns as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Alter Existing Drainage Patterns Resulting in Flooding

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from altering existing drainage patterns resulting in flooding from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely alter existing drainage patterns resulting in flooding. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from altering existing drainage patterns resulting in flooding, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from altering existing drainage patterns resulting in flooding in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar flooding impacts from future facilities that have the potential to alter existing drainage patterns compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, potential flooding impacts from future facilities that have the potential to alter existing drainage patterns as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect flooding impacts from future facilities that have the potential to alter existing drainage patterns as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Create Runoff Exceeding Stormwater Drainage Systems

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from creating runoff exceeding stormwater drainage systems from the proposed project identified no primary

facility categories that would significantly adversely create runoff exceeding stormwater drainage systems. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from creating runoff exceeding stormwater drainage systems, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from creating runoff exceeding stormwater drainage systems in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar runoff impacts from future facilities that have the potential to exceed stormwater drainage systems compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, potential runoff impacts from future facilities that have the potential to exceed stormwater drainage systems as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect runoff impacts from future facilities that have the potential to exceed stormwater drainage systems as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Degrade Water Quality

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from degradation of water quality from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, transportation facilities, that would significantly adversely impact water quality. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse water quality impacts, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on water quality in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer water degradation impacts compared to the proposed project.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts to water degradation. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative C. On balance, it is concluded that potential water degradation impacts from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect water degradation from

implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Placing Housing in 100-year Flood Area

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from placing housing in 100-year flood area from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely place housing in 100-year flood area. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from placing housing in 100-year flood area, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from placing housing in 100-year flood area in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer flooding impacts from placing housing in 100-year flood areas compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, to the extent that future affected projects have the potential to induce population growth and associated housing, there would be significant, but fewer or less significant potential flooding impacts from placing housing in 100-year flood areas from implementing Alternative C compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect flood impacts from placing housing in 100-year flood areas as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Impede Flows in 100-year Flood Area

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from impeding flow in 100-year flood area from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely impede flow in 100-year flood area. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from impeding flow in 100-year flood area, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from impeding flow in 100-year flood area in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer indirect

impacts from future facilities located in 100-year flood areas that have the potential to impede or redirect flows compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, potential indirect impacts from future facilities located in 100-year flood areas that have the potential to impede or redirect flows as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts from future facilities located in 100-year flood areas that have the potential to impede or redirect flows as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Expose People to Flooding Risks

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from exposing people to flooding risks from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely expose people to flooding risks. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing people to flooding risks, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing people to flooding risks in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer indirect impacts from future facilities located in 100-year flood areas that have the potential to expose people to the risk of loss, injury, or death from flooding compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, potential indirect impacts from future facilities located in 100-year flood areas that have the potential to expose people to the risk of loss, injury, or death from flooding as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts to from future facilities located in 100-year flood areas that have the potential to expose people to the risk of loss, injury, or death from flooding as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Inundation by Seiche, Tsunami, or Mudflow

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, transportation facilities, that would significantly adversely affect impacts from inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer inundation impacts as a result of locating future affected projects in areas subject to seiche, tsunami, or mudflow compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, potential inundation impacts as a result of locating future affected projects in areas subject to seiche, tsunami, or mudflow from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect inundation impacts as a result of locating future affected projects in areas subject to seiche, tsunami, or mudflow from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Exceed Wastewater Treatment Requirements

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from exceeding wastewater treatment requirements from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely exceed wastewater treatment requirements. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from exceeding wastewater treatment requirements, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from exceeding wastewater treatment requirements in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer indirect impacts from future affected facilities that have the potential to exceed wastewater treatment requirements compared to the proposed project.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts from future affected

facilities that have the potential to exceed wastewater treatment requirements. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative C. On balance, it is concluded that potential from future affected facilities that have the potential to exceed wastewater treatment requirements as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts from future affected facilities that have the potential to exceed wastewater treatment requirements as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Require New Wastewater Treatment

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from requiring new wastewater treatment from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly require new wastewater treatment. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from requiring new wastewater treatment, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from requiring new wastewater treatment in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or less demand by future affected facilities for new wastewater treatment facilities compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, potential demand by future affected facilities for new wastewater treatment facilities as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect demand impacts by future affected facilities for new wastewater treatment facilities as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Require New Stormwater Facilities

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from requiring new stormwater facilities from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly require new stormwater facilities. However, because of the

possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from requiring new stormwater facilities, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from requiring new stormwater facilities in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or less demand by future affected facilities for new stormwater facilities compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, potential demand by future affected facilities for new stormwater facilities from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect demand by future affected facilities for new stormwater facilities as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Have Sufficient Water Supplies

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for water supply impacts from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect water supply. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse water supply impacts, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on water supply in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar wastewater supply capacity impacts compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, potential water supply impacts from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts to water supply from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Have Adequate Wastewater Treatment Capacity

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts to wastewater treatment capacity from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect wastewater treatment capacity. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts to wastewater treatment capacity, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to wastewater treatment capacity in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar wastewater treatment capacity impacts compared to the proposed project.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse wastewater treatment capacity impacts. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative C. On balance, it is concluded that potential wastewater treatment capacity impacts from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect wastewater treatment capacity impacts from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Alternative D - Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only

Violate Water Quality/Discharge Standards

The analysis of potential indirect impacts from violation with water quality or discharge standards as a result of implementing Alternative D is based on comparing the relative merits of this alternative with the proposed project. The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from violation with water quality or discharge standards from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, transportation facilities, that would significantly violate water quality or discharge standards. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from violation with water quality or discharge standards, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from violation with water quality or discharge standards in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D

would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of violating water quality/discharge standards.

However, as discussed under Alternative A limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts from future facilities that have the potential to violate water quality or discharge standards. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative D. As time goes by it is expected that operations at existing sewage treatment facilities might decline because of deteriorating equipment. Further, because existing sewage treatment facilities would not be able to expand and new facilities would most likely not be built in the district in the future, it may be difficult to accommodate future population growth, unless sewage can be transported out of the district. Consequently, in the long term water quality impacts as a result of the inability to expand existing, or construct and operate new sewage treatment facilities would likely be significant and greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D also would be greater than the contribution from the proposed project.

Deplete Groundwater Supplies/Interfere with Groundwater Recharge

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from depletion of groundwater supplies or interference with groundwater discharge from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely deplete groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater discharge. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from depletion of groundwater supplies or interference with groundwater discharge, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from depletion of groundwater supplies or interference with groundwater discharge in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of depletion of groundwater supplies or interference with groundwater recharge.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future land use projects that have the potential to deplete groundwater supplies as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available each year compared to the proposed project, resulting in fewer or less significant overall impacts. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements.

Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future facilities that have the potential to deplete groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater recharge, but indirect cumulative groundwater impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Alter Existing Drainage Patterns Causing Erosion/Siltation

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from altering existing drainage patterns causing erosion or siltation from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely alter existing drainage patterns causing erosion or siltation. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from altering existing drainage patterns causing erosion or siltation, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from altering existing drainage patterns causing erosion or siltation in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of altering existing drainage patterns causing erosion/siltation.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future land use projects that have the potential to alter existing drainage patterns or cause erosion or siltation as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available each year compared to the proposed project, resulting in fewer or less significant overall impacts. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future facilities that have the potential to alter existing drainage patterns causing erosion or siltation, but indirect cumulative erosion or siltation impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Alter Existing Drainage Patterns Resulting in Flooding

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from altering existing drainage patterns resulting in flooding from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely alter existing drainage patterns resulting in flooding. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or

near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from altering existing drainage patterns resulting in flooding, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from altering existing drainage patterns resulting in flooding in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of altering existing drainage patterns resulting in flooding.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future land use projects that have the potential to alter existing drainage patterns resulting flooding impacts as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available each year compared to the proposed project, resulting in fewer or less significant overall impacts. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future projects that have the potential to alter existing drainage patterns resulting in flooding, but indirect cumulative flood impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Create Runoff Exceeding Stormwater Drainage Systems

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from creating runoff exceeding stormwater drainage systems from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely create runoff exceeding stormwater drainage systems. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from creating runoff exceeding stormwater drainage systems, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from creating runoff exceeding stormwater drainage systems in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of creating runoff exceeding stormwater drainage systems.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future land use projects that have the potential to create runoff exceeding stormwater drainage systems as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available each year compared to the proposed project, resulting in fewer or less significant overall impacts. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available

from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future projects that have the potential to create runoff exceeding stormwater drainage systems, but indirect cumulative stormwater impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Degrade Water Quality

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from degradation of water quality from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, transportation facilities, that would significantly adversely impact water quality. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse water quality impacts, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on water quality in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of degrading water quality.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts from future projects that have the potential to degrade water quality. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative D. As can be seen in Appendix H, under the permit moratorium that ended as of January 1, 2010, there were approximately 70 pending permit applications for a wide variety of types of projects at sewage treatment plants. The number and types of projects at sewage treatment facilities that were previously on hold are summarized in the "Violate Water Quality/Discharge Standards" subsection above.

As time goes by it is expected that the probability of future facilities degrading water quality could potentially increase. Consequently, under Alternative D, new indirect water degradation impacts resulting from aging equipment are considered to be significant and greater than the impacts of the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D also would be greater than the contribution from the proposed project.

Placing Housing in 100-year Flood Area

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from placing housing in 100-year flood area from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories

that would significantly adversely place housing in 100-year flood area. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from placing housing in 100-year flood area, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from placing housing in 100-year flood area in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of placing housing in 100-year flood area.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from placing housing in 100-year floor areas as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available each year compared to the proposed project, resulting in fewer or less significant overall impacts. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future projects that have the potential to induce population growth resulting in housing being placed in 100-year flood areas, but indirect cumulative flood risks to housing impacts would be significant, but less than the proposed project.

Impede Flows in 100-year Flood Area

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from impeding flow in 100-year flood area from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely impede flow in 100-year flood area. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from impeding flow in 100-year flood area, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from impeding flow in 100-year flood area in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of impeding flows in 100-year flood area.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future land use projects that have the potential to be located in 100-year flood areas, thus, impeding flood flows as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available each year compared to the proposed project, resulting in fewer or less significant overall impacts. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but

less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future projects that have the potential to be located in areas where they could impede 100-year floods, but indirect cumulative flood impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Expose People to Flooding Risks

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from exposing people to flooding risks from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely expose people to flooding risks. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing people to flooding risks, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing people to flooding risks in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of exposing people to flooding risks.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future land use projects that have the potential to expose people to flooding risks as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available each year compared to the proposed project, resulting in fewer or less significant overall impacts. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future projects that have the potential to expose people to flooding risks, but indirect cumulative flood risk impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Inundation by Seiche, Tsunami, or Mudflow

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow from the proposed project identified one primary facility

category, transportation facilities, that would significantly adversely affect impacts from inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future land use projects that have the potential to be located in areas susceptible to inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow, as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available each year compared to the proposed project, resulting in fewer or less significant overall impacts. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future projects that have the potential to expose people to inundation by seiche tsunami, or mudflows, but indirect cumulative inundation impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Exceed Wastewater Treatment Requirements

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from exceeding wastewater treatment requirements from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely exceed wastewater treatment requirements. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from exceeding wastewater treatment requirements, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from exceeding wastewater treatment requirements in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of exceeding wastewater or treatment requirements.

On the other hand, projects to improve wastewater capacity also would be restricted because wastewater treatment and distribution facilities are considered essential public services, which qualify for use of offsets from the Priority Reserve under proposed Rule

1309.1. In the long run the impacts would be significant and greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D also would be greater than the contribution from the proposed project.

Require New Wastewater Treatment

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from requiring new wastewater treatment from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly require new wastewater treatment. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from requiring new wastewater treatment, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from requiring new wastewater treatment in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of requiring new wastewater treatment.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future land use projects that have the potential increase demand for new wastewater treatment facilities as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available each year compared to the proposed project, resulting in fewer or less significant overall impacts. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future projects that have the potential to require new wastewater treatment facilities, but indirect cumulative wastewater impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Require New Stormwater Facilities

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from requiring new stormwater facilities from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly require new stormwater facilities. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from requiring new stormwater facilities, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from requiring new stormwater facilities in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under

Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of requiring new stormwater facilities.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future land use projects that have the potential to violate increase demand for new stormwater facilities as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available each year compared to the proposed project, resulting in fewer or less significant overall impacts. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future projects that have the potential to require new stormwater facilities, but indirect cumulative stormwater impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Have Sufficient Water Supplies

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for water supply impacts from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect water supply. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse water supply impacts, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on water supply in the district.

Under Alternative D, existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only offsets from shutdowns of currently permitted sources obtaining offsets from SCAQMD offset accounts starting in the year 2009 would be available starting in the year 2010. As a result, offsets would only be available for future replacement of existing water infrastructure equipment.

However, water delivery operations are eligible for offsets as "essential public services" under Rule 1309.1. Offsets, under Rule 1309.1 would not be available for new facilities to accommodate population growth. As can be seen in Appendix H, under the permit moratorium that ended as of January 1, 2010, there were two pending permit applications for equipment at water facilities. Because of insufficient availability of offsets under Alternative D, new equipment used to provide and transport water could not be built, thereby limiting the ability to provide water to accommodate population growth.

Consequently, under Alternative D, indirect water impacts resulting from the inability of public agencies to accommodate future growth are considered to be significant and greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D also would be greater than the contribution from the proposed project.

Have Adequate Wastewater Treatment Capacity

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts to wastewater treatment capacity from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect wastewater treatment capacity. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts to wastewater treatment capacity, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to wastewater treatment capacity in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of having adequate wastewater treatment capacity.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts from future projects that have insufficient wastewater treatment capacity. Under Alternative D, existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only offsets from shutdowns of currently permitted sources obtaining offsets from SCAQMD offset accounts starting in the year 2009 would be available starting in the year 2010. As a result, offsets would only be available to for future replacement of existing facilities.

Offsets, however, would not be available for new facilities to accommodate population growth. As can be seen in Appendix H, under the permit moratorium that ended as of January 1, 2010, there were 12 pending permit applications for equipment at sewage treatment facilities.

As can be seen in Appendix H, under the permit moratorium that ended as of January 1, 2010, there were 12 pending permit applications for equipment at sewage treatment facilities. As time goes by it is expected that public agencies would be limited in their ability to provide sewage treatment services to accommodate future population growth because of the limited availability of offsets under Alternative D. Consequently, under Alternative D, indirect wastewater supply impacts resulting from the inability of public agencies to accommodate future growth are considered to be significant and greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D also would be greater than the contribution from the proposed project.

Alternative E – Limited Offset Availability

Violate Water Quality/Discharge Standards

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from violation with water quality or discharge standards from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, transportation facilities, that would significantly violate water quality or discharge standards. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from violation with water quality or discharge standards, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from violation with water quality or discharge standards in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of violating water quality and discharge standards.

However, as discussed under Alternative A limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts from future facilities that have the potential to violate water quality. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative E. As time goes by it is expected that operations at existing sewage treatment facilities might decline because of deteriorating equipment. Consequently, in the long term, water quality impacts as a result of restrictions on the ability to expand existing, or construct and operate new sewage treatment facilities would likely be significant and greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative E also would be greater than the contribution from the proposed project.

Deplete Groundwater Supplies/Interfere with Groundwater Recharge

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from depletion of groundwater supplies or interference with groundwater discharge from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely deplete groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater discharge. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from depletion of groundwater supplies or interference with groundwater discharge, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from depletion of groundwater supplies or interference with groundwater discharge in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of groundwater supplies and interference with groundwater recharge.

Indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to deplete groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater recharge as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect groundwater impacts from the proposed project because fewer representative facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. Under Alternative E, it is assumed that the same number of new credits would be generated each year as the proposed project and all new credits generated would be used to offset emissions to demonstrate equivalency with federal offset requirements. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offset demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, project-specific indirect groundwater impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, cumulative impacts from future facilities that have the potential to deplete groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater recharge as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Alter Existing Drainage Patterns Causing Erosion/Siltation

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from altering existing drainage patterns causing erosion or siltation from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely alter existing drainage patterns causing erosion or siltation. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from altering existing drainage patterns causing erosion or siltation, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from altering existing drainage patterns causing erosion or siltation in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of altering existing drainage patterns resulting in flooding.

Indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to alter existing drainage patterns causing erosion or siltation as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect erosion or siltation impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offset demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant

industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, project-specific indirect erosion or siltation impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative impacts from future facilities that have the potential to alter existing drainage patterns causing erosion or siltation as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Alter Existing Drainage Patterns Resulting in Flooding

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from altering existing drainage patterns resulting in flooding from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely alter existing drainage patterns resulting in flooding. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from altering existing drainage patterns resulting in flooding, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from altering existing drainage patterns resulting in flooding in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of altering existing drainage patterns resulting in flooding.

Indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to alter existing drainage patterns resulting in flooding as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect flooding impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offset demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, project-specific indirect flooding impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, cumulative impacts from future facilities that have the potential to alter existing drainage patterns resulting in flooding as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Create Runoff Exceeding Stormwater Drainage Systems

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from creating runoff exceeding stormwater drainage systems from the proposed project identified no primary

facility categories that would significantly adversely create runoff exceeding stormwater drainage systems. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from creating runoff exceeding stormwater drainage systems, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from creating runoff exceeding stormwater drainage systems in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of creating runoff exceeding stormwater drainage systems.

Indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to create runoff exceeding stormwater drainage systems as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect stormwater drainage system impacts from the proposed project because fewer representative facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offset demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, project-specific indirect stormwater drainage system impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative impacts from future facilities that have the potential to create runoff exceeding stormwater drainage systems as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Degrade Water Quality

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from degradation of water quality from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, transportation facilities, that would significantly adversely impact water quality. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse water quality impacts, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on water quality in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of degrading water quality.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse water quality impacts. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative E. As can be seen in Appendix H,

under the permit moratorium that ended as of January 1, 2010, there were approximately 70 pending permit applications for a wide variety of types of projects at sewage treatment plants. The number and types of projects at sewage treatment facilities that were previously on hold are summarized in the “Violate Water Quality/Discharge Standards” subsection above.

Consequently, under the Alternative E, new indirect water degradation impacts resulting from aging equipment are considered to be significant and greater than the impacts of the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative E also would be greater than the contribution from the proposed project.

Placing Housing in 100-year Flood Area

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from placing housing in 100-year flood area from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely place housing in 100-year flood area. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from placing housing in 100-year flood area, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from placing housing in 100-year flood area in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of placing housing in 100-year flood area.

Indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to promote placing housing in 100-year flood areas as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect flooding impacts to housing from the proposed project because fewer representative facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offset demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, project-specific indirect flooding impacts to housing from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative impacts from future facilities that have the potential to promote placing housing in 100-year flood areas as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Impede Flows in 100-year Flood Area

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from impeding flow in 100-year flood area from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely impede flow in 100-year flood area. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from impeding flow in 100-year flood area, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from impeding flow in 100-year flood area in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of impeding flows in 100-year areas.

Indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to be located in areas that could impede flood flows in 100-year flood areas as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect flood flow impacts from the proposed project because fewer representative facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offset demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, project-specific indirect flood flow impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative impacts from future facilities that have the potential to be located in areas that could impede flood flows in 100-year flood areas as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Expose People to Flooding Risks

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from exposing people to flooding risks from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely expose people to flooding risks. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing people to flooding risks, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing people to flooding risks in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of exposing people to flooding risks.

Indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to expose people to flooding risks as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect flooding risk impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offset demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, project-specific indirect flooding risk impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative impacts from future facilities that have the potential to expose people to flooding risks as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Inundation by Seiche, Tsunami, or Mudflow

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, transportation facilities, that would significantly adversely affect impacts from inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow.

Indirect inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow impacts from implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow impacts from the proposed project because fewer representative facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offset demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, project-specific indirect inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative inundation

by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow impacts from implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Exceed Wastewater Treatment Requirements

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from exceeding wastewater treatment requirements from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely exceed wastewater treatment requirements. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from exceeding wastewater treatment requirements, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from exceeding wastewater treatment requirements in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of exceeding wastewater treatment requirements.

On the other hand, projects to improve wastewater capacity also would be restricted because wastewater treatment and distribution facilities are considered essential public services, which qualify for use of offsets from the Priority Reserve under proposed Rule 1309.1. In the long run the impacts would be significant and greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative E also would be greater than the contribution from the proposed project.

Require New Wastewater Treatment

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from requiring new wastewater treatment from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly require new wastewater treatment. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from requiring new wastewater treatment, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from requiring new wastewater treatment in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of requiring new wastewater treatment.

Indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to require new wastewater treatment systems as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect wastewater treatment impacts from the proposed project because fewer representative facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion

is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offset demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, project-specific indirect wastewater treatment impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative impacts from future facilities that have the potential to require new wastewater treatment systems as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Require New Stormwater Facilities

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from requiring new stormwater facilities from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly require new stormwater facilities. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from requiring new stormwater facilities, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from requiring new stormwater facilities in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of requiring new stormwater facilities.

Indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to require new stormwater treatment facilities as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect stormwater facility impacts from the proposed project because fewer representative facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offset demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, project-specific indirect stormwater facility impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative impacts from future facilities that have the potential to require new stormwater treatment facilities as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Have Sufficient Water Supplies

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for water supply impacts from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect water supply. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse water supply impacts, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on water supply in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of having adequate wastewater treatment capacity.

Under Alternative E, existing offset accounts would contain 50 percent of the number of offsets from growth compared to the proposed project, although Alternative E would contain the same number of offsets from shutdowns of currently permitted sources obtaining offsets from SCAQMD offset accounts (see Tables 6-100 and 6-101 in Chapter 6). This means that fewer offsets would be available in the future under Alternative E compared to the proposed project. As a result, fewer offsets would be available for future replacement of existing water infrastructure equipment or building new or expanded facilities to accommodate future population growth. As can be seen in Appendix H, under the permit moratorium that ended as of January 1, 2010, there were two pending permit applications for equipment at water facilities. Because of the potential for insufficient availability of offsets under Alternative E, new equipment used by public agencies to provide and transport water would be limited compared to the proposed project, thereby limiting public agencies' ability to provided water to accommodate population growth. In addition, water delivery operations are eligible for offsets under Rule 1309.1 as "essential public services" even if they are operated by a non-governmental entry, and would be affected by Alternative E.

Consequently, under Alternative E, indirect water supply impacts resulting from the inability of public agencies to accommodate future growth are considered to be significant and greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative E also would be greater than the contribution from the proposed project.

Have Adequate Wastewater Treatment Capacity

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts to wastewater treatment capacity from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect wastewater treatment capacity. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create

significant adverse indirect impacts to wastewater treatment capacity, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to wastewater treatment capacity in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of having adequate wastewater treatment capacity.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse wastewater treatment capacity impacts.

Under Alternative E, offset accounts would contain 50 percent of the number of offsets from growth compared to the proposed project, although Alternative E would contain the same number of offsets from shutdowns of currently permitted sources obtaining offsets from SCAQMD offset accounts (see Tables 6-100 and 6-101 in Chapter 6). This means that fewer offsets would be available in the future under Alternative E compared to the proposed project. As a result, fewer offsets would be available for new and expanded wastewater treatment facilities to accommodate future population growth.

As can be seen in Appendix H, under the permit moratorium that ended as of January 1, 2010, there were 12 pending permit applications for equipment at sewage treatment facilities. As time goes by it is expected that public agencies would be more limited in their ability to provide sewage treatment capacity to accommodate future population growth under Alternative E compared to the proposed project because of the more limited availability of offsets under Alternative E. Consequently, under Alternative E, indirect wastewater treatment capacity impacts resulting from the inability of public agencies to accommodate future growth are considered to be significant and greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative E also would be greater than the contribution from the proposed project.

Land Use and Planning

Proposed Project

In the NOP/IS for the proposed project, it was concluded that the proposed project would not generate significant adverse land use and planning impacts. The rationale for this conclusion was as follows. Land use and other planning considerations are determined by local governments, and no land use or planning requirements would be directly altered by the proposed project. Individual development projects subject to the proposed rule and amended rule would still be required to comply with local land use requirements. Facilities will need to comply with any requirements and land use designations in order to obtain any necessary approval or permit for the project. Therefore, there would be no direct or indirect impacts on land use and planning.

The analysis in Subsection 5.10 concludes that the proposed project has the potential to adversely affect land use and planning. Mitigation of land use and planning impacts would be the responsibility of the public agency (e.g., city or county) that would serve as lead agency on any given future land use project. Since the SCAQMD cannot predict how a future lead agency might choose to mitigate a particular significant land use and planning impact, the potential exists for future indirect impacts to be significant and unavoidable (i.e., significant even after mitigation).

Physically Divide a Community

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.10-1 did not identify any facilities that physically divided a community. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could result in physically dividing a community from a variety of facility categories that obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal account, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Conflict with Land Use Plans/Policy

The analysis of potentially significant adverse indirect impacts resulting from conflicts with land use plans/policy in the future from implementing the proposed project was based primarily on the review of 52 CEQA documents prepared for past projects that represent projects in all nine primary facility categories. The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.9-1 revealed that retail/services facilities (document #6) and large commercial facilities (document #17) have the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts resulting from conflicts with land use plans/policy. The CEQA documents for the remaining primary facility categories: agricultural facilities; entertainment/recreational facilities; institutional facilities; transportation facilities; utility facilities; light industrial/warehouse facilities; and heavy industrial projects, did not identify significant adverse indirect impacts resulting from conflicts with land use plans/policy. Based on the results of the CEQA document survey and the possibility that future individual projects in all of these facility categories could create impacts resulting from conflicts with land use plans/policy, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental topic area.

Conflict with Habitat Conservation Plans

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.10-1 did not identify any facilities that conflicted with habitat conservation plans. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a

snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could result in conflicts with habitat conservation plans from a variety of facility categories that obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal account, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Cumulative Impacts

Project impacts to land use and planning could combine with impacts from other past, present and future projects, including projects permitted under SB 827, projects permitted in reliance on ERC's and new power plants entitled to receive offsets pursuant to state law. It is concluded that the proposed project would make a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to land use and planning.

Alternative A - No Project Alternative

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, land use and planning impacts are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, there would be no change to current land use planning practices because the past permit moratorium would be expected to be reinstated and continue into the future. The practical effect of the No Project Alternative is that after May 1, 2012, facilities that previously relied on access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts in the past to demonstrate equivalency with federal offset requirements, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to those offsets when applying for a permit for new or modified equipment. As a result, the analysis in this PEA assumes that no new future projects that previously obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts would be constructed and operated under the No Project Alternative. Consequently, after May 1, 2012, impacts from the No Project Alternative are not significant and less than the proposed project.

Physically Divide a Community

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the

issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to physically divide a community are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, new future projects that previously had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, there would be no newly constructed facilities in the future that could physically divide any communities as a result of implementing Alternative A. As a result, under the No Project Alternative potentially significant adverse indirect impacts that could physically divide any communities in the district would not be expected to occur after May 1 2012, and would be less than the significance determination for the proposed project.

Conflict with Land Use Plans/Policy

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to conflict with land use plans or policies are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012 there would be no newly constructed facilities in the future that could conflict with land use plans or policies as a result of implementing Alternative A. As a result, under the No Project Alternative potentially significant adverse indirect impacts that could conflict with land use plans or policies in the district would not be expected to occur after May 1 2012, and would be less than the significance determination for the proposed project.

Conflict with Habitat Conservation Plan

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to conflict with habitat conservation plans are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, new future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, there would be no newly constructed facilities in the future that could cause indirect conflict impacts with habitat conservation plans, so under the No Project Alternative potentially significant adverse indirect impacts that could conflict with habitat conservation plans would not be expected to occur after May 1 2012, and would be less than the significance determination for the proposed project.

Alternative B – Offset User Fees for Large Businesses

Physically Divide a Community

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential land use and planning impacts from future projects physically dividing a community from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely divide a community. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse land use and planning impacts from physically dividing a community, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect land use and planning impacts from physically dividing a community.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to physically divide communities compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. For example, a number of emission reduction projects, if large enough, could be located in or near areas and,

therefore, may have the potential to physically divide local communities to a certain extent, resulting in adverse land use impacts. Such projects include, but are not limited to: wind turbines, solar collector facilities, and biosolids energy production

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect land use impacts greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts from future Alternative B facilities and emission reduction projects that have the potential to physically divide a community is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Conflict with Land Use Plans/Policy

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects conflicting with land use plans or policy from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely conflict with land use plans or policy: retail/service facilities and large commercial facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects conflicting with land use plans or policy, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects conflicting with land use plans or policy.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to conflict with land use plans and policies compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. For example, a number of emission reduction projects could be located areas that may conflict with land use plans or policies, resulting in adverse indirect impacts to such resources. Such projects include, but are not limited to: wind turbines, solar collector facilities, and biosolids energy production.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect land use impacts greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts from future Alternative B facilities and emission reduction projects that have the potential to conflict with land use plans and policies, is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Conflict with Habitat Conservation Plan

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects conflicting with habitat conservation plans from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely conflict with habitat conservation plans. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects conflicting with habitat conservation plans, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects conflicting with habitat conservation plans.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to conflict with habitat conservation plans compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects that have the potential to conflict with habitat conservation plans. For example, a number of emission reduction projects could be located in or near areas that could conflict with habitat conservation plans, resulting in adverse land use impacts (and adverse biological resources impacts). Such projects include, but are not limited to: wind turbines, solar collector facilities, and biosolids energy production.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect land use impacts greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts from future Alternative B facilities and emission reduction projects that have the potential to conflict habitat conservation plans is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Alternative C – Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions

Physically Divide a Community

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential land use and planning impacts from future projects physically dividing a community from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely divide a community. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse land use and planning impacts from physically dividing a community, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect land use and planning impacts from physically

dividing a community. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer indirect impacts from future affected facilities physically dividing communities compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, potential indirect impacts from future affected facilities physically dividing communities as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts from future affected facilities physically dividing communities as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Conflict with Land Use Plans/Policy

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects conflicting with land use plans or policy from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely conflict with land use plans or policy: retail/service facilities and large commercial facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects conflicting with land use plans or policy, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects conflicting with land use plans or policy. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer indirect impacts from future affected facilities that have the potential to conflict with land use plans or policies compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, potential indirect impacts from future affected facilities that have the potential to conflict with land use plans or policies as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts from future affected facilities that have the potential to conflict with land use plans or policies as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Conflict with Habitat Conservation Plans

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects conflicting with habitat conservation plans from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely conflict with habitat conservation plans. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects conflicting with habitat conservation plans, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects conflicting with habitat conservation plans. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer indirect impacts from future affected facilities that have the potential to conflict with habitat conservation plans compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, potential indirect impacts from future affected facilities that have the potential to conflict with habitat conservation plans as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts from future affected facilities that have the potential to conflict with habitat conservation plans as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Alternative D - Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only

Physically Divide a Community

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential land use and planning impacts from future projects physically dividing a community from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely divide a community. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse land use and planning impacts from physically dividing a community, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect land use and planning impacts from physically dividing a community. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts from physically dividing a community.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future projects that could physically divide a community as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future projects that have the potential to physically divide communities, but indirect cumulative community impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Conflict with Land Use Plans/Policies

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects conflicting with land use plans or policy from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely conflict with land use plans or policy: retail/service facilities and large commercial facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects conflicting with land use plans or policy, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects conflicting with land use plans or policy. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts to land use plans or policies.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future projects that could conflict with land use plans or policies as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is

likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future projects that have the potential to conflict with land use plans, policies, etc., but indirect cumulative land use impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Conflict with Habitat Conservation Plans

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects conflicting with habitat conservation plans from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely conflict with habitat conservation plans. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects conflicting with habitat conservation plans, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects conflicting with habitat conservation plans. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of conflicts with habitat conservation plans.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future projects that could conflict with habitat conservation plans as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future projects that have the potential to conflict with habitat conservation plans, but indirect cumulative habitat plan conflict impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Alternative E – Limited Offset Availability

Physically Divide a Community

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential land use and planning impacts from future projects physically dividing a community from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely divide a community. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse land use and planning impacts from physically dividing a community, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect land use and planning impacts from physically dividing a community. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts from physically dividing a community.

Indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to physically divide communities as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect community impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offsets demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, project-specific indirect community impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative impacts from future facilities that have the potential to physically divide communities implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Conflict with Land Use Plans/Policy

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects conflicting with land use plans or policy from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely conflict with land use plans or policy: retail/service facilities and large commercial facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects conflicting with land use plans or policy, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects conflicting with land use plans

or policy. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of conflicts with land use plans and policies.

Indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to conflict with land use plans or policies as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect land use plan conflict impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offsets demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect land use plan conflict impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative impacts from future facilities that have the potential to conflict with land use plans or policies as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Conflict with Habitat Conservation Plans

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects conflicting with habitat conservation plans from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely conflict with habitat conservation plans. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects conflicting with habitat conservation plans, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects conflicting with habitat conservation plans. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of conflicts with habitat conservation plans.

Indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to conflict with habitat conservation plans or policies as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect habitat conservation plan impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offsets demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant

industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect habitat conservation plan impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, cumulative impacts from future facilities that have the potential to conflict with habitat conservation plans or policies as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Mineral Resources

Proposed Project

In the NOP/IS for the proposed project, it was concluded that the proposed project would not generate significant adverse mineral resources impacts. The rationale for this conclusion was as follows. There are no provisions in the proposed project that would directly result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource of value to the region and the residents of the state, or of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan. The analysis in Subchapter 5.11 concludes, however, that the proposed project has the potential to generate significant adverse cumulative mineral resources impacts.

Loss of Availability of Known Mineral Resources

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.11-1 did not identify any facilities that created significant losses of availability of known mineral resources. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could result in significant cumulative loss of availability of known mineral resources from a variety of facility categories that obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Loss of Availability of a Locally Important Mineral Resource

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.11-1 did not identify any facilities that created significant losses of availability of locally important mineral resources. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could result in significant cumulative loss of availability of locally important mineral resources from a variety of facility categories that obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal account,

the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Cumulative Impacts

Project impacts to mineral resources could combine with impacts from other past, present and future projects, including projects permitted under SB 827, projects permitted in reliance on ERC's and new power plants entitled to receive offsets pursuant to state law. It is concluded that the proposed project would make a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to mineral resources.

Alternative A - No Project Alternative

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted, but SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, mineral resources impacts are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, there would be no impacts to mineral resources in the district because a permit moratorium would be expected to continue into the future. Under the No Project Alternative, it is assumed that facilities that previously relied on access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts in the past to demonstrate equivalency with federal offset requirements, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to those offsets when applying for a permit for new or modified equipment. As a result, the analysis in this PEA assumes no new future projects that previously obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts would be constructed and operated under the No Project Alternative. Consequently, after May 1, 2012, impacts from the No Project Alternative are not significant and less than the proposed project.

Loss of Availability of Known Mineral Resources

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation

pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to generate losses in the availability of known mineral resources are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets because the past permit moratorium would be reinstated and continue into the future. Therefore, no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future that would indirectly result in the loss of known mineral resources as a result of implementing Alternative A, so under the No Project Alternative potential future impacts that could result in the loss of known mineral resources would not be expected to occur after May 1 2012, and would be less than the significance determination for the proposed project.

Loss of Availability of a Locally Important Mineral Resource

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to generate losses in the availability of locally important mineral resources are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future that would indirectly result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource as a result of implementing Alternative A, so under the No Project Alternative potential future impacts that could result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource would not be expected to occur after May 1 2012, and would be less than the significance determination for the proposed project.

Alternative B – Offset User Fees for Large Businesses

Loss of Availability of Known Mineral Resources

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from the loss of availability of known mineral resources from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely generate the loss of availability of known mineral resources. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from the loss of availability of known mineral resources, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from the loss of availability of known mineral resources.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar mineral resources impacts compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. For example, a number of emission reduction projects could result in the loss of locally important mineral resources, resulting in significant adverse mineral resources impacts. Such projects include, but are not limited to: wind turbines, solar collector facilities, and biosolids energy production.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect mineral resources impacts greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative mineral resources impacts from Alternative B is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Loss of Availability of a Locally Important Mineral Resource

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely generate the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to result in the loss of availability of locally important mineral resource sites delineated in local general plans compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. For example, a number of emission reduction projects could result in the loss of mineral resources, resulting in significant adverse mineral resources impacts. Such projects include, but are not limited to: wind turbines, solar collector facilities, and biosolids energy production.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect mineral resources impacts greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative B as a result of the loss of locally important mineral resources is expected to be greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Alternative C – Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions

Loss of Availability of Known Mineral Resources

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from the loss of availability of known mineral resources from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely generate the loss of availability of known mineral resources. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from the loss of availability of known mineral resources, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from the loss of availability of known mineral resources. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer mineral resources impacts compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, there would be fewer or less significant potential mineral resources impacts from implementing Alternative C compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect mineral resources impacts from implementing Alternative C would be less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Loss of Availability of a Locally Important Mineral Resource

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely generate the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer locally important mineral resources impacts compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, there would be fewer or less significant potential locally important mineral resources impacts from implementing Alternative C compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect locally important mineral resources impacts from implementing Alternative C would be less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Alternative D - Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only

Loss of Availability of Known Mineral Resources

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from the loss of availability of known mineral resources from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely generate the loss of availability of known mineral resources. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from the loss of availability of known mineral resources, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from the loss of availability of known mineral resources. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts to known mineral resources.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future projects that could result in the loss of known mineral resources as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are

that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future projects that have the potential to result in the loss of availability of known mineral resources, but indirect cumulative mineral resources impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Loss of Availability of a Locally Important Mineral Resource

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely generate the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts to locally important mineral resources.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future projects that could result in the loss of locally important mineral resource sites delineated in local general plans as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future projects that have the potential to result in the loss of locally important mineral resources delineated in local

general plans, but indirect cumulative mineral resources impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Alternative E – Limited Offset Availability

Loss of Availability of Known Mineral Resources

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from the loss of availability of known mineral resources from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely generate the loss of availability of known mineral resources. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from the loss of availability of known mineral resources, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from the loss of availability of known mineral resources. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts to known mineral resources.

Indirect mineral resources impacts from implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect mineral resources impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offsets demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect mineral resources impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative mineral resources impacts from implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Loss of Availability of a Locally Important Mineral Resource

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely generate the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect

impacts from the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts to locally important mineral resources.

Indirect locally important mineral resources impacts from implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect locally important mineral resources impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offsets demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect locally important mineral resources impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative locally important mineral resources impacts from implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Noise

Proposed Project

The NOP/IS prepared for the proposed project indicated that it has the potential to generate significant adverse noise impacts for the following reasons. The proposed project could allow the development of individual projects that qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. These individual projects could result in an increase in vehicle trips (both passenger vehicles and trucks) on local roadways, which in turn could result in an increase in noise levels. The individual projects could also cause noise impacts from operation of heavy machinery, cooling towers, HVAC units, etc. Additionally, construction noise could be generated by the broad array of powered, noise-producing mechanical equipment typically used in the construction phase. Because the district encompasses a large area, the potential exists for sensitive receptors to be located within 500 feet of a construction area although it is not possible to determine what specific effects could occur, if any, in the absence of specific information relating to future development activities.

The analysis in subchapter 5.12 concludes that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse impacts. Mitigation of noise impacts would be the responsibility of the public agency (e.g., city or county) that would serve as lead agency on any given future project. Since the SCAQMD cannot predict how a future lead agency might choose to mitigate a particular significant noise impact, the potential exists for future indirect impacts to be significant and unavoidable (i.e., significant even after mitigation).

Exceeds Local Noise Standards

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.12-1 revealed that large commercial facilities (documents #15 and #19); entertainment/recreational facilities (document #20); and institutional facilities (document #33) have the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts from facilities causing an exceedance of local noise standards. The CEQA documents for the remaining primary facility categories: agricultural facilities; retail/services facilities; transportation facilities; utility facilities; light industrial/warehouse facilities; and heavy industrial projects, did not identify significant adverse indirect impacts from facilities causing an exceedance of local noise standards in the future. Based on the results of the CEQA document survey and the possibility that future individual projects in all of these facility categories could create impacts from exceedances of local noise standards, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental topic area.

Expose Persons to Excessive Noise/Vibration

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.12-1 revealed that large commercial facilities (documents #16 and #19) and institutional facilities (documents #27 and #28) have the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts from facilities that could expose persons to excessive noise/vibration in the future. The CEQA documents for the remaining primary facility categories: agricultural facilities; retail/services facilities; entertainment facilities; transportation facilities; utility facilities; light industrial/warehouse facilities; and heavy industrial projects, did not identify significant adverse indirect impacts from facilities that could expose persons to excessive noise/vibration in the future. Based on the results of the CEQA document survey and the possibility that future individual projects in all of these facility categories could create impacts exposing persons to excessive noise/vibration in the future, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental topic area.

Permanently Increase Ambient Noise Levels

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.12-1 revealed that retail/services facilities (document #5); large commercial facilities (documents #16 and #19); entertainment/recreational facilities (documents #20 and #21); and institutional facilities (documents #32, #33, and #37) have the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts from facilities that could permanently increase ambient noise levels in the future. The CEQA documents for the remaining primary facility categories: agricultural facilities; transportation facilities; utility facilities; light industrial/warehouse facilities; and heavy industrial projects, did not identify significant adverse indirect impacts from facilities that could permanently increase ambient noise levels in the

future. Based on the results of the CEQA document survey and the possibility that future individual projects in all of these facility categories could permanently increase ambient noise levels in the future, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental topic area.

Temporary/Periodic Increase in Noise Levels

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.12-1 revealed that retail/services facilities (document #4); large commercial facilities (documents #12, #15, #16, #17, and #19); entertainment/recreational facilities (documents #20, #21, #22, and #23); institutional facilities (documents #25, #26, #27, #28, #29, #31, #32, #33, and #37); and light industrial/warehouse facilities (document #49) have the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts from facilities that could cause a temporary/periodic increase noise levels in the future. The CEQA documents for the remaining primary facility categories: agricultural facilities; utility facilities; and heavy industrial projects, did not identify significant adverse indirect impacts from facilities that could temporary/permanent increases in noise levels in the future. Based on the results of the CEQA document survey and the possibility that future individual projects in all of these facility categories could permanently increase ambient noise levels in the future, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental topic area.

Expose People in Areas near Public Airports to Excessive Noise

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.12-1 did not identify any facilities that would expose people in areas near public airports to excessive noise. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could result in significant exposure of people in areas near public airports to excessive noise from a variety of facility categories that obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal account, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Expose People in Areas near Private Airports to Excessive Noise

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.12-1 did not identify any facilities that would expose people in areas near private airports to excessive noise. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could result in significant exposure of people in areas near private airports to excessive noise from a variety of

facility categories that obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal account, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Cumulative Impacts

Project impacts to noise could combine with impacts from other past, present and future projects, including projects permitted under SB 827, projects permitted in reliance on ERC's and new power plants entitled to receive offsets pursuant to state law. It is concluded that the proposed project would make a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to noise.

Alternative A – No Project Alternative

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted, but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

After May 1, 2012, a permit moratorium would likely be implemented and continue into the future. Under the No Project Alternative, it is assumed that facilities that previously relied on access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts in the past to demonstrate equivalency with federal offset requirements, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to those offsets after May 1, 2012, when applying for a permit for new or modified equipment. As a result, the analysis in this PEA assumes no new future projects that previously obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts would be constructed and operated under the No Project Alternative. Consequently, after May 1, 2012, impacts from the No Project Alternative are not significant and less than the proposed project.

Exceeds Local Noise Standards

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to exceed local noise standards are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future that would indirectly result in exceedances of local noise standards as a result of implementing Alternative A, so under the No Project Alternative potential future impacts that could result in exceedances of local noise standards would not be expected to occur after May 1 2012, and would be less than the significance determination for the proposed project.

Expose Persons to Excessive Noise/Vibration

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential expose persons to excessive noise or vibration are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future that would indirectly result in exposing persons to excessive noise or vibration as a result of implementing Alternative A, so under the No Project Alternative potential future impacts that could result in exposing persons to excessive noise or vibration would not be expected to occur after May 1 2012, and would be less than the significance determination for the proposed project.

Permanently Increase Ambient Noise Levels

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the

issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to permanently increase noise levels are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future that would indirectly result in permanently increase noise levels as a result of implementing Alternative A, so under the No Project Alternative potential future impacts that could result in permanently increase noise levels would not be expected to occur after May 1 2012, and would be less than the significance determination for the proposed project.

Temporary/Periodic Increase in Noise Levels

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to temporarily or periodically increase noise levels are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future that would indirectly result in temporarily or periodically increases in noise levels as a result of implementing Alternative A, so under the No Project Alternative potential future impacts that could result in noise impacts would not

be expected to occur after May 1 2012, and would be less than the significance determination for the proposed project.

Expose People in Areas near Public Airports to Excessive Noise

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to expose people in areas near public airports to excessive noise levels are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future that would indirectly result in exposing people in areas near public airports to excessive noise levels as a result of implementing Alternative A, so under the No Project Alternative potential future impacts that could result in exposing people in areas near public airports to excessive noise levels would not be expected to occur after May 1 2012, and would be less than the significance determination for the proposed project.

Expose People in Areas near Private Airports to Excessive Noise

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, XXX impacts are

considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, no future facilities that would have obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts would be constructed and operated. There could, however, be a small, but not significant, increase in operations at existing facilities (and associated increases that could expose people in areas near private airports to excessive noise levels). However, indirect temporary or periodic increases in noise levels through increases in operations are not expected to expose people in areas near private airports to excessive noise levels.

Alternative B – Offset User Fees for Large Businesses

Exceeds Local Noise Standards

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects exceeding local noise standards from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely exceed local noise standards: large commercial facilities, entertainment/recreational facilities, and institutional facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from exceeding local noise standards, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects exceeding local noise standards.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to exceed local noise standards compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. For example, a number of emission reduction projects could include noise intensive equipment, resulting in significant adverse noise impacts. Such projects include, but are not limited to: wind turbines, anaerobic digester facilities, and biosolids energy production.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect noise impacts that could exceed local noise standards greater than the proposed project. The contributions to cumulative noise impacts from Alternative B is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Expose Persons to Excessive Noise/Vibration

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from exposing persons to excessive noise or vibration from the proposed project identified the following

primary facility categories that would significantly adversely expose persons to excessive noise or vibration: large commercial facilities and institutional facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing persons to excessive noise or vibration, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing persons to excessive noise or vibration.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to expose persons to excessive noise or vibrations compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. For example, a number of emission reduction projects could include equipment or processes that produce excessive noise or vibrations, resulting in significant adverse noise or vibration impacts. Such projects include, but are not limited to: wind turbines, anaerobic digester facilities, and biosolids energy production.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts due to exposure to excessive noise or vibrations greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative B from future facilities that could expose people to excess noise or vibration is expected to be greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Permanently Increase Ambient Noise Levels

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from permanently increasing ambient noise levels from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely permanently increase ambient noise levels: retail/service facilities, large commercial facilities, entertainment/recreational facilities, and institutional facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from permanently increasing ambient noise levels, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from permanently increasing ambient noise levels.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to permanently increase ambient noise levels compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. For example,

a number of emission reduction projects could include noise generating equipment or processes, resulting in significant adverse permanent noise impacts. Such projects include, but are not limited to: wind turbines, anaerobic digester facilities, and biosolids energy production.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect permanent noise impacts greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts from future Alternative B facilities that could permanently increase ambient noise levels is expected to be greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Temporary/Periodic Increase in Noise Levels

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from a temporary or periodic increase in noise levels from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely temporarily or periodically increase noise levels: retail/service facilities, large commercial facilities, entertainment/recreational facilities, institutional facilities, transportation facilities, and light industrial/warehouse facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from a temporary or periodic increase in noise levels, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from a temporary or periodic increase in noise levels.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to create temporary or periodic increases in noise levels compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. For example, a number of emission reduction projects could include equipment or processes that generate periodic increases in noise levels, resulting in significant adverse noise impacts. Such projects include, but are not limited to: wind turbines, anaerobic digester facilities, and biosolids energy production.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect temporary or permanent noise impacts greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts from future Alternative B facilities that could create temporary or periodic increases in noise levels is expected to be greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Expose People in Areas near Public Airports to Excessive Noise

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from exposing people in areas near public airports to excessive noise from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely expose people in areas near public airports to excessive noise. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing people in areas near public airports to excessive noise, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing people in areas near public airports to excessive noise.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to expose people in areas near public airports to excessive noise compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is primarily the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects that have the potential to expose people in areas near public airports to excessive noise levels. For example, any emission reduction projects located near public airports could expose people to excessive noise levels, resulting in significant adverse noise impacts. Such projects include, but are not limited to: wind turbines, anaerobic digester facilities, and biosolids energy production.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect noise impacts to people located in areas near public airports greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative noise impacts to people in areas near public airports from Alternative B is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Expose People in Areas near Private Airports to Excessive Noise

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from exposing people in areas near private airports to excessive noise from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely expose people in areas near private airports to excessive noise. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing people in areas near private airports to excessive noise, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing people in areas near private airports to excessive noise.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to expose people in areas near private airstrips to excessive noise compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. For example, any emission reduction projects located near private airstrips could expose people to excessive noise levels, resulting in significant adverse noise impacts. Such projects include, but are not limited to: wind turbines, anaerobic digester facilities, and biosolids energy production.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect noise impacts to people located in areas near private airstrips greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative noise impacts to people in areas near private airstrips from Alternative B is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Alternative C –Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions

Exceeds Local Noise Standards

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects exceeding local noise standards from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely exceed local noise standards: large commercial facilities, entertainment/recreational facilities, and institutional facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from exceeding local noise standards, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects exceeding local noise standards. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer noise impacts compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, there would be significant, but fewer or less significant potential noise impacts from implementing Alternative C compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect noise impacts as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Expose Persons to Excessive Noise/Vibration

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from exposing persons to excessive noise or vibration from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely expose persons to excessive noise or vibration: large commercial facilities and institutional facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing persons to excessive noise or vibration, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing persons to excessive noise or vibration. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer noise impacts that could expose persons to excessive noise or vibrations compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, there would be significant, but fewer or less significant potential noise impacts that could expose persons to excessive noise or vibrations from implementing Alternative C compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect noise impacts that could expose persons to excessive noise or vibrations as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Permanently Increase Ambient Noise Levels

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from permanently increasing ambient noise levels from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely permanently increase ambient noise levels: retail/service facilities, large commercial facilities, entertainment/recreational facilities, and institutional facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from permanently increasing ambient noise levels, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from permanently increasing ambient noise levels. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer permanent increases in ambient noise levels compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, there would be significant, but fewer or less significant potential indirect impacts from future affected facilities that have the potential to generate permanent increases in ambient noise levels as a result of

implementing Alternative C compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts from future affected facilities that have the potential to generate similar permanent increases in ambient noise levels as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Temporary/Periodic Increase in Noise Levels

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from a temporary or periodic increase in noise levels from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely temporarily or periodically increase noise levels: retail/service facilities, large commercial facilities, entertainment/recreational facilities, institutional facilities, transportation facilities, and light industrial/warehouse facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from a temporary or periodic increase in noise levels, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from a temporary or periodic increase in noise levels. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer indirect impacts from future affected facilities that have the potential to create temporary or periodic increases in noise levels compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, there would be significant, but fewer or less significant potential indirect impacts from future affected facilities that have the potential to create temporary or periodic increases in noise levels as a result of implementing Alternative C compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts from future affected facilities that have the potential to create temporary or periodic increases in noise levels as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Expose People in Areas near Public Airports to Excessive Noise

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from exposing people in areas near public airports to excessive noise from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely expose people in areas near public airports to excessive noise. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing people in areas near public airports to excessive noise, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing people in areas near public airports to excessive noise. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer noise impacts to people in areas near public airports compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, there would be significant, but fewer or less significant potential noise impacts to people in areas near public airports from implementing Alternative C compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect noise impacts to people in areas near public airports as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Expose People in Areas near Private Airports to Excessive Noise

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from exposing people in areas near private airports to excessive noise from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely expose people in areas near private airports to excessive noise. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing people in areas near private airports to excessive noise, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing people in areas near private airports to excessive noise. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer noise impacts to people in areas near private airstrips compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, there would be significant, but fewer or less significant potential noise impacts to people in areas near private airstrips from implementing Alternative C compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to

Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect noise impacts to people in areas near private airstrips as a result of Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Alternative D - Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only

Exceeds Local Noise Standards

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects exceeding local noise standards from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely exceed local noise standards: large commercial facilities, entertainment/recreational facilities, and institutional facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from exceeding local noise standards, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects exceeding local noise standards. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of local noise standards.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future projects that could exceed local noise standards as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future projects that have the potential to exceed local noise standards, but indirect cumulative noise impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Expose Persons to Excessive Noise/Vibration

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from exposing persons to excessive noise or vibration from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely expose persons to excessive noise or vibration: large commercial facilities and institutional facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing persons to excessive noise or vibration, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing persons to excessive noise or vibration. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of excessive noise or vibration.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future projects that could expose persons to excessive noise or vibrations as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse cumulative noise or vibration impacts, but cumulative noise or vibration impacts less than the proposed project.

Permanently Increase Ambient Noise Levels

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from permanently increasing ambient noise levels from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely permanently increase ambient noise levels: retail/service facilities, large commercial facilities, entertainment/recreational facilities, and institutional facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from permanently increasing ambient noise levels, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from permanently increasing ambient noise levels. Because fewer facilities could be

built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts to ambient noise levels.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future projects that could exceed local noise standards as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future projects that have the potential to permanently increase ambient noise levels, but indirect cumulative noise impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Temporary/Periodic Increase in Noise Levels

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from a temporary or periodic increase in noise levels from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely temporarily or periodically increase noise levels: retail/service facilities, large commercial facilities, entertainment/recreational facilities, institutional facilities, transportation facilities, and light industrial/warehouse facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from a temporary or periodic increase in noise levels, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from a temporary or periodic increase in noise levels. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts to temporary or periodic increase in noise levels.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to create temporary or periodic increases in noise levels as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but

less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future projects that have the potential to create temporary or periodic increases in noise levels, but indirect cumulative noise impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Expose People in Areas near Public Airports to Excessive Noise

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from exposing people in areas near public airports to excessive noise from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely expose people in areas near public airports to excessive noise. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing people in areas near public airports to excessive noise, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing people in areas near public airports to excessive noise. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of exposing people in areas near public airports to excessive noise.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to expose people in areas near public airports to excessive noise levels as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future projects that have the potential to expose people in areas near public airports to excessive noise levels, but indirect cumulative noise impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Expose People in Areas near Private Airports to Excessive Noise

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from exposing people in areas near private airports to excessive noise from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely expose people in areas near private airports to excessive noise. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing people in areas near private airports to excessive noise, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing people in areas near private airports to excessive noise. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of exposing people in areas near private airports to excessive noise.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to expose people in areas near private airstrips to excessive noise levels as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D are expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future projects that have the potential to expose people in areas near private airstrips to excessive noise levels, but indirect cumulative noise impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Alternative E – Limited Offset Availability

Exceeds Local Noise Standards

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects exceeding local noise standards from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely exceed local noise standards: large commercial facilities, entertainment/recreational facilities, and institutional facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from exceeding local noise standards, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant

adverse indirect impacts from future projects exceeding local noise standards. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of local noise standards.

Indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to exceed local noise standards as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect noise impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offsets demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect noise impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative impacts from future facilities that have the potential to exceed local noise standards as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Expose Persons to Excessive Noise/Vibration

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from exposing persons to excessive noise or vibration from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely expose persons to excessive noise or vibration: large commercial facilities and institutional facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing persons to excessive noise or vibration, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing persons to excessive noise or vibration. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of exposing persons to excessive noise or vibration.

Indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to expose persons to excessive noise or vibration as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect noise or vibration impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offsets demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect

noise or vibration impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative impacts from future facilities that have the potential to expose persons to excessive noise or vibration as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Permanently Increase Ambient Noise Levels

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from permanently increasing ambient noise levels from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely permanently increase ambient noise levels: retail/service facilities, large commercial facilities, entertainment/recreational facilities, and institutional facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from permanently increasing ambient noise levels, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from permanently increasing ambient noise levels. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts to ambient noise levels.

Indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to permanently increase noise levels as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect permanent noise impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If debit demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect permanent noise impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative impacts from future facilities that have the potential to permanently increase noise levels as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Temporary/Periodic Increase in Noise Levels

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from a temporary or periodic increase in noise levels from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely temporarily or periodically

increase noise levels: retail/service facilities, large commercial facilities, entertainment/recreational facilities, institutional facilities, transportation facilities, and light industrial/warehouse facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from a temporary or periodic increase in noise levels, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from a temporary or periodic increase in noise levels. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts to temporary or periodic increase in noise levels.

Indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to temporarily or periodically increase noise levels as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect temporary or periodic noise impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offsets demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect temporary or periodic noise impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative impacts from future facilities that have the potential to temporarily or periodically increase noise levels as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Expose People in Areas near Public Airports to Excessive Noise

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from exposing people in areas near public airports to excessive noise from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely expose people in areas near public airports to excessive noise. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing people in areas near public airports to excessive noise, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing people in areas near public airports to excessive noise. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of exposing people in areas near public airports to excessive noise.

Indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to expose people in areas near public airports to excessive noise levels as a result of implementing Alternative E

would be less than indirect excessive noise impacts to people near airports from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offsets demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect excessive noise impacts to people near airports from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative impacts from future facilities that have the potential to expose people in areas near public airports to excessive noise levels as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Expose People in Areas near Private Airports to Excessive Noise

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from exposing people in areas near private airports to excessive noise from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely expose people in areas near private airports to excessive noise. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing people in areas near private airports to excessive noise, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from exposing people in areas near private airports to excessive noise. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of exposing people in areas near private airports to excessive noise.

Indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to expose people in areas near private airstrips to excessive noise levels as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect excessive noise impacts to people near private airstrips from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offsets demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect excessive noise impacts to people near private airstrips from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative impacts from future facilities

that have the potential to expose people in areas near private airstrips to excessive noise levels as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Population and Housing

Proposed Project

In the NOP/IS for the proposed project, it was concluded that the proposed project would not generate significant adverse population and housing impacts. The rationale for this conclusion was as follows. District population will not be affected directly or indirectly as a result of adopting and implementing the proposed project. The proposed project would not directly result in the creation of new uses and facilities that would affect population growth or induce growth. The proposed project is not expected to appreciably affect employment opportunities and, as such, is not expected to result in the relocation or redistribution of population or growth inducement.

The analysis in subchapter 5.13 concludes that the proposed project has the potential to create adverse impacts. Mitigation of population and housing impacts would be the responsibility of the public agency (e.g., city or county) that would serve as lead agency on any given future project. Since the SCAQMD cannot predict how a future lead agency might choose to mitigate a particular significant population and housing impact, the potential exists for future indirect impacts to be significant and unavoidable (i.e., significant even after mitigation).

Induce Population Growth

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.13-1 did not identify any facilities that would induce population growth. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could result in significantly inducing population growth from a variety of facility categories that obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal account, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Displace/Require New Housing

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.13-1 did not identify any facilities that would induce displace/require new housing. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could result in significantly displacing/requiring new

housing from a variety of facility categories that obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal account, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Displace People and Require New Housing

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.13-1 did not identify any facilities that would displace people and require new housing. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could result in significantly displacing people and requiring new housing from a variety of facility categories that obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal account, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Cumulative Impacts

Project impacts to population and housing could combine with impacts from other past, present and future projects, including projects permitted under SB 827, projects permitted in reliance on ERC's and new power plants entitled to receive offsets pursuant to state law. It is concluded that the proposed project would make a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to population and housing.

Alternative A - No Project Alternative

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts.

After May 1, 2012, a permit moratorium would likely be implemented and continue into the future. Under the No Project Alternative, it is assumed that facilities that previously relied on access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts in the past to demonstrate equivalency with federal offset requirements, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to those offsets after May 1, 2012, when applying for a permit for new or modified equipment. As a result, the analysis in this PEA assumes no new future projects that previously obtained offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts would be constructed and operated under the No Project Alternative. Consequently, after May 1, 2012, impacts from the No Project Alternative are not significant and less than the proposed project.

Induce Population Growth

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to induce population growth are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012, there would be no newly constructed facilities in the future that could indirectly induce population growth in the district compared to the proposed project. As a result, impacts that occur from inducing population growth in the district resulting from Alternative A would not be expected to occur after May 1 2012, and would be less than the significance determination for the proposed project.

Displace/Require New Housing

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to displace or require new housing are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012, there would be no newly constructed facilities in the future that could indirectly displace or require new housing in the district compared to the proposed project. As a result,

indirect impacts that occur from displacing or requiring new housing in the district resulting from Alternative A would not be expected to occur after May 1 2012, and would be less than the significance determination for the proposed project.

Displace People and Require New Housing

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to displace people and require new housing are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012 there would be no newly constructed facilities in the future that could indirectly displace people or require new housing in the district compared to the proposed project. As a result, impacts that occur from displacing people or requiring new housing in the district resulting from Alternative A would not be expected to occur after May 1 2012, and would be less than the significance determination for the proposed project.

Alternative B – Offset User Fees for Large Businesses

Induce Population Growth

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for population growth impacts from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect population growth. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse population growth impacts, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on population growth.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect population growth impacts compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is

Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. For example, some emission reduction projects may include the installation of renewable energy projects, which could contribute to the local infrastructure and, therefore, induce population growth. Such projects include, but are not limited to: wind turbines, solar collector facilities, and biosolids energy production.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts from inducing population growth greater than the proposed project. The contribution of cumulative population growth impacts from Alternative B is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Displace/Require New Housing

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects that displace or require new housing from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely displace or require new housing. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects that displace or require new housing, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects that displace or require new housing.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect housing impacts compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. For example, some emission reduction projects may include the installation of renewable energy projects, which could contribute to the local infrastructure and, therefore, induce population growth which could result in displacing existing or requiring new housing. Such projects include, but are not limited to: wind turbines, solar collector facilities, and biosolids energy production.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts from inducing population growth that could affect housing to a greater extent than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative housing impacts from Alternative B is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Displace People and Require New Housing

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects that displace people and require new housing from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely displace people and require new housing. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects that displace people and require new housing, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects that displace people and require new.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to displace people and require new housing compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. For example, some emission reduction projects may include the installation of renewable energy projects, which could contribute to the local infrastructure and, therefore, displace local populations, which could increase demand for housing in the displaced population areas. Such projects include, but are not limited to: wind turbines, solar collector facilities, and biosolids energy production.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts from displacing local population and requiring housing greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative population and housing impacts from Alternative B is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Alternative C –Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions

Induce Population Growth

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for population growth impacts from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect population growth. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse population growth impacts, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on population growth. Because fewer facilities

could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C has the potential to induce similar or less population growth compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, potential impacts generated by future affected facilities that have the potential to induce population growth from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts generated by future affected facilities that have the potential to induce population growth as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Displace/Require New Housing

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects that displace or require new housing from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely displace or require new housing. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects that displace or require new housing, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects that displace or require new housing. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer indirect impacts from displacing or requiring new housing compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, potential impacts from displacing or requiring new housing as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts from displacing or requiring new housing as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Displace People and Require New Housing

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects that displace people and require new housing from the proposed project identified no

primary facility categories that would significantly adversely displace people and require new housing. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects that displace people and require new housing, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects that displace people and require new housing. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer indirect impacts from displacing people or requiring new housing compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, potential impacts from displacing people or requiring new housing from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts from displacing people or requiring new housing from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Alternative D - Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only

Induce Population Growth

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for population growth impacts from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect population growth. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse population growth impacts, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on population growth. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts to population growth.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to induce population growth as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated

from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future projects that have the potential to induce population growth, but indirect cumulative population growth impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Displace/Require New Housing

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects that displace or require new housing from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely displace or require new housing. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects that displace or require new housing, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects that displace or require new housing. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of displacing or requiring new housing.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to displace or require new housing as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contributions to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future projects that have the potential to displace or require new housing, but indirect cumulative housing impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Displace People and Require New Housing

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects that displace people and require new housing from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely displace people and require

new housing. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects that displace people and require new housing, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects that displace people and require new housing. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of displacing people and requiring new housing.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to displace people and require new housing as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future projects that have the potential to displace people and require new housing, but indirect cumulative population displacement impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Alternative E – Limited Offset Availability

Induce Population Growth

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for population growth impacts from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect population growth. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse population growth impacts, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on population growth. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts to population growth.

Indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to induce new population growth as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect population growth impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed

and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offsets demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect population growth impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative impacts from future facilities that have the potential to induce new population growth as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Displace/Require New Housing

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects that displace or require new housing from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely displace or require new housing. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects that displace or require new housing, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects that displace or require new housing in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of displacing or requiring new housing.

Indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to displace or require new housing as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect housing impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offsets demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect housing impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contributions to cumulative impacts from future facilities that have the potential to displace or require new housing as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Displace People and Require New Housing

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects that displace people and require new housing from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely displace people and require new housing. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects that displace people and require new housing, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects that displace people and require new housing. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of displacing people and requiring new housing.

Indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to displace people and require new housing as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect displacement and housing impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offsets demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect displacement and housing impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative impacts from future facilities that have the potential to displace people and require new housing as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Public Services

Proposed Project

The NOP/IS prepared for the proposed project indicated that it has the potential to generate significant adverse public services impacts for the following reasons. The proposed project could allow the development of individual projects that qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. The representative facilities are commercial or industrial projects that could require an increase in the demand for public services, which, depending on their location, may require the construction of new public service facilities or expansion of existing public services facilities. Specifically, operation of the future development could result in an increased demand for fire or police services. Further, construction activities associated

with new development could affect emergency vehicle access and delay police and fire response times due to additional traffic congestion.

The analysis in Subchapter 5.13 concludes that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse impacts. Mitigation of public services impacts would be the responsibility of the public agency (e.g., city or county) that would serve as lead agency on any given future project. Since the SCAQMD cannot predict how a future lead agency might choose to mitigate a particular significant public services impact, the potential exists for future indirect impacts to be significant and unavoidable (i.e., significant even after mitigation).

Adverse indirect impacts to Fire Protection

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.14-1 revealed that no primary facility categories were shown to adversely affect fire protection resources. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could result in facilities adversely affecting fire protection resources in the future from a variety of facility categories that obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal account, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Adverse indirect impacts to Police Protection

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.14-1 revealed that no primary facility categories were shown to adversely affect police protection resources. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could result in facilities adversely affecting police protection resources in the future from a variety of facility categories that obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal account, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Adverse indirect impacts to Schools

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.14-1 revealed that no primary facility categories were shown to adversely affect schools. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could result in facilities adversely affecting schools in

the future from a variety of facility categories that obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal account, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Adverse indirect impacts to Parks

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.14-1 revealed that entertainment/recreation facilities (document #21) have the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to parks. The CEQA documents for the remaining primary facility categories: agricultural facilities; retail/services facilities; large commercial facilities; institutional facilities; utility facilities; light industrial/warehouse facilities; and heavy industrial projects, did not identify significant adverse indirect impacts to parks. Based on the results of the CEQA document survey and the possibility that future individual projects in all of these facility categories could adversely affect parks, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental topic area.

Adverse indirect impacts to Other Public Facilities

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.14-1 revealed that no primary facility categories were shown to adversely affect other public facilities. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could result in facilities adversely affecting other public facilities in the future from a variety of facility categories that obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal account, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Cumulative Impacts

Project impacts to public services could combine with impacts from other past, present and future projects, including projects permitted under SB 827, projects permitted in reliance on ERC's and new power plants entitled to receive offsets pursuant to state law. It is concluded that the proposed project would make a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to public services.

Alternative A - No Project Alternative

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 is in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably

foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts.

Under the No Project Alternative, it is assumed that facilities that previously relied on access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts in the past to demonstrate equivalency with federal offset requirements, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to those offsets after May 1, 2012, when applying for a permit for new or modified equipment. As a result, the analysis in this PEA assumes that no facilities that previously obtained credits pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be built.

The inability to approve permits for future facilities that previously would have accessed the SCAQMD's internal accounts, would result in existing facilities' inability to replace existing equipment beyond its useful lifetime or install new equipment to further accommodate population growth. Similarly, new facilities could not be constructed.

Adverse Indirect Impacts to Fire Protection

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to increase hazards, as discussed in the "Hazards and Hazardous Materials" discussions, are considered to be significant. Since fire departments are first responders to hazardous materials incidents, they would have to respond increasingly to hazardous materials events as result of increasing breakdowns of aging equipment. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, after May 1, 2012 no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated in the future in the district that could increase hazardous materials incidents that could increase the demand for fire protection services when compared to the proposed project.

Under the No Project Alternative after May 1, 2012, existing equipment would be expected to operate indefinitely into the future without replacement or modification because of the permit moratorium. Since most equipment has a useful lifetime duration,

at some point in the future existing equipment would be expected to experience breakdowns and other types of failures that could increase hazardous materials incidents, especially equipment that has already been in operation for a number of years. For example, most of the existing refineries in the district have equipment that has been operating for decades and, as such, may experience accidental fires from combustion sources such as boilers, gas turbines, etc. Further, pending permit applications in Appendix H show that one refinery is proposing to replace two older high emitting and potentially increasingly unsafe cogeneration units and four boilers with new, state-of-the-art equipment that are more efficient, have substantially lower emissions, and are inherently safer.

Another potential indirect hazard impact is associated with installation of backup flares, which require permits from the SCAQMD. Under certain circumstances, flares are considered safety equipment. For example, in the event of dangerous increases in pressure in some refinery operations, excess gases and vapors may be vented to an emergency backup flare to prevent explosions and fires. Similarly, flares used as in an emergency backup capacity to prevent explosions or fires if other types of equipment, e.g., gas turbines, internal combustion engines, boilers, etc., are used as the primary control equipment. As indicated in Appendix H there were four permit applications for backup flares, two at landfills and two at sewage treatment facilities.

As time goes by it is expected that the probability of hazardous materials incidents requiring emergency responders such as fire departments could potentially increase. Further, new or expanded fire service facilities could not be constructed. Consequently, under the No Project Alternative, new indirect impacts to fire protection services are considered to be significant and greater than the impacts of the proposed project.

Adverse Indirect Impacts to Police Protection

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. However, after May 1, 2012, offsets could not be provided for new or expanded police facilities. As a result, police departments would not be able to provide sufficient services to accommodate anticipated population growth. Consequently, under the No Project Alternative, new indirect

impacts to police protection are considered to be significant and greater than the impacts of the proposed project.

Adverse Indirect Impacts to Schools

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to create adverse indirect impacts to schools are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. As a result, the ability of local school districts to build new schools in the future to accommodate student population growth would likely be severely restricted because schools, which are defined as essential public services, qualify for offsets pursuant to Rule 1309.1. Consequently, under the No Project Alternative school districts would have to purchase credits on the open market, which could interfere with the school districts' ability to modernize, expand, or build new schools.

Consequently, under the No Project Alternative, new indirect impacts to schools are considered to be significant.

Adverse Indirect Impacts to Parks

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, create adverse indirect impacts to parks are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, there would be no newly constructed facilities in the future that could adversely affect parks as a result of implementing Alternative A. Parks do not typically require SCAQMD permits. For example, there are no pending permits for equipment located at parks identified in Appendix H. As a result, under the No Project Alternative potentially significant adverse indirect impacts that could occur to parks in the district would not be expected to occur after May 1 2012, and would be less than the significance determination for the proposed project.

Adverse Indirect Impacts to Other Public Facilities

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to create adverse indirect impacts to other public facilities are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, the ability of a number of types of public agencies to continue to efficiently provide services in the future to would likely be severely restricted.

As shown in Appendix H and the following bullet points, after May 1, 2012, the following types of public agencies could be adversely affected by the No Project Alternative: cities and county agencies, hospitals.

- Los Angeles International Airport has put on hold a project to replace boilers and gas turbines that would reduce emissions compared to existing equipment and generate electricity more efficiently.

- The Department of General Services of City of Los Angeles has put on hold a project to install an emergency generator for LNG fueling station. The net effect is that an LNG fueling station that would serve LNG vehicles replacing diesel-fueled vehicles is delayed.
- The Riverside County Department of Facilities Management has put on hold a project to install three generators. The effect of this delay is that there could be a lack of backup power that could affect health and safety services.
- Department of Public Works' Bureau of Sanitation for City of Los Angeles has put on hold a project to install an emergency generator at LNG/CNG fueling facility. The net effect is that an LNG fueling station that would serve LNG vehicles replacing diesel-fueled vehicles is delayed.
- There was a permit application from the City of Anaheim pending for the installation of a service station and gasoline storage and dispensing.
- The City of Claremont has submitted permit applications, which were pending for the following types of equipment: one boiler less than two million British thermal units per hour (MM BTU/Hr); three emergency backup internal combustion engines (ICE) (50-500 HP); and two emergency backup ICEs (greater than 500 HP). Emergency backup generators typically provide electricity to continue operations in the event of an electricity outage.
- There was a permit application from the City of Pacoima pending for the installation of a paint and solvent spray booth.
- There was a permit application from the City of Downey pending for the installation of one emergency backup ICE (greater than 500 HP).
- There was a permit application from the City of Westminster pending for the installation of one emergency backup ICE (greater than 500 HP).

Other examples of public service facilities that would be adversely affected after May 1, 2012, by the No Project Alternative are hospitals and medical services facilities. As shown in Appendix H and the following bullet points there were a number of pending permits for projects at hospitals that could adversely affect operations and care of patients at hospitals located in the district. Operations jeopardizing patient care in the future could become more acute in the future as existing equipment becomes inoperative, but no replacement equipment can be permitted.

- Permit applications from Providence Holy Cross Medical Center were on hold for the installation of replacement burners on two existing boilers, which are typically used

to provide heating, with new state of the art, cleaner burners. This project would not only reduce emissions, but would improve efficiency and reliability.

- Permit applications from Beach Cities Health District were on hold for the installation of three boilers to provide additional heat capacity to the health care district.
- Permit applications from Beckman Coulter, Inc. Medical Services were on hold for the installation of chemical synthesis, purification and drying systems.
- Permit applications from Diversified Silicone Products Inc. Medical Services were on hold for the installation of an oven used to manufacture medical industry products.
- Permit applications from GIP 7th Street Medical Services were on hold for the installation of three emergency backup generators for use during power outages to safeguard medical and other types of records.
- Permit applications from Glendale Adventist Medical Center were on hold for the installation of emergency generators to provide additional back-up power for use during power outages.
- Permit applications from Kaiser Permanente Ontario Vineyard Medical Center were on hold for the installation of a boiler to provide additional heat capacity for medical center.
- Permit applications from Paragon Labs, Natural Life Eco Vite Labs Medical Services were on hold for the installation of an oven and a mixer to manufacture dietary supplements.
- Permit applications from Rancho Specialty Hospital were on hold for the installation of emergency generator to provide additional back-up power for use during power outages.
- Permit applications from Varian Inc. Medical Services were on hold for the installation of an oven to manufacture chemical substances for medical/health testing.

As a result, under the No Project Alternative a number of types of public services is expected to be severely restricted after May 1, 2012. Further, as time goes by it is expected that the probability of existing permitted equipment reaching the end of its useful life will increase, interfering with city and county agencies' and hospitals' abilities to continue to provide heating, cooling and backup electricity. In the long term, it is expected that indirect impacts to new and existing public services providers from the No Project Alternative would be greater than for the proposed project.

Alternative B – Offset User Fees for Large Businesses

Adverse Indirect Impacts to Fire Protection

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for fire protection impacts from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect fire protection. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse fire protection impacts, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on fire protection.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts to fire protection compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. For example, some emission reduction projects may include facilities that handle hazardous or flammable materials, which, in the event of an accidental release, could increase the demands on local fire departments to respond to hazardous materials releases or fires. Such projects include, but are not limited to installation of: alternative fuel refueling stations, biosolids energy production and phosphoric acid fuel cells.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse local fire department impacts greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts to local fire departments from Alternative B is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Adverse Indirect Impacts to Police Protection

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for police protection impacts from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect police protection. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse police protection impacts, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on police protection.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts compared to the proposed project. The main

difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. For example, some emission reduction projects may include facilities that handle hazardous or flammable materials, which, in the event of an accidental release, could increase the demands on local police departments to assist local fire departments to respond to hazardous materials releases or fires. Such projects include, but are not limited to installation of: alternative fuel refueling stations, biosolids energy production, and phosphoric acid fuel cells.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse local police department impacts greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts to local police departments from Alternative B is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Adverse Indirect Impacts to Schools

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts to schools from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect schools. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts to schools, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to schools in the district.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts to schools compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. For example, some emission reduction projects may include facilities that handle hazardous or flammable materials, which, in the event of an accidental release, could adversely affect any nearby schools. As noted in item VIII. c., Alternative B has the potential result in locating future representative facilities and emission reduction projects that have the potential to emit hazardous materials within one-quarter mile of nearby schools. Such projects include, but are not limited to installation of: alternative fuel refueling stations, biosolids energy production and phosphoric acid fuel cells.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts to schools greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts to local schools from Alternative B is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined

effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Adverse Indirect Impacts to Parks

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts to parks from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, entertainment/recreational facilities, that would significantly adversely affect parks. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts to parks, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to parks.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts to parks compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. For example, some emission reduction projects may include facilities that handle hazardous or flammable materials, which, in the event of an accidental release, could adversely affect any nearby parks. Such projects include, but are not limited to installation of: alternative fuel refueling stations, biosolids energy production and phosphoric acid fuel cells.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts to parks greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts to parks from Alternative B is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Adverse Indirect Impacts to Other Public Facilities

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts to other public facilities from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect other public facilities. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts to other public facilities, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to other public facilities.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts to other public facilities compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project

is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. For example, some emission reduction projects may include facilities that handle hazardous or flammable materials, which, in the event of an accidental release, could adversely affect other public facilities. Such projects include, but are not limited to installation of: alternative fuel refueling stations, biosolids energy production and phosphoric acid fuel cells. In addition, to the extent that the category of other public facilities includes services related hazardous materials incidences, services and response times could also be adversely affected by Alternative B.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts to other public services greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts to other public facilities from Alternative B is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Alternative C –Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions

Adverse Indirect Impacts to Fire Protection

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for fire protection impacts from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect fire protection. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse fire protection impacts, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on fire protection. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer impacts to local fire departments compared to the proposed project.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts to local fire departments. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative C. On balance, it is concluded that potential impacts to local fire departments from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts to local fire departments as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from

qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Adverse Indirect Impacts to Police Protection

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for police protection impacts from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect police protection. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse police protection impacts, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on police protection. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer impacts to local police departments compared to the proposed project.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts to local police departments. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative C. On balance, it is concluded that potential impacts to local police departments from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts to local police departments as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Adverse Indirect Impacts to Schools

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts to schools from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect schools. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts to schools, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to schools. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer impacts to local schools compared to the proposed project.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts to local schools.

Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative C. On balance, it is concluded that potential impacts to local schools from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts to local schools from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Adverse Indirect Impacts to Parks

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts to parks from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, entertainment/recreational facilities, that would significantly adversely affect parks. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts to parks, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to parks. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer impacts to local parks compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, potential impacts to local parks from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts to local parks as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Adverse Indirect Impacts to Other Public Facilities

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts to other public facilities from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect other public facilities. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts to other public facilities, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to other public facilities. Because

fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer impacts to other public facilities compared to the proposed project.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts to other public facilities. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative C. On balance, it is concluded that potential impacts to other public facilities from implementing Alternative C compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts to other public facilities as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Alternative D - Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only

Adverse Impacts to Fire Protection

The analysis of potential fire protection impacts as a result of implementing Alternative D is based on comparing the relative merits of this alternative with the proposed project. The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for fire protection impacts from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect fire protection. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse fire protection impacts, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on fire protection. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts to fire protection.

However, as discussed under Alternative A limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts to local fire departments. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative D.

Under Alternative D, existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only offsets from shutdowns of currently permitted sources obtaining offsets from SCAQMD offset accounts starting in the year 2009 would be available starting in the year 2010. As a result, offsets would only be available to for future replacement of existing fire protection facilities.

Offsets, however, would not be available for new facilities to accommodate population growth. This means that no new or expanded facilities for fire protection services could be built in the future.

Consequently, under Alternative D, adverse effects to fire services are considered to be significant and greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts also would be greater than the project's contribution.

Adverse Impacts to Police Protection

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for police protection impacts from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect police protection. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse police protection impacts, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on police protection. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts to police protection.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts to local police departments because of the inability to obtain permits for new or expanded police facilities.

Under Alternative D, existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only offsets from shutdowns of currently permitted sources obtaining offsets from SCAQMD offset accounts starting in the year 2009 would be available starting in the year 2010. As a result, offsets would only be available to for future replacement of existing police departments.

Offsets, however, would not be available for new facilities to accommodate population growth. This means that no new or expanded police protection services could be built in the future.

Consequently, under Alternative D, adverse effects to police protection services are considered to be significant and greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative effects also would be greater than the project's contribution.

Adverse Impacts to Schools

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts to schools from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly

adversely affect schools. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts to schools, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to schools. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts to schools.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources to accommodate future growth could also potentially result in adverse impacts to local schools because fewer offsets would be available compared to the proposed project. As time goes by and population growth occurs, it is expected that the ability of school districts to expand or build new schools would be adversely affected. Consequently, under Alternative D, adverse effects to schools are considered to be significant and greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts also would be greater than the proposed project.

Adverse Impacts to Parks

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts to parks from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, entertainment/recreational facilities, that would significantly adversely affect parks. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts to parks, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to parks. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts to parks.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to adversely affect local or regional parks as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future projects that have the potential to adversely

affect local or regional parks, but indirect cumulative park facility impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Adverse Impacts to Other Public Facilities

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts to other public facilities from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect other public facilities. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts to other public facilities, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to other public facilities. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts to other public facilities.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources to accommodate future growth could also potentially result in adverse impacts to other public facilities because fewer offsets would be available compared to the proposed project.

As time goes by and population growth occurs, it is expected that the ability of public services agencies to continue providing services at the same level they currently provide would be adversely affected. Consequently, under Alternative D, adverse effects to public agency services from the inability to obtain permits to expand existing services or build new facilities to accommodate population growth are considered to be significant and greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts also would be greater than the proposed project.

Alternative E – Limited Offset Availability

Adverse Impacts to Fire Protection

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for fire protection impacts from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect fire protection. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse fire protection impacts, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on fire protection. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts to fire protection.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts to fire protection services.

Under Alternative E, existing offset accounts would contain 50 percent of the number of offsets from growth compared to the proposed project, although Alternative E would contain the same number of offsets from shutdowns of currently permitted sources obtaining offsets from SCAQMD offset accounts (see Tables 6-100 and 6-101 in Chapter 6). This means that fewer offsets would be available in the future under Alternative E compared to the proposed project. As a result, fewer offsets would be available for future expansion of existing fire protection services to accommodate future population growth.

Consequently, under Alternative E, adverse effects to fire services are considered to be significant and greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts also would be greater than the proposed project.

Adverse Impacts to Police Protection

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential for police protection impacts from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect police protection. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse police protection impacts, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on police protection in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts to police protection.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts to local police departments because of the inability to obtain permits for new or expanded police facilities.

Under Alternative E, existing offset accounts would contain 50 percent of the number of offsets from growth compared to the proposed project, although Alternative E would contain the same number of offsets from shutdowns of currently permitted sources obtaining offsets from SCAQMD offset accounts (see Tables 6-100 and 6-101 in Chapter 6). As a result, fewer offsets would be available for future new or expanded police services to accommodate future population growth.

Consequently, under Alternative E, adverse effects to police protection services are considered to be significant and greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts also would be greater than the proposed project.

Adverse Impacts to Schools

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts to schools from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect schools. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts to schools, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to schools. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts to schools.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources to accommodate future growth could also potentially result in adverse impacts to local schools because fewer offsets would be available compared to the proposed project.

As time goes by and population growth occurs, it is expected that the ability of school districts to expand or build new schools would be adversely affected. Consequently, under Alternative E, adverse effects to schools are considered to be significant and greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts also would be greater than the proposed project.

Adverse Impacts to Parks

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts to parks from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, entertainment/recreational facilities, that would significantly adversely affect parks. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts to parks, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to parks. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts to parks.

Indirect adverse impacts to parks from implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect adverse impacts to parks from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offset demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect adverse impacts to parks from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the

proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative adverse impacts to parks from implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Adverse Impacts to Other Public Facilities

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts to other public facilities from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect other public facilities. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts to other public facilities, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to other public facilities. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts to other public facilities.

Indirect adverse impacts to other public facilities from implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect adverse impacts to other public facilities from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offset demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources to accommodate future growth could also potentially result in adverse impacts to other public facilities because fewer offsets would be available compared to the proposed project.

As time goes by and population growth occurs, it is expected that the ability of public services agencies to continue providing services at the same level they currently provide would be adversely affected. Consequently, under Alternative E, adverse effects to public agency services from the inability to obtain permits to expand existing services or build new facilities to accommodate population growth are considered to be significant and greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts also would be greater than the proposed project.

Recreation

Proposed Project

In the NOP/IS for the proposed project, it was concluded that the proposed project would not generate significant adverse recreation impacts. The rationale for this conclusion was as follows. The proposed project would not directly result in an increase in the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities, or include recreational facilities, or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment. With regard to the new development projects, the proposed project was determined (in the NOP/IS) to have no affect on population growth in the district, therefore, no direct or indirect effects on recreation or recreational opportunities are foreseen as a result of implementing the proposed project.

The analysis in Subsection 5.14 concludes that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse impacts. Mitigation of recreation impacts would be the responsibility of the public agency (e.g., city or county) that would serve as lead agency on any given future project. Since the SCAQMD cannot predict how a future lead agency might choose to mitigate a particular significant recreation impact, the potential exists for future indirect impacts to be significant and unavoidable (i.e., significant even after mitigation).

Increased Use of Neighborhood Parks

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.15-1 revealed that entertainment/recreation facilities (document #21) have the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of increased use of neighborhood parks. The CEQA documents for the remaining primary facility categories: agricultural facilities; retail/services facilities; large commercial facilities; institutional facilities; utility facilities; light industrial/warehouse facilities; and heavy industrial projects, did not identify significant adverse indirect impacts to parks. Based on the results of the CEQA document survey and the possibility that future individual projects in all of these facility categories could adversely affect parks through increased use, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental topic area.

Require Construction of Neighborhood Parks

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.15-1 revealed that entertainment/recreation facilities (document #21) have the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts resulting from construction of neighborhood parks. The CEQA documents for the remaining primary facility categories: agricultural facilities; retail/services facilities; large commercial facilities; institutional facilities; utility

facilities; light industrial/warehouse facilities; and heavy industrial projects, did not identify significant adverse indirect impacts from construction of neighborhood parks. Based on the results of the CEQA document survey and the possibility that future individual projects in all of these facility categories could require construction of neighborhood parks, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental topic area.

Cumulative Impacts

Project impacts to recreation could combine with impacts from other past, present and future projects, including projects permitted under SB 827, projects permitted in reliance on ERC's and new power plants entitled to receive offsets pursuant to state law. It is concluded that the proposed project would make a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to recreation.

Alternative A - No Project Alternative

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, recreation impacts are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, as noted in the "Population and Housing" discussion above, there would be no newly constructed facilities in the future that could induce population growth in the district compared to the proposed project that could adversely affect recreational facilities. As a result, under the No Project Alternative potentially significant adverse indirect impacts to recreational facilities that could occur from inducing population growth in the district would not be expected to occur after May 1 2012, and would be less than the significance determination for the proposed project.

Increased Use of Neighborhood Parks

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the

issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to increase the use of neighborhood parks are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. As noted in the "Population and Housing" discussion above, there would be no newly constructed facilities in the future that could indirectly induce population growth in the district that could result in increased use of neighborhood parks. Similarly, construction of neighborhood parks does not typically require SCAQMD permits. For example, there are no pending permits for equipment located at neighborhood parks identified in Appendix H. As a result, under the No Project Alternative potentially significant adverse indirect impacts that could occur from constructing neighborhood parks in the district would not be expected to occur after May 1, 2012, would be less than the significance determination for the proposed project.

Require Construction of Neighborhood Parks

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to require construction of neighborhood parks are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, new future facilities that previously had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. As noted in the "Population and Housing" discussion above, there would be no newly constructed facilities in the future that could indirectly induce population growth in the district that

could require construction of neighborhood parks. Similarly, construction of neighborhood parks does not typically require SCAQMD permits. For example, there are no pending permits for equipment located at neighborhood parks identified in Appendix H. As a result, under the No Project Alternative potentially significant adverse indirect impacts that could occur from constructing neighborhood parks in the district would not be expected to occur after May 1 2012, and would be less than the significance determination for the proposed project.

Alternative B – Offset User Fees for Large Businesses

Increased Use of Neighborhood Parks

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from an increased use of neighborhood parks from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, entertainment/recreational facilities, that would significantly adversely increase use of neighborhood parks. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from an increased use of neighborhood parks, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from an increased use of neighborhood parks.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to increase the use of neighborhood parks compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. For example, some emission reduction projects may include the installation of renewable energy projects, which could contribute to the local infrastructure and, therefore, induce population growth, which has the potential to increase the use of neighborhood parks. Such projects include, but are not limited to: wind turbines, solar collector facilities and biosolids energy production.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts from increasing the use of neighborhood parks greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative population growth impacts from Alternative B is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Require Construction of Neighborhood Parks

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from requiring construction of neighborhood parks from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, entertainment/recreational facilities, that would significantly require construction of neighborhood parks. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from requiring construction of neighborhood parks, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from requiring construction of neighborhood parks.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to increase the use of neighborhood parks compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. For example, some emission reduction projects may include the installation of renewable energy projects, which could contribute to the local infrastructure and, therefore, induce population growth, resulting in the need to construct new neighborhood parks. Such projects include, but are not limited to: wind turbines, solar collector facilities and biosolids energy production.

For the above reasons, requiring construction of neighborhood parks, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of the need to construct new neighborhood parks greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts as a result of constructing new neighborhood parks from Alternative B is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Alternative C –Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions

Increased Use of Neighborhood Parks

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from an increased use of neighborhood parks from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, entertainment/recreational facilities, which would significantly adversely increase use of neighborhood parks. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from an increased use of neighborhood parks, it was concluded that the

proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from an increased use of neighborhood parks. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer impacts as a result of future affected facilities inducing population growth, resulting in the increased usage of neighborhood parks compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, there would be significant, but fewer or less significant potential impacts as a result of future affected facilities inducing population growth, resulting in the increased usage of neighborhood parks from implementing Alternative C compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts as a result of future affected facilities inducing population growth, resulting in the increased usage of neighborhood parks from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for exemptions pursuant to Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Require Construction of Neighborhood Parks

The analysis of potential impacts from requiring construction of neighborhood parks as a result of implementing Alternative C is based on comparing the relative merits of this alternative with the proposed project. The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from requiring construction of neighborhood parks from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, entertainment/recreational facilities, which would significantly require construction of neighborhood parks. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from requiring construction of neighborhood parks, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from requiring construction of neighborhood parks. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer impacts as a result of future affected facilities inducing population growth, resulting in the need to construct neighborhood parks compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, there would be fewer or less significant potential impacts as a result of future affected facilities inducing population growth, resulting in the need to construct neighborhood parks from implementing Alternative C compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contributions to cumulative indirect impacts as a result of future affected facilities inducing population growth, resulting in the need to construct neighborhood parks from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large

businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Alternative D - Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only

Increased Use of Neighborhood Parks

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from an increased use of neighborhood parks from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, entertainment/recreational facilities, which would significantly adversely increase use of neighborhood parks. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from an increased use of neighborhood parks, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from an increased use of neighborhood parks. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of increased use of neighborhood parks.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to increase the use of neighborhood parks as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future projects that have the potential to increase the use of neighborhood parks, but indirect cumulative neighborhood park impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Require Construction of Neighborhood Parks

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from requiring construction of neighborhood parks from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, entertainment/recreational facilities, which would significantly require construction of neighborhood parks. For this reason and the possibility that future

individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from requiring construction of neighborhood parks, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from requiring construction of neighborhood parks. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of requiring construction of neighborhood parks.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to induce population growth as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future projects that have the potential to induce population growth, thus, requiring the construction of neighborhood parks, but indirect cumulative neighborhood park impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Alternative E – Limited Offset Availability

Increased Use of Neighborhood Parks

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from an increased use of neighborhood parks from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, entertainment/recreational facilities, which would significantly adversely increase use of neighborhood parks. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from an increased use of neighborhood parks, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from an increased use of neighborhood parks. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of increased use of neighborhood parks.

Indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to increase the use of neighborhood parks as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect

neighborhood park impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offset demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect neighborhood park impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative impacts from future facilities that have the potential to increase the use of neighborhood parks as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Require Construction of Neighborhood Parks

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from requiring construction of neighborhood parks from the proposed project identified one primary facility category, entertainment/recreational facilities, which would significantly require construction of neighborhood parks. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from requiring construction of neighborhood parks, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from requiring construction of neighborhood parks. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of requiring construction of neighborhood parks.

Indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to require construction of neighborhood parks as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect neighborhood park construction impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offset demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect neighborhood park construction impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative impacts from future facilities that have the potential to require construction of neighborhood parks as a result of implementing Alternative E would be significant,

but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Solid/Hazardous Wastes

Proposed Project

The NOP/IS prepared for the proposed project indicated that it has the potential to generate significant adverse solid/hazardous wastes impacts for the following reasons. The proposed project could allow the development of individual projects that qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. These individual projects could result in impacts on solid/hazardous waste by increasing the generation of solid waste such that the daily permitted capacity of the regional landfills are exceeded.

The analysis in Subchapter 5.15 concludes that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse impacts. Mitigation of noise impacts would primarily be the responsibility of the local agency (e.g., city or county) that would serve as lead agency on any given future project. Since the SCAQMD cannot predict how a future lead agency might choose to mitigate a particular significant solid/hazardous wastes impact, the potential exists for future indirect impacts to be significant and unavoidable (i.e., significant even after mitigation).

Have Sufficient Landfill Capacity to Accommodate Project

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.16-1 revealed that retail/services facilities (document #5); large commercial facilities (documents #11 and #17); and institutional facilities (document #33) have the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts as a result of insufficient landfill capacity to accommodate projects. The CEQA documents for the remaining primary facility categories: agricultural facilities; entertainment/recreational facilities; transportation facilities; utility facilities; light industrial/warehouse facilities; and heavy industrial projects, did not identify significant adverse indirect impacts to parks. Based on the results of the CEQA document survey and the possibility that future individual projects in all of these facility categories could adversely affect parks, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental topic area.

Comply with Regulations Regarding Solid/Hazardous Wastes

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.16-1 revealed that no primary facility categories were shown to violate regulations regarding solid/hazardous wastes. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for

this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could result in facilities violating regulations regarding solid/hazardous wastes in the future from a variety of facility categories that obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal account, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Cumulative Impacts

Project impacts to solid or hazardous wastes could combine with impacts from other past, present and future projects, including projects permitted under SB 827, projects permitted in reliance on ERC's and new power plants entitled to receive offsets pursuant to state law. It is concluded that the proposed project would make a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to solid or hazardous waste.

Alternative A - No Project Alternative

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under the No Project Alternative, it is assumed that facilities that previously relied on access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts in the past to demonstrate equivalency with federal offset requirements, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to those offsets after May 1, 2012, when applying for a permit for new or modified equipment. As a result, the analysis in this PEA assumes that no facilities that previously obtained credits pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be built after May 1, 2012.

After May 1, 2012, other indirect may be generated because of the inability to approve permits for future facilities that previously would have accessed the SCAQMD's internal accounts would result in existing facilities' inability to replace existing equipment beyond its useful lifetime or install new equipment to further accommodate population growth. Similarly, new facilities could not be constructed.

Have Sufficient Landfill Capacity to Accommodate Project

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the

issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to create insufficient landfill capacity to accommodate the projects are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, no projects that previously qualified for offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be constructed and operated at landfills in the future in the district when compared against the proposed project.

New and existing landfills are subject to SCAQMD Rule 1150.1 – Control of Gaseous Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills, which generally requires landfill gas collection and control systems. Since most equipment has a useful lifetime duration, at some point in the future existing equipment would be expected to experience breakdowns and other types of failures that could cause accidental releases of hazardous material, especially equipment that has already been in operation for a number of years. Under this scenario, unless collection and control equipment could be replaced or modified, landfills would increasingly violate Rule 1150.1.

As can be seen in Appendix H, under the permit moratorium that ended as of January 1, 2010, there were pending permit applications for:

- gas collection systems and flares at landfills in Thousand Palms and Rubidoux;
- a gas collection system and flare at landfill in Corona; and
- a gas collection system and flare at a landfill in Carson.

Further, under the No Project Alternative existing landfills could no longer expand and new landfills could no longer be developed in the district. Therefore, in order to accommodate future population growth, municipal and solid wastes would likely have to be transported out the district, resulting in potential transportation and air quality impacts.

As can be seen in Appendix H, under the permit moratorium that ended as of January 1, 2010, there were pending permit applications for:

- five electrical generating engines at a landfill in Irvine;
- electrical generating engines at a landfill in Rolling Hills Estates;
- electrical generating engines at a landfill in West Covina;
- replacement of an old, inefficient boiler with a more efficient boiler to generate steam at a landfill in Fountain Valley;
- electrical generating engines at a landfill in Brea;
- electrical generating engines at a landfill in Sylmar, and
- one other miscellaneous permit application for equipment at a fire station.

In the long term, it is expected that impacts to landfills' ability to accommodate future waste capacity under the No Project Alternative would be significant and greater than the proposed project because future installation of new collection and control systems or modifications/expansions of existing landfill collection and control systems would not occur.

Comply with Regulations Regarding Solid/Hazardous Wastes

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to violate regulations regarding solid or hazardous wastes are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, there would be no newly constructed facilities in the future that could adversely affect a facility's ability to comply with regulations regarding solid or hazardous wastes compared to the proposed project. In the long term, it is expected that impacts in terms of compliance with regulations regarding solid or hazardous wastes,

under the No Project Alternative would be significant and greater than the proposed project.

Alternative B – Offset User Fees for Large Businesses

Have Sufficient Landfill Capacity to Accommodate Project

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts to landfill capacity from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect landfill capacity: retail/services facilities, large commercial facilities and institutional facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts to landfill capacity, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to landfill capacity.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to overwhelm existing landfill capacities in the district compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. For example, some emission reduction projects may have the potential to increase solid or hazard wastes requiring disposal, which could adversely affect the capacity of landfills to accommodate such waste increases. Such projects include, but are not limited to installation of: biosolids energy production, phosphoric acid fuel cells and replacement of conventional lawn and garden equipment with electric equipment.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts to landfills as a result of insufficient capacity to accommodate future projects greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts to local landfills from Alternative B is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Comply with Regulations Regarding Solid/Hazardous Wastes

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects violating with solid and/or hazardous waste regulations from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely violate solid and/or hazardous waste regulations. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts

from future projects violating solid and/or hazardous waste regulations, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects violating solid and/or hazardous waste regulations.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to violate regulations regarding solid or hazardous wastes compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. For example, some emission reduction projects may have the potential to increase solid or hazard wastes requiring disposal, which could result in violations of applicable solid or hazardous waste regulations. Such projects include, but are not limited to installation of: biosolids energy production, phosphoric acid fuel cells and replacement of conventional lawn and garden equipment with electric equipment.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts future projects violating solid or hazardous waste regulations greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts as a result of future affected facilities violating waste regulations from Alternative B is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Alternative C –Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions

Have Sufficient Landfill Capacity to Accommodate Project

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts to landfill capacity from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect landfill capacity: retail/services facilities, large commercial facilities and institutional facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts to landfill capacity, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to landfill capacity. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer solid or hazardous waste impacts as a result of local landfills having insufficient landfill capacity to accommodate wastes from future affected facilities compared to the proposed project.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts as a result of local

landfills having insufficient landfill capacity. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative C. On balance, it is concluded that potential solid or hazardous waste impacts as a result of local landfills having insufficient landfill capacity to accommodate wastes from future affected facilities as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect solid or hazardous waste impacts as a result of local landfills having insufficient landfill capacity to accommodate the wastes from future affected facilities as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Comply with Regulations Regarding Solid/Hazardous Wastes

survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects violating with solid and/or hazardous waste regulations from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely violate solid and/or hazardous waste regulations. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects violating solid and/or hazardous waste regulations, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects violating solid and/or hazardous waste regulations. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer impacts as a result of future affected facilities violating solid or hazardous waste regulations compared to the proposed project.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts as a result of future affected facilities violating solid or hazardous waste regulations. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative C. On balance, it is concluded that potential impacts as a result of future affected facilities violating solid or hazardous waste regulations from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts as a result of future affected facilities violating solid or hazardous waste regulations from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying

for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Alternative D - Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only

Have Sufficient Landfill Capacity to Accommodate Project

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts to landfill capacity from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect landfill capacity: retail/services facilities, large commercial facilities and institutional facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts to landfill capacity, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to landfill capacity. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of having sufficient landfill capacity to accommodate the project.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts from future projects that have the potential to contribute to insufficient landfill capacity.

The reasons fewer offsets would be available are because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements.

Offsets, however, would not be available for new landfills to accommodate population growth. As can be seen in Appendix H, under the permit moratorium that ended as of January 1, 2010, there were 10 pending permit applications for equipment at landfills including landfill gas collection systems, flares, landfill condensate collection, etc., necessary for landfill operations. If offsets for essential public services are restricted, landfills could not expand and new landfills could not be built.

As time goes by it is expected that restrictions on the ability to expand or build new landfills would adversely affect sanitation districts' ability to provide refuse disposal in the future to accommodate population growth. Consequently, under Alternative D, adverse effects to landfills and landfill capacities in the future are considered to be significant and greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts is also greater than the proposed project.

Comply with Regulations Regarding Solid/Hazardous Wastes

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts to landfill capacity from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect landfill capacity: retail/services facilities, large commercial facilities and institutional facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts to landfill capacity, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to landfill capacity. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of compliance with regulations regarding solid or hazardous wastes.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts from future projects that have the potential to result in violations of regulations regarding solid or hazardous wastes. In the long term, it is expected that impacts in terms of compliance with regulations regarding solid or hazardous wastes, under Alternative D would be significant and greater than the impacts of the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts is also greater than the proposed project.

Alternative E – Limited Offset Availability

Have Sufficient Landfill Capacity to Accommodate Project

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts to landfill capacity from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect landfill capacity: retail/services facilities, large commercial facilities and institutional facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts to landfill capacity, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to landfill capacity. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of having sufficient landfill capacity to accommodate the project.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts from future facilities that have the potential to create insufficient landfill capacity.

As can be seen in Appendix H, under the permit moratorium that ended as of January 1, 2010, there were 10 pending permit applications for equipment at landfills including landfill gas collection systems, flares, landfill condensate collection, etc., necessary for

landfill operations. If offsets for essential public service are restricted, landfills could not expand and new landfills could not be built.

As time goes by it is expected that restrictions on the ability to expand or build new landfills would adversely affect sanitation districts' ability to provide refuse disposal in the future to accommodate population growth. Consequently, under Alternative E, adverse effects to landfills and landfill capacities in the future are considered to be significant and greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts is also greater than the proposed project.

Comply with Regulations Regarding Solid/Hazardous Wastes

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts to landfill capacity from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect landfill capacity: retail/services facilities, large commercial facilities and institutional facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts to landfill capacity, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to landfill capacity. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of compliance with regulations regarding solid or hazardous wastes.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts from future facilities that have the potential to violate solid or hazardous waste regulations. In the long term, it is expected that impacts in terms of compliance with regulations regarding solid or hazardous wastes, under the Alternative E would be significant and greater than the impacts of the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts is also greater than the proposed project.

Transportation/Traffic

Proposed Project

The NOP/IS prepared for the proposed project indicated that it has the potential to generate significant adverse transportation/traffic impacts for the following reasons. The proposed project could allow the development of individual projects that qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. Typical impacts from individual projects could include an increase in vehicle trips leading to congestion and deterioration in the levels of service for the adjacent streets and intersections in the vicinity of each individual project. The projects could also result in inclusion of inadequate design features and incompatible uses that affect traffic

operations and safety, and affect emergency access due to design features and traffic congestion.

The analysis in Subsection 5.16 concludes that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse impacts. Mitigation of transportation/traffic impacts would be the responsibility of the public agency (e.g., city or county) that would serve as lead agency on any given future project. Since the SCAQMD cannot predict how a future lead agency might choose to mitigate a particular significant transportation/traffic impact, the potential exists for future indirect impacts to be significant and unavoidable (i.e., significant even after mitigation).

Cause a Substantial Increase in Traffic

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.17-1 revealed that retail/services facilities (documents #5, #7, #8, and #10); large commercial facilities (documents #11, #12, #16, #17, #18, and #19); entertainment/recreational facilities (documents #20 and #21); institutional facilities (documents #25, #26, #28, #34, #35, and #37); light industrial/warehouse facilities (documents #46, #48, and #49); and heavy industrial facilities (document #50) have the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts from facilities substantially increasing traffic. The CEQA documents for the remaining primary facility categories: agricultural facilities; transportation facilities; and utility facilities did not identify significant adverse indirect impacts from substantial increases in traffic. Based on the results of the CEQA document survey and the possibility that future individual projects in all of these facility categories could cause substantial increases in traffic, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental topic area.

Individually or Cumulatively Exceed Level of Service (LOS) Standards

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.17-1 revealed that agricultural facilities (document #1); retail/services facilities (documents #5 and #8); large commercial facilities (documents #11 and #17); entertainment/recreational facilities (documents #20 and #21); light industrial/warehouse facilities (documents #46 and #48); have the potential to individually or cumulatively exceed LOS standards. The CEQA documents for the remaining primary facility categories: institutional facilities; transportation facilities; utility facilities; and heavy industrial facilities did not identify significant adverse indirect impacts from substantial increases in traffic. Based on the results of the CEQA document survey and the possibility that future individual projects in all of these facility categories could individually or cumulatively exceed LOS standards, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental topic area.

Change Air Traffic Patterns

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.17-1 revealed that no primary facility categories were shown to change air traffic patterns. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could change air traffic patterns in the future from a variety of facility categories that obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal account and, using an abundance of caution, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Increase Road Hazards

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.17-1 revealed that large commercial facilities (document #17); light industrial/warehouse facilities (documents #46 and #48); and utility facilities (document #43) have the potential to increase road hazards. The CEQA documents for the remaining primary facility categories: agricultural facilities; retail/services facilities; entertainment/recreational facilities; institutional facilities; transportation facilities; and heavy industrial facilities did not identify significant adverse indirect impacts from substantial increases in road hazards. Based on the results of the CEQA document survey and the possibility that future individual projects in all of these facility categories could increase road hazards, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental topic area.

Result in Inadequate Emergency Access

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.17-1 revealed that no primary facility categories were shown to result in inadequate emergency access. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could result in inadequate emergency access in the future from a variety of facility categories that obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal account, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Result in Inadequate Parking

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.17-1 revealed that large commercial facilities (document #17) and heavy industrial facilities (document #50)

have the potential to result in inadequate parking. The CEQA documents for the remaining primary facility categories: agricultural facilities; retail/services facilities; entertainment/recreational facilities; institutional facilities; transportation facilities; utility facilities; and light industrial/warehouse facilities did not identify significant adverse indirect impacts from projects that result in inadequate parking. Based on the results of the CEQA document survey and the possibility that future individual projects in all of these facility categories could result in inadequate parking, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental topic area.

Conflict with Alternative Transportation Policies

The survey of the 52 CEQA documents shown in Table 5.17-1 revealed that no primary facility categories were shown to conflict with alternative transportation policies. However, SCAQMD staff acknowledges that the survey of CEQA documents used for this analysis represents a snapshot in time. Further, since future individual projects in the nine facility categories could generate other changes that could conflict with alternative transportation policies in the future from a variety of facility categories that obtain offsets from the SCAQMD's internal account and, the analysis concluded that the proposed project has the potential to create significant adverse indirect impacts to this environmental category.

Cumulative Impacts

Project impacts to transportation or traffic could combine with impacts from other past, present and future projects, including projects permitted under SB 827, projects permitted in reliance on ERC's and new power plants entitled to receive offsets pursuant to state law. It is concluded that the proposed project would make a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to transportation or traffic.

Alternative A - No Project Alternative

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

After May 1, 2012, a permit moratorium would likely be implemented and continue into the future. Under the No Project Alternative, it is assumed that facilities that previously relied on access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts in the past to demonstrate

equivalency with federal offset requirements, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to those offsets when applying for a permit for new or modified equipment after May 1, 2012. As a result, the analysis in this PEA assumes that no future new or modified facilities that previously obtained credits pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1 would be built after May 1, 2012.

After May 1, 2012, however, other indirect impacts may be generated because of the inability to approve permits for future facilities that previously would have accessed the SCAQMD's internal accounts would result in existing facilities' inability to replace existing equipment beyond its useful lifetime or install new equipment to further accommodate population growth. Similarly, new facilities could not be constructed. As a result, increased traffic could occur in the district because people may have to driver farther to obtain services if nearby services have to close down and there would be an increase in commercial and industrial products that would need to be imported into the district.

Cause a Substantial Increase in Traffic

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, after May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, increased traffic could occur in the district because people may have to driver farther to obtain services if nearby services have to close down and there would be an increase in commercial and industrial products that would need to be imported into the district.

Under the No Project Alternative after May 1, 2012, existing equipment would be expected to operate indefinitely into the future without replacement or modification because of the permit moratorium. Since most equipment has a useful lifetime duration, at some point in the future existing equipment would be expected to experience breakdowns and other types of failures that could diminish the manufacturing capacity of commercial and industrial facilities in the district, especially from equipment that has already been in operation for a number of years. Consequently, in the long term vehicle miles traveled (VMT), trip rates, and congestion in the district could increase as a result of importing commercial and industrial goods into the district.

As can be seen in Appendix H, under the permit moratorium that temporarily ended as of January 1, 2010, there were pending permit applications for a wide variety of manufacturing and industrial facilities. To accommodate future population growth in the district, it is expected that under the No Project Alternative a large portion of the commercial and industrial products would be manufactured outside of the district and imported into the district. The following provides an overview of the types of commercial and industrial facilities that would be adversely affected under the No Project Alternative after May 1, 2012.

- There were seven pending permit applications for aerospace operations such as tank plating, solder leveling, abrasive blasting that could affect the ability of aerospace operations to continue operating in the district in the future.
- There were five pending permit applications for aggregate operations, which generally supply aggregate materials to build roads, construct buildings, etc.
- There were 67 pending permit applications for auto body shops, primarily for spray booths used to coat vehicle body work after auto body repair.
- There were 10 pending permit applications for auto repair shops.
- There were 136 pending permit applications for coating operations. Although the specific type of coating operation is not listed, this category would typically include spray booths for wood furniture coatings, metal parts coatings, plastics coatings, etc.
- There were four pending permit applications for concrete batch plants.
- There were 41 pending permit applications for construction services, which include, but are not limited to, a variety of services such as: concrete batch/blending services equipment, asphalt batch/blending services, tank degassing, etc.
- There were seven pending permit applications for crematory ovens or other equipment at crematoriums.
- There were 21 pending permit applications for gas fueling and dispensing stations, which consists primarily of gas station storing and dispensing of fuels, gas station soil remediation projects, etc.
- There were 224 pending permit applications for manufacturing operations, which include a variety of operations including, but not limited to: car care products, cosmetics, electronic components, foam products, food products, industrial vehicles, lawn and garden products, metal products, piping, plastic, rubber, steel, etc.
- There were 127 pending permit applications for petroleum operations, which include a variety of operations including, but not limited to: petroleum products storage

tanks, bulk petroleum products loading and unloading facilities, petroleum products distillation equipment, soil remediation projects, etc.

- There were 46 pending permit applications for printing operations, which included a variety of operations including, but not limited to: flexographic operations (air dry and ultraviolet dry processes), lithographic operations, etc.

Similarly, under the No Project Alternative, collection and control equipment at existing landfills would likely increasingly violate Rule 1150.1; it would be difficult for landfills to expand, and there would be a low probability that new landfills would be built. As a result, to accommodate growth in the future, to the extent allowed under current laws and ordinances municipal and other types of solid wastes would likely need to be transported out of the district for disposal.

As can be seen in Appendix H, under the permit moratorium that temporarily ended as of January 1, 2010, there were pending permit applications for:

- five electrical generating engines at a landfill in Irvine;
- electrical generating engines at a landfill in Rolling Hills Estates;
- electrical generating engines at a landfill in West Covina;
- replacement of an old, inefficient boiler with a more efficient boiler to generate steam at a landfill in Fountain Valley;
- electrical generating engines at a landfill in Brea; electrical generating engines at a landfill in Sylmar, and
- one other miscellaneous permit application for equipment at a fire station.

As time goes existing commercial or industrial facilities could not expand and new facilities could not be built in the district in the future, commercial and industrial products, such as those identified in the bullet points above, would have to be imported. Similarly, new landfills could not be built and existing landfills could not be expanded. As a result, in the future municipal and other types of waste would likely need to be transported out of the district. Consequently, in the long term VMT, trip rates, and congestion in the district could increase as a result of importing commercial and industrial goods into the district and exporting municipal solid wastes out of the district. In the long term, it is expected that indirect traffic and transportation impacts from importing manufactured products and exporting municipal and other types of solid waste would be significant and greater than the proposed project.

Individually or Cumulatively Exceed LOS Standards

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, after May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets. Therefore, increased traffic could occur in the district that could individually or cumulatively exceed LOS levels because people may have to driver farther to obtain services if nearby services have to close down and there would be an increase in commercial and industrial products that would need to be imported into the district.

In the discussion in the "Cause a Substantial Increase in Traffic" subsection a list of pending permit applications listed in Appendix H shows the various types of commercial and industrial projects that would be unable to obtain permits in the future under the No Project Alternative. To accommodate future population growth in the district, it is expected that under the No Project Alternative a large portion of the same types of commercial and industrial products as described in the previous subsection would be manufactured outside of the district and imported into the district, thus, affecting LOS standards in the district.

As time goes by, new landfills could not be built and existing landfills could not be expanded as a result of the current permit moratorium. As a result, in the future municipal and other types of solid wastes would likely need to be transported out of the district, which could also affect local LOS standards in the district. See the discussion in the preceding section and Appendix for the types of landfill permit applications that would no longer be approved under the No Project Alternative.

Because existing commercial or industrial facilities could not expand and new facilities could not be built in the district in the future, commercial and industrial products, such as those identified in the bullet points in the preceding subsection, would have to be imported. Similarly, new landfills could not be built and existing landfills could not be expanded as a result of the current permit moratorium. As a result, in the future municipal and other types of waste would likely need to be transported out of the district. Consequently, in the long term VMT, trip rates, and congestion in the district could increase as a result of importing commercial and industrial goods into the district and exporting municipal solid wastes out of the district. In the long term, it is expected that traffic and transportation impacts from importing manufactured products and

exporting municipal and other types of solid waste would be significant and greater than the significance determination for the proposed project.

Change Air Traffic Patterns

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, after May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets and, therefore could not be built in the future.

Under the No Project Alternative after May 1, 2012, existing equipment would be expected to operate indefinitely into the future without replacement or modification because of the permit moratorium. Since most equipment has a useful lifetime duration, at some point in the future existing equipment would be expected to experience breakdowns and other types of failures that could diminish the manufacturing capacity of commercial and industrial facilities in the district, especially from equipment that has already been in operation for a number of years. As a result, there is the potential for an increase in traffic and transportation impacts from importing manufactured products and exporting municipal and other types of solid waste into and out of the district. Under this scenario, however, it is not likely that air traffic patterns would be significantly adversely affect for the following reasons.

First, municipal and other types of solid wastes are not typically transported via airplanes; this is not expected to change in the future. Second, although there could be an increase in the import of commercial or manufactured products in the future, this increase is not expected to affect air traffic patterns because more than half of the air cargo at LAX arrives and departs in the cargo holds of passenger aircraft, while apparel is the leading imported air cargo commodity¹. Freight that is transported in passenger planes is dependent on the number of passengers, so additional flights would not be expected to occur as a result of increased demand for commercial or industrial products unless there is a concurrent increase in the number of annual passengers. Manufacture of apparel does not typically require permits from the SCAQMD.

¹ Los Angeles World Airports, http://www.lawa.org/welcome_lax.aspx?id=776.

Based on the preceding information, under the No Project Alternative potentially significant adverse indirect impacts that could adversely affect air traffic patterns in the district would not be expected to occur after May 1 2012, and would be less than the significance determination for the proposed project.

Increase Road Hazards

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, after May 1, 2012, future new or modified facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets.

As noted in the "Population and Housing" discussion above, there would be no newly constructed facilities in the future that could induce population growth in the district that could increase the need for new or modified roadways in the vicinities of existing facilities. Further, construction of roadways does not typically require SCAQMD permits, although some of the individual pieces of equipment might require SCAQMD permits. For example, there were no pending permits for roadway projects identified in Appendix H, but under the permit moratorium that temporarily ended as of January 1, 2010, there were the following pending permits for asphalt manufacturers:

- three pending permit applications for blending and batching equipment; and
- two pending permit applications for asphalt storage.

As a result, under the No Project Alternative potentially significant adverse indirect impacts that could occur as a result of increased roadway hazards in the district would not be expected to occur after May 1 2012, and would be less than the significance determination for the proposed project. .

Result in Inadequate Emergency Access

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is

reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to result in inadequate emergency access are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets.

Since no new facilities could be built that require offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts to obtain permits and no existing facilities could expand, indirect emergency access impacts at affected facilities are not expected to be significant under the No Project Alternative. As a result, under the No Project Alternative potentially significant adverse indirect impacts that could result in inadequate emergency access in the district would not be expected to occur after May 1 2012, and would be less than the significance determination for the proposed project.

Result in Inadequate Parking

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to result in inadequate parking are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets.

As noted in the "Population and Housing" discussion above, there would be no newly constructed facilities in the future that could induce population growth in the district that could increase the need for additional parking capacity at existing facilities. Similarly,

construction of parking lots does not typically require SCAQMD permits, although some of the individual pieces of equipment might require SCAQMD permits. For example, there are no pending permits for parking lot projects identified in Appendix H, but under the permit moratorium that temporarily ended as of January 1, 2010, there were the following pending permits for asphalt manufacturers:

- three pending permit applications for blending and batching equipment; and
- two pending permit applications for asphalt storage.

However, because Alternative A is not expected to require additional parking capacity and in spite of the potential inability to permit future projects like those shown in the bullet points above, potentially significant adverse indirect impacts that could occur as a result of inadequate parking in the district would not be expected to occur after May 1 2012, and would be less than the significance determination for the proposed project.

Conflict with Alternative Transportation Policies

The No Project Alternative assumes that neither the proposed project nor Alternatives B through E would be adopted but that SB 827 will be in effect, which will allow the issuance of offsets between January 1, 2010, and May 1, 2012. In addition, it is reasonably foreseeable that three new power plants would be permitted pursuant to state legislation requiring the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. It should be noted, however, that issuance of permits pursuant to SB 827 and/or legislation pertaining to the power plants is independent from, and can proceed without the proposed project.

Under Alternative A, from January 1, 2010 to May 1, 2012, permits may be issued that rely on offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. For this reason, and because of the potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable power plant projects, potential impacts from future facilities that have the potential to conflict with alternative transportation policies are considered to be significant. Starting May 1, 2012, future facilities that would have had access to the SCAQMD's internal accounts, through either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, would no longer have access to these sources of offsets.

As noted in the "Population and Housing" discussion above, there would be no newly constructed facilities in the future that could induce population growth in the district that could increase the need for additional transportation resources or otherwise affect existing or future transportation policies. As a result, under the No Project Alternative potentially significant adverse indirect impacts that could conflict with transportation policies in the district would not be expected to occur after May 1 2012, and would be less than the significance determination for the proposed project.

Alternative B – Offset User Fees for Large Businesses

Cause a Substantial Increase in Traffic

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from a substantial increase in traffic from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly increase traffic: retail/services facilities, large commercial facilities, entertainment/recreational facilities, institutional facilities, light industrial/warehouse facilities and heavy industrial facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from a substantial increase in traffic, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from a substantial increase in traffic.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect traffic impacts compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. For example, some emission reduction projects have the potential to increase: traffic as a result of worker commute trips; the number of biosolids haul truck trips; material haul truck trips to import new equipment (e.g., replacement clean fuel backup generators, wind turbines); export construction debris and replaced equipment. Such projects include, but are not limited to installation of: wind turbine farms, solar collector facilities, alternative fuel refueling stations, biosolids energy production, and replacement of stationary source engines with portable engines or microturbines.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse traffic impacts greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative traffic impacts from Alternative B is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Individually or Cumulatively Exceed LOS Standards

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential traffic impacts from future projects that individually or cumulatively exceed LOS standards from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely exceed LOS standards either individually or cumulatively: agricultural facilities, retail/services facilities, large commercial facilities, entertainment/recreational facilities and light industrial/warehouse facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique

characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse traffic impacts from future projects that individually or cumulatively exceed LOS standards, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect traffic impacts from future projects that individually or cumulatively exceed LOS standards.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to individually or cumulatively exceed LOS standards compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. For example, some emission reduction projects have the potential to increase: traffic as a result of worker commute trips; the number of biosolids haul truck trips; material haul truck trips to import new equipment (e.g., replacement clean fuel backup generators and wind turbines); export construction debris and replaced equipment. Such projects include, but are not limited to installation of: wind turbine farms, solar collector facilities, alternative fuel refueling stations, biosolids energy production, replacement of stationary source engines with portable engines or microturbines.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse LOS impacts greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative LOS impacts from Alternative B is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Change Air Traffic Patterns

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects changing air traffic patterns from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely change air traffic patterns. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects changing air traffic patterns, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects changing air traffic patterns.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to change air traffic patterns compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. For example, some emission reduction projects have the potential to increase: imports of new equipment (e.g., replacement clean fuel backup generators and wind turbines); and export replaced

equipment that may be recycled as scrap metal or put into use. Such projects include, but are not limited to installation of: wind turbine farms, solar collector facilities, replacement of stationary source engines with portable engines or microturbines.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse air traffic impacts greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative LOS impacts from Alternative B is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Increase Road Hazards

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from an increase in road hazards from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely increase in road hazards: large commercial facilities and utility projects. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from an increase in road hazards, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from an increase in road hazards.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect road hazard impacts compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. For example, some emission reduction projects such as wind turbine farms, solar collector facilities, alternative fuel refueling stations, biosolids energy production, and replacement of stationary source engines with portable engines or microturbines, have the potential to increase road hazards because of the need, in some cases, to drive to equipment in remote locations, e.g., wind turbines and solar collectors.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse road hazard impacts greater than the proposed project. The contributions to cumulative road hazard impacts from Alternative B is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Result in Inadequate Emergency Access

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects resulting in inadequate emergency access from the proposed project identified no

primary facility categories that would significantly result in inadequate emergency access. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects resulting in inadequate emergency access, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects resulting in inadequate emergency access.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to result in inadequate emergency access compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. For example, some emission reduction projects, depending on their location and configuration, may impede or result in inadequate emergency access. Construction of emission reduction projects and any associated increases in traffic have the potential to adversely affect emergency access because of the need for: temporary parking for construction workers, lay-down areas for equipment and supplies, delivery of construction equipment and supplies, removal of demolition wastes. Such projects include, but are not limited to installation of: wind turbine farms, solar collector facilities, alternative fuel refueling stations, biosolids energy production, and replacement of stationary source engines with portable engines or microturbines.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse emergency access impacts greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative emergency access impacts from Alternative B is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Result in Inadequate Parking

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects resulting in inadequate parking from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect parking availability: large commercial facilities and heavy industrial facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse parking impacts, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on parking

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to result in inadequate parking compared to the proposed project. The main difference

between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. For example, some emission reduction projects have the potential to increase: traffic as a result of worker commute trips; the number of biosolids haul truck trips; material haul truck trips to import new equipment (e.g., replacement clean fuel backup generators and wind turbines); export construction debris; and replaced equipment. Construction of emission reduction projects and any associated increases in traffic have the potential to adversely affect parking because of the need for: temporary parking for construction workers, lay-down areas for equipment and supplies, delivery of construction equipment and supplies and removal of demolition wastes. Such projects include, but are not limited to installation of: wind turbine farms, solar collector facilities, alternative fuel refueling stations, biosolids energy production, replacement of stationary source engines with portable engines or microturbines.

For the above reasons, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse parking impacts greater than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative inadequate parking impacts from Alternative B is expected to be significant and greater than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects.

Conflict with Alternative Transportation Policies

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects conflicting with alternative transportation policies from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely conflict with alternative transportation policies. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects conflicting with alternative transportation policies, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects conflicting with alternative transportation policies.

Because the same types of facilities would be built under Alternative B, Alternative B would generate similar indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to conflict with alternative transportation policies compared to the proposed project. The main difference between Alternative B and the proposed project is Alternative B also would result in the indirect effects of potential future emission reduction projects. Such projects include, but are not limited to installation of: alternative fuel refueling stations, retrofitting heavy-duty mobile sources with particulate filters and/or oxidation catalysts and early introduction of tier 4 locomotives.

Future individual projects in the primary facility categories and some future emission reduction projects could have unique characteristics that have the potential to conflict

with alternative transportation policies. However, some future emission reduction projects have the potential to enhance or further alternative transportation policies as discussed above. As a result, it is concluded that Alternative B would create significant adverse indirect impacts to alternative transportation policies less than the proposed project. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative B that have the potential to conflict with alternative transportation policies is expected to be less than cumulative impacts for the proposed project because of the combined effects of constructing and operating future facilities affected by PR 1315 as well as the future effects of constructing and operating potential emission reduction projects that promote or enhance alternative transportation policies.

Alternative C –Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions

Cause a Substantial Increase in Traffic

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from a substantial increase in traffic from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly increase traffic: retail/services facilities, large commercial facilities, entertainment/recreational facilities, institutional facilities, light industrial/warehouse facilities and heavy industrial facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from a substantial increase in traffic, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from a substantial increase in traffic. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer increased traffic impacts compared to the proposed project.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts to traffic. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative C. On balance, it is concluded that the potential increased traffic impacts from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect increased traffic impacts from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Individually or Cumulatively Exceed LOS Standards

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential traffic impacts from future projects that individually or cumulatively exceed LOS standards from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely exceed LOS standards either individually or cumulatively: agricultural facilities, retail/services facilities, large commercial facilities, entertainment/recreational facilities and light industrial/warehouse facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse traffic impacts from future projects that individually or cumulatively exceed LOS standards, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect traffic impacts from future projects that individually or cumulatively exceed LOS standards. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer adverse LOS impacts compared to the proposed project.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse LOS impacts. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative C. On balance, it is concluded that potential adverse LOS impacts from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contributions to cumulative LOS impacts from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Change Air Traffic Patterns

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects changing air traffic patterns from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely change air traffic patterns. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects changing air traffic patterns, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects changing air traffic patterns. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer impacts as a result in changes to air traffic patterns compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, potential impacts as a result in changes to air traffic patterns from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contributions to cumulative indirect impacts as a result in changes to air traffic patterns from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Increase Road Hazards

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from an increase in road hazards from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely increase in road hazards: large commercial facilities and utility projects. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from an increase in road hazards, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from an increase in road hazards. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer road hazard impacts due to design features compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, potential road hazard impacts due to design features from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect road hazard impacts due to design features from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Result in Inadequate Emergency Access

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects resulting in inadequate emergency access from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly result in inadequate emergency access. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects resulting in inadequate emergency access, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects resulting in inadequate

emergency access. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer indirect impacts from future affected facilities that could result in inadequate emergency access compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, potential indirect impacts from future affected facilities that could result in inadequate emergency access as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts from future affected facilities that could result in inadequate emergency access from implementing Alternative C would be less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Result in Inadequate Parking

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects resulting in inadequate parking from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect parking availability: large commercial facilities and heavy industrial facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse parking impacts, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on parking. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer impacts as a result of inadequate parking compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, potential inadequate parking impacts from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect parking impacts from implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Conflict with Alternative Transportation Policies

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects conflicting with alternative transportation policies from the proposed project identified

no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely conflict with alternative transportation policies. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects conflicting with alternative transportation policies, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects conflicting with alternative transportation policies. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative C, Alternative C would generate similar or fewer indirect impacts from future affected facilities that have the potential to conflict with alternative transportation policies compared to the proposed project.

Based upon the above information, potential indirect impacts from future affected facilities that have the potential to conflict with alternative transportation policies as a result of implementing Alternative C were less compared to the proposed project because large businesses would no longer qualify for the exemption from federal offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304. The contribution to cumulative indirect impacts from future affected facilities that have the potential to conflict with alternative transportation policies as a result of implementing Alternative C would be significant, but less than the proposed project because slightly fewer offsets would be debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as a result of prohibiting large businesses from qualifying for the offset exemption under Rule 1304, resulting in fewer facilities being constructed and operated in the future.

Alternative D - Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only

Cause a Substantial Increase in Traffic

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from a substantial increase in traffic from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly increase traffic: retail/services facilities, large commercial facilities, entertainment/recreational facilities, institutional facilities, light industrial/warehouse facilities and heavy industrial facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from a substantial increase in traffic, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from a substantial increase in traffic. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of causing a substantial increase in traffic.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts to traffic. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative D. On balance, it is concluded that

indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to cause a substantial increase in traffic as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future projects that have the potential to cause a substantial increase in traffic, but indirect cumulative traffic impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Individually or Cumulatively Exceed LOS Standards

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential traffic impacts from future projects that individually or cumulatively exceed LOS standards from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely exceed LOS standards either individually or cumulatively: agricultural facilities, retail/services facilities, large commercial facilities, entertainment/recreational facilities and light industrial/warehouse facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse traffic impacts from future projects that individually or cumulatively exceed LOS standards, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect traffic impacts from future projects that individually or cumulatively exceed LOS standards. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of individually or cumulative exceeding LOS standards.

As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse LOS impacts. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative D. On balance, it is concluded that indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to cause, either individually or cumulatively, exceedances of LOS standards as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets

are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future projects that have the potential to cause, either individually or cumulatively, exceedances of LOS standards, but indirect cumulative LOS impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Change Air Traffic Patterns

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects changing air traffic patterns from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely change air traffic patterns. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects changing air traffic patterns, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects changing air traffic patterns. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of changes in air traffic patterns.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to cause changes in air traffic patterns as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future projects that have the potential to cause changes in air traffic patterns, but indirect cumulative air traffic impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Increase Road Hazards

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from an increase in road hazards from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely increase in road hazards: large commercial facilities and utility projects. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from an increase in road hazards, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from an increase in road hazards. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of increased road hazards.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to increase road hazards due to design features as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future projects that have the potential to increase road hazards due to design features, but indirect cumulative road hazard impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Result in Inadequate Emergency Access

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects resulting in inadequate emergency access from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly result in inadequate emergency access. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects resulting in inadequate emergency access, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects resulting in inadequate emergency access. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts resulting in inadequate emergency access.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to result in inadequate emergency access as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future projects that have the potential to result in inadequate emergency access, but indirect cumulative emergency access impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Result in Inadequate Parking

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects resulting in inadequate parking from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect parking availability: large commercial facilities and heavy industrial facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse parking impacts, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on parking in the district. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts resulting in inadequate parking.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future projects that have the potential to result in inadequate parking as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is

likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future projects that have the potential to result in inadequate parking, but indirect cumulative parking impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Conflict with Alternative Transportation Policies

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects conflicting with alternative transportation policies from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely conflict with alternative transportation policies. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects conflicting with alternative transportation policies, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects conflicting with alternative transportation policies. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative D, Alternative D would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of conflicts with alternative transportation policies.

Based upon the above information, indirect impacts from future projects that could conflict with alternative transportation policies as a result of implementing Alternative D are considered to be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer offsets are expected to be available to be used per year compared to the proposed project, resulting in less overall impacts on an annual basis. The reasons fewer offsets are available are that the existing offset accounts would be eliminated and only new credits generated from the year 2009 on could be used as offsets. The contribution to cumulative impacts from Alternative D is expected to be significant, but less compared to the proposed project because pre-2009 offsets would no longer be available from the SCAQMD's internal accounts as these would be eliminated. Further, only new credits generated from the year 2009 from both major and minor sources could be used as offsets for the purpose of demonstrating equivalency with federal offset requirements. Therefore, it is likely that fewer facilities would be able to qualify for exemptions pursuant to Rules 1304 or 1309.1. There would, however, still be significant adverse indirect cumulative impacts from future projects that have the potential to conflict with alternative transportation policies, but indirect cumulative alternative transportation policy impacts would be less than the proposed project.

Alternative E – Limited Offset Availability

Cause a Substantial Increase in Traffic

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from a substantial increase in traffic from the proposed project identified the following primary facility

categories that would significantly increase traffic: retail/services facilities, large commercial facilities, entertainment/recreational facilities, institutional facilities, light industrial/warehouse facilities and heavy industrial facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from a substantial increase in traffic, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from a substantial increase in traffic. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of causing a substantial increase in traffic.

Indirect increased traffic impacts from implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect increased traffic impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If debit demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse impacts to traffic. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative E. On balance, it is concluded that indirect increased traffic impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative increased traffic impacts from implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Individually or Cumulatively Exceed LOS Standards

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential traffic impacts from future projects that individually or cumulatively exceed LOS standards from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely exceed LOS standards either individually or cumulatively: agricultural facilities, retail/services facilities, large commercial facilities, entertainment/recreational facilities and light industrial/warehouse facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse traffic impacts from future projects that individually or cumulatively exceed LOS standards, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect traffic impacts from future projects that individually or cumulatively exceed

LOS standards. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of individually or cumulatively exceeding LOS standards.

Indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to individually or cumulatively exceed LOS standards as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect LOS standards impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offset demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. As discussed under Alternative A, however, limitations on the ability to modify or replace sources could also potentially result in adverse LOS impacts. Therefore, environmental impacts may not be proportional to the number of projects constructed and operated as a result of implementing Alternative E. On balance, it is concluded that indirect LOS standards impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative LOS standards impacts from implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Change Air Traffic Patterns

The analysis of potential indirect impacts from future projects changing air traffic patterns as a result of implementing Alternative E is based on comparing the relative merits of this alternative with the proposed project. The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects changing air traffic patterns from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely change air traffic patterns. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects changing air traffic patterns, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects changing air traffic patterns. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of changing air traffic patterns.

Indirect air traffic pattern impacts from implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect air traffic pattern impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary

source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offset demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect air traffic pattern impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative air traffic pattern impacts from implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Increase Road Hazards

The analysis of potential indirect impacts from an increase in road hazards as a result of implementing Alternative E is based on comparing the relative merits of this alternative with the proposed project. The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from an increase in road hazards from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely increase in road hazards: large commercial facilities and utility projects. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from an increase in road hazards, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from an increase in road hazards. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of increased road hazards.

Indirect increased road hazards impacts from implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect increased road hazards impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offset demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect increased road hazards impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative increased road hazards impacts from implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Result in Inadequate Emergency Access

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects resulting in inadequate emergency access from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly result in inadequate emergency access. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects resulting in inadequate emergency access, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects resulting in inadequate emergency access. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts resulting in inadequate emergency access.

Indirect inadequate emergency access impacts from implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect inadequate emergency access impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offset demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect inadequate emergency access impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative inadequate emergency access impacts from implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Result in Inadequate Parking

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects resulting in inadequate parking from the proposed project identified the following primary facility categories that would significantly adversely affect parking availability: large commercial facilities and heavy industrial facilities. For this reason and the possibility that future individual projects in these and other facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse parking impacts, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts on parking. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer resulting in inadequate parking.

Indirect inadequate parking impacts from implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect inadequate parking impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If debit demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, indirect inadequate parking impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative inadequate parking impacts from implementing Alternative E would be significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

Conflict with Alternative Transportation Policies

The survey of CEQA documents to evaluate the potential impacts from future projects conflicting with alternative transportation policies from the proposed project identified no primary facility categories that would significantly adversely conflict with alternative transportation policies. However, because of the possibility that future individual projects in the primary facility categories could have unique characteristics and/or be sited in or near a location that could create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects conflicting with alternative transportation policies, it was concluded that the proposed project would create significant adverse indirect impacts from future projects conflicting with alternative transportation policies. Because fewer facilities could be built under Alternative E, Alternative E would generate similar but fewer impacts in terms of conflicts with alternative transportation policies.

Indirect impacts from future facilities that have the potential to conflict with alternative transportation policies as a result of implementing Alternative E would be less than indirect alternative transportation policy impacts from the proposed project because fewer facilities would be constructed and operated in the future. The reason for this conclusion is as follows. The availability of offsets under Alternative E from the growth in stationary source emissions from for the relevant industry categories anticipated by the AQMP would be at most 50 percent of the availability of offsets compared to the proposed project, i.e., 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections. If offset demand exceeds 50 percent of the 2007 AQMP growth projections for the relevant industry categories, the SCAQMD would stop issuing permits. Based on the foregoing, specific indirect alternative transportation policy impacts from Alternative E would be significant, but less compared to the proposed project. Similarly, the contribution to cumulative impacts from future facilities that have the potential to conflict with alternative transportation policies as a result of implementing Alternative E would be

significant, but less than the proposed project because fewer debits would be available to offset emissions from facilities that qualify for exemptions under Rules 1304 or 1309.1.

CHAPTER 8

RESPONSES TO THE COURT'S DECISION ON AMENDED RULE 1309.1 AND RULE 1315

INTRODUCTION

This PEA's analysis of the impacts from re-adopting proposed Rule 1315, with the modifications described in Chapter 2, addresses the final decision by the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles in its Decision on Ruling on Respondent's Motion for Summary Adjudication in *Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., et al. (Petitioners) v. SCAQMD (Respondent)* (Case No. BS 110792) (filed July 28, 2008).

The purpose of this Chapter of the PEA is to provide a convenient way for the reader to identify how the SCAQMD has responded to each of the Court's determinations and where the revised analysis is located in the PEA.

SUMMARY OF COURT'S DECISION

In the July, 2008 Decision on Ruling on Respondent's Motion for Summary Judgment, the Superior Court found the SCAQMD's CEQA analysis for its adoption of Rule 1315 (in its previous form) and amendment of Rule 1309.1 to be inadequate regarding its description of the proposed project, the analyses of impacts from air emissions on health, aesthetics and climate change, and its treatment of certain mitigation measures.

A more detailed description of the Court's decision as to each of these topics, and a summary of the PEA's response to each topic follows.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Court Decision:

The Superior Court found that the SCAQMD had not provided an adequate project description for the adoption of Rule 1315 and amendment of Rule 1309.1. The Court stated that the "District impermissibly disaggregated the two rules and failed to consider the obvious and intended impacts of the rules operating in tandem. In the Project Objectives, the District separated the objectives of the amendments to Rule 1309.1 and the proposed objectives of Rule 1315. By doing so, the District failed to describe the objectives of both rules as a coherent whole."(Page 11, lines 14-20).

Response:

The rule changes that were the subject of the Court's decision included an amendment to SCAQMD Rule 1309.1 that would have allowed new power plants to qualify for offsets from the SCAQMD's Priority Reserve for a limited period of time. That rule amendment is no longer proposed. Therefore, the project description for the proposed project is limited to the re-adoption of Rule 1315, with the modifications described in Chapter 2.

As explained in Chapter 2, under the provisions of AB 1318, enacted in 2009, SCAQMD is required to provide offsets from its internal accounts to the CPV Sentinel Energy Project, and it is possible that similar legislation will be adopted for one other power

plant (Walnut Creek Mission Energy Project). In addition, when preparation of the PEA commenced, it was possible that similar legislation would be adopted for the NRG El Segundo Repowering project. However, implementation of legislation for these power plants is not part of the proposed project, and would not depend upon approval of the proposed project. The environmental impacts of each of the three power plants were evaluated by the California Energy Commission (CEC) in separate Final Staff Assessments (FSAs). The CEC's analysis and conclusions regarding criteria pollutant and GHG emissions for these plants, as supplemented by SCAQMD staff analysis where needed, have been summarized and incorporated in the cumulative analysis in subchapter 4.1.

Court Decision:

The Superior Court's decision also stated: "The mischief in the PEA begins with the District's repeated assertions that Rule 1315 will have no environmental impacts and therefore, need not be analyzed in the PEA. But, it is the universe of emissions credits (and, foreseeably and consequently, the emissions that will be allowed thereby to be released in the environment) that is at the heart of a programmatic assessment of the rule-making." (Page 11 line 27 to 12 line 10) The Court went on to say: "The scope and foreseeable impact of Rule 1315 on the environment is greater, in fact, than the Rule 1309.1 amendments upon which respondents focus. Nor is the impact of Rule 1315-on a programmatic basis-limited to the eleven power plants currently in line for Priority Reserve access."(Page 12 lines 14-18). Further, the Court stated: "The environmental effects of Rule 1315, in conjunction with the current and future amendments to Rule 1309.1 are real, capable of being quantified, and not remote or speculative." (Page 13, lines 9-11).

Response:

The project description for the readoption of Rule 1315 (as modified) has been revised to include as a project objective the ability for the SCAQMD to establish a tracking system to continue to implement its New Source Review offset program, including making offsets available from its internal accounts for sources that qualify for offsets under Rule 1309.1 as it existed before the 2006 amendments, (primarily essential public services) as well as projects exempt from offsets under Rule 1304 but not exempt under federal law. Therefore, the environmental analysis of the proposed project includes an analysis of the environmental impacts of permitting all such sources. (see Chapters 4 and 5) The analysis includes a quantitative discussion of the direct air quality, health, visibility and greenhouse gas impacts from sources permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1, compared to a situation in which no new or modified sources would be permitted under Rules 1309.1 and 1304 after June, 2010. In addition, the analysis includes a qualitative discussion of the types of other environmental impacts that may result from the construction and operation of facilities with sources permitted under Rules 1309.1 and 1304.

In addition, the PEA's analysis of cumulative impacts includes an analysis of the environmental impacts of other sources permitted in reliance on the SCAQMD internal account offsets, including the sources permitted under earlier versions of Rule 1315 and SB 827 and the three power plants that potentially could be granted access to SCAQMD internal accounts offsets through legislation.

In sum, the SCAQMD previously took the position that the adoption of Rule 1315 did not create new environmental impacts other than those associated with the power plants that would have qualified for offsets from the SCAQMD's Priority Reserve under amended Rule 1309.1, because the other sources that accessed offsets under proposed Rule 1315 were the same types of sources that had always accessed the SCAQMD internal accounts. In this PEA, the SCAQMD has responded to the Court's decision by analyzing the impacts resulting from all new or modified sources potentially eligible to receive permits under Rules 1309.1 and 1304 in reliance upon SCAQMD internal account offsets tracked under proposed Rule 1315. The PEA also analyzes the cumulative impacts of the proposed project plus emissions from other sources that may rely upon the SCAQMD's internal account offsets pursuant to State legislation. See Chapters 4 and 5.

HEALTH EFFECTS

Court Decision:

The Superior Court decision stated: "The PEA analyzes the health effects of the project at only one location, the Vernon Power Plant. Rather than conduct the analysis necessary to quantify (at least approximately) the health effects of the entire program, the PEA instead simply says that such a task is 'not possible.'" (Page 16, lines 12-22). The Court went on to say: "Further, the District also fails to analyze meaningfully the cumulative health impacts of Rule 1315's introduction of millions of pounds of new pollution—pollution credits that are intended to be and will be converted into new emissions-into the Basin. There is no analysis performed of the health impacts of increased smog precursors, particularly for inland regions like Riverside where it accumulates. (AR 6063) The District also failed to analyze the collective health effects of increasing particulate matter in an area already exceeding state and federal health standards. (AR 5442)" (Page 17, line 21 through 18, line 2)

Response:

The PEA includes an analysis of the health effects of the incremental change in particulate and ozone pollution on a regional basis resulting from the emissions of these pollutants and their precursors attributed to the proposed project, i.e. the emissions from sources potentially eligible for permits issued under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 after June, 2010 (see subchapter 4.1).

The emissions resulting from facilities with sources to be issued permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 are included in the 2007 AQMP growth projections. As a result of control measures identified in the AQMP, adverse health effects from particulate matter

and ozone will be reduced over time, even if the regional growth accounted for in the AQMP occurs. Because adverse health effects will continue to be reduced over time, the health effects of the proposed project are expressed as potential additional benefits beyond those contemplated by the 2007 AQMP that would be foregone by approving the proposed project.

The PEA also includes a cumulative impacts analysis that quantifies the health effects from emissions of particulates and ozone precursors attributed to the proposed project plus the emissions from other sources permitted in reliance on the SCAQMD internal account offsets, including the sources permitted pursuant to prior versions of Rule 1315 and SB 827. The PEA also specifically quantifies the health impacts of each of the three power plants that may receive access to offsets through legislation individually, as well as including their emissions in the cumulative health impacts analysis. (see subchapter 4.1).

In addition to addressing health effects from emissions of particulates and ozone precursors, the PEA analyzes cancer and non-cancer health risk from region-wide emissions of toxic air contaminants (TACs) attributed to the proposed project. The PEA also assesses the cumulative cancer and non-cancer health risk from TACs attributed to the proposed project plus TACs resulting from other sources permitted in reliance on the SCAQMD internal account offsets, including the sources permitted pursuant to prior versions of Rule 1315 and SB 827 and the three potential power plants (see subchapter 4.1).

Finally, the PEA qualitatively discusses cancer and non-cancer health risk from localized concentrations of TACs resulting from individual facilities with sources permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1. The PEA also discloses the cancer and non-cancer health risks from localized concentrations of TACs resulting from the three potential power plants, as determined by the California Energy Commission.

AESTHETIC IMPACTS

Court Decision:

The Superior Court stated: “the PEA suffers from the District’s failure to consider the impact of increasing significantly the particulate and sulfuric emissions that are the foreseeable consequence of the program. And, to the extent the PEA does analyze aesthetic impacts, the discussion is impermissibly disaggregated and limited to the speculative musings as to the aesthetic implications of as-yet undesigned and yet-to-be constructed power plants....The most obvious visual effect of allowing millions of pounds of new pollution to be introduced into the already polluted air of the Basin—the further browning of the sky—is completely unaddressed in the PEA.” (Page 19, lines 10-26)

Response:

The PEA analyzes the impacts on region-wide visibility resulting from the operation of the sources potentially eligible to be issued permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 in reliance on the SCAQMD's internal accounts (see subchapter 4.1). It should be noted that visibility will improve in the future due to the control measures described in the 2007 AQMP, as explained in subchapter 4.1. However, the PEA analyzes the incremental impacts on visibility resulting from the emissions from sources potentially eligible to be issued permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 after June, 2010 to determine whether the collective emissions from those sources would result in a significant decrease in visibility. The results are shown in subchapter 4.1. In addition, the PEA analyzes the cumulative impacts on visibility from the proposed project plus the other reasonably foreseeable sources that may be issued permits in reliance on the SCAQMD's internal accounts, including the sources permitted under prior versions of Rule 1315 and SB 827 and the three potential power plants.

GREENHOUSE GASES

Court Decision:

The Superior Court stated: "The District's PEA limited its discussion of the greenhouse gas/global warming consequences of the project to the increased generation of a single greenhouse gas—carbon dioxide. The emission credits captured and tracked under the new Rule 1315 and their use to allow the construction of new electric generating facilities has a certain and foreseeable effect on global warming."(Page 21, lines 8-14)

Response:

This PEA quantifies the greenhouse gases expected to be emitted by sources potentially eligible to be issued permits under Rules 1309.1 and 1304 after June, 2010 (see subchapter 4.1). The analysis includes the six greenhouse gases identified under AB 32, and includes both the increased emissions of greenhouse gases associated with combustion processes, which can be correlated with SOx emissions, as well as increased emissions of other greenhouse gases associated with the types of facilities that may receive permits under Rules 1309.1 and 1304. (see subchapter 4.1)

The PEA also includes an analysis of cumulative greenhouse gas emissions attributed to the proposed project plus the greenhouse gas emissions from the other reasonably foreseeable sources that may be issued permits in reliance on the SCAQMD's internal account offsets, including the projects permitted under prior versions of Rule 1315 and SB 827 and the three potential power plants (see subchapter 4.1).

SCOPE OF EMISSIONS ATTRIBUTED TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT

Court's Decision:

Based upon the information in the prior record, the Superior Court concluded that all of the newly-tracked types of credits would be used. The Superior Court stated: “The size and breadth of the Priority Reserve has clear, obvious and measurable consequences in a world in which those credits will be accessed and used by credit-hungry polluters... Nor does the court find convincing respondents’ assertion that they have no plans for the use of all of the credits in the reserve and have no idea whether anyone will ever use this burgeoning collection of Priority Reserve emission credits.” The court further stated: “it cannot be doubted that in a world of ever-scarcer emission credits that a huge cache of district-held credits in a now-accessible Priority Reserve will be used.” (Decision, p. 10)

Response:

In preparing this PEA, the SCAQMD carefully considered whether it would be reasonably likely that all credits tracked in the SCAQMD internal accounts would be used to permit new or modified sources. Under proposed Rule 1315, the sources that can receive permits in reliance upon the SCAQMD internal account offsets are limited to sources permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1. The only other reasonably foreseeable sources that may receive permits in reliance upon credits in the SCAQMD internal accounts are those sources that are not relying upon proposed Rule 1315. Instead, they are sources that the State Legislature has instructed must be permitted in reliance upon those accounts. The PEA accounts for emissions from those other sources in the analysis of cumulative impacts.

Proposed Rule 1315 sunsets in 2030, which further limits the extent to which sources can be permitted in reliance upon the tracking system established under proposed Rule 1315. Accordingly, the universe of sources that could be permitted in reliance upon the SCAQMD internal account offsets under proposed Rule 1315 is limited to sources permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 from the date Rule 1315 takes effect until 2030. As explained in subchapter 4.0, the growth in such sources is included in the 2007 AQMP. Moreover, the revised rule includes a “cap” which limits the amount of emissions from sources permitted under Rule 1304 and Rule 1309.1 to the amount analyzed in the PEA. This PEA analyzed the impact of the proposed project based on the difference between emissions with the project and without it. The analysis used the AQMP growth projections for source categories which could use Rule 1304 and Rule 1309.1 as the potential increase in emissions. Thus, including the cap assures that future emissions from the project will not exceed the amount analyzed in this PEA. Thus, the revised proposed rule precludes the occurrence of the situation envisioned by the court in which all available credits would be used.

This Chapter presents historical information indicating that offsets in the SCAQMD’s internal accounts are not used at the same rate as credits are generated. Nevertheless, to

respond further to the Court's decision, the incremental emissions associated with use of all potential credits have been calculated and are presented below under a "maximum use scenario." The air quality, health, visibility, and greenhouse gas impacts from the maximum use scenario would be greater than the impacts attributed to the proposed project in Chapter 4. The "maximum use scenario" assumes that all the offsets in the SCAQMD's internal accounts are used over the 20 year life of the project. The analysis uses the balances in the SCAQMD accounts as of 12-31-06 as the amounts to be used. This amount is used because it is the last annual balance reported to the SCAQMD Governing Board under the prior version of Rule 1315 before it was invalidated by the court.

Historic Use of Credits in SCAQMD Internal Accounts

Growth in the use of offsets represents growth in emissions from new or modified sources in the region. The ability of the region to attract or support growth is not unlimited. Each AQMP submitted by the SCAQMD to U.S. EPA projects future economic, population, and transportation growth. The growth projections are based on analyses provided by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), the metropolitan planning organization for the district. The SCAQMD is required by state law to use SCAG's growth projections. Health & Safety Code § 40460(b). The SCAQMD then formulates its air quality plan to demonstrate attainment as required by federal law with the national ambient air quality standards assuming that such growth will occur. Thus, the most accurate estimate of the demand for offsets is the AQMP growth projections. It should be noted that consistently, the AQMP's growth projections have been overly optimistic, such that actual growth has been less than projected by SCAG.

Historically, the availability of offsets in the SCAQMD internal accounts has been greater than demand. A "credit" to the SCAQMD internal accounts represents an emission reduction, most often due to an "orphan shutdown." (This is defined in Rule 1315(b)(3) as an emission reduction resulting from the removal of a permitted source that is not otherwise required and does not result in the issuance of an "emission reduction credit" on the private market. In other words, if the owner of a source fails to claim any credits upon shutdown, the SCAQMD claims them and puts them in its internal accounts.) A "debit" is the use of an offset to support a new or modified source. Typically, there are more credits coming into the SCAQMD internal accounts than debits leaving the accounts for each year and for each pollutant.

The SCAQMD regularly reports on its tracking of credits and debits from its internal offset accounts. SCAQMD Rule 1310 – Analysis and Reporting, requires SCAQMD staff to report to the SCAQMD Governing Board on an annual basis the effectiveness of Regulation XIII in meeting the state and federal NSR requirements. The last report to the Board (February 2, 2007) presents final determinations of equivalency (FDE) covering the following two reporting periods: August 2002 through July 2003 and August 2003 through July 2004. The February 2, 2007 report to the board also presented a preliminary determination of equivalency (PDE) for the period August 2004 through December 2005. The FDEs and PDE in the Board report demonstrate compliance with federal NSR

requirements by establishing aggregate equivalence with federal offset requirements for sources that obtained their offsets from SCAQMD.

The FDEs for the August 2002 through July 2003 and August 2003 through July 2004 timeframes are summarized below in Tables 8-1 and 8-2, respectively. Additionally, the projections of SCAQMD's internal account offset balances for the August 2004 through December 2005, the January 2006 through December 2006, and January 2007 through December 2007 timeframes are presented in Table 8-3. These reports show that not all the offsets in the SCAQMD internal accounts have been used.

For example, Table 8-1 shows total credit activity for the period August 2002 – July 2003. As indicated in the August 2002 – July 2003 reporting period in Table 8-1, 1,424 pounds per day (approximately 0.71 ton per day) of VOC offsets were used (debited) from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. However, as of August 2002, 68.70 tons per day of VOC offsets were available. Similarly, VOC credits activity during the reporting period showed that the ending VOC balance, 74.29 tons per day, exceeded the starting balance, 68.70 tons per day, by 5.59 tons per day, which confirms that not only were all credits in the SCAQMD's internal accounts not used, but additional credits were generated that were also not used. For all pollutants shown in Table 8-1, the sum of credits/debits is positive, meaning that more emission reductions were deposited into the SCAQMD internal accounts than were used.

TABLE 8-1

Final Determination of Equivalency for August 2002 through July 2003*

DESCRIPTION	VOC	NO _x	SO _x	CO	PM ₁₀
Starting Balance (tons/day)	68.70	28.84	10.72	7.84	7.68
Total Credits** (pounds/day)	13,515	5,908	545	7,149	3,480
Total Debits** (pounds/day)	-1,424	-2,066	-135	-4,544	-211
Sum of Credits/Debits** (pounds/day)	12,091	3,842	410	2,605	3,269
Sum of Credits/Debits** (tons/day)	6.05	1.92	0.20	1.30	1.63
Surplus Adjustment*** (tons/day)	-0.46	-0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ending Balance**** (tons/day)	74.29	30.32	10.92	9.14	9.31

* Source: Board agenda item #37, February 2, 2007.

** Credits are shown as positive and Debits as negative, while sum of Credits/Debits and Net Activity are shown as positive or negative, as appropriate.

*** Surplus at the time of use discount pursuant to the 2006 version of Rule 1315(b)(4), which has since been rescinded.

**** Ending Balance" equals the "Starting Balance" plus the sum of credits and debits and plus any surplus adjustments.

For PM₁₀, Table 8-1 shows that 211 pounds per day (approximately 0.10 ton per day) were used (debited), while 7.68 tons per day were available. Similarly, PM₁₀ credit activity during the reporting period showed that the ending PM₁₀ balance, 9.31 tons per

day, exceeded the starting balance, 7.68 tons per day, by 1.63 tons per day, which confirms that not only were all PM10 credits in the SCAQMD's internal accounts not used, but additional PM10 credits were generated that were also not used.

For SOx, Table 8-1 shows that 135 pounds per day (approximately 0.06 ton per day) were used (debited), while 10.72 tons per day were available. Similarly, SOx credit activity during the reporting period showed that the ending SOx balance, 10.92 tons per day, exceeded the starting balance, 10.72 tons per day, by 0.20 ton per day, which confirms that not only were all SOx credits in the SCAQMD's internal accounts not used, but additional SOx credits were generated that were also not used.

For NOx, Table 8-1 shows that 2,066 pounds per day (approximately 1.03 tons per day) were used (debited), while 28.84 tons per day were available. Similarly, NOx credit activity during the reporting period showed that the ending NOx balance, 30.32 tons per day, exceeded the starting balance, 28.84 tons per day, by 1.48 tons per day, which confirms that not only were all NOx credits in the SCAQMD's internal accounts not used, but additional NOx credits were generated that were also not used.

Table 8-2 shows total credit activity for the period August 2003 – July 2004. As indicated in the August 2003 – July 2004 reporting period in the Table 8-2, 539 pounds per day (approximately 0.26 ton per day) of VOC offsets were used (debited) from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. However, as of August 2003, 74.29 tons per day of VOC offsets were available. Similarly, VOC credits activity during the reporting period showed that the ending VOC balance, 82.90 tons per day, exceeded the starting balance, 74.29 tons per day, by 8.61 tons per day, which confirms that not only were all VOC credits in the SCAQMD's internal accounts not used, but additional VOC credits were generated that were also not used.

TABLE 8-2
Final Determination of Equivalency for August 2003 through July 2004*

DESCRIPTION	VOC	NO _x	SO _x	CO	PM ₁₀
Starting Balance* (ton/day)	74.29	30.32	10.92	9.14	9.31
Total Credits** (lb/day)	18,795	3,912	1,833	5,634	2,639
Total Debits** (lb/day)	-539	-1,610	-3	-3,521	-245
Sum of Credits/Debits** (lb/day)	18,256	2,302	1,830	2,113	2,394
Sum of Credits/Debits** (ton/day)	9.13	1.15	0.91	1.06	1.20
Surplus Adjustment*** (ton/day)	-0.52	-2.21	-0.59	0.00	0.00
Ending Balance**** (ton/day)	82.90	29.26	11.24	10.20	10.51

* Same as “Ending Balance” from Table 8-1.

** Credits are shown as positive and Debits as negative, while sum of Credits/Debits and Net Activity are shown as positive or negative, as appropriate.

*** Surplus at the time of use discount pursuant to the 2006 version of Rule 1315(b)(4), which has since been rescinded.

**** Ending Balance” equals the “Starting Balance” plus the sum of credits and debits and plus any surplus adjustments.

Source: Board agenda item #37, February 2, 2007.

For PM₁₀, Table 8-2 shows that 245 pounds per day (approximately 0.12 ton per day) were used (debited), while 9.31 tons per day were available. Similarly, PM₁₀ credit activity during the reporting period showed that the ending PM₁₀ balance, 10.51 tons per day, exceeded the starting balance, 9.31 tons per day, by 1.20 tons per day, which confirms that not only were all PM₁₀ credits in the SCAQMD’s internal accounts not used, but additional PM₁₀ credits were generated that were also not used.

For SO_x, Table 8-2 shows that three pounds per day (approximately 0.001 ton per day) were used (debited), while 10.92 tons per day were available. Similarly, SO_x credit activity during the reporting period showed that the ending SO_x balance, 11.24 tons per day, exceeded the starting balance, 10.92 tons per day, by 0.32 ton per day, which confirms that not only were all SO_x credits in the SCAQMD’s internal accounts not used, but additional SO_x credits were generated that were also not used.

For NO_x, Table 8-2 shows that 1,610 pounds per day (approximately 0.80 ton per day) were used (debited), while 30.32 tons per day were available. During this reporting period, NO_x credit activity during the reporting period showed that the ending NO_x balance, 29.26 tons per day, was less than the starting balance, 30.32 tons per day, by 1.06 tons per day. Although the ending NO_x balance was slightly less than the beginning balance, the data show that there were excess NO_x credits (29.26 tons per day) that were not used, which still confirms that not all NO_x credits in the SCAQMD’s internal accounts were used.

As can be seen from the above Tables 8-1 and 8-2, consistently the demand for credits has not been anywhere near the total amount of credits available. Moreover, generally there have been more emission reductions (credits deposited) than emissions increases (offsets used) in any given year. Thus, it is clear that based on past history, not all available credits will be used. Nevertheless, to further ensure that emissions increases do not exceed the amount analyzed in this PEA, proposed Rule 1315 contains a CEQA backstop provision that requires that permits relying on SCAQMD internal accounts may no longer be issued once the amount analyzed in this PEA is reached.

Another way to evaluate the data provided in Tables 8-1 and 8-2 is to compare actual offset usage with the total offset usage that could occur if all offsets were used. For example, in the reporting period August 2002 – July 2003 the total number of offsets debited from the SCAQMD's internal accounts was 0.71 ton per day out of a total of 68.70 tons of available VOCs. Therefore, actual VOC offset activity represented approximately one percent of the total available VOC offsets. Similarly, for the same reporting period the actual number of PM10 offsets used was 0.10 ton per day out of a total of 7.68 tons per day of available PM10 offsets. Therefore, actual PM10 offset activity represented approximately 1.3 percent of the total PM10 offsets available for use. For past AQMPs, growth projections have ranged between approximately one and two percent per year. For example, the future growth factor provided by SCAG for the 2007 AQMP relied on an annual growth factor of one percent per year for the district. The future population growth that would have to occur in the district to deplete all available credits even over a period of 20 years, would far exceed these growth projections.

Impact Analysis Assuming Full Use of Credits (Maximum Use Scenario)

Based on the above considerations, usage of all offsets in the SCAQMD's internal accounts for permits issued under Rule 1304 and 1309.1 by 2030 is considered unlikely. Moreover, the proposed project has been designed so that it is not possible for all offsets in the beginning balance plus those deposited in future years to be used. The proposed project now includes a cap on the amount of offsets that can be used.

Nevertheless, to address the concern in Court's decision regarding impacts of use of all offsets, this Chapter presents an analysis of air quality, health, visibility and greenhouse gas impacts that would occur if all the offsets in the SCAQMD's internal accounts were used over the next 20 years.

Mass Emissions of Criteria Pollutants

The SCAQMD staff used the actual starting balances as of 12-31-06 as the “maximum use scenario” emissions that would occur.

TABLE 8-3

Maximum Use Scenario Mass Emissions of Criteria Pollutants

	VOC	NO_x	SO_x	PM₁₀	Lead
Tons per Day					
2007-2030	66.55	25.50	2.33	11.18	0.003
Pounds per Day					
2007-2030	133,100	51,000	4,660	22,360	1.08

Modeled Concentrations of Criteria Pollutant Emissions

The SCAQMD used the same methodology as is described in subchapter 4.0 to model region-wide concentrations of pollutants attributed to the maximum use scenario. Modeling was based on the assumption on that actual emissions from permitted facilities would be 80% of permitted emissions, reflecting the fact that facilities do not typically operate full time at full capacity.

Ozone

The maximum use of credits emissions scenario would result in nominally lower ozone concentrations in the Basin but higher ozone in Coachella Valley. Increased Basin NO_x emissions act to reduce local ozone concentrations due to titration of ozone to nitrogen dioxide. The nitrogen dioxide is transported downwind remains available for ozone formation at a later time. As a consequence, the maximum use emission scenario would result in fewer foregone ozone benefits in the Basin but would increase the foregone ozone benefits in the Coachella Valley. The impact of this scenario on attainment of the federal standards attainment (foregone earlier attainment date) for either basin would be nominal.

TABLE 8-4
Maximum Use of Credits Regional Ozone Impacts

Year	Basin Average Ozone Impact (ppb)	Basin Maximum Station Ozone Impact (ppb)	Coachella Valley Average Ozone Impact (ppb)	Coachella Valley Maximum Station Ozone Impact (ppb)
2014	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4
2023	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.3
2030	2.1	2.8	1.6	2.0

Note: The contribution to regional ozone contributions for the Basin is less than from the proposed project even though emissions of ozone precursors are greater. This is because the emissions in the maximum use scenario contain a greater amount of NO_x relative to the VOC. The change in ratio changes the resulting ozone concentrations.

Particulate Matter

Annual average and 24-hour average PM_{2.5} concentration under the maximum use of credits scenario would result roughly in a doubling of the PM_{2.5} impact compared with the impact predicted for the proposed project. The increase in PM_{2.5} (and PM₁₀) resulted from increased emissions of both NO_x and directly emitted particulates.

Under the maximum use of credits scenario, greater amounts of health impacts would be foregone including 34, 79 and 81 percent increases in mortality, pulmonary impacts, cardiac response and lost activity by 2014, 2023 and 2030 respectively.

TABLE 8-5
Maximum Use of Credits Regional PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ Impacts

Year	Basin Annual PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	Basin Annual PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	Basin Daily PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	Basin Daily PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Annual PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Annual PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Daily PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	Coachella Valley Daily PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)
2014	0.08	0.18	0.7	1.0	0.02	0.02	0.1	0.1
2023	0.24	0.53	2.3	3.4	0.05	0.05	0.2	0.2
2030	0.38	0.83	3.5	5.2	0.08	0.08	0.4	0.4

Localized concentrations of pollutants from individual facilities using offsets would be the same as reported in Chapter 4.

Health Effects

Using the same methodology as described in subchapter 4.0, the SCAQMD staff calculated the health effects from the emissions attributed to the maximum use scenario. Because the maximum use scenario assumes growth that far exceeds the growth analyzed in the 2007 AQMP, this scenario would result in substantial adverse health effects, as compared with the health effects that would occur under the proposed project.

TABLE 8-6

Maximum Use Scenario's Estimated Foregone PM2.5 and PM10 Health Impacts

	Mortality Deaths (people)	Acute Bronchitis (people)	Chronic Bronchitis (people)	Non-fatal Heart Attacks (people)	Upper/Lower Respiratory (people)	Emergency Room Visits	Hospital Admissions (people)	Minor Restricted Activity Days	Annual Work Loss (days)
Year 2014	52	93	28	45	1,978	17	21	36,643	6,387
Year 2023	168	303	90	146	6,435	55	67	119,182	20,775
Year 2030	259	466	138	225	9,898	86	104	183,334	31,958

The maximum credit use scenario resulted in overall nominally lower foregone ozone health benefits than for the proposed project. This is because of a different ratio of VOC to NO_x, as explained under Table 8.2.

TABLE 8-7

Estimated Health Effects from the Maximum Use Scenario's Ozone Impacts

Year	Mortality Premature Deaths (people)	Hospital Admissions (people)	Minor Restricted Activity (days)	School Absences (days)
2014	2	10	6,987	7,364
2023	7	40	28,133	29,652
2030	16	98	68,828	72,544

Toxic Impacts

Increased VOC and particulate emissions resulting from the maximum use of credits scenario would result in a greater toxic risk. The foregone benefit of four fewer additional cases of cancer in a population of one million individuals that are exposed over a 70-year lifetime for 2030 represents approximately one percent of the estimated 2030 risk from all sources in the Basin.

TABLE 8-8

Maximum Use of Credits Estimated Regional Foregone Toxic Risk

Year	Project Toxic Impact: Risk Reduction Not Achieved (Cases of Cancer)
2014	1.72
2023	5.57
2030	8.58

Visibility

Under the maximum use of credits emissions scenario, visual range would be reduced beyond that of the proposed project by approximately one-half of a mile in 2030, as compared to a baseline visual range of 40 miles or more. The foregone visibility improvement would not result in a significant change in visibility perception as measured by deciviews since the maximum impact is about 2-tenths of a deciview, and EPA's significance threshold is one-half of a deciview.

TABLE 8-9

Visibility Improvements Foregone under the Maximum Use Scenario Measured in Deciviews and Visual Range (Miles)

Area Impacted	Classification	Difference in Deciviews	Difference in Miles
2014			
Agua Tibia	Class-I Wilderness	0.008	-0.034
San Gabriel	Class-I Wilderness	0.021	-0.095
Cucamonga	Class-I Wilderness	0.017	-0.082
San Gorgonio	Class-I Wilderness	0.010	-0.064
San Jacinto	Class-I Wilderness	0.008	-0.050
Joshua Tree	Class-I Wilderness	0.008	-0.052
Rubidoux	District Monitoring	0.000	0.000
2023			
Agua Tibia	Class-I Wilderness	0.030	-0.120

TABLE 8-9 (Concluded)
Visibility Improvements Foregone under the Maximum Use Scenario
Measured in Deciviews and Visual Range (Miles)

Area Impacted	Classification	Difference in Deciviews	Difference in Miles
San Gabriel	Class-I Wilderness	0.076	-0.340
Cucamonga	Class-I Wilderness	0.057	-0.282
San Gorgonio	Class-I Wilderness	0.033	-0.204
San Jacinto	Class-I Wilderness	0.028	-0.168
Joshua Tree	Class-I Wilderness	0.022	-0.139
Rubidoux	District Monitoring	0.163	-0.300
2030			
Agua Tibia	Class-I Wilderness	0.049	-0.203
San Gabriel	Class-I Wilderness	0.112	-0.505
Cucamonga	Class-I Wilderness	0.096	-0.470
San Gorgonio	Class-I Wilderness	0.049	-0.296
San Jacinto	Class-I Wilderness	0.041	-0.245
Joshua Tree	Class-I Wilderness	0.033	-0.204
Rubidoux	District Monitoring	0.221	-0.400

Greenhouse Gases

The GHG emissions analysis for the maximum use scenario is based on the same methodologies as is used to determine greenhouse gas emissions attributed to the proposed project in Chapter 4.

Table 8-10 provides the estimated SO_x emissions from the maximum use scenario and applies the ratio factors described in Chapter 4 to calculate the GHG emissions from the maximum use scenario.

TABLE 8-10
SO_x Emissions and Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Maximum Use Scenario

Attainment Year Periods	SO_x Emissions (tons/day)	SO_x Emissions (tons/year)	AQMP SO_x to GHG Emissions Ratio	GHG Emissions (million MT CO₂ eq /year)
2007-2030	2.33	850.5	0.0824	70.08

CHAPTER 9

ACRONYMS

$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	microgram per cubic meter
AB	Assembly Bill
afy	acre-feet per year
AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act
ALUC	Airport Land Use Commission
AMSL	above mean sea level
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
ATF	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
AWOS	Automated Weather Observing System
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
BARCT	Best Available Retrofit Control Technology
Basin	South Coast Air Basin
BAT	Best Available Technology Economically Achievable
BCT	Best Conventional Control Technology
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	Best Management Practice
BNSF	Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway
BP	before present
BTU	British Thermal Unit
BUR	Bob Hope Airport
Bwh	dry-hot desert climate
Bwhh	dry-very hot desert climate
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards

CAFE	Corporate Average Fuel Economy
Cal/EPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CalARP	California Accidental Release Prevention
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CAT	Climate Action Team
CBC	California Building Code
CCA	California Coastal Act
CCC	California Coastal Commission
CDC	California Department of Conservation
CDF	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CDPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
CEC	California Energy Commission
CEDD	California Economic Development Department
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CERCLIS	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFCP	California Farmland Conservancy Program
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CGS	California Geological Survey
CH ₄	methane

CHL	California Historical Landmarks
CHP	California Highway Patrol
CIWMB	California Integrated Waste Management Board
CLG	Certified Local Government
CMA	Congestion Management Agency
CMP	Congestion Management Program
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
CO	carbon monoxide
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CO ₂ e	carbon dioxide equivalent
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CRA	Colorado River Aqueduct
CSE	Countywide Siting Element
CSI	California Solar Initiative
CT	conversion technologies
CUPA	Certified Uniform Program Agencies
CWA	Clean Water Act
dB	decibel
dBA	“A”-weighted decibel
DG	distributed generation
DNL	Day-Night Average Noise Level
DOF	Department of Finance
DPH	Department of Public Health
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
DWR	Department of Water Resources

EGF	Electric Generating Facility
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EPAct	Energy Policy Act
EQIP	Environmental Quality Incentives Program
ERC	Emissions Reduction Credit
ERPG	Emergency Response Planning Guideline
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FDE	Final Determination of Equivalency
FEIR	Final Environmental Impact Report
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
FFV	Flex fuel vehicles
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FPP	Farmland Protection Program
FPPA	Farmland Protection Policy Act
FRA	Federal Rail Administration
FSZ	Farmland Security Zone
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
FUA	Fuel Use Act
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GMC	Growth Management Chapter
HABS	Historic American Building Survey
HFC	Hydrofluorocarbon
HHWE	Household Hazardous Waste Element

HI	Hazard Index
HID	High intensity discharge
HOT	High-occupancy toll
HOV	High-occupancy vehicle
HSA	Historic Sites Act
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code
HWMP	Hazardous Waste Management Plan
IOU	Investor-owned utilities
IS	Initial Study
kWh	kiloWatt-hour
LAA	Los Angeles Aqueduct
LADWP	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
LAER	Lowest achievable emission rate
LAFCO	Local Agency Formation Commission
LAX	Los Angeles International Airport
LCFS	Low Carbon Fuel Standard
LCP	Local Coastal Program
LEA	Local Enforcement Agency
LED	Light-emitting diode
L_{eq}	Energy-Equivalent Noise Level
LGB	Long Beach Airport
L_{max}	Maximum Measured Noise Level
LOS	Level of Service
LUP	Land Use Plan
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act

MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MDAB	Mojave Desert Air Basin
MeTHF	methyltetrahydrofuran
Metro	Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority
MM	Modified Mercalli
mm/yr	millimeters per year
MMT CO ₂ e	million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
MRF	Material Recovery Facility
MRZ	Mineral Resource Zone
MSHCP	Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan
MW	megawatts
MWD	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
N ₂ O	nitrous oxide
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NAICS	North American Industrial Category System
NCCP	Natural Communities Conservation Program
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NDFE	Non-Disposal Facility Element
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NHL	National Historic Landmarks
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act

NNI	no net increase
NO	Nitric oxide
NO ₂	Nitrogen dioxide
NOE	Notice of Exemption
NOP	Notice of Preparation
NO _x	Nitrogen oxides
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPDWR	National Primary Drinking Water Regulations
NPL	National Priorities List
NPPA	Native Plant Protection Act
NPS	National Parks Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NSR	New Source Review
O ₃	Ozone
OCHCA	Orange County Health Care Agency
OCTA	Orange County Transportation Authority
OEHHA	Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
OES	Office of Emergency Services
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
ONT	Ontario International Airport
OPR	Office of Planning and Research
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PAH	Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons
Pb	Lead

PDE	Preliminary Determination of Equivalency
PEA	Program Environmental Assessment
PFC	Perfluorocarbon
PHI	Points of Historical Interest
PM10	Particulate matter 10 microns in diameter or less
PM2.5	Particulate matter 2.5 microns in diameter or less
PMD	Palmdale Regional Airport
POTW	Publicly-Owned Treatment Works
ppm	Parts per million
PPV	Peak Particle Velocity
PRC	Public Resources Code
PURPA	Public Utilities Regulatory Policies Act
PVMRM	Plume volume molar ratio method
Qfs	Qualifying facilities
RAC	Rubberized asphalt concrete
RCPG	Regional Comprehensive Plan and Guide
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RELOOC	Regional Landfill Options for Orange County
RFS	Renewable Fuel Standard
RHNA	Regional Housing Needs Assessment
RIV	March Inland Port
RMP	Regional Mobility Element
RMP	Risk Management Programs
RMS	Root mean square
ROC	Reactive organic compound

ROG	Reactive organic gas
RPS	Renewables Portfolio Standard
RTA	Riverside Transit Agency
RTIP	Regional Transportation Improvement Program
RTP	Regional Transportation Plan
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SANBAG	San Bernardino Associated Governments
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SB	Senate Bill
SBD	San Bernardino International Airport
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCE	Southern California Edison
SCHWMA	Southern California Hazardous Waste Management Authority
SCRRA	Southern California Regional Rail Authority
SDG&E	San Diego Gas and Electric Company
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SEA	Significant Ecological Area
SEDAB	Southeast Desert Air Basin
SEL	Sound Exposure Level
SF ₆	Sulfur hexafluoride
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SHRC	State Historical Resources Commission
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SMARA	Surface Mining Reclamation Area Act

SNA	John Wayne Airport
SO ₂	Sulfur dioxide
SONGS	San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station
SOV	Single-occupancy vehicle
SO _x	Sulfur oxides
SPCC	Spill Prevention Containment and Countermeasures
SRA	Source Receptor Area
SRRE	Source Reduction and Recycling Element
SSAB	Salton Sea Air Basin
STC	Short-term credits
SWFP	Solid Waste Facility Permits
SWP	State Water Project
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TAC	Toxic air contaminant
TDA	Tire-derived aggregate
TDM	Transportation Demand Management
TEA-21	Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TOG	Total organic gas
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
TSD	Technical support document
TSDF	Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities
UBC	Uniform Building Code
UCLA	University of California Los Angeles

USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USBR	United States Bureau of Reclamation
USC	United States Code
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USDOT	United States Department of Transportation
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USFS	United States Forest Service
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UST	Underground storage tank
VCV	Southern California Logistics Airport
VOC	Volatile organic compounds
WDR	Water Discharge Requirements

CHAPTER 10 – REFERENCES

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CHAPTER 11

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Final Program Environmental Assessment for:

Re-adoption of Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System

VOLUME IV: *Appendices A - J*

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APPENDIX A

REVISED PROPOSED RULE 1315

Thirty days before the January 7, 2011 Board Meeting, a revised version of proposed Rule 1315 was made available for public review and is included herein. Revisions to proposed Rule 1315 were made to clarify the rule's requirements to ensure that the rule would operate as intended. SCAQMD staff's evaluation of these revisions concluded that the revisions would not result in any changes to the analysis in the PEA.

**PROPOSED RULE 1315 FEDERAL NEW SOURCE REVIEW TRACKING
SYSTEM**

(a) Purpose

The purpose of this rule is to:

- (1) Maintain the District's ability to continue through December 31, 2030 to issue permits to major sources that obtain offset credits from the Priority Reserve under Rule 1309.1 and/or that are exempt from offsets under Rule 1304;
- (2) Memorialize in rule form the procedures to be followed by the Executive Officer for:
 - (A) Establishing the District's NSR program equivalency with federal NSR offset requirements for such major sources; and
 - (B) Demonstrating that sufficient emission reductions, including previously-untracked emission reductions, existed beyond regulatory requirements under federal law to be used as offset credits to establish that the District's NSR program is equivalent with federal NSR offset requirements for major sources that are exempt from offsets under Rule 1304 or obtain offset credits from the Priority Reserve under Rule 1309.1.

(b) Definitions

- (1) COMMUNITY BANK means the Community Bank as established by Rule 1309.1 – Community Bank, as adopted June 28, 1990 and by Rule 1309.1 – Community Bank And Priority Reserve, as amended May 3, 1991, and became unavailable to applications deemed complete after the December 7, 1995 amendments to Rule 1309.1 – Priority Reserve, which eliminated the Community Bank.
- (2) NET EMISSION INCREASE means the aggregate increase in potential to emit from permitted major and minor stationary sources of a nonattainment air contaminant subject to tracking pursuant to paragraph (c)(2) of this rule that are offset from the Priority Reserve or exempt from offsets pursuant to Rule 1304 minus the aggregate emissions reductions of the same nonattainment air contaminant tracked pursuant to paragraph (c)(3) of this rule over the same time period.

- (3) OFFSET RATIO means the ratio of the quantity of offset credits provided (in pounds per day) to the increase in potential emissions (in pounds per day) requiring offsets.
 - (4) ORPHAN REDUCTION means any reduction in actual emissions from a permitted source within the District resulting from a physical change to the source and/or a change to the method of operation of the source provided the change is reflected in a revised permit for the source and provided such reduction is not otherwise required by rule, regulation, law, approved Air Quality Management Plan Control Measure, or the State Implementation Plan and does not result in issuance of an ERC.
 - (5) ORPHAN SHUTDOWN means any reduction in actual emissions from a permitted source within the District resulting from removal of the source from service and inactivation of the permit without subsequent reinstatement of such permit provided such reduction is not otherwise required by rule, regulation, law, approved Air Quality Management Plan Control Measure, or the State Implementation Plan and does not result in issuance of an ERC.
 - (6) PRIORITY RESERVE means the Priority Reserve as established by the June 28, 1990 adoption of Rule 1309.1 – Community Bank and as amended by the May 3, 1991 amendments to Rule 1309.1 – Community Bank and Priority Reserve and by the December 7, 1995 and subsequent amendments to Rule 1309.1 – Priority Reserve.
 - (7) SHORTFALL means a negative net balance in any of the District offset accounts described in paragraph (c)(1) of this rule as demonstrated through an FDE prepared pursuant to paragraph (d)(3) of this rule or projected pursuant to subdivision (e) of this rule.
- (c) Offset Accounts for Federal NSR Equivalency
- (1) District Offset Accounts for Federal Nonattainment Air Contaminants
The Executive Officer shall maintain a separate District offset account for each federal nonattainment air contaminant excluding PM2.5. The District offset accounts were established as of October 1, 1990 with valid emission reductions that had occurred prior to that date, as reflected in various facilities' negative NSR account balances and that were aggregated as the initial account balances listed in Table A for each nonattainment air contaminant. Any portions of the initial account

balances identified in Table A remaining in the District offset accounts at the end of calendar year 2005 were removed from the District offset accounts as an environmental benefit by the Executive Officer and are not used for purposes of demonstrating equivalency between federal NSR offset requirements and the District’s NSR program. Additional District offset accounts are to be established by the Executive Officer in the event that additional federal nonattainment air contaminants other than PM2.5 or their precursors become subject to federal nonattainment NSR offset requirements, unless by rule the District establishes that Rule 1304 and Rule 1309.1 do not apply to such contaminants or their precursors. If the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) re-designates the District’s attainment status from nonattainment to attainment for a specific air contaminant the Executive Officer may discontinue tracking and reporting the associated District offset account for that air contaminant provided there is a showing in the maintenance plan that the continued use of emissions offsets for that air contaminant is not necessary to maintain attainment for that air contaminant. The District’s NSR program shall be considered equivalent to federal nonattainment NSR offset requirements for a nonattainment air contaminant so long as the procedures specified in this rule are followed and the balance in the District offset account for that air contaminant remains positive.

TABLE A
Initial District Offset Account Balances

Air Contaminant	Initial Account Balance (tons per day)
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	38.46
Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)	23.92
Sulfur Oxides (SOx)	8.04
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	8.45
Particulate Matter (PM10)	2.67

- (2) Tracking of Offset Account Debits for Federal NSR Equivalency
The Executive Officer shall track the amount of emissions and debit from the District offset accounts for the following types of offset allocations or exemptions provided from the District offset accounts for sources located

at major polluting facilities and that are not exempt from the offset requirements of federal nonattainment NSR:

- (A) Emission offsets from the Priority Reserve or Community Bank pursuant to Rule 1309.1; and
- (B) Exemptions from the offset requirements of Rule 1303 – Requirements pursuant to Rule 1304 – Exemptions.

The applicable offset ratios for offsets tracked by the Executive Officer pursuant to this paragraph is 1.2-to-1.0 for extreme nonattainment air contaminants and their precursors and is 1.0-to-1.0 for all other nonattainment air contaminants.

- (3) Tracking of Offset Account Credits for Federal NSR Equivalency
 - (A) The Executive Officer shall track and verify the amount of the following types of emission reductions that have occurred since October 1, 1990 to the District offset accounts:
 - (i) Orphan shutdowns;
 - (ii) Orphan reductions;
 - (iii) ERCs provided as emission offsets for sources located at minor facilities;
 - (iv) The difference between the quantity of ERCs provided for a source located at a major polluting facility at a 1.2-to-1.0 offset ratio pursuant to Rule 1303(b)(2)(A) and the quantity of ERCs required to offset the emission increases at a ratio of 1.0-to-1.0 for all non-attainment air contaminants except extreme nonattainment air contaminants and their precursors.
 - (v) The amount of emission reductions associated with a facility's NSR balance, Community Bank and Priority Reserve allocations, and offset exemptions that is subtracted from the emission reductions quantified pursuant to Rule 1306(c) as part of the Executive Officer's evaluation of an ERC banking application; and
 - (vi) The difference between the actual daily emission reductions calculated pursuant to Rule 1306(c) with and without the BACT adjustment required in Rule 1306(c)(2) as part of the Executive Officer's evaluation of an ERC banking application. This clause applies only in cases

where the Executive Officer demonstrates and EPA concurs that the subtracted amount is not otherwise required by rule, regulation, law, approved Air Quality Management Plan Control Measure, or the State Implementation Plan. This clause is not applicable to emission reductions that occur in the Riverside County portion of the Salton Sea Air Basin (SSAB) or the non-Palo Verde, Riverside County portion of the Mojave Desert Air Basin (MDAB).

- (B) The Executive Officer shall quantify and deposit emission reductions that are tracked pursuant to subparagraph (c)(3)(A) of this rule into the District offset accounts according to the following procedures:
- (i) From orphan sources tracked pursuant to clauses (c)(3)(A)(i) or (c)(3)(A)(ii) of this rule at eighty percent of the total or change in the source's NSR permitted emission levels, respectively; and
 - (ii) From ERCs tracked pursuant to clauses (c)(3)(A)(iii), (c)(3)(A)(iv), (c)(3)(A)(v), and (c)(3)(A)(vi) of this rule in the amounts specified pursuant to those clauses.
- (C) The Executive Officer may choose not to track all potential sources of credits in any reporting period if the Executive Officer determines that sufficient credits remain in the District offset accounts to demonstrate equivalency in each reporting period.
- (4) Surplus at the Time of Use
All credits deposited into the District offset accounts pursuant to clauses (c)(3)(A)(i), (c)(3)(A)(ii), and (c)(3)(A)(vi) of this rule shall be discounted by the Executive Officer to ensure that they remain surplus at the time of use. Such discounting shall be performed annually and shall be based on the percentage reduction in overall permitted emissions projected to be achieved as a result of implementation of control requirements that became effective during the previous calendar year for each specific nonattainment air contaminant within the District.
- (5) Tracking Sequence
The tracking elements described in paragraphs (c)(2) through (c)(4) of this rule shall be carried out separately for each District Offset Account in the

following sequence for each reporting period as defined in paragraph (d)(1) of this rule:

- (A) Apply the surplus at the time of use discount described in paragraph (c)(4) of this rule to the offsets tracked pursuant to subparagraph (c)(3)(A) of this rule remaining in the District Offset Account, if any;
- (B) Subtract as much of the aggregate District Offset Account debits tracked and quantified pursuant to paragraph (c)(2) of this rule from the unused Table A initial balance remaining in the corresponding District Offset Account, if any, as possible without resulting in a negative District Offset Account balance;
- (C) Subtract the aggregate District Offset Account debits tracked and quantified pursuant to paragraph (c)(2) of this rule remaining after conducting the subtraction specified in subparagraph (c)(5)(A) of this rule, if any, from the corresponding District Offset Account balance; and
- (D) Add the emission reductions tracked pursuant to subparagraph (c)(3)(A) of this rule for the current reporting period to the corresponding District Offset Account Balance.

The PDE for each reporting period through the 2005 reporting period shall follow the tracking sequence identified in subparagraphs (c)(5)(A), (c)(5)(B), and (c)(5)(C) and the PDE for each reporting period commencing with the 2006 reporting period shall follow the tracking sequence identified in subparagraphs (c)(5)(A) and (c)(5)(C). The FDE for each reporting period shall be completed by adding the results of subparagraph (c)(5)(A) tracking to the PDE results for the same reporting period.

(6) Federal Offset Criteria

Offset account credits used to offset debits pursuant to Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1, as specified in paragraph (c)(2), are real as specified in subparagraphs (c)(3)(A) and (c)(3)(B), surplus as specified in paragraphs (b)(4), (b)(5), and (c)(4), permanent as specified in paragraphs (b)(4) and (b)(5) and subparagraph (c)(3)(A), quantifiable as specified in paragraphs (c)(1), (c)(3), (c)(4), and (c)(5), and enforceable as specified in paragraphs (b)(4), (b)(5), and (c)(3).

(d) Federal NSR Equivalency Determination Reports**(1) Reporting Periods**

The Executive Officer shall aggregate and track offsets debited from and offsets deposited to the District offset accounts into the following reporting periods for purposes of making periodic determinations of equivalency:

(A) October 1, 1990 through July 31, 1995;

(B) Each of the consecutive twelve-month periods commencing with August 1995 through July 1996 and concluding with August 2003 through July 2004;

(C) August 2004 through December 2005;

(D) Each calendar year from 2006 through 2009; and

(E) Each calendar year from 2010 through 2030.

(2) Preliminary Determinations of Equivalency

Commencing with the calendar year 2010 reporting period, and for each reporting period thereafter, the Executive Officer shall, no later than twelve months after the completion of the reporting period, complete a Preliminary Determination of Equivalency (PDE) with federal nonattainment NSR offset requirements. The Executive Officer shall report the PDE to the District's Governing Board and EPA no later than the second regularly-scheduled monthly Governing Board meeting after the completion deadline for the PDE. The PDE is a conservative assessment of the District offset account balances without accounting for orphan and other credits that become available during the subject reporting period. Each PDE shall include the debit accounting elements identified in paragraph (c)(2) of this rule and the running balances in the District offset accounts at the beginning and at the end of the subject reporting period.

(3) Final Determinations of Equivalency

Commencing with the calendar year 2010 reporting period, and for each reporting period thereafter, the Executive Officer shall complete a Final Determination of Equivalency (FDE) with federal nonattainment NSR offset requirements for each District Offset Account. The FDE for each account shall be completed no later than eighteen months after the completion of the subject reporting period. The Executive Officer shall report the FDE to the District's Governing Board and EPA no later than

the second regularly-scheduled monthly Governing Board meeting after the completion deadline for the FDE for any account(s) for which the PDE did not demonstrate equivalence. Each FDE shall include both the debit and the credit accounting elements identified in paragraphs (c)(2) and (c)(3) of this rule, respectively, and the running balances in the District offset accounts at the beginning and at the end of the subject reporting period. The Executive Officer shall report the FDE for any account(s) for which the PDE did demonstrate equivalence no later than the reporting deadline for the subsequent reporting period's PDE specified in paragraph (d)(2) of this rule.

(4) Early FDE Subsuming PDE

In lieu of preparing both a PDE and an FDE for a single reporting period, the Executive Officer may opt to include the PDE in the FDE for the same reporting period. Such FDEs are subject to the same completion and reporting deadlines as are the PDEs that they subsume.

(e) Projections of District Offset Account Balances

Each PDE report and each FDE report the Executive Officer prepares and presents to the Governing Board and EPA shall also include projections of the District offset account balances at the end of each of the two subsequent reporting periods. The Executive Officer shall make the projections of the District offset account balances based upon the average of the total annual debits and the average of the total annual credits for the five reporting periods most recently included in a PDE or an FDE. Although these projections are to be reported with the results of the PDEs and FDEs, they are separate from the determinations of equivalency and do not constitute an element of the determinations of equivalency.

(f) Equivalency Backstop Provisions

(1) Funding of the Priority Reserve and Issuance of Permits

If the most recent District offset account balances determined by an FDE pursuant to paragraph (d)(3) of this rule demonstrate a shortfall for any air contaminant, the Executive Officer shall:

- (A) Discontinue funding the Priority Reserve for any air contaminant that the most recent FDE has demonstrated does not have a positive balance in its District offset account no later than the

completion deadline for the FDE specified in paragraph (d)(3) of this rule. The Executive Officer may resume funding the Priority Reserve upon completion of an FDE demonstrating that the shortfall no longer exists.

- (B) Discontinue issuing permits to construct and permits to operate that are subject to paragraph (c)(2) Offset Account debits resulting in the further use of Rule 1304 exemptions or Priority Reserve offsets from Rule 1309.1 for the air contaminant that has a shortfall to sources that are major sources of that air contaminant commencing no later than the completion deadline for the FDE demonstrating the shortfall. Additionally, the Executive Officer shall place all major source applications that would otherwise qualify for an offset exemption pursuant to Rule 1304 or to access the Priority Reserve for the air contaminant that has a shortfall on hold until the results of an FDE demonstrating that the shortfall has been rectified have been reported to and approved by the Governing Board unless the applicant elects to provide sufficient ERCs to offset the emissions increase pursuant to Rule 1303(b)(2). The Executive Officer may resume issuance of such permits upon completion of an FDE demonstrating that the shortfall no longer exists.

- (2) Report to the Governing Board: Rectification of a Shortfall
If an FDE demonstrates that a shortfall exists in any of the District offset accounts, or the most recent projected District offset balances calculated pursuant to subdivision (e) of this rule predict that such a shortfall will exist, the Executive Officer shall prepare a report to the Governing Board recommending appropriate action to rectify the shortfall. The Executive Officer shall present this report to the Governing Board no later than six months after the paragraph (d)(2) or (d)(3) completion deadline for the PDE projecting or the FDE demonstrating or projecting the shortfall. The report shall either recommend implementing one or more of the following backstop provisions as needed to correct the shortfall or include an explanation of why it is not necessary to implement any of the following backstop provisions by making a demonstration that the District remains in compliance with federal nonattainment NSR offset requirements on an aggregate basis:

- (A) Provide additional credits to the District offset account(s) that have a shortfall within six months of the FDE that demonstrated the shortfall or the subdivision (e) projection that predicted it. The Executive Officer may obtain such credits by purchasing them, by funding emission reduction projects using quantification protocols approved by EPA, by applying BACT (federal LAER) in excess of federal requirements, or by other methods approved by EPA; and/or
- (B) Propose amendments to Rule 1304 and/or Rule 1309.1 to eliminate certain offset exemptions or to eliminate certain sources' eligibility to receive offsets from the Priority Reserve, respectively.

The report shall also include a proposed timeline for implementation of the actions it recommends.

(g) California Environmental Quality Act Backstop Provisions

(1) Net Emission Increases

(A) Emission Increases at Major and Minor Facilities

In addition to the tracking of offset account debits provided to sources at major polluting facilities pursuant to paragraph (c)(2) of this rule, the Executive Officer shall track all increases in potential to emit that occur at major and minor facilities pursuant to Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1. Increases in potential to emit at minor facilities tracked pursuant to this paragraph shall not constitute debits from the District offset accounts.

(B) Calculation of Net Emission Increases

The Executive Officer shall calculate the cumulative net emission increase of each nonattainment air contaminant that is tracked pursuant to paragraphs (c)(2) and (c)(3) of this rule from [date of adoption] through the end of the calendar year 2011 reporting period and through the end of each subsequent reporting period no later than the FDE completion deadline for each such reporting period specified in paragraph (d)(3) of this rule.

(C) Reporting Net Emission Increases

The Executive Officer's report to the Governing Board of each FDE commencing with the FDE for the calendar year 2011 reporting period shall include the cumulative net emission

increases from [date of adoption] through the end of the reporting period analyzed by the FDE calculated pursuant to paragraph (d)(3) of this rule. In cases where, pursuant to paragraph (d)(3) of this rule, the Executive Officer reports the credit accounting elements identified in paragraph (c)(3) of this rule with the PDE for the subsequent reporting period, the Executive Officer shall also report the cumulative net emission increase(s) for the same air contaminant(s) with the PDE for the subsequent reporting period. Although net emission increases are to be reported with the results of the FDEs, they are separate from the FDEs and do not constitute an element of the FDEs.

(2) Projections of Cumulative Net Emission Increases

Each PDE report and each FDE report the Executive Officer prepares and presents to the Governing Board and EPA commencing with the reports analyzing the 2011 reporting period shall also include projections of the cumulative net emission increases at the end of each of the two subsequent reporting periods. The Executive Officer shall make the projections of the cumulative net emission increases from both major sources and minor sources based upon the average of the aggregate increase in potential to emit of each nonattainment air contaminant subject to tracking pursuant to paragraph (c)(2) of this rule and the average of the aggregate emissions reductions of the same nonattainment air contaminant for the five reporting periods most recently included in a PDE or an FDE or each of the reporting periods commencing with the 2011 reporting period, whichever is fewer reporting periods. Although these projections are to be reported with the results of the PDEs and FDEs, they are separate from the determinations of equivalency and do not constitute an element of the determinations of equivalency.

(3) Issuance of Permits

If the cumulative net emission increase of a nonattainment air contaminant, as tracked pursuant to subparagraph (g)(1)(B) of this rule and reported with an FDE pursuant to subparagraph (g)(1)(C) of this rule, exceeds the paragraph (g)(4) threshold or is projected pursuant to paragraph (g)(2) of this rule to exceed the paragraph (g)(4) threshold for that air contaminant, the Executive Officer shall discontinue issuing permits to construct and permits to operate that rely on further use of Rule

1304 exemptions or Rule 1309.1 Priority Reserve offsets for that air contaminant to major and minor sources of that air contaminant. Such permit issuance shall cease no later than the paragraph (d)(2) PDE completion deadline or the paragraph (d)(3) FDE completion deadline applicable to the PDE or FDE with which the paragraph (g)(4) threshold exceedance or projected exceedance will be reported to the Governing Board. The Executive Officer shall not resume issuing such permits unless and until the corresponding cumulative net emission increase returns to a level at least ten percent below the threshold for the year in which permitting is to resume, as shown in Table B.

(4) Cumulative Net Emission Increase Thresholds

The cumulative net emission increase thresholds based upon the growth assumptions in the 2007 AQMP for [date of adoption] through December of 2011 and each subsequent year through 2030 are presented in Table B.

TABLE B
Cumulative Net Emission Increase Thresholds
(tons per day)

[date of adoption] through December of	VOC	NOx	SOx	PM10
2011	1.68	0.15	0.04	0.24
2012	2.80	0.25	0.06	0.40
2013	3.91	0.35	0.09	0.55
2014	5.03	0.45	0.11	0.71
2015	6.30	0.53	0.14	0.90
2016	7.58	0.61	0.18	1.09
2017	8.85	0.68	0.21	1.29
2018	10.12	0.76	0.24	1.48
2019	11.39	0.84	0.27	1.67
2020	12.67	0.92	0.30	1.86

[date of adoption] through December of	VOC	NOx	SOx	PM10
2021	13.94	1.00	0.33	2.05
2022	15.21	1.08	0.36	2.24
2023	16.48	1.15	0.39	2.43
2024	17.73	1.27	0.42	2.63
2025	18.98	1.39	0.45	2.83
2026	20.23	1.50	0.48	3.03
2027	21.49	1.62	0.51	3.23
2028	22.74	1.73	0.55	3.43
2029	23.99	1.85	0.58	3.63
2030	25.24	1.96	0.61	3.83

(h) State Implementation Plan Submittals

The Executive Officer shall not submit paragraphs (b)(2) or subdivisions (g) and (h) of this rule to the California Air Resources Board or to EPA for inclusion in the California State Implementation Plan.

(i) Sunset Date for Permit Issuance

This rule shall expire on January 1, 2031.

APPENDIX B

NOP/IS, COMMENTS ON THE NOP/IS, AND RESPONSES TO THE COMMENTS



South Coast Air Quality Management District

21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4182
(909) 396-2000 • www.aqmd.gov

Subject: NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF A DRAFT PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Project Title: RE-ADOPTION OF PROPOSED RULE 1315 – FEDERAL NEW SOURCE REVIEW TRACKING SYSTEM, AND ADOPTION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO RULE 1309.2 – OFFSET BUDGET

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), as the Lead Agency, has prepared this Notice of Preparation (NOP) and Initial Study (IS). This NOP/IS serves two purposes: 1) to solicit information on the scope of the environmental analysis for the proposed project, and 2) to notify the public that the SCAQMD will prepare a Draft Program Environmental Assessment (PEA) to further assess potential environmental impacts that may result from implementing the proposed project.

This letter, NOP, and the attached IS are not SCAQMD applications or forms requiring a response from you. Their purpose is simply to provide information to you on the above project. If the proposed project has no bearing on you or your organization, no action on your part is necessary.

Comments focusing on issues relative to the environmental analysis for the proposed project should be addressed to Mr. Michael Krause at the address shown above, or sent by FAX to (909) 396-3324 or by e-mail to mkrause@aqmd.gov. Comments must be received no later than 5:00 PM on April 15, 2009. If submitting comments, please include your name and phone number. Questions relative to the proposed rules should be directed to Mr. Mohsen Nazemi at (909) 396-2662.

A public Scoping Meeting to solicit comments on the scope of the PEA analysis is scheduled for April 8, 2009. The Public Hearing for the proposed project is currently scheduled for October 2, 2009; however, this date is subject to change. Both meetings will take place at 9:00 a.m. at the SCAQMD Headquarters.

Date: March 17, 2009

Signature: *Steve Smith*

Steve Smith, Ph.D.
Program Supervisor

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4182

NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF A DRAFT PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Project Title:

Initial Study: Re-adoption of Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System, and Adoption of Proposed Amendments to Rule 1309.2 – Offset Budget

Project Location:

South Coast Air Quality Management District: the four-county South Coast Air Basin (Orange County and the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino counties) and the Riverside County portions of the Salton Sea Air Basin and the Mojave Desert Air Basin.

Description of Nature, Purpose, and Beneficiaries of Project:

The project to be considered involves the re-adoption of proposed Rule 1315 and adoption of proposed amendments to Rule 1309.2. Rule 1315 would codify existing procedures for establishing equivalency with federal offset requirements for the use of internal offsets by operators of various projects subject to Rule 1309.1 – Priority Reserve, Rule 1309.2 – Offset Budget, (which is pending approval by the United States Environmental Protection Agency), and Rule 1304 – Exemptions, and would specify the types of reductions that may be deposited in the SCAQMD's internal offset account, including newly tracked reductions. Rule 1309.2 establishes an offset budget pre-funded by surplus shutdowns from non-major polluting facilities and requires mitigation fees for access to the offset budget. The proposed amendments to Rule 1309.2 would preclude fossil fuel-fired thermal power plants from accessing credits from the Rule 1309.2 Offset Budget other than certain facilities that generate electricity for their own use, update the mitigation fees based on current market prices of emission reduction credits, and clarify the public notice requirements. The analysis in the Initial Study (IS) shows that access to, and use of, emission offsets from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts could generate potentially significant direct adverse air quality impacts from new or modified facilities using the emission offsets. In addition, significant adverse indirect environmental impacts from siting, constructing, and operating these facilities could occur. Potential direct and indirect impacts from the proposed project will be evaluated in the Draft Program Environmental Assessment.

Lead Agency:

South Coast Air Quality Management District

Division:

Planning, Rule Development and Area Sources

Initial Study and all supporting documentation are available at:

SCAQMD Headquarters
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765

or by calling:

(909) 396-2039

Initial Study is available by accessing the SCAQMD website at:

<http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/aqmd.html>

The Public Notice of Preparation is provided through the following:

Los Angeles Times (March 17, 2009) SCAQMD Website SCAQMD CEQA Mailing List and Interested Parties

Initial Study Review Period:

March 17, 2009 – April 15, 2009

Scheduled Public Meeting Dates (subject to change):

Scoping Meeting:	April 8, 2009	9:00 a.m.	SCAQMD Auditorium
Public Hearing	October 2, 2009 (subject to change)	9:00 a.m.	SCAQMD Auditorium

Send CEQA Comments to:

Mr. Michael Krause

Phone:

(909) 396-2706

Email:

mkrause@aqmd.gov

Fax Number:

(909) 396-3324

Direct Questions on Amendments:

Mr. Mohsen Nazemi

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(909) 396-2662

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Mnazemi1@aqmd.gov

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(909) 396-2999

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Initial Study:

Re-Adoption of Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System, and Adoption of Proposed Amendments to Rule 1309.2 – Offset Budget

March 17, 2009

SCAQMD No. 090317MK
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Cities of San Bernardino County

EXECUTIVE OFFICER

BARRY WALLERSTEIN, D. Env.

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CHAPTER 1 - PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Introduction

Legislative Authority

California Environmental Quality Act

Project Location

Background

Project Description

Project Objectives

Project Alternatives

INTRODUCTION

The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) will be preparing a Program Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the re-adoption of proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System, and the adoption of proposed amendments to Rule 1309.2 – Offset Budget. Proposed Rule 1315 would codify existing procedures for establishing equivalency under federal New Source Review requirements for the use of internal offsets by operators of various projects who either obtain emissions offsets pursuant to Rule 1309.1 – Priority Reserve, or Rule 1309.2 – Offset Budget (which is currently pending approval by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) into the State Implementation Plan), or are exempt from the emissions offsets requirements of Rule 1303 – Requirements pursuant to Rule 1304 – Exemptions. Proposed Rule 1315 would also specify the types of reductions that may be deposited into the SCAQMD’s internal offset accounts, including newly-tracked reductions. The term “equivalency” means that the SCAQMD provides sufficient offsets from its internal offset accounts to cover the emission increases from new or modified sources that are exempt from offsets under the SCAQMD rules or that obtain credits from the Priority Reserve or Offset Budget, but are subject to offset requirements under federal law. The PEA will analyze direct and indirect impacts from major sources relying on the SCAQMD’s internal offset accounts for purposes of federal new source review. The PEA will also analyze direct and indirect impacts from both major and minor sources relying on credits from the Rule 1309.1 Priority Reserve, Rule 1309.2 Offset Budget, or Rule 1304 offset exemptions. The analysis in the PEA will include the worst-case assumption that all newly- tracked credits will be used.

The SCAQMD is re-adopting proposed Rule 1315 in response to litigation challenging the SCAQMD’s CEQA determinations for former versions of Rule 1315 and amended Rule 1309.1. In particular, the Los Angeles County Superior Court issued a writ of mandate ordering the SCAQMD to, *inter alia*, set aside its August 2007 adoption of Rule 1315 and amended Rule 1309.1 (“the 2007 Project”). The Court held that the SCAQMD violated CEQA in adopting the rules and also included injunctions that enjoined the SCAQMD from undertaking any actions to implement the 2007 Project pending CEQA compliance and required it to rescind permits it had issued prior to entry of judgment. As a result of the Court’s decision, the SCAQMD is not considering re-amending Rule 1309.1 to allow electric generating facilities access to the SCAQMD’s internal emission offsets in its Priority Reserve. If proposed Rule 1315 is readopted, USEPA may consider approving Rule 1309.2 into the State Implementation Plan (SIP). Rule 1309.2 would become effective upon such approval into the SIP. Implementing Rule 1309.2 would make offsets available to operators of facilities that require external offsets, but do not qualify for Rule 1304 exemptions or allocations from the Priority Reserve. The SCAQMD is proposing to amend Rule 1309.2 to exclude access to offsets by fossil fuel-fired thermal power plants that generate electricity primarily for distribution through the state grid system and to update the mitigation fee for offsets to reflect current market value.

The PEA is a substitute CEQA document, prepared in lieu of an environmental impact report (EIR) [Cal. Code Reg. tit. 14 §15252], pursuant to the SCAQMD’s Certified Regulatory Program (CEQA Guidelines §15251(1) codified in Rule 110). It is being

prepared for proposed Rule 1315 and proposed amended Rule 1309.2 to address the Court’s decision regarding the previous CEQA analysis for Rules 1315 and 1309.1. To provide a conservative analysis, the PEA will include an analysis of direct and indirect impacts from major sources relying on offsets in the SCAQMD’s internal offset accounts to ensure equivalency with federal new source review requirements. The PEA will also include an analysis of direct and indirect impacts from both major and minor sources relying on credits from the Rule 1309.1 Priority Reserve, Rule 1309.2 Offset Budget, or Rule 1304 offset exemptions. The analysis in the PEA will assume that all offsets in the SCAQMD’s accounts, including previously-untracked offsets, will be used.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

The California Legislature created the SCAQMD in 1977¹ as the agency responsible for developing and enforcing air pollution control rules and regulations in the South Coast Air Basin (Basin) and portions of the Salton Sea Air Basin and Mojave Desert Air Basin, (this geographic area is referred to hereinafter as the district). The political and geographical boundaries of the district are described in greater detail in the discussion of the project location (below). By statute, the SCAQMD is required to adopt an air quality management plan (AQMP) demonstrating compliance with all federal and state ambient air quality standards for the district². Furthermore, the SCAQMD must adopt rules and regulations that carry out the AQMP³. The 2003 and 2007 AQMPs concluded that major reductions in emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) were necessary to attain the air quality standards for ozone and inhalable particulate matter (PM₁₀). As part of the strategy to achieve ambient air quality standards, federal and state laws require the development and implementation of air quality permitting programs, commonly known as New Source Review (NSR) programs. Local NSR programs must, at a minimum, comply with the requirements established pursuant to federal and state law. The general requirements of NSR programs include: (1) pre-construction review; (2) installing California best available control technology (BACT)⁴; and (3) mitigating emission increases by providing emission offsets.

The SCAQMD is proposing to re-adopt Rule 1315 and to amend Rule 1309.2 in order to maintain the SCAQMD’s ability to (1) administer its NSR program for major and minor sources, (2) specify the types of surplus emission reductions that may be deposited into the SCAQMD’s internal accounts and used to offset emission increases, (3) memorialize in rule form the accounting procedures used by the SCAQMD to establish equivalency with federal offset requirements, and (4) establish mechanisms that ensure valid emission offsets are available before a source relying on those emission offsets obtains an approved permit, in order to prevent a net increase in criteria and precursor emissions.

¹ The Lewis-Presley Air Quality Management Act, 1976 Cal. Stats., Ch 324 (codified at Cal. Health & Safety Code, §§ 40400-40540).

² Cal. Health & Safety Code, § 40460 (a).

³ Cal. Health & Safety Code, § 40440 (a).

⁴ California BACT is comparable to federal lowest achievable emission rate (LAER).

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

Proposed Rule 1315 and proposed amended Rule 1309.2 comprise a "project" as defined by CEQA (Cal. Public Resources Code §21000, *et. seq.*). The SCAQMD is the lead agency for the proposed project and will prepare an appropriate environmental analysis pursuant to its certified regulatory program. California Public Resources Code §21080.5 allows public agencies with certified regulatory programs to prepare a plan or other written document in lieu of an environmental impact report once the Secretary of the Resources Agency has certified the regulatory program. The SCAQMD's regulatory program was certified by the Secretary of the Resources Agency on March 1, 1989, and is codified as SCAQMD Rule 110.

CEQA requires that potential adverse environmental impacts of proposed projects be evaluated and that feasible methods to reduce or avoid significant adverse environmental impacts of these projects be identified. To fulfill the purpose and intent of CEQA, the SCAQMD has prepared this Initial Study (IS) to identify potential adverse environmental impacts associated with adopting and implementing proposed Rule 1315 and proposed amended Rule 1309.2, which will be further analyzed in a Draft PEA.

The purpose of the IS is to provide the SCAQMD, as lead agency, with the information to use as the basis for deciding whether to prepare a CEQA document identifying significant adverse impacts (EIR or EIR equivalent) or one that does not identify significant adverse impacts (negative declaration or negative declaration equivalent). If the lead agency decides, on the basis of preparing an IS, that an EIR or EIR-equivalent CEQA document is warranted, the IS assists in the preparation of the CEQA document by identifying potentially significant adverse effects, identifying insignificant effects, and explaining the reasons for determining why potentially-significant effects would not be significant. Based on the analysis in this IS, the SCAQMD has concluded that proposed Rule 1315 and the proposed amendments to Rule 1309.2 have the potential to generate significant adverse environmental impacts. Therefore, this IS, along with a Notice of Preparation (NOP), is being circulated for a 30-day public review period to solicit comments from public agencies, and the public in general, on potential impacts from the proposed project. All comments received during the public comment period on the NOP/IS will be responded to and will be included in the Draft PEA.

CEQA includes provisions for program CEQA documents in connection with issuance of rules, regulations, plans, or other general criteria to govern the conduct of a continuing program, including adoptions of broad policy programs as distinguished from those prepared for specific types of projects (e.g., land use projects) [Cal. Code Reg. tit. 14 (hereinafter referred to as CEQA Guidelines) §15168]. The environmental assessment for the proposed project will be a PEA because it examines the environmental effects of a proposed rule and proposed amended rule, which would establish criteria to govern the conduct of a continuing program (CEQA Guidelines §15168).

A program CEQA document allows consideration of broad policy alternatives and program-wide mitigation measures at a time when an agency has greater flexibility to deal with basic problems of cumulative impacts. A PEA also plays an important role in establishing a

structure within which CEQA reviews of future related actions can effectively be conducted. This concept of covering broad policies in a PEA and incorporating the information contained therein by reference into subsequent EAs for specific projects is known as “tiering” (CEQA Guidelines §15152). A PEA will provide the basis for future environmental analyses and will allow future project-specific CEQA documents, if necessary, to focus solely on the new effects or detailed environmental issues not previously considered. If an agency finds that no new effects could occur, or no new mitigation measures would be required, the agency can approve the activity as being within the scope of the project covered by the PEA and no new environmental document would be required [CEQA Guidelines §15168(c)(2)].

As explained in more detail in Chapter 2, the Draft PEA will evaluate the use of offsets by the SCAQMD to demonstrate equivalency with federal offset requirements applicable to future projects obtaining permits subject to Regulation XIII New Source Review requirements. Under the CEQA provision for tiering, as explained above, the lead agency may rely on this PEA to form the basis of a project-specific analysis for projects that access the Priority Reserve or Offset Budget, or are exempt from offsets under Rule 1304.

The degree of specificity required in a CEQA document corresponds to the degree of specificity involved in the underlying activity described in the CEQA document (CEQA Guidelines §15146). A CEQA document on a construction project will necessarily be more detailed regarding the analysis of environmental impacts from the project than will be a CEQA document on the adoption of a local general plan, for example, because the effect of a construction project can be predicted with greater accuracy (CEQA Guidelines §15146(a)). Because the level of information regarding some potential impacts related to the siting and consideration of future projects requires making certain assumptions and projections, some of the environmental impact forecasts of cumulative impacts from these projects may be general or qualitative in nature. In certain instances, such as future construction and operation of affected facilities, impacts are quantified or modeled to the degree feasible.

PROJECT LOCATION

Proposed Rule 1315 and proposed amended Rule 1309.2 would apply to proposed projects located in the SCAQMD’s entire area of jurisdiction (i.e., the entire district). The district is an area of 10,473 square miles, consisting of the four-county South Coast Air Basin (Basin) and the Riverside County portions of the Salton Sea Air Basin (SSAB) and the Mojave Desert Air Basin (MDAB). The Basin, which is a sub area of the SCAQMD’s jurisdiction, is bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the west and the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mountains to the north and east. The 6,745 square-mile Basin includes all of Orange County and the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties. The Riverside County portion of the SSAB and MDAB is bounded by the San Jacinto Mountains to the west and spans eastward up to the Palo Verde Valley. The federal nonattainment area (known as the Coachella Valley Planning Area) is a sub region of both Riverside County and the SSAB and is bounded by the San Jacinto Mountains to the west and the eastern boundary of the Coachella Valley to the east (Figure 1-1).

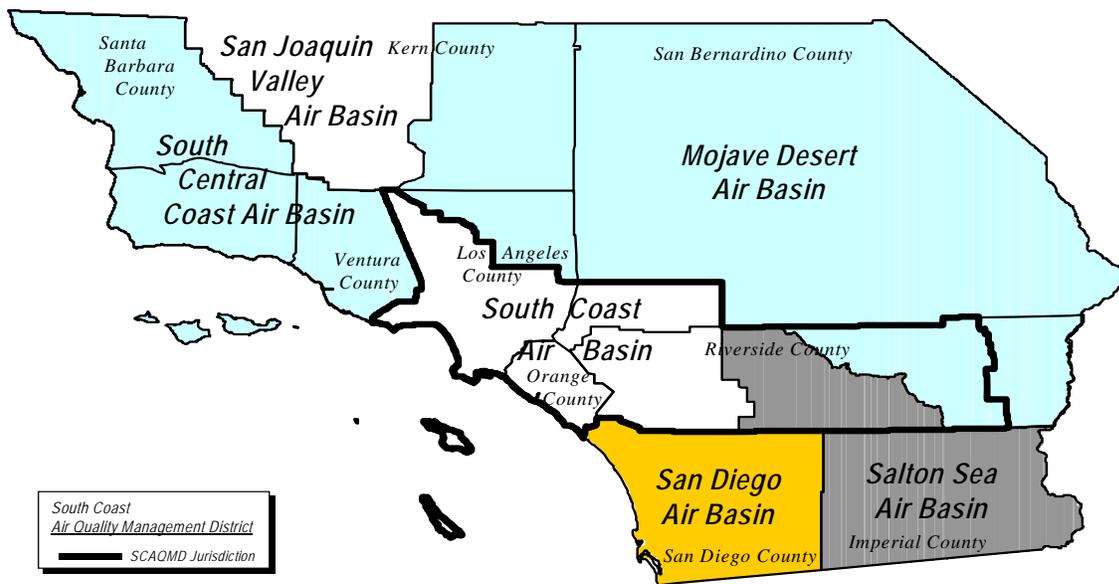


FIGURE 1-1

South Coast Air Quality Management District Boundaries

BACKGROUND

The enactment of the Clean Air Act of 1970 (1970 CAA) required the development of comprehensive federal and state regulations to limit emissions from both stationary (industrial) sources and mobile sources by establishing the following four major regulatory programs affecting stationary sources: 1) the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), 2) State Implementation Plans (SIPs), 3) National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) and 4) New Source Performance Standards for new and modified stationary sources. Furthermore, enforcement authority of 1970 CAA Act requirements was substantially expanded.

New Source Review

New Source Review, which is part of the CAA, and California statutes require the development and implementation of NSR programs to ensure that the operation of new, modified, or relocated stationary emission sources in nonattainment areas does not impede with the attainment and maintenance of NAAQS and California ambient air quality standards (CAAQS). Local NSR programs must, at a minimum, comply with the federal and state requirements, which include: (1) pre-construction review; (2) compliance with

LAER (SCAQMD’s BACT is equivalent to LAER); and, (3) offsetting of emission increases by providing emission reductions or purchasing emissions reduction credits (ERCs).

Overview of SCAQMD’s New Source Review Program – Federal and California No Net Increase Provisions

SCAQMD’s NSR regulation sets forth pre-construction review requirements for new, modified, or relocated facilities to ensure that the operation of such facilities does not interfere with progress in attaining the NAAQs and that future economic growth within the district is not unnecessarily restricted. The specific air quality goal of this regulation is to achieve no net increases from new or modified permitted sources of nonattainment air contaminants or their precursors.

In general, the Federal Clean Air Act requires that, among other things, emission increases of nonattainment air pollutants from new and modified federal major sources be offset with emissions reductions. The specific quantity of emission reductions required to offset a specific increase in federal nonattainment emissions is dependent upon the pollutant’s federal nonattainment designation for the air basin in which the increase occurs. In the case of the Basin, the applicable offset ratios are 1.2 pounds of reductions for every 1.0 pound of increase for VOC and NOx⁵ and at least 1.0 pound of reduction for every 1.0 pound of increase for all other nonattainment pollutants and their precursors.

Some aspects of the offset requirements in the SCAQMD’s NSR program (Regulation XIII – New Source Review⁶) are more stringent than the federal offset requirements, while other aspects are less stringent. For example, Regulation XIII is more stringent in that it requires offsets for increases from sources that are not federal major sources (federal minor sources) and an offset ratio of 1.2-to-1.0 for all nonattainment pollutants and their precursors (rather than the federally-required 1.0-to-1.0 for pollutants other than VOC and NOx) and is less stringent in that it includes a variety of exemptions from the offset requirement that do not exist in federal NSR.

In addition to the emissions offset requirements, the SCAQMD’s NSR program also requires that new and modified stationary sources with the potential-to-increase emissions employ BACT, which is comparable to federal LAER, and use modeling to demonstrate that the increase will not “cause a violation, or make significantly worse an existing violation...of any state or national ambient air quality standards at any receptor location in the District.” Provisions for banking emissions reductions as emission reduction credits (ERCs) and for transferring ERCs are also included in Regulation XIII. Each of the existing rules that

⁵ The federally-required offset ratio for VOC and NOx applicable to the Basin, as an extreme nonattainment area, would be 1.5-to-1.0, but SCAQMD’s NSR program requires installation of best available control technology (BACT), which is comparable to federal lowest achievable emission rate (LAER), on new and modified federal non-major sources, making SCAQMD eligible to use a 1.2-to-1.0 offset ratio for VOC and NOx under the federal Clean Air Act.

⁶ SCAQMD’s Regional Clean Air Incentives Market (RECLAIM) program includes its own NSR requirements for new and modified sources of NOx and/or SOx subject to RECLAIM in its Rule 2005 – New Source Review for RECLAIM. PR 1315 is not applicable to RECLAIM emissions, so Rule 2005 is outside the scope of this discussion.

collectively comprise the SCAQMD’s NSR program (Regulation XIII – New Source Review) as it currently exists is summarized in the following bulleted items:

- Rule 1301 – General (adopted October 5, 1979, last amended December 7, 1995): Rule 1301 describes the purpose and applicability of Regulation XIII.
- Rule 1302 – Definitions (adopted October 5, 1979, last amended December 6, 2002): Rule 1302 provides definitions for 42 terms and phrases used throughout Regulation XIII.
- Rule 1303 – Requirements (adopted October 5, 1979, last amended December 6, 2002): Rule 1303 presents the pre-construction review requirements that make up the core of SCAQMD’s NSR program. These requirements include BACT for all new or modified sources with an increase in potential to emit any nonattainment air contaminant, any ozone depleting compound, or ammonia, as well as modeling and emissions offsets for any new or modified source with an increase in potential to emit any nonattainment air contaminant. The rule also includes additional requirements for new major sources and major modifications at existing major sources, including an analysis of alternatives (similar to CEQA requirements for an environmental analysis), demonstration of statewide compliance, and modeling of plume visibility for certain sources of PM10 or NOx located near specified Federal Class I areas.
- Rule 1304 - Exemptions (adopted October 5, 1979, last amended June 14, 1996): Rule 1304 establishes exemptions from Rule 1303 modeling and offset requirements for certain specified categories of projects (e.g., functionally identical replacements, emergency equipment, and air pollution control strategies) and exemptions from Rule 1303 offset requirements for other specified categories of projects (e.g., relocations, concurrent facility modifications, regulatory compliance, replacement of ozone depleting compounds, and new and modified facilities with potential to emit below established thresholds).
- Rule 1306 – Emissions Calculations (adopted October 5, 1979, last amended December 6, 2002): Rule 1306 codifies the basis for quantifying emissions increases and emissions reductions for specified Regulation XIII purposes (e.g., determining applicability of BACT, quantifying the amount of emission offsets required or the amount of ERCs to be banked).
- Rule 1309 – Emission Reduction Credits and Short Term Credits (adopted September 10, 1982, last amended December 6, 2002): Rule 1309 “addresses the application, eligibility, registration, use, and transfer of [ERCs] and Short Term Credits (STCs).” It addresses the conversion of pre-1990 negative balances to ERCs and the conversion of pre-1990 ERCs to post-1990 ERCs, the application process for banking new ERCs and STCs, transfer and use of ERCs and STCs, interpollutant offsets, and inter-basin and inter-district offsets.
- Rule 1309.1 – Priority Reserve (adopted June 28, 1990, last amended August 3, 2007): Rule 1309.1 establishes the Priority Reserve of offsets, specifies the types of essential public service projects that are eligible to obtain offsets from the Priority Reserve, and requires that any facility operator who holds ERCs must use them as offsets prior to obtaining Priority Reserve offsets for the same pollutant.

- Rule 1309.2 – Offset Budget (adopted December 6, 2002): Rule 1309.2 establishes an Offset Budget and the eligibility requirements applicable to project proponents requesting emissions offsets from the Offset Budget, provides guidance to the Executive Officer for implementing the Offset Budget, and specifies the public notice requirements applicable to the use of offsets from the Offset Budget and to the banking and use of STCs. Rule 1309.2 does not become effective unless and until it is approved into the SIP by USEPA.
- Rule 1310 – Analysis and Reporting (adopted October 5, 1979, last amended December 7, 1995): Rule 1310 addresses the Executive Officer’s application completeness determinations, annual reports to the Governing Board “regarding the effectiveness of Regulation XIII in meeting the state and federal NSR requirements,” and public notice requirements for banking ERCs above specified threshold amounts.
- Rule 1313 – Permits to Operate (adopted October 5, 1979, last amended December 7, 1995): Rule 1313 exempts permit renewal, change of operator, or change in Rule 219 – Equipment Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II from the SCAQMD’s NSR program, specifies that an application for a permit to operate a source that was constructed without a prior permit to construct is considered an application for a permit to construct for purposes of the SCAQMD’s NSR program, establishes a 90-day deadline for facilities to provide emissions offsets requested by the Executive Officer for a permit to operate, provides a window of up to 90 days for a replacement source to operate concurrently with the source it is replacing, specifies the inclusion of NSR permit conditions on permits, and specifies that relaxing or removing a condition limiting mass emissions from a permit is subject to NSR if that condition limited the source’s obligations under NSR.
- Rule 1316 – Federal Major Modifications (Adopted December 2, 2005) Rule 1316 establishes that if a major source demonstrates that “a proposed modification to an existing stationary source would not constitute a Federal Major Modification” the proposed modification is exempt from the analysis of alternatives otherwise required by Rule 1303 and that if an operator of a major stationary source applies for and receives a plantwide applicability limit (PAL), transactions allowable under the PAL are exempt from the analysis of alternatives for the pollutant covered by the PAL.

Offset Tracking – SCAQMD submitted its NSR program to CARB for approval, and incorporation into the SIP. CARB then forwarded the SCAQMD’s NSR program to USEPA. USEPA approved of the SCAQMD’s NSR program in 1996, the SCAQMD has implemented an NSR tracking system to demonstrate programmatic equivalence between its NSR program and the offset requirements of the federal program.

However, USEPA’s approval included the assumption that the SCAQMD would implement a tracking system to account for emission reductions of federal nonattainment air pollutants that occur under the SCAQMD’s NSR program, but that are surplus under federal NSR, as well as emission increases of federal nonattainment pollutants that occur under the SCAQMD’s NSR program, even though the SCAQMD’s NSR program does not comply

with a small number of the specific individual federal NSR’s offset requirements⁷. The purpose of this tracking system is to “continuously show that in the aggregate the SCAQMD is able to provide for the necessary offsets required to meet the appropriate statutory offset ratio” (TSD, p. 16). The TSD further states that “USEPA determined that the District’s proposal to offset all emissions increases with emissions reductions not otherwise required by the Act could be met in the aggregate was consistent with the language of the Act” (p. 16). The tracking system accounts for the differences in emissions reductions achieved through offset requirements under SCAQMD Regulation XIII and federal NSR programs.

As a part of the effort to track emissions offsets SCAQMD staff has prepared a series of reports that track credits and debits from August 1990 through July 2002 and present the remaining balances of credits in the SCAQMD’s federal and California offset accounts. These NSR tracking reports go back to the year 1990 because that was the year when fundamental amendments were made to the SCAQMD’s Regulation XIII. A key source of creditable reductions in these tracking reports was orphan shutdowns of federal major sources and of sources with potential to emit above California’s NNI applicability thresholds. Other creditable reduction sources included “negative NSR balances” resulting from permit actions prior to 1990 and the “BACT discount” currently required by Regulation XIII when banking ERCs.

New Source Review Balance – Prior to 1990, in order to implement its offset requirements, SCAQMD kept a running “NSR balance” for each facility with permitted sources. The NSR balance included an entry for every increase and every decrease in emissions at the facility that resulted from a permit action. The entries in the NSR balance were based on maximum allowable emissions, i.e. the maximum amount of emissions that a source could emit given its physical capabilities and permit limitations and rule requirements. However, the NSR balance was initially determined for each piece of equipment that had not previously undergone an NSR analysis (i.e., pre-NSR equipment) from an actual emissions baseline for that equipment. Any subsequent NSR activity for such equipment was conducted on a potential-to-potential emissions basis. Therefore, a pre-NSR source modified under NSR would be subject to NSR on an actual-to potential emissions basis (i.e., actual pre-modification emissions to potential post-modification emissions)—a very conservative approach.

NSR balance entries had to be quantifiable and enforceable. Balance entries only occurred pursuant to permit applications with sufficient substantiating data to ensure quantifiability after evaluation by SCAQMD engineers, review by supervisory staff pursuant to Regulation XIII rules and implementing policies established by the SCAQMD, and upon issuance of permits or permit modifications that were enforceable under state law.

⁷ USEPA, Region IX Air & Toxics Division Technical Support Document (TSD) for USEPA’s Notice of Final Rulemaking for the California State Implementation Plan South Coast Air Quality Management District New Source Review by Gerardo C. Rios, October 24, 1996.

Existing SCAQMD Rules Affected by Proposed Rule 1315

Proposed Rule 1315 identifies sources of emissions offsets, including orphan shutdowns, surplus reductions, and prior NSR balances. These emission offsets may be used by various permit projects subject to Rule 1304 – Exemptions, Rule 1309.1 – Priority Reserve, and Rule 1309.2 – Offset Budget.

Rule 1304 – Rule 1304 – Exemptions, provides exemptions from specific Regulation XIII requirements, including offset requirements for the following sources:

- replacements of functionally identical sources;
- electric utility steam boiler replacement;
- abrasive blasting equipment;
- emergency non-utility electrical power generation equipment;
- air pollution control strategies, i.e., source modifications for the sole purpose of reducing emissions;
- equipment used exclusively for emergency activities;
- portable equipment;
- portable internal combustion engines;
- intra-facility portable equipment;
- relocations of existing equipment;
- concurrent facility modification;
- resource recovery and energy conservation projects;
- regulatory compliance. i.e., modifications to comply with federal, state, or SCAQMD pollution control requirements;
- regulatory compliance for essential public services;
- replacement of ozone depleting compounds;
- methyl bromide fumigation; And
- new and modified facilities with minimal potential to emit (less than four tons per year of VOC, NO_x, SO_x or PM₀, or less than 29 tons per year of CO).

For each of these exemption types, specific detailed conditions apply.

Rule 1309.1 – The Rule 1309.1 Priority Reserve was established to provide emissions offsets for specific priority sources, including essential public services, innovative technology, and research operations. Essential public services include sewage treatment facilities, prisons, police facilities, fire fighting facilities, schools, hospitals, landfills, water operations and public transit. To draw from the Priority Reserve bank of credits, an essential public service must either provide all required offsets available by modifying sources at the same facility to best available retrofit control technology (BARCT) levels or

demonstrate that no sources within the facility could be modified to BARCT levels to provide offsets.

Rule 1309.2 – In 2002, the SCAQMD adopted an Offset Budget rule (Rule 1309.2 – Offset Budget) as part of the SCAQMD’s NSR program to address some of the shortage problems with ERCs. As adopted, Rule 1309.2 makes the Offset Budget available as a “bank of last resort” to sources that are subject to the SCAQMD’s NSR offset requirements but are unable to obtain sufficient NO_x, SO_x, CO, or PM₁₀ ERCs to provide as emissions offsets on the open market. Offsets are available to such sources from the Offset Budget provided the sources pay a non-refundable mitigation fee based on the quantity and species of offsets obtained from the Offset Budget. Rule 1309.2 also includes the public notice requirements that are applicable to the issuance and use of short term credits (STCs). As part of the discussions between USEPA and the SCAQMD regarding Rule 1309.2, USEPA raised some questions related to the offsets in the SCAQMD’s internal offset accounts for use in the Offset Budget. Among the key issues raised by USEPA are the following:

- creditability of pre-1990 emission reductions, particularly availability of existing records associated with such reductions;
- creditability of reductions resulting from the BACT discount of newly-banked ERCs, since the discount is presumably also used to satisfy the federal surplus at the time of use discount requirement;
- baseline calculation procedures to assure an “actual” baseline;
- surplus adjustment at time of use for credits in the tracking system; and
- consistency of offset use with assumptions in the SIP.

USEPA staff requested that these issues be resolved prior to USEPA considering approval of Rule 1309.2 into the SIP. USEPA staff also requested that the SCAQMD adopt a rule specifying how the tracking of debits and credits into the offset bank would occur in the future. Therefore, USEPA and the SCAQMD staff engaged in a series of discussions to develop a proposed revised NSR Tracking System intended to demonstrate continued programmatic equivalency of the SCAQMD’s NSR program with federal NSR requirements and to address USEPA’s above-described concerns. Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System, as adopted September 8, 2006, was the result of this process.

Legal Challenges to Rules 1309.1 and 1315

Re-adoption of Rule 1315 is necessary because of a judgment in a lawsuit challenging the CEQA analyses for former adoptions of Rule 1315 and former versions of amended Rule 1309.1 – Priority Reserve. The intent of the former versions of Rule 1309.1 was to allow electric generating facilities (EGFs) temporary access to the Priority Reserve, thus, providing scarce emissions offsets to EGFs. In 2006, the first version of Rule 1309.1 incorporating such EGF access to the Priority Reserve was adopted, relying upon a statutory exemption from CEQA pertaining to actions relating to thermal power plants (CEQA Guidelines §15271) and the first version of Rule 1315 was adopted, relying on the general rule exemption [CEQA Guidelines§15061(b)(3)] from CEQA. After the SCAQMD

Governing Board adopted Rule 1315 and PAR 1309.1, a number of environmental and community groups filed a lawsuit challenging the SCAQMD’s determination that these rules were exempt from CEQA.

Prior to the Court reaching a final decision, SCAQMD started the process of readopting Rule 1315 and re-amending Rule 1309.1 to avoid the possibility of the rules being vacated by the judge, which would require readopting Rule 1315 and the amendments to Rule 1309.1 after many months of delay. As part of the re-adoption process, the SCAQMD prepared a PEA that analyzed direct and indirect impacts of the proposed project... The Governing Board certified the PEA and re-adopted Rule 1315 and adopted a revised version of PAR 1309.1 on August 3, 2007 (2007 Project). A number of environmental and community groups filed a lawsuit on the PEA, citing alleged deficiencies in complying with substantive and procedural CEQA requirements.

The Los Angeles County Superior Court issued a writ of mandate ordering the SCAQMD to, *inter alia*, set aside its August 2007 adoption of Rule 1315 and amended Rule 1309.1. The Court held that the SCAQMD’s PEA violated CEQA. The Court also issued injunctions that enjoined the SCAQMD from undertaking any actions to implement the 2007 Project pending CEQA compliance. It also enjoined the SCAQMD to rescind any other approvals or actions taken since the approval of and pursuant to the 2007 Project.

Subsequent to the Court’s decision, the SCAQMD does not intend to pursue re-adopting amendments to Rule 1309.1 that would allow EGFs to access internal offsets in the SCAQMD’s Priority Reserve. Because re-adoption of PR 1315 would make Rule 1309.2 effective following approval into the SIP by USEPA, the PEA will analyze potential adverse direct and indirect impacts from all credits in the internal accounts and the use of offsets from the 1309.2 Offset Budget. The SCAQMD is proposing amendments to Rule 1309.2 that would preclude issuance of Offset Budget offsets to most fossil-fuel fired thermal power plants that generate electricity for distribution in the state grid system, except for any facility with electric generating equipment totaling less than 50 megawatts, where at least 70 percent of the generated electricity is for its own use.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project consists of re-adopting proposed Rule 1315 and adopting the proposed amendments to Rule 1309.2. Together, the proposed changes, re-adoption of Rule 1315 and adoption of the amendments to Rule 1309.2, constitute the “proposed project.” The major components of proposed Rules 1315 and 1309.2 are briefly summarized in the following subsections. Complete copies of proposed Rule 1315 and proposed amended Rule 1309.2 can be found in Appendices A and B, respectively.

Proposed Rule 1315

Proposed Rule 1315 would ensure that exempt sources (under Rule 1304), sources relying on the Offset Budget (under Rule 1309.2), and Priority Reserve sources (under Rule 1309.1) are fully offset to the extent required by federal law by valid emission reductions from the SCAQMD’s internal offset accounts. The proposed rule would achieve this by establishing

what types of reductions are eligible to be used to offset emissions and how those reductions are tracked. The proposed rule would also allow the use of certain previously-untracked reductions to offset emission increases. For example, proposed Rule 1315 would allow the SCAQMD to recognize emission reductions generated from minor source “orphan shutdowns” that were not previously accounted for in the SCAQMD’s federal equivalency demonstrations, to offset emission increases from other sources. Proposed Rule 1315 would also continue to exclude from the applicable equivalency obligation emissions from any new or modified permits that are not required to provide offsets under federal law.

Proposed Rule 1315 would specify procedures to be followed by the Executive Officer to make annual demonstrations that the SCAQMD’s NSR program, in the aggregate, satisfies federal offset requirements for major sources under Clean Air Act section 173. SCAQMD Rule 1304 exempts certain types of projects from NSR offset requirements⁸. Additionally, specific essential public services may obtain offsets from the SCAQMD’s Priority Reserve pursuant to SCAQMD Rule 1309.1. Following SIP approval of Rule 1309.2 by USEPA, other sources might access the SCAQMD’s internal offset accounts under Rule 1309.2. Proposed Rule 1315 would ensure that the SCAQMD’s NSR program is equivalent in the aggregate to the federal nonattainment NSR offset requirements under the CAA, even after the removal from the SCAQMD’s internal offset account of certain pre-1990 credits pursuant to a 2006 agreement with the USEPA. Specific components of proposed Rule 1315 are briefly summarized below.

Purpose (subdivision a)

The purpose of this rule is the following:

- Maintain the ability to issue permits to major sources that obtain offset credits from the Priority Reserve under Rule 1309.1, from the Offset Budget under Rule 1309.2, and/or are exempt from offsets under Rule 1304 [paragraph (a)(1)];
- Memorialize in rule form the accounting procedures used to establish NSR program equivalency with federal NSR offset requirements [subparagraph (a)(2)(A)]; and
- Demonstrate that sufficient emission reductions, including previously untracked emission reductions, existed beyond federal regulatory requirements, and could propose to be used as offsets to establish that the SCAQMD’s NSR program is equivalent to federal NSR offset requirements for major sources exempt under Rules 1304, 1309.1 and/or 1309.2 [subparagraph (a)(2)(B)].

Definitions (subdivision b)

A definition for “Community Bank” [paragraph (b)(1)] has been included for clarification sake.

⁸ Note that, although SCAQMD Rule 1304 exempts certain types of projects from offset requirements, emission increases from these projects are still subject to federal offset requirements pursuant to the Clean Air Act or state no net increase in emissions requirements.

Other proposed definitions added to PR 1315 include:

- “Offset Budget” [paragraph (b)(2)]
- “Offset Ratio” [paragraph (b)(3)];
- “Orphan Reduction” [paragraph (b)(4)];
- “Orphan Shutdown” [paragraph (b)(5)]; and
- “Priority Reserve” [paragraph (b)(6)]

Offset Accounts for Federal NSR Equivalency (subdivision c)

- The Executive Officer shall maintain a separate offset account for each federal nonattainment air contaminant that is subject to federal NSR offset requirements (federal offset account) [paragraph (c)(1)].
- The Executive Officer shall track and debit the eligible types of offset allocations or exemptions (e.g. Priority Reserve, Community Bank, Offset Budget, Rule 1304) located at major polluting facilities not exempt from federal offset requirements [paragraph (c)(2)];
- The Executive Officer shall track and credit the eligible types of emission reductions (e.g., orphan shutdowns, orphan reductions, ERCs provided for sources located at minor facilities) that have occurred since October 1, 1990 to the federal offset accounts [subparagraph (c)(3)(A)].
- The Executive Officer shall deposit emission reductions into the federal offset accounts according to procedures, which make the credits real, quantifiable, permanent and enforceable [subparagraph (c)(3)(B)].
- All unused orphan shutdown and orphan reduction credits in the federal offset accounts shall be discounted annually by the Executive Officer to ensure that they remain surplus at the time of use [paragraph (c)(4)].

Federal NSR Equivalency Determination Reports (subdivision d)

- The Executive Officer shall aggregate tracked offsets provided from the offset accounts into specific reporting periods [paragraph (d)(1)].
- Commencing with calendar year 2008 reporting period, the Executive Officer shall, no later than twelve months after the completion of the reporting period, complete a Preliminary Determination of Equivalency (PDE) with federal nonattainment NSR offset requirements [paragraph (d)(2)].
- Commencing with calendar year 2008 reporting period, the Executive Officer shall, no later than eighteen months after the completion of the reporting period, complete a Final Determination of Equivalency (FDE) with federal nonattainment NSR offset requirements accounting for both debits and credits during the subject reporting period for any account(s) for which the PDE did not demonstrate equivalence [paragraph (d)(3)].

- In lieu of preparing both a PDE and FDE for a single reporting period, the Executive Officer may opt to include the PDE in the FDE for the same reporting period [paragraph (d)(4)].

Projections of Federal Offset Account Balances (subdivision e)

Each PDE and FDE report the Executive Officer prepares and presents to the Governing Board and USEPA shall also include projections of the federal offset account balances at the end of each of the two subsequent calendar year reporting periods.

Backstop Provisions (subdivision f)

- The Executive Officer shall discontinue funding the Priority Reserve for any air contaminant that the most recent FDE has demonstrated does not have a positive balance in its federal offset account [subparagraph (f)(1)(A)].
- The Executive Officer shall discontinue issuing permits to construct or operate that rely on Rule 1304 exemptions, the Priority Reserve, or the Offset Budget for any air contaminant that has a shortfall to sources that are major sources of that air contaminant [subparagraph (f)(1)(B)].
- If an FDE demonstrates that a shortfall exists in any of the federal offset accounts or a subdivision (e) projection predicts a shortfall, the Executive Officer shall prepare a report to the Governing Board recommending implementation of one or more backstop provisions as needed to correct the shortfall or demonstrating that the backstop provisions are not necessary by demonstrating continued compliance with federal NSR offset requirements on an aggregate basis [paragraph (f)(2)].

Please refer to Appendix A for the text of proposed Rule 1315.

Proposed Amended Rule 1309.2

The proposed project also includes proposed amendments to existing Rule 1309.2 – Offset Budget that would preclude most fossil fuel-fired thermal power plants, as described below, from accessing emission offsets from the Rule 1309.2 Offset Budget. Existing Rule 1309.2 establishes an Offset Budget pre-funded by surplus shutdowns from non-major polluting facilities and requires qualified facilities to pay a mitigation fee in order to access the Offset Budget. The proposed amendments to Rule 1309.2 include revising existing mitigation fees, clarifying public notice requirements, and would preclude issuance of Offset Budget credits to fossil fuel-fired thermal power plants that generate electricity for distribution in the state grid system, except for any facility with electric generating equipment totaling less than 50 megawatts, where at least 70 percent of the generated electricity is for its own use.

Offset Budget (subdivision a)

Proposed amended Rule 1309.2 would delete CO from the list of nonattainment air contaminants for which emissions offsets may be obtained from the Offset Budget because CO is no longer a nonattainment air contaminant within the district.

Eligibility Requirements (subdivision b)

Updated mitigation fees are proposed for both permanent credits and short-term credits reflecting the current market value for criteria pollutant emission credits plus a ten percent premium to make the Offset Budget a “last resort” source of emissions offsets and a fifteen percent administrative fee.

The Executive Officer (subdivision c)

The amendments propose adding a prohibition on granting allocations from the Offset Budget to fossil fuel-fired thermal power plants that generate electricity for distribution in the state grid system, except for any facility with electric generating equipment totaling less than 50 megawatts where at least 70 percent of the generated electricity is for its own use [paragraph (c)(12)].

Public Notice (subdivision d)

Exclusion of the conversion of ERCs to short-term credits from the public notice requirements is proposed.

Please refer to Appendix B for the full text of proposed amended Rule 1309.2.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

CEQA Guidelines §15124(b) requires the project description to include a statement of objectives sought by the proposed project, including the underlying purpose of the proposed project. Compatibility with project objectives is one criterion for selecting a range of reasonable project alternatives and provides a standard against which to measure project alternatives. The proposed project objectives are as follows:

- Maintain the SCAQMD’s ability to continue to administer its new source review program for major and minor sources (i.e., implement Rule 1304 and Rule 1309.1 and, following approval by the USEPA, Rule 1309.2);
- Memorialize in rule form the accounting procedures the SCAQMD uses to establish equivalency for new source review with federal offset requirements;
- Recognize sufficient previously-unused emission reductions beyond those required by applicable regulatory requirements in order to demonstrate federal equivalency for

- sources that are exempt under Rule 1304 or that obtain credits from the Priority Reserve under Rule 1309.1 or the Offset Budget under Rule 1309.2;
- Establish mechanisms to assure that valid offsets are projected to be available in the existing SCAQMD internal offset account before a source relying on such credits is permitted, and establish backstop provisions, thus assuring that increases in emissions resulting from such sources are fully offset.
 - Specify that offset allocations from Rule 1309.2 will not be provided to most fossil fuel-fired power plants, and clarify public notice requirements.

PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

The Draft PEA will discuss and compare the relative merits of alternatives to the proposed project, as required by CEQA and SCAQMD Rule 110, when the project poses significant adverse environmental impacts. Alternatives will include realistic measures for attaining the basic objectives of the proposed project and provide a means for evaluating the comparative merits of each alternative. Alternatives should be designed to mitigate the significant adverse environmental impacts of the project. In addition, the range of alternatives must be sufficient to permit a reasoned choice and need not include every conceivable project alternative. The key issue is whether the selection and discussion of alternatives fosters informed decision making and public participation. A CEQA document need not consider an alternative whose effect cannot be reasonably ascertained and whose implementation is remote and speculative. Suggestions on alternatives submitted by the public will be evaluated for inclusion in the Draft PEA.

SCAQMD Rule 110 does not impose any greater requirements for a discussion of project alternatives in an environmental assessment than is required for an Environmental Impact Report under CEQA. Alternatives will be developed based in part on modifying major components of the proposed project. The rationale for selecting alternatives rests on CEQA's requirement to present “realistic” alternatives; that is, alternatives that can actually be implemented. CEQA also requires an evaluation of a “No Project Alternative.” Written suggestions on potential project alternatives received during the comment period for the Initial Study will be evaluated for feasibility to be considered when preparing the Draft PEA.

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Chapter 2, the environmental checklist, is a standard tool for assisting lead agencies with identifying potential adverse impacts for proposed projects. Chapter 2 identifies some of the overarching assumptions that will be used to analyze potential adverse environmental impacts from proposed Rule 1315 and proposed amended Rule 1309.2. In addition, the approach taken to determine representative facilities that would use the available offsets is provided before the checklist in Chapter 2 under a section called “Environmental Checklist and Discussion.” Environmental topic areas that will be further analyzed in the Draft PEA have been identified in the checklist portion of the chapter, while environmental topic areas that are not expected to be significantly adversely impacted by the proposed project are also

noted, and reasons are provided regarding why significant adverse impacts are not anticipated for these environmental topic areas. The public may comment on any aspect of the Initial Study, including any suggestions for dropping some environmental topic areas from further analysis or adding additional environmental topic areas for further analysis.

CHAPTER 2 - ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Introduction

General Information

Potentially Significant Impact Areas

Determination

Environmental Checklist and Discussion

INTRODUCTION

The environmental checklist provides a standard evaluation tool to identify a project's adverse environmental impacts. This checklist identifies and evaluates potential adverse environmental impacts that may be created by the re-adoption of proposed Rule 1315 - Federal New Source Review Tracking System and the adoption of the proposed amendments to Rule 1309.2 – Offset Budget.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Project Title:	Re-Adoption of Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System and Proposed Amendments to Rule 1309.2 – Offset Budget
Lead Agency Name:	South Coast Air Quality Management District
Lead Agency Address:	21865 Copley Drive Diamond Bar, CA 91765
CEQA Contact Person:	Michael Krause (909) 396-2706
Rule Contact Person:	Mohsen Nazemi (909) 396-2662
Project's Sponsor Name:	South Coast Air Quality Management District
Project's Sponsor Address:	21865 Copley Drive Diamond Bar, CA 91765
General Plan Designation:	Not Applicable
Zoning:	Not Applicable
Description of Project:	Proposed Rule 1315 would be used to establish that exempt sources (under Rule 1304), sources relying on the Offset Budget (under Rule 1309.2, pending approval by the USEPA), and Priority Reserve sources (under Rule 1309.1) are fully offset to the extent required by federal law by valid emission reductions from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. The proposed rule would establish what types of reductions are eligible to be used to offset emissions. The proposed rule would also allow the use of certain previously untracked reductions that are eligible to offset emission increases. Proposed Rule 1315 would also specify procedures to be followed by the Executive Officer to make annual demonstrations of equivalency with federal offset requirements for major sources under Clean Air Act Section 173. Certain types of projects are not subject to the SCAQMD's New Source Review (NSR) offset requirements because they are exempt under SCAQMD Rule 1304. Additionally, specific priority sources may obtain offsets

from the SCAQMD's Priority Reserve under SCAQMD Rule 1309.1. Proposed Rule 1315 would be used to establish that the SCAQMD's NSR program is in the aggregate equivalent to the federal nonattainment NSR offset requirements under the federal Clean Air Act, even after the SCAQMD removed certain pre-1990 credits from its internal offset account of certain pre-1990 credits pursuant to a 2006 agreement with EPA.

Rule 1309.2 establishes an offset budget pre-funded by surplus shutdowns from non-major polluting facilities, and requires qualified facilities to pay a mitigation fee in order to access the offset budget. The proposed amendments to Rule 1309.2 would update mitigation fees based on current market prices of emission reduction credits, clarify public notice requirements, and preclude issuance of Offset Budget credits to fossil fuel-fired thermal power plants that generate electricity for distribution in the state grid system, except for any facility with electric generating equipment totaling less than 50 megawatts, where at least 70 percent of the generated electricity is for its own use. Rule 1309.2 is an existing rule that will become effective upon adoption of Rule 1315 and SIP approval by USEPA of Rule 1309.2.

Together, the proposed re-adoption of Rule 1315 and adoption of amendments to Rule 1309.2 are referred to in this document as the "proposed project."

Surrounding Land Uses and Setting	Not Applicable
Other Public Agencies Whose Approval is Required:	Not Applicable

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The following environmental impact areas have been assessed to determine their potential to be affected by the proposed project. Any checked items represent areas that may be adversely affected by the proposed project. An explanation relative to the determination of impacts can be found following the checklist for each area.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geology and Soils | <input type="checkbox"/> Population and Housing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hazards and Hazardous Materials | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air Quality | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrology and Water Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use and Planning | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Solid/Hazardous Waste |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation./Traffic |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noise | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings |

DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- I find the proposed project, in accordance with those findings made pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15252, COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and that an ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT with no significant impacts will be prepared.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will NOT be significant effects in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. An ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT with no significant impacts will be prepared.
- I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect(s) on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT will be prepared.
- I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Date March 17, 2009

Signature: Steve Smith

Steve Smith, Ph.D.
Program Supervisor

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND DISCUSSION

As stated in Chapter 1, the SCAQMD is proposing to re-adopt proposed Rule 1315 in response to litigation on the 2007 adoption of Rule 1315. Proposed Re-adopted Rule 1315 would specify procedures to be followed by the SCAQMD's Executive Officer to make annual demonstrations of equivalency with federal offset requirements for major sources and specify what types of reductions may be deposited into the SCAQMD's internal accounts. The re-adoption of proposed Rule 1315 may assist permit applicants with complying with offset requirements through increased availability of emissions offsets, the acquiring of which is a critical step in obtaining an approval to begin construction of a project.

In addition to re-adopting Rule 1315, the SCAQMD is also proposing to amend Rule 1309.2, which would revise existing mitigation fees, clarify public notice requirements, and preclude issuance of Offset Budget credits to most fossil fuel-fired thermal power plants that generate electricity for distribution in the state grid system, except for any facility with electric generating equipment totaling less than 50 megawatts where at least 70 percent of the generated electricity is for its own use. Rule 1309.2 is an existing rule that becomes effective upon adoption of Rule 1315 and SIP approval of Rule 1309.2 by USEPA. Together, the proposed re-adoption of Rule 1315 and adoption of amendments to Rule 1309.2, are referred to in this document as the "proposed project."

To address the Los Angeles County Superior Court's ruling regarding the CEQA document prepared for the 2007 project, out of an abundance of caution the environmental analysis for the currently-proposed project will include the conservative assumption that, in the future, all previously tracked offsets and newly-tracked offsets (e.g., offsets obtained from minor source orphan shutdowns and reductions) in the SCAQMD's internal accounts will be used. Under this assumption, the environmental analysis will treat all newly-tracked offsets as new offsets. This assumption is overly conservative for the following reasons.

- The assumption is not supported by SCAQMD's past experience in that prior to the original adoption of Rule 1315 and the Court decision, the SCAQMD could and did issue tracked offsets from its internal accounts and only a limited amount of credits were used per year. Many of the sources of offsets that would be tracked by proposed Rule 1315 were also tracking what was in place prior to the original adoption of Rule 1315.
- If all offsets in the SCAQMD's internal accounts are used, emissions from project relying on these offsets would represent a large portion of the total future emission inventories. Under this scenario it is unlikely that the SCAQMD would be able to demonstrate attainment of all air quality standards, and would therefore be in violation of federal law.

The PEA will include an analysis of the direct and indirect adverse environmental impacts created by the proposed project by permit applicants who would use the offsets in constructing and operating facilities for which the SCAQMD is making emission offsets available from its internal accounts. The analysis will also include the assumption that facilities expected to use future emissions offsets made available as a result of Rule 1315 would more likely be sited, thus, potentially generating construction and operation impacts. In addition to the analysis of the proposed project based on conservative assumptions, the PEA will also include an analysis of

reasonably-foreseeable future environmental impacts associated with siting, constructing and operating future new and modified facilities.

As noted in CEQA Guidelines §15144, preparing a CEQA document necessarily involves some degree of forecasting. For most projects, forecasting impacts is typically done for a specific project or, more generally, a plan, e.g., general or specific plan, where specific activities or land use classifications are known. SCAQMD staff will need to make a number of assumptions to identify projects that may access the SCAQMD's internal accounts in the future. Therefore, in order to evaluate the potential adverse environmental impacts from the use of the offsets by future facilities, the following approach will be taken.

- First, SCAQMD staff will survey past and pending air quality permit applications to identify the types and sizes of facilities that have accessed offsets pursuant to Rule 1309.1, that would be able to access 1309.2 in the future, or exempt projects pursuant to Rule 1304 where the SCAQMD has provided offsets to demonstrate equivalency with federal offset requirements.
- Then, based on the survey of these past and pending permit applications, representative facilities will be identified and established. These representative facilities will be prime examples of affected facilities at various locations in the district where local zoning ordinances or land use designations would allow such commercial or industrial facilities.

To assist in evaluating the potential adverse environmental impacts from representative facilities, existing CEQA documents will be surveyed to identify projects similar to the representative facilities. The corresponding impact analysis in those CEQA documents will then be reviewed to augment the determination of potential impacts from the representative facilities. In addition, the representative projects will be evaluated on their potential to emit air pollutants, including toxics, as well as their location relative to sensitive receptors and effect on other environmental topics. Finally, the analysis will assume that projects will comply with all applicable laws, rules, regulations, codes, ordinances, required standards and land use designations because, otherwise, the facility could not obtain a permit or project approval. The potential environmental impacts of these representative facilities will be analyzed and disclosed in the Draft Program PEA.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
I. AESTHETICS. Would the project:			
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

The proposed project impacts on aesthetics would be considered significant if:

- The project would block views from a scenic highway or corridor.
- The project would adversely affect the visual continuity of the surrounding area.
- The impacts on light and glare would be considered significant if the project adds lighting which would add glare to residential areas or sensitive receptors.

DISCUSSION

I. a) - c): **Potentially Significant Impact.** The proposed project specifies regulatory procedures for making annual demonstrations of equivalency with federal offset requirements. It also would revise mitigation fees and noticing requirements for projects using the Offset Budget (after approval by USEPA), prohibit access to that budget by most electricity generating facilities, and establish types of reductions, including newly-tracked reductions, eligible to offset emission increases. Accordingly, the proposed project would have no direct impact on a scenic vista and would not substantially damage scenic resources or substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of any specific site or its surroundings. However, the proposed project would allow the development of individual projects that qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the SCAQMD’s internal offset accounts. These projects could result in either new construction or modification of existing structures. Such projects could potentially result in a scale and mass of the built form that is inconsistent with adjoining development, remove trees or historic buildings, or obstruct regionally or locally important views.

To the extent possible, the analysis of impacts in the Draft PEA will be based on conservative assumptions and projections to identify reasonably foreseeable future aesthetic impacts associated with the siting of a new facility/project (e.g., obstruction of scenic vistas and resources, degradation of an area’s visual character, etc.). However, in order to identify typical impacts on the scenic and visual quality of an area or a neighborhood that could be expected in the event that development projects or existing facility modifications occur in a sensitive area within the district, representative projects will be identified for the purpose of this assessment. As discussed earlier in this chapter, the representative projects will be established based on past and pending air quality permit applications for facilities that have and/or could have access to Rules 1304, 1309.1 and 1309.2. The aesthetic impacts of these representative facilities will be analyzed in the Draft PEA. In addition, the construction and operation of permitted facilities will result in the emission of air pollutants that could cause impacts on visibility. The PEA will analyze direct and indirect impacts, including visibility, based on the assumption that all newly tracked reductions are used, which could potentially be significant.

- II. d): **Potentially Significant Impact.** There are no components of the proposed project that would directly alter existing work practices or require activities at night. Therefore, the proposed project is not expected to directly create a new source of substantial light or glare that would affect day or nighttime views in an area. However, the proposed project would allow the development of individual projects that qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the SCAQMD’s internal offset accounts. These individual projects could result in new development that may create substantial shade or cast long shadows or result in glare and increased nighttime illumination causing inappropriate light spillover.

To the extent possible, the analysis of impacts in the Draft PEA will be based on conservative assumptions and projections to identify reasonably foreseeable future light and glare impacts associated with the siting of a new facility/project (e.g., increased illumination in sensitive areas, increased glare along transportation corridors, increased shading in areas that need sunlight, etc.). Representative projects identified for the purpose of this assessment will be used to identify typical light and glare impacts that could be expected in the event that development projects or existing facility modifications occur in a sensitive area within the district. The impacts of these representative facilities related to shadows, light, and glare will be analyzed in the Draft PEA.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
II. AGRICULTURE RESOURCES. Would the project:			
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland mapping and Monitoring Program of	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?			
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

Project-related impacts on agricultural resources would be considered significant if any of the following conditions are met:

- The proposed project would conflict with existing zoning or agricultural use or Williamson Act contracts.
- The proposed project would convert prime farmland, unique farmland or farmland of statewide importance as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the farmland mapping and monitoring program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use.
- The proposed project would involve changes in the existing environment, which due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses.

DISCUSSION

II. a) - c): **No Impact.** The proposed project specifies regulatory procedures for making annual demonstrations of equivalency with federal offset requirements. It also would revise mitigation fees and noticing requirements for projects using the Offset Budget (after approval by USEPA), prohibit access to that budget by most electricity generating facilities, and establish types of reductions, including newly-tracked reductions, eligible to offset emission increases. The proposed project would not directly result in any construction of new buildings or other structures that would convert farmland to non-agricultural use or conflict with zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract. There are no provisions in the proposed rule or amended rule that would convert farmland to non-agricultural uses, thus, affecting land use plans, policies, or regulations related to agricultural resources. Land use and other planning considerations are determined by local governments, and no land use or planning requirements would be directly or indirectly altered by the proposed project. As such, the proposed project does not have direct or indirect impacts on agricultural resources. While is unknown at this time where a developer may wish to site a particular facility, agricultural land is not expected to be such a location because the action would require a change in zoning of the land and compliance with CEQA requirements. If such zoning would take place, it would likely be for other business reasons.

Thus, these commercial and industrial projects are not expected to result in the conversion of Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland) to non-agricultural uses. Nor, are these projects anticipated to conflict with existing zoning by using land zoned for agricultural uses or under the Williamson Act contract for non-agricultural purposes.

Based on the above considerations, significant adverse impacts to agriculture resources are not expected from implementing the proposed project. Since there are no significant adverse impacts, no mitigation measures are required. This environmental topic will not be further evaluated in the Draft PEA.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
III. AIR QUALITY. Would the project:			
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions that exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Diminish an existing air quality rule or future compliance requirement resulting in a significant increase in air pollutant(s)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment, based on any applicable threshold of significance?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Greenhouse Gases: SCAQMD's approved¹ interim GHG significance threshold is a tiered approach to determining GHG significance of projects. The first two tiers involve (1) exempting the project because of potential reductions of GHG emissions allowed under CEQA and (2) demonstrating that the project's GHG emissions are consistent with a local general plan. Tier 3 proposes a limit of 10,000 MT CO₂ equivalent (CO₂E) per year for industrial projects as the incremental increase signifying significance. Projects with incremental increases below this threshold will not be cumulatively considerable. Under Tier 5, the project proponent would implement mitigation (GHG reduction projects) to reduce GHG emission impacts to less than the proposed screening level. Tier 4 was not recommended for approval by the Board.

DISCUSSION

SCAQMD's NSR regulation sets forth pre-construction review requirements for new, modified, or relocated facilities, to ensure that the operation of such facilities does not interfere with progress toward attainment of the NAAQSs, and that future economic growth within the district is not unnecessarily restricted. The specific air quality goal of this regulation is to achieve no net increases from new or modified permitted sources of nonattainment air contaminants or their precursors. Similarly, the SCAQMD's AQMP must demonstrate attainment of all ambient air quality standards (AAQSs), while still accommodating future anticipated population and economic growth.

- III. a): **Potentially Significant Impact.** The proposed project would specify regulatory procedures for making annual demonstrations of equivalency with federal offset requirements. It also would revise mitigation fees and noticing requirements for projects using the Offset Budget (after approval by USEPA), prohibit access to that budget by most electricity generating facilities, and establish types of reductions, including newly-tracked reductions, eligible to offset emission increases. The proposed project is, therefore, consistent with the existing purposes of Regulation XIII to ensure that there are no net increases in emissions from new or modified permitted sources. However, the proposed project would enable the issuance of permits for sources that will emit air contaminants. If it is assumed that all previously untracked offsets (e.g., minor source orphan shutdowns) are used at the same time, and therefore result in emissions, these emissions could hinder the attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQA) and California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS), violating federal and state requirements and, thus, implementation of the air quality management plan. This issue will be further addressed in the Draft PEA.
- III b - e): **Potentially Significant Impact.** The proposed project would specify regulatory procedures for making annual demonstrations of equivalency with federal offset requirements. It also would revise mitigation fees and noticing requirements for projects using the Offset Budget (after approval by USEPA), prohibit access to that budget by most electricity generating facilities, and establish types of reductions, including newly-tracked reductions, eligible to offset emission increases. The proposed project itself does not include development components and, therefore, would not result in direct air quality-related impacts. However, under the revised tracking requirements of proposed Rule 1315,

¹ Approved SCAQMD CEQA GHG Significance Threshold for projects where SCAQMD is Lead Agency was approved by the Governing Board at its December 5, 2008. <http://www.aqmd.gov/hb/2008/December/081231a.htm>

previously untracked offsets could be made available to the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts due to inclusion of offsets generated from orphan shutdown and orphan reduction² of minor sources, emission reduction credits (ERCs) provided as emissions offsets by minor sources, and ERCs provided by major sources in excess of the federally-required 1.0-to-1.0 offset ratio for non-attainment air contaminants other than extreme nonattainment air contaminants and their precursors. Prior to 2006, offsets from the previously-mentioned components were not included in the federal tracking system. In response to the Court decision and to provide a conservative analysis of potential adverse impacts from the proposed project, the analysis will include the assumption that all offsets from the SCAQMD's internal accounts will be used. Further, potential adverse criteria pollutants, air toxic, and greenhouse gases (GHG) emission impacts will be analyzed at the project level for representative projects and cumulatively with other related projects, as necessary, in the Draft PEA.

As discussed on page 2-5, this analysis represents an overly conservative approach because the usage of all credits could violate federal and state requirements by hindering the attainment of all NAAQS and CAAQS, and past experience shows that not all the credits are used.

Criteria Pollutant Emissions

Some individual projects would result in combustion-source criteria pollutant emissions from construction activity through the use of heavy-duty construction equipment and from vehicle trips generated by construction workers/haul trucks traveling to and from the project site, as well as fugitive dust emissions related to site work and general grading. Mobile source emissions, primarily NO_x and diesel particulate, typically result from the use of construction equipment such as graders, scrapers, bulldozers, wheeled loaders, cranes, etc. During structure erection/finishing phases, paving operations and the application of architectural coatings (i.e., paints) and other building materials, reactive organic compounds would be released. Operation-period impacts, which could include criteria pollutant emissions from permitted stationary sources, may also occur. Individual development projects that could indirectly occur as a result of use of emissions offsets from the SCAQMD's offset accounts through proposed Rule 1315 and proposed amended Rule 1309.2 could potentially result in an increase in vehicle trips (both passenger vehicles and trucks) on local roadways, which could in turn result in an increase in operational-period criteria pollutant emissions. As such, the impacts of implementing these rules could:

- Violate an air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation;
- Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of a criteria pollutant for which the Basin is in non-attainment under federal or state AAQS;
- Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations; or
- Expose sensitive receptors to objectionable odors.

² ORPHAN REDUCTION means any reduction in actual emissions from a permitted source within AQMD resulting from a physical change to the source and/or a change to the method of operation of the source provided the change is reflected in a revised permit for the source and provided such reduction is not otherwise required by rule, regulation, law, approved Air Quality Management Plan Control Measure, or the State Implementation Plan and does not result in issuance of an ERC.

Visibility

These projects, when considered cumulatively, could potentially significantly affect visibility. These and the other issues identified above would be considered potentially significant impacts and further analyzed in the Draft PEA.

Health Effects

Increases in criteria pollutant emissions may result in potential adverse health effects, including cardiovascular, neurological, reproductive and respiratory diseases. These potential health impacts will be further analyzed in the Draft PEA.

Toxic Air Contaminant Emissions

As part of the permit application process, individual projects must demonstrate that localized impacts related to toxic air contaminant (TAC) emissions are less than significant. As such, a permit to operate cannot be issued unless localized impacts are demonstrated to be less than significant. However, these individual projects, when considered cumulatively, could potentially have a significant effect on cancer risk Basin-wide. The potential effect on Basin-wide cancer risk related to cumulative TAC emissions is considered a potentially significant impact and, therefore, will be further analyzed in the Draft PEA.

- III. f): **No Impact.** The proposed project would specify regulatory procedures for making annual demonstrations of equivalency with federal offset requirements. It also would revise mitigation fees and noticing requirements for projects using the Offset Budget (after approval by USEPA), prohibit access to that budget by most electricity generating facilities, and establish types of reductions, including newly-tracked reductions, eligible to offset emission increases. The various major source projects with emissions increases offset by the Priority Reserve or the Offset Budget or exempt from offsets pursuant to Rule 1304 would be subject to best available control technology (BACT) and modeling, and would receive emissions offsets (at applicable offset ratios) from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts tracked pursuant to the proposed project. As such, the proposed rule and amended rule would continue to be consistent with NSR and, thus, the existing air quality rules and future compliance requirements would not be weakened. .
- III. g - h): **Potentially Significant Impact.** The proposed project would specify regulatory procedures for making annual demonstrations of equivalency with federal offset requirements. It also would revise mitigation fees and noticing requirements for projects using the Offset Budget (after approval by USEPA), prohibit access to that budget by most electricity generating facilities, and establish types of reductions, including newly-tracked reductions, eligible to offset emission increases. The proposed project itself does not include development components and, therefore, would not result in direct emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs). However, as discussed in Checklist Response III.b-e above, previously untracked offsets could be made available from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts, which may result in additional new projects that could be constructed within the district. Thus, many projects that would be eligible for emission offsets from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts through proposed Rule 1315 and proposed amended Rule 1309.2 would generate GHG emissions that may result in a significant impact on the environment or possibly conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation of an agency

adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHG. These potential impacts will be analyzed in the Draft PEA.

Individual projects could result in combustion-source GHG emissions from construction activity through the use of heavy-duty construction equipment and from vehicle trips generated by construction workers/haul trucks traveling to and from the individual project sites. In addition, operation-period GHG emissions could result from permitted stationary sources, as well as from vehicular travel to/from the permitted stationary sources related to commercial and employee trips. Potential impacts related to GHG emissions would be considered potentially significant and further analyzed in the Draft PEA.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES. Would the project:			
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflicting with any local policies or ordinances	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?			
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

Impacts on biological resources would be considered significant if any of the following criteria apply:

- The project would result in a loss of plant communities or animal habitat considered to be rare, threatened or endangered by federal, state or local agencies.
- The project would interfere substantially with the movement of any resident or migratory wildlife species.
- The project would adversely affect aquatic communities through construction or operation of the project.

DISCUSSION

IV a) - b), d): **Potentially Significant Impact.** The proposed project would specify regulatory procedures for making annual demonstrations of equivalency with federal offset requirements. It also would revise mitigation fees and noticing requirements for projects using the Offset Budget (after approval by USEPA), prohibit access to that budget by most electricity generating facilities, and establish types of reductions, including newly-tracked reductions, eligible to offset emission increases. Accordingly, the proposed project would not have direct impacts on plant or animal species or the habitats that support them. However, the proposed project would allow the development of individual projects that qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the SCAQMD’s internal offset accounts. Generally, typical impacts of a project on biological resources could include loss or destruction of sensitive species or degradation of sensitive habitat. Habitat degradation, interference with movement of wildlife species or migratory fish, and impacts on migratory wildlife corridors, or wildlife nursery sites may occur through grading or excavation, increases in water or air pollutants, increased noise, light, or vibration, interruption of fresh or salt water supplies, reduction in food supplies or foraging areas, or interference with established wildlife movement patterns on or between habitat areas. Projects that create long-term or episodic impacts to natural areas, such as by generating toxic fumes or fugitive dust, could also result in degradation or destruction of a natural habitat.

To the extent possible, the analysis of impacts in the Draft PEA will be based on conservative assumptions and projections to identify reasonably foreseeable future impacts

to plant or animal species or the habitats that support them. Representative projects identified for the purpose of this assessment will be used to identify typical impacts on plant and animal species and the habitats that could be expected in the event that development projects or existing facility modifications occur in an ecologically sensitive area within the district. The potential impacts of these representative facilities on sensitive biological resources will be analyzed in the Draft PEA.

- IV. c): **No Impact.** The proposed project would not require or compel various project proponents to directly remove, fill, or interrupt any hydrological system or have a significant impact on federally-protected wetlands. Generally, individual projects eligible for emissions offsets from the SCAQMD’s internal offset accounts under the proposed project would not affect federally-protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act because the projects at representative facilities are not expected to result in the removal, filling, hydrological interruption of protected wetlands, or interruption of fresh or salt water supplies on federally-protected wetlands.
- IV. e) - f): **No Impact.** There are no provisions in the proposed project that would significantly affect land use plans, local policies or ordinances, or regulations. Land use and other planning considerations are determined by local governments, and no land use or planning requirements would be altered by the proposed project. It is expected that various projects subject to proposed Rule 1315 and proposed amended Rule 1309.2 would continue to comply with local land use requirements. Thus, individual projects are not expected to conflict with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, habitat conservation plans, and natural community conservation plans due to the loss or destruction of individuals of a sensitive species, or through degradation of sensitive habitat. .

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES. Would the project:			
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in Section 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Disturb any human remains, including those	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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interred outside formal cemeteries?

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

Impacts to cultural resources would be considered significant if:

- The project would result in the disturbance of a significant prehistoric or historic archaeological site or a property of historic or cultural significance to a community or ethnic or social group.
- Unique paleontological resources are present that could be disturbed by construction of the proposed project.
- The project would disturb human remains.

DISCUSSION

V. a) - d): **No Impact.** The proposed project would specify regulatory procedures for making annual demonstrations of equivalency with federal offset requirements. It also would revise mitigation fees and noticing requirements for projects using the Offset Budget (after approval by USEPA), prohibit access to that budget by most electricity generating facilities, and establish types of reductions, including newly-tracked reductions, eligible to offset emission increases. The proposed project would allow the development of individual projects that qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the SCAQMD’s internal offset accounts. There are existing laws in place that are designed to protect and mitigate potential impacts to cultural resources. Historical or archaeological resource databases are expected to be checked before a new facility is constructed. CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 states that resources listed in the California Register of Historical Resources or in a local register of historical resources are considered “historical resources.” If any human remains are discovered during the construction or modification process, proper notification procedures are expected to take place.

For existing facilities, any existing cultural resources will have already been disturbed so facility modifications are not expected to change any historical or archaeological resource, or destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature. The extent of any previous earth disturbance reduces the likelihood that previously unknown archaeological or paleontological resources will be encountered during project construction.

While the likelihood of encountering cultural resources is low, it is possible that intact prehistoric deposits may occur below the disturbed horizon for either new construction or modification. If such resources were to be encountered unexpectedly during ground disturbance associated with construction of facilities enabled by proposed project, there would be the potential for adverse impacts. To minimize the risk of adverse impacts occurring, project construction would be required to incorporate a number of standard protective measures during earth-disturbing activities:

- If cultural resources are exposed, a professional archaeologist and a Native American representative will be retained to monitor the subsurface work;
- The archaeological monitor will have the authority to temporarily halt or redirect earth disturbance work in the vicinity of the exposed cultural resources, so the find can be evaluated and mitigated as appropriate; and
- As required by State law, if human remains are unearthed, no further disturbance will occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings concerning the origin and disposition of these remains. The Native American Heritage Commission will be notified if the remains are determined to be of Native American descent.

Therefore, cultural resources are not expected be disturbed in any way. As a result, the proposed project has no potential to cause a substantial adverse change to a historical or archaeological resource, directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature, or disturb any human remains, including those interred outside formal cemeteries.

Based on the above considerations, significant adverse impacts to cultural resources are not expected from implementing the proposed project. Since there are no significant adverse impacts, no mitigation measures are required. This environmental topic will not be further evaluated in the Draft PEA.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VI. ENERGY. Would the project:			
a) Conflict with adopted energy conservation plans?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in the need for new or substantially altered power or natural gas utility systems?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Create any significant effects on local or regional energy supplies and on requirements for additional energy?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Create any significant effects on peak and base period demands for electricity and other forms of energy?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Comply with existing energy standards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

The impacts to energy resources would be considered significant if any of the following criteria are met:

- The project would conflict with adopted energy conservation plans or standards.
- The project would result in substantial depletion of existing energy resource supplies.
- An increase in demand for utilities would impact the current capacities of the electric and natural gas utilities.
- The project would use non-renewable resources in a wasteful and/or inefficient manner.

DISCUSSION

VI. a), e): **No Impact.** While there is a potential need for additional electricity and natural gas to operate representative facilities, the amount is not expected to conflict with adopted energy conservation plans. In addition, new, more efficient equipment and design features should reduce the demand for fuel and electricity. Affected facilities would still be expected to comply with any existing energy conservation standards, to the extent that affected equipment are subject to energy conservation standards.

VI. b) - d): **Potentially Significant Impact.** The proposed project would specify regulatory procedures for making annual demonstrations of equivalency with federal offset requirements. It also would revise mitigation fees and noticing requirements for projects using the Offset Budget (after approval by USEPA), prohibit access to that budget by most electricity generating facilities, and establish types of reductions, including newly-tracked reductions, eligible to offset emission increases. The proposed project would not directly use non-renewable resources in a wasteful manner, or result in the need for new or substantially altered power or natural gas systems. Additional emissions offsets would be made available in the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts under the proposed project due to the inclusion of offsets from minor source orphan shutdowns and reductions. The proposed project would allow the development of individual projects that qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. Typical impacts on energy from individual projects could include increased energy consumption. To the extent possible, the analysis of impacts in the Draft PEA will be based on conservative assumptions and projections to identify reasonably foreseeable future impacts to energy resources. Representative projects identified for the purpose of this assessment will be used to identify energy impacts that could be expected in the event that development projects or existing facility modifications occur in areas within the district where additional supplies of electrical power and natural gas are in great demand. The potential impacts of these representative facilities on energy resources will be analyzed in the Draft PEA.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS. Would the project:			
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Landslides?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

Impacts on the geological environment would be considered significant if any of the following criteria apply:

- Topographic alterations would result in significant changes, disruptions, displacement, excavation, and compaction or over covering of large amounts of soil.
- Unique geological resources (paleontological resources or unique outcrops) are present that could be disturbed by the construction of the proposed project.

- Exposure of people or structures to major geologic hazards such as earthquake surface rupture, ground shaking, liquefaction or landslides.
- Secondary seismic effects could occur which could damage facility structures (e.g., liquefaction).
- Other geological hazards would exist which could adversely affect the facility (e.g., landslides and mudslides).

DISCUSSION

VII. a),c), d) - e): **Potentially Significant Impact.** The proposed project would specify regulatory procedures for making annual demonstrations of equivalency with federal offset requirements. It also would revise mitigation fees and noticing requirements for projects using the Offset Budget (after approval by USEPA), prohibit access to that budget by most electricity generating facilities, and establish types of reductions, including newly-tracked reductions, eligible to offset emission increases. The proposed project would have no direct impact on geological resources. However, the proposed project would allow the development of individual projects that qualify to receive emission offsets available from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. Individual projects could occur along active faults and would be subject to hazards posed by surface fault rupture due to seismic activity. During an earthquake on these active or potentially active faults within the district, potential surface rupture of the fault may result in relative displacement of the ground across the fault surface. Individual projects could be located in areas subject to liquefaction and earthquake-induced landslides. Individual projects may also be subject to impacts resulting from subsidence, soil settlement, and expansive and corrosive soils, all of which have the potential to cause damage to building foundations, structures, pavements, and other landscape features. To the extent possible, the analysis of impacts in the Draft PEA will be based on conservative assumptions and projections to identify reasonably foreseeable future geology and soils impacts. Representative projects identified for the purpose of this assessment will be used to identify typical geology and soils impacts that could be expected in the event that development projects or existing facility modifications occur in geologically sensitive areas within the district. The potential impacts of these representative facilities on geology and soils will be analyzed in the Draft PEA.

VII. b): **No Impact.** The representative facilities would most likely be located on property that has already been developed, so no potential impacts to existing geophysical conditions are anticipated. New construction will be evaluated for potential substantial soil erosion in order to get a building permit and, thus, would be expected to stabilize the land to assist in evading soil erosion. Therefore, no substantial soil erosion or loss of topsoil is expected from the proposed project. Any soil disturbance that does occur will be subject to the dust control requirements of SCAQMD Rule 403, which would minimize any wind erosion.

VII. e): **No Impact.** The projects at the affected facilities could use septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems, however, the projects are not expected to be approved if soils are incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water. In addition,

industrial project areas in the district are built-out and typically provide disposal of waste water, thus not requiring the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VIII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. Would the project:			
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, disposal of hazardous materials?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions, or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires,	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?			
i) Significantly increased fire hazard in areas with flammable materials?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

The impacts associated with hazards would be considered significant if any of the following occur:

- Non-compliance with any applicable design code or regulation.
- Non-conformance to National Fire Protection Association standards.
- Non-conformance to regulations or generally accepted industry practices related to operating policy and procedures concerning the design, construction, security, leak detection, spill containment or fire protection.
- Exposure to hazardous chemicals in concentrations equal to or greater than the Emergency Response Planning Guideline (ERPG) 2 levels.

DISCUSSION

VIII.a), b), c), e), and f): **Potentially Significant Impact.** The proposed project would specify regulatory procedures for making annual demonstrations of equivalency with federal offset requirements. It also would revise mitigation fees and noticing requirements for projects using the Offset Budget (after approval by USEPA), prohibit access to that budget by most electricity generating facilities, and establish types of reductions, including newly-tracked reductions, eligible to offset emission increases. The proposed project would not directly result an increased transport, storage, or use of hazardous materials. Therefore, the proposed project would have no direct hazards or hazardous materials impacts. However, the proposed project would allow the development of individual projects that qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the SCAQMD’s internal offset accounts. Individual projects could result in either new construction or modification of existing structures. Impacts could result from exposure of persons or the environment to hazardous materials through activities that could include, but not be limited to, excavation of underground materials, accidental release of handled materials, or leaking tanks,. The extent of the impact would be dependent upon the characteristics of the project being proposed and the specific site conditions related to hazardous materials, which cannot be known until the project or project site is identified. Hazardous materials like asbestos, lead based paints (LBPs), and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are present in many buildings. During renovation or demolition activities, these hazardous materials may be disturbed.

Disturbance of asbestos, LBPs, and PCBs could expose construction workers and residents to health hazards. However, the USEPA and SCAQMD have regulations intended to minimize asbestos exposure during demolition and renovation activities.

Any future development project occurring as an indirect result of the proposed project that involves demolition activity could result in impacts related to hazardous materials. To the extent possible, the analysis of impacts in the Draft PEA will be based on conservative assumptions and projections to identify reasonably foreseeable future impacts associated with hazards and hazardous materials. Representative projects identified for the purpose of this assessment will be used to identify typical impacts that could be expected in the event that development projects or existing facility modifications occur on sites or in areas within the district exposed to hazardous materials or hazardous wastes. The potential impacts of these representative facilities related to hazards and hazardous materials will be analyzed in the Draft PEA.

VIII. d): **No Impact.** Government code §65962.5 refers to hazardous waste handling practices at facilities subject to the Resources Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). If any future affected facilities are identified on such a list, construction of new or modified permit units enabled by the proposed project is not expected to affect in any way any facility's hazardous waste handling practices.

VIII. g): **No Impact.** The proposed project would specify regulatory procedures for making annual demonstrations of equivalency with federal offset requirements. It also would revise mitigation fees and noticing requirements for projects using the Offset Budget (after approval by USEPA), prohibit access to that budget by most electricity generating facilities, and establish types of reductions, including newly-tracked reductions, eligible to offset emission increases. Such activities do not impose any new emergency conditions at the facility that would warrant amendments to adopted emergency response plans and emergency evacuation plans, nor would the proposed project be expected to physically interfere with implementing any adopted emergency response plans and emergency evacuation plans.

VIII.h) - i): **Potentially Significant Impact.** The Uniform Fire Code and Uniform Building Code set standards intended to minimize risks from flammable or otherwise hazardous materials and wildland fires. Local jurisdictions are required to adopt the uniform codes or comparable regulations. Local fire agencies require permits for the use or storage of hazardous materials and permit modifications for proposed increases in their use. Permit conditions depend on the type and quantity of the hazardous materials at the facility or risk of wildland fire to the property. Permit conditions may include, but are not limited to, specifications for sprinkler systems, electrical systems, ventilation, and containment. The fire departments make annual business inspections to ensure compliance with permit conditions and other appropriate regulations. Consequently, local fire departments ensure that adequate permit conditions are in place to protect against potential risk of upset from the use of hazardous materials and wildland fires.

Although the proposed project would not result in direct impacts involving wildland fires or fire hazards from flammable materials, development of individual projects that qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts through proposed Rule 1315 and amended Rule 1309.2 could result in indirect impacts. Individual development projects could be located within a Wildfire Hazard Area or could require storage of flammable materials, such as diesel and flammable chemicals, during construction or operation. To the extent possible, the analysis of impacts in the Draft PEA will be based on conservative assumptions and projections to identify reasonably foreseeable future impacts associated with hazards and hazardous materials and wildland fires. Representative projects identified for the purpose of this assessment will be used to identify typical hazards and hazardous materials and wildland fires impacts that could be expected in the event that development projects or existing facility modifications occur in areas within the district that are subject to wildland fires or fire hazards. The potential impacts of these representative facilities associated with wildland fires and fire hazard areas will be analyzed in the Draft PEA.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IX. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY.			
Would the project:			
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g. the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
site?			
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
l) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
m) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
n) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
o) Require in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

Potential impacts on water resources would be considered significant if any of the following criteria apply:

Water Quality:

- The project would cause degradation or depletion of ground water resources substantially affecting current or future uses.
- The project would cause the degradation of surface water substantially affecting current or future uses.
- The project would result in a violation of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements.
- The capacities of existing or proposed wastewater treatment facilities and the sanitary sewer system would not be sufficient to meet the needs of the project.
- The project would result in substantial increases in the area of impervious surfaces, such that interference with groundwater recharge efforts occurs.
- The project would result in alterations to the course or flow of floodwaters.

Water Demand:

- The existing water supply would not have the capacity to meet the increased demands of the project, or the project would use a substantial amount of potable water.
- The project would increase demand for water by more than five million gallons per day.

DISCUSSION

- IX. a): **No Impact.** The affected facilities are not expected to violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements because, if a violation was to occur, the affected facility would not get the approval or permit for the project and, if permit was already obtained, would be subject to applicable agency enforcement and penalty actions.

IX. b) - f): **Potentially Significant Impact.** The proposed project would specify regulatory procedures for making annual demonstrations of equivalency with federal offset requirements. It also would revise mitigation fees and noticing requirements for projects using the Offset Budget (after approval by USEPA), prohibit access to that budget by most electricity generating facilities, and establish types of reductions, including newly-tracked reductions, eligible to offset emission increases. The proposed project would have no direct impact on hydrology and water quality. However, the proposed project would allow the development of individual projects that qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. These individual projects could result in runoff of sediments, construction materials, and accidental spills of fuels and/or lubricants during construction activities that could adversely affect water quality. These individual projects may be required to comply with National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulations and implement an associated project-specific Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and Source Control Program that would detail best management practices (BMPs) during construction activities, as well as post-construction operational activities. Compliance with existing regulations would minimize potential water quality impacts during construction and operation of each individual project. Construction could also result in the increase in impervious surfaces within the district, which could lead to increased surface runoff from the individual project sites. This increase in runoff could potentially affect existing or planned stormwater drainage systems.

To the extent possible, the analysis of impacts in the Draft PEA will be based on conservative assumptions and projections to identify reasonably foreseeable future hydrological and water quality impacts. Representative projects identified for the purpose of this assessment will be used to identify typical hydrological and water quality impacts that could be expected in the event that development projects or existing facility modifications occur in hydrologically sensitive areas (e.g., located adjacent to water bodies, flood zone areas, etc.) within the district. The impacts of these representative facilities on hydrology and water quality will be analyzed in the Draft PEA.

IX. g): **No Impact.** The proposed project would not involve construction of housing or affect residential siting so it would not result in placing housing in 100-year flood hazard areas that could create new flood hazards.

IX. h) - j): **Potentially Significant Impact.** The proposed project would specify regulatory procedures for making annual demonstrations of equivalency with federal offset requirements. It also would revise mitigation fees and noticing requirements for projects using the Offset Budget (after approval by USEPA), prohibit access to that budget by most electricity generating facilities, and establish types of reductions, including newly-tracked reductions, eligible to offset emission increases. The proposed project would have no direct impact on flooding and inundation. However, the proposed project would allow the development of individual projects that qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. Depending on the location of each affected commercial or industrial project, the site may be located within a 100-year flood hazard area, as designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), an inundation zone, a coastal area, or a hillside, which could result in potential impacts related to flooding, inundation, or mudslides.

To the extent possible, the analysis of impacts in the Draft PEA will be based on conservative assumptions and projections to identify reasonably foreseeable future flooding, inundation, and mudslide impacts. Representative projects identified for the purpose of this assessment will be used to identify typical impacts that could be expected in the event that development projects or existing facility modifications occur in areas within the district that are subject to flooding, inundation, and/or mudslide. The potential impacts of these representative facilities related to flooding, inundation, and mudslide will be analyzed in the Draft PEA.

- IX. k): **No Impact.** Affected facilities are expected to comply with existing wastewater treatment requirements or conditions from any applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board or local sanitation district because violating the requirements or conditions would subject the affected facility to enforcement and penalty actions, which could jeopardize the approval or permit allowing the facility to operate.
- IX. l) - o): **Potentially Significant Impact.** The proposed project would specify regulatory procedures for making annual demonstrations of equivalency with federal offset requirements. It also would revise mitigation fees and noticing requirements for projects using the Offset Budget (after approval by USEPA), prohibit access to that budget by most electricity generating facilities, and establish types of reductions, including newly-tracked reductions, eligible to offset emission increases. The proposed project would have no direct impact on water, wastewater treatment, and stormwater drainage facilities. However, the proposed project would allow the development of individual projects that qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. Each development project would be required to comply with all federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to all water, wastewater, and storm drainage facilities. Depending on the location of each development project, the site may be located in an area with deficient water or wastewater treatment facilities, insufficient water supplies, or substandard stormwater drainage facilities, which could result in potential impacts on these facilities and services.

To the extent possible, the analysis of impacts in the Draft PEA will be based on conservative assumptions and projections to identify reasonably foreseeable future impacts to water, wastewater, and storm drainage facilities. Representative projects identified for the purpose of this assessment will be used to identify typical water, wastewater, and storm drainage facilities impacts that could be expected in the event that development projects or existing facility modifications occur in areas within the district that have deficient water or wastewater treatment facilities, insufficient water supplies, or substandard stormwater drainage facilities. The potential impacts of these representative facilities on water, wastewater, and storm drainage facilities will be analyzed in the Draft PEA.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
X. LAND USE AND PLANNING. Would the project:			
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation or natural community conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

- Land use and planning impacts would be considered significant if the project conflicts with the land use and zoning designations established by local jurisdictions.

DISCUSSION

X. a) - c): **No Impact.** There are no provisions in the proposed project that would affect land use plans, policies, or regulations. Land use and other planning considerations are determined by local governments, and no land use or planning requirements would be directly altered by the proposed project. Individual development projects subject to the proposed rule and amended rule would still be required to comply with local land use requirements. Facilities will need to comply with any requirements and land use designations in order to obtain any necessary approval or permit for the project. Therefore, there would be no direct or indirect impacts on land use and planning.

Based on the above considerations, significant adverse impacts to land use and planning are not expected from implementing the proposed project. Since there are no significant adverse impacts, no mitigation measures are required. This environmental topic will not be further evaluated in the Draft PEA.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XI. MINERAL RESOURCES. Would the project:			
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

Project-related impacts on mineral resources would be considered significant if any of the following conditions are met:

- The project would result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state.
- The project would result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan.

DISCUSSION

XI. a) - b): **No Impact.** The proposed project would specify regulatory procedures for making annual demonstrations of equivalency with federal offset requirements. It also would revise mitigation fees and noticing requirements for projects using the Offset Budget (after approval by USEPA), prohibit access to that budget by most electricity generating facilities, and establish types of reductions, including newly-tracked reductions, eligible to offset emission increases. There are no provisions in the proposed project that would directly result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource of value to the region and the residents of the state, or of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan.

Based on the above considerations, significant adverse impacts to mineral resources are not expected from implementing proposed project. Since there are no significant adverse impacts, no mitigation measures are required. This environmental topic will not be further evaluated in the Draft PEA.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XII. NOISE. Would the project result in:			
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

Impacts on noise would be considered significant if:

- Construction noise levels would exceed local noise ordinances or, if the noise threshold is currently exceeded, project noise sources would increase ambient noise levels by more than three decibels (dBA) at the site boundary. Construction noise levels would be considered significant if they would exceed federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) noise standards for workers.
- The proposed project operational noise levels would exceed any of the local noise ordinances at the site boundary or, if the noise threshold is currently exceeded, project

noise sources would increase ambient noise levels by more than three dBA at the site boundary.

DISCUSSION

XII. a). **No Impact.** Although the representative facilities could generate an increase in noise from their new or modified equipment, they are not expected to expose persons to or generate noise levels in excess of standards established in a local general plan or noise ordinance because violating such standards and ordinances would subject the affected facilities to local jurisdiction enforcement and penalty actions, which could jeopardize further operation of the facility.

XII. b) - f): **Potentially Significant Impact.** The proposed project would specify regulatory procedures for making annual demonstrations of equivalency with federal offset requirements. It also would revise mitigation fees and noticing requirements for projects using the Offset Budget (after approval by USEPA), prohibit access to that budget by most electricity generating facilities, and establish types of reductions, including newly-tracked reductions, eligible to offset emission increases. The proposed project would have no direct noise impacts. However, the proposed project would allow the development of individual projects that qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. These individual projects could result in an increase in vehicle trips (both passenger vehicles and trucks) on local roadways, which in turn could result in an increase in noise levels. The individual projects could also cause noise impacts from operation of heavy machinery, cooling towers, HVAC units, etc. Additionally, construction noise could be generated by the broad array of powered, noise-producing mechanical equipment typically used in the construction phase. Because the district encompasses a large area, the potential exists for sensitive receptors to be located within 500 feet of a construction area although it is not possible to determine what specific effects could occur, if any, in the absence of specific information relating to future development activities.

To the extent possible, the analysis of impacts in the Draft PEA will be based on conservative assumptions and projections to identify reasonably foreseeable future noise impacts from the construction and operation of various projects resulting from the individual projects accessing the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts under the proposed project. Representative projects identified for the purpose of this assessment will be used to identify typical noise impacts that could be expected in the event that development projects or existing facility modifications occur in noise-sensitive areas within the district. The potential impacts of these representative facilities related to noise will be analyzed in the Draft PEA.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIII. POPULATION AND HOUSING. Would the project:			
a) Induce substantial growth in an area either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g. through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

The impacts of the proposed project on population and housing would be considered significant if the following criteria are exceeded:

- The demand for temporary or permanent housing would exceed the existing supply.
- The proposed project would produce additional population, housing or employment inconsistent with adopted plans either in terms of overall amount or location.

DISCUSSION

XIII.a) - c): **No Impact.** The proposed project would specify regulatory procedures for making annual demonstrations of equivalency with federal offset requirements. It also would revise mitigation fees and noticing requirements for projects using the Offset Budget (after approval by USEPA), prohibit access to that budget by most electricity generating facilities, and establish types of reductions, including newly-tracked reductions, eligible to offset emission increases. District population will not be affected directly or indirectly as a result of adopting and implementing the proposed project. The proposed project would not directly result in the creation of new uses and facilities that would affect population growth or induce growth. The proposed project is not expected to appreciably affect employment opportunities and, as such, is not expected to result in the relocation or redistribution of population or growth inducement.

Based on the above considerations, significant adverse impacts to population and housing are not expected from implementing the proposed project. Since there are no significant adverse impacts, no mitigation measures are required. This environmental topic will not be further evaluated in the Draft PEA.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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XIV. PUBLIC SERVICES. Would the proposal result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered government facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the following public services:

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Fire protection? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Police protection? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Schools? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Parks? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e) Other public facilities? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

- Impacts on public services would be considered significant if the project would result in substantial physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered government facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response time or other performance objectives.

DISCUSSION

XIV.a), b) and e): **Potentially Significant Impact.** The proposed project would specify regulatory procedures for making annual demonstrations of equivalency with federal offset requirements. It also would revise mitigation fees and noticing requirements for projects using the Offset Budget (after approval by USEPA), prohibit access to that budget by most electricity generating facilities, and establish types of reductions, including newly-tracked reductions, eligible to offset emission increases. The proposed project would not directly result in the creation of new uses and facilities that would directly result in significant impacts to public services. The proposed project would not result in the need for new or physically altered government facilities in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives. However, the proposed project would allow the development of individual projects that qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the SCAQMD’s internal offset accounts. The representative facilities are commercial or industrial projects that could require an increase in the demand for public services, which, depending on their location, may require the construction of new public service facilities or expansion of existing public services facilities. Specifically,

operation of the future development could result in an increased demand for fire or police services. Further, construction activities associated with new development could affect emergency vehicle access and delay police and fire response times due to additional traffic congestion.

To the extent possible, the analysis of impacts in the Draft PEA will be based on conservative assumptions and projections to identify reasonably foreseeable future impacts to public services from the construction and operation of various projects subject to the proposed project. Representative projects identified for the purpose of this assessment will be used to identify typical public services impacts that could be expected in the event that development projects or existing facility modifications occur in areas within the district that may have the need for new or upgraded public facilities to maintain acceptable levels of service, response times, or other performance standards. The potential impacts of these representative facilities on public services will be analyzed in the Draft PEA.

XIV. c) and d): **No Impact.** Because the proposed project has no affect on population growth in the district (see “Population and Housing”), no direct or indirect effects on schools, parks or other recreational facilities are foreseen as a result of implementing the proposed project.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XV. RECREATION.			
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

The impacts to recreation would be considered significant if:

- The project would result in an increased demand for neighborhood or regional parks or other recreational facilities.
- The project would adversely affect existing recreational opportunities.

DISCUSSION

XV. a) - b): **No Impact.** The proposed project would specify regulatory procedures for making annual demonstrations of equivalency with federal offset requirements. It also would revise mitigation fees and noticing requirements for projects using the Offset Budget (after approval by USEPA), prohibit access to that budget by most electricity generating facilities, and establish types of reductions, including newly-tracked reductions, eligible to offset emission increases. Thus, the proposed project would not directly result in an increase in the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities, or include recreational facilities, or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment. With regard to the new development projects, the proposed project is determined to have no affect on population growth in the district (see “Population and Housing”), therefore, no direct or indirect effects on recreation or recreational opportunities are foreseen as a result of implementing the proposed project.

Based on the above considerations, significant adverse impacts to recreation are not expected from implementing proposed project. Since there are no significant adverse impacts, no mitigation measures are required. This environmental topic will not be further evaluated in the Draft PEA.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVI. SOLID/HAZARDOUS WASTE. Would the project:			
a) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project’s solid waste disposal needs?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid and hazardous waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

The proposed project impacts on solid/hazardous waste would be considered significant if the following occur:

- The generation and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste would exceed the capacity of designated landfills.

DISCUSSION

XVI.a): **Potentially Significant Impact.** The proposed project would specify regulatory procedures for making annual demonstrations of equivalency with federal offset requirements. It also would revise mitigation fees and noticing requirements for projects

using the Offset Budget (after approval by USEPA), prohibit access to that budget by most electricity generating facilities, and establish types of reductions, including newly-tracked reductions, eligible to offset emission increases. The proposed project would not directly increase the volume of solid or hazardous waste generation, require additional waste disposal capacity, or generate waste that does not meet applicable local, state, or federal regulations. However, the proposed project would allow the development of individual projects that qualify to receive emission offsets available from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. These individual projects could result in impacts on solid/hazardous waste by increasing the generation of solid waste such that the daily permitted capacity of the regional landfills are exceeded.

To the extent possible, the analysis of impacts in the Draft PEA will be based on conservative assumptions and projections to identify reasonably foreseeable future solid and hazardous waste impacts from the construction and operation of various projects. Representative projects identified for the purpose of this assessment will be used to identify typical solid/hazardous waste impacts that could be expected from development projects or existing facility modifications proposed within the district. The potential impacts of these representative facilities on solid waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous waste) will be analyzed in the Draft PEA.

XVI. b): **No Impact.** Although the representative facilities could generate an increase in solid/hazardous waste from their new or modified equipment, they are expected to comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations relating to solid and hazardous waste because violating such statutes and regulations would subject the affected facilities to applicable agency enforcement and penalty actions, which could jeopardize further operation of the facility.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVII. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC. Would the project:			
a) Cause an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?			
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g. sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g. farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in inadequate emergency access or?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Result in inadequate parking capacity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g. bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

The impacts on transportation/traffic would be considered significant if any of the following criteria apply:

- Peak period levels on major arterials would be disrupted to a point where level of service (LOS) is reduced to D, E or F for more than one month.
- An intersection’s volume to capacity ratio increase by 0.02 (two percent) or more when the LOS is already D, E or F.
- A major roadway is closed to all through traffic, and no alternate route is available.
- There is an increase in traffic (e.g., 350 heavy-duty truck round-trips per day) that is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system.
- The demand for parking facilities is substantially increased.
- Water borne, rail car or air traffic is substantially altered.
- Traffic hazards to motor vehicles, bicyclists or pedestrians are substantially increased.

DISCUSSION

XVI.a), b) and e): **Potentially Significant Impact.** The proposed project would specify regulatory procedures for making annual demonstrations of equivalency with federal offset requirements. It also would revise mitigation fees and noticing requirements for projects using the Offset Budget (after approval by USEPA), prohibit access to that budget by most electricity generating facilities, and establish types of reductions, including newly-tracked

reductions, eligible to offset emission increases. The proposed project does not directly propose any new site-specific or modified projects that would directly increase worker commute trips, raw material or finished product transport trips, adversely affect parking, or conflict with adopted policies associated with alternative transportation. However, the proposed project would allow the development of individual projects that qualify to receive emission offsets available from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. Typical impacts from individual projects could include an increase in vehicle trips leading to congestion and deterioration in the levels of service for the adjacent streets and intersections in the vicinity of each individual project. The projects could also result in inclusion of inadequate design features and incompatible uses that affect traffic operations and safety, and affect emergency access due to design features and traffic congestion.

To the extent possible, the analysis of impacts in the Draft PEA will be based on conservative assumptions and projections to identify reasonably foreseeable future impacts to traffic and transportation impacts from the construction and operation of various projects resulting from the individual projects accessing the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts under the proposed project. Representative projects identified for the purpose of this assessment will be used to identify typical traffic and transportation impacts that could be expected in the event that development projects or existing facility modifications occur in areas within the district that are already congested or in residential neighborhoods. The potential impacts of these representative facilities on traffic and transportation will be analyzed in the Draft PEA.

XVI. c): **No Impact.** Air traffic patterns are not expected to be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed project because the proposed rules and the representative facilities do not require or involve transport of equipment or other materials by air nor does the implementation of the proposed project interfere with air traffic because no project requires construction of structures that would exceed height limitations identified in Federal Aviation Regulation Part 77. All applicable local, state and federal requirements would continue to be complied with so no increase in any safety risks is expected.

XVI. d): **No Impact.** The proposed project is not expected to create or increase roadway hazards due to construction design features because the proposed project does not require or induce the construction of any roadways or other transportation roadway design features.

XVI. f): **No Impact.** The proposed project would have no direct affect on parking or existing parking capacity. While the affected commercial or industrial projects could result in an indirect increase in existing traffic, the parking capacity is not expected to substantially worsen by the proposed project because the representative facilities are expected to provide adequate parking capacity.

XVI. g): **No Impact.** Affected facilities would still be expected to comply with, and not interfere with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation. In order to obtain and maintain approval for individual projects, representative facilities are not expected to hinder compliance with any applicable alternative transportation plans or policies.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVIII. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE.			
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Does the project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

XVIII. a) and c): **Potentially Significant Impact.** As indicated in the environmental checklist responses in the preceding sections, potential project-specific impacts to biological sources (e.g., substantial reduction in the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, drop in fish or wildlife population below self sustaining levels, potential elimination of a plant or animal community, and reduction in the number or restriction of the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal) could occur. The proposed project would specify regulatory procedures for making annual demonstrations of equivalency with federal offset requirements. It also would revise mitigation fees and noticing requirements for projects using the Offset Budget (after approval by USEPA), prohibit access to that budget by most electricity generating facilities, and establish types of reductions, including newly-tracked reductions, eligible to offset emission increases. The proposed project is not expected to directly create new or substantially worsen existing impacts. Since the proposed project reflects changes in regulatory procedures, there would not be any direct physical environmental impact.

However, the proposed project would allow the development of individual projects that qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. As discussed in individual impact sections, these individual projects could result in significant environmental impacts. Because the proposed project has the

potential to indirectly generate significant project-specific impacts, the proposed project also has the potential to create significant cumulative impacts. Therefore, this issue will be further evaluated in the Draft PEA.

XVIII. b): **Potentially Significant Impact.** The proposed project would specify regulatory procedures for making annual demonstrations of equivalency with federal offset requirements. It also would revise mitigation fees and noticing requirements for projects using the Offset Budget (after approval by USEPA), prohibit access to that budget by most electricity generating facilities, and establish types of reductions, including newly-tracked reductions, eligible to offset emission increases. The proposed project would not have any direct physical impacts. However, individual projects qualified to receive emissions offsets from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts through proposed Rule 1315 and proposed amended Rule 1309.2 could result in significant environmental impacts individually and cumulatively. Representative projects identified for the purpose of this assessment will be used to identify typical cumulative impacts that could be expected from development projects or existing facility modifications proposed within the district. The cumulative impacts of these representative facilities and the other facilities which may utilize credits from the internal accounts will be analyzed in the Draft PEA.

XVIII. c): **Potentially Significant Impact.** The proposed project would specify regulatory procedures for making annual demonstrations of equivalency with federal offset requirements. It also would revise mitigation fees and noticing requirements for projects using the Offset Budget (after approval by USEPA), prohibit access to that budget by most electricity generating facilities, and establish types of reductions, including newly-tracked reductions, eligible to offset emission increases. The proposed project would not have any direct physical impacts. However, individual projects qualified to receive emissions offsets from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts through proposed Rule 1315 and proposed amended Rule 1309.2 could emit criteria and toxic air contaminants, which in turn could result in health impacts. The potential health impacts from these emissions, on an aggregate basis, will be analyzed in the Draft PEA. Health impacts associated with representative projects identified for purposes of this assessment will also be analyzed to the extent feasible. In addition, GHG emissions from the construction and operation related to the development of individual projects qualified to receive emissions offsets from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts through proposed Rule 1315 and amended Rule 1309.2 will be analyzed.

APPENDIX A

PROPOSED RULE 1315 FOR RE-ADOPTION

PROPOSED RULE 1315 – FEDERAL NEW SOURCE REVIEW TRACKING SYSTEM

(a) Purpose

The purpose of this rule is to:

(1) Maintain the District's ability to continue to issue permits to major sources that obtain offset credits from the Priority Reserve under Rule 1309.1, from the Offset Budget under Rule 1309.2, and/or that are exempt from offsets under Rule 1304;

(2) Memorialize in rule form the specify procedures to be followed by the Executive Officer ~~to~~for:

(A) Establishing the District's NSR program equivalency with federal NSR offset requirements for such major sources; and

(B) Demonstrating that sufficient emission reductions, including previously-untracked emission reductions, existed beyond regulatory requirements under federal law to be used as offset credits to establish that the District's NSR program is equivalent with federal NSR offset requirements for major sources that are exempt from offsets under Rule 1304, obtain offset credits from the Priority Reserve under Rule 1309.1 and/or the Offset Budget under Rule 1309.2.

~~make annual demonstrations of equivalency to verify that specific provisions in the District's New Source Review (NSR) program related to sources that are either exempt from offsets or which obtain their offsets from the District's offset accounts meet in aggregate the federal nonattainment NSR offset requirements. The procedures specified in this rule are used by the Executive Officer to demonstrate that the sources which are subject to the federal NSR emission offset requirements and which obtain emission credits through allocations from District Rule 1309.1 – Priority Reserve or Rule 1309.2 – Offset Budget or which utilize the emission offset exemptions contained in Rule 1304 – Exemptions are fully offset by valid emission credits.~~

(b) Definitions

(1) COMMUNITY BANK means the Community Bank as established by Rule 1309.1 – Community Bank, as adopted June 28, 1990 and by Rule

1309.1 – Community Bank And Priority Reserve, as amended May 3, 1991, and became unavailable to applications deemed complete after the December 7, 1995 amendments to Rule 1309.1 – Priority Reserve, which eliminated the Community Bank.

- (2) OFFSET BUDGET means the Offset Budget as established by Rule 1309.2.
- ~~(3)~~(4) OFFSET RATIO means the ratio of the quantity of offset credits provided (in pounds per day) to offset a specific quantity of increase in potential emissions (in pounds per day).
- ~~(4)~~(2) ORPHAN REDUCTION means any reduction in actual emissions from a permitted source within AQMD resulting from a physical change to the source and/or a change to the method of operation of the source provided the change is reflected in a revised permit for the source and provided such reduction is not otherwise required by rule, regulation, law, approved Air Quality Management Plan Control Measure, or the State Implementation Plan and does not result in issuance of an ERC.
- ~~(5)~~(3) ORPHAN SHUTDOWN means any reduction in actual emissions from a permitted source within AQMD resulting from removal of the source from service and inactivation of the permit without subsequent reinstatement of such permit provided such reduction is not otherwise required by rule, regulation, law, approved Air Quality Management Plan Control Measure, or the State Implementation Plan and does not result in issuance of an ERC.
- (6) PRIORITY RESERVE means the Priority Reserve as established by the May 3, 1991 amendments to Rule 1309.1 – Community Bank and Priority Reserve and as amended by the December 7, 1995 and subsequent amendments to Rule 1309.1 – Priority Reserve.
- (c) Offset Accounts for Federal NSR Equivalency
- (1) District Offset Accounts
- The Executive Officer shall maintain a separate District offset account for each federal nonattainment air contaminant. The District offset accounts are established with valid credits effective October 1, 1990 for the air contaminants and with the initial account balances as listed in Table A. Any portions of the initial account balances identified in Table A remaining in the District offset accounts at the end of calendar year 2005

shall be removed from the District offset accounts by the Executive Officer and shall not be used for purposes of demonstrating equivalency between federal NSR offset requirements and the District’s NSR program. Additional District offset accounts are to be established by the Executive Officer in the event that additional federal nonattainment air contaminants or their precursors become subject to federal nonattainment NSR offset requirements. If the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) changes the District’s attainment designation from nonattainment to attainment for a specific air contaminant the Executive Officer may discontinue tracking and reporting the associated District offset account for that air contaminant. The District’s NSR program shall be considered equivalent to federal nonattainment NSR offset requirements for an air contaminant so long as the procedures specified in this rule are followed and the balance in the District offset account for that contaminant remains positive.

TABLE A
Initial District Offset Account Balances

Air Contaminant	Initial Account Balance (tons per day)
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	38.46
Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)	23.92
Sulfur Oxides (SOx)	8.04
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	8.45
Fine Particulate Matter (PM10)	2.67

- (2) Tracking of Offset Account Debits for Federal NSR Equivalency
The Executive Officer shall track and debit from the District offset accounts the following types of offset allocations or exemptions provided from the District offset accounts for sources located at major polluting facilities and which are not exempt from the offset requirements of federal nonattainment NSR:
 - (A) Emission offsets from the Priority Reserve or Community Bank pursuant to Rule 1309.1 ~~Priority Reserve~~;
 - (B) Emission Offsets from the Offset Budget pursuant to Rule 1309.2—Offset Budget; and

- (C) Exemptions from the offset requirements of Rule 1303 – Requirements pursuant to Rule 1304 – Exemptions.

The applicable offset ratios for offsets tracked by the Executive Officer pursuant to this paragraph is 1.2-to-1.0 for extreme nonattainment air contaminants and their precursors and is 1.0-to-1.0 for all other nonattainment air contaminants.

- (3) Tracking of Offset Account Credits for Federal NSR Equivalency
- (A) The Executive Officer shall track and credit the following types of emission reductions to the District offset accounts:
- (i) Orphan shutdowns;
 - (ii) Orphan reductions;
 - (iii) ERCs provided as emission offsets for sources located at minor facilities;
 - (iv) The difference between the quantity of ERCs provided for a source located at a major polluting facility at a 1.2-to-1.0 offset ratio pursuant to Rule 1303(b)(2)(A) and the quantity of ERCs required to offset the emission increases at a ratio of 1.0-to-1.0 for all non-attainment air contaminants except extreme nonattainment air contaminants and their precursors.
 - (v) The amount of emission reductions associated with a facility's NSR balance, Community Bank, Offset Budget, and Priority Reserve allocations, and offset exemptions which is subtracted from the emission reductions quantified pursuant to Rule 1306(c) as part of the Executive Officer's evaluation of an ERC banking application; and
 - (vi) The portion of all emission reductions quantified pursuant to Rule 1306(c) as part of the Executive Officer's - evaluation of an ERC banking application which is subtracted from the emission credit prior to issuance of the banked ERC pursuant to Rule 1309(b)(4)(E). This clause applies only in cases where the Executive Officer demonstrates and EPA concurs that the subtracted amount exceeds the discount that would be required by approved SIP rules and rules scheduled to be approved by the District in the following year's rule cycle.

- (B) The Executive Officer shall deposit emission reductions into the District offset accounts according to the following procedures:
 - (i) From orphan sources tracked pursuant to clauses (c)(3)(A)(i) or (c)(3)(A)(ii) at eighty percent of the total or change in the source's permitted emission levels, respectively; and
 - (ii) From ERCs tracked pursuant to clauses (c)(3)(A)(iii), (c)(3)(A)(iv), (c)(3)(A)(v), and (c)(3)(A)(vi).
 - (C) The Executive Officer may choose not to track all potential sources of credits in each reporting period if the Executive Officer determines that sufficient credits remain in the District offset accounts to demonstrate equivalency in each reporting period.
- (4) Surplus at the Time of Use
- All credits deposited into the District offset accounts pursuant to clauses (c)(3)(A)(i) and (c)(3)(A)(ii) shall be discounted by the Executive Officer to ensure that they remain surplus at the time of use. Such discounting shall be performed annually and shall be based on the percentage reduction in overall permitted emissions projected to be achieved as a result of implementation of control requirements that become effective during the year for each specific pollutant within the District.
- (d) Federal NSR Equivalency Determinations
- (1) Reporting Periods
- The Executive Officer shall aggregate tracked offsets provided from the District offset accounts - into the following reporting periods for purposes of making periodic determinations of equivalency:
- (A) October 1, 1990 through July 31, 1995;
 - (B) Each of the consecutive twelve-month periods commencing with August 1995 through July 1996 and concluding with August 2003 through July 2004;
 - (C) August 2004 through December 2005; and
 - (D) Each calendar year commencing with 2006.
- (2) Preliminary Determinations of Equivalency
- Commencing with the ~~August 2004 through December 2005~~ calendar year 2008 reporting period, the Executive Officer shall, no later than twelve months after the completion of the reporting period, complete a

Preliminary Determination of Equivalency (PDE) with federal nonattainment NSR offset requirements. The Executive Officer shall report the PDE to the District's Governing Board and EPA no later than the second regularly-scheduled monthly Governing Board meeting after the completion deadline for the PDE. The PDE is a conservative assessment of available balances of credits without accounting for orphan and other credits which become available during the reporting period. As a result, each PDE shall include the debit accounting elements identified in paragraph (c)(2) and the running balances in the District offset accounts at the beginning and at the end of the subject reporting period.

(3) Final Determinations of Equivalency

Commencing with the ~~August 2004 through December 2005~~ calendar year 2008 reporting period, the Executive Officer shall complete a Final Determination of Equivalency (FDE) with federal nonattainment NSR offset requirements for any account(s) for which the PDE did not demonstrate equivalence. The FDE for any such account(s) shall be completed no later than eighteen months after the completion of the subject reporting period. The Executive Officer shall report the FDE to the District's Governing Board and EPA no later than the second regularly-scheduled monthly Governing Board meeting after the completion deadline for the FDE for any account(s) for which the PDE did not demonstrate equivalence. Each FDE shall include both the debit and the credit accounting elements identified in paragraphs (c)(2) and (c)(3), respectively, and the running balances in the District offset accounts at the beginning and at the end of the subject reporting period. The Executive Officer shall report the credit accounting elements identified in paragraph (c)(3) for any account(s) for which the PDE did demonstrate equivalence either with the FDE for the same reporting period or with the PDE for the subsequent reporting period.

(4) Early FDE Subsuming PDE

In lieu of preparing both a PDE and an FDE for a single reporting period, the Executive Officer may opt to include the PDE in the FDE for the same reporting period. Such FDEs are subject to the same completion and reporting deadlines as are the PDEs which they subsume.

(e) Projections of District Offset Account Balances

Each PDE and each FDE report the Executive Officer prepares and presents to the Governing Board and EPA shall also include projections of the District offset account balances at the end of each of the two subsequent reporting periods. The Executive Officer shall make the projections of the District offset account balances based upon the average of the total annual debits and the average of the total annual credits for the five reporting periods most recently included in a PDE or an FDE. Although these projections are to be reported with the results of the PDEs and FDEs, they are separate from the determinations of equivalency and do not constitute an element of the determinations of equivalency.

(f) Backstop Provisions

(1) Funding of the Priority Reserve

If the most recent actual District offset account balances determined by an FDE pursuant to paragraph (d)(3) demonstrate a shortfall for any air contaminant, the Executive Officer shall:

(A) Discontinue funding the Priority Reserve for any air contaminant which the most recent FDE has demonstrated does not have a positive balance in its District offset account no later than the completion deadline for the FDE specified in paragraph (d)(3). If the most recent projections of the District offset account balances prepared pursuant to subdivision (e) in conjunction with a PDE or an FDE predict a shortfall for any air contaminant, the Executive Officer shall discontinue funding the Priority Reserve for that contaminant during the year which the shortfall is projected to exist. The Executive Officer may resume funding the Priority Reserve according to the following schedule:

~~(A) — In cases where the Executive Officer has discontinued funding the Priority Reserve due to an actual account shortfall demonstrated pursuant to paragraph (d)(3), the Executive Officer may resume funding the Priority Reserve upon completion of a PDE or an FDE demonstrating that the shortfall no longer exists.~~

~~(B) — In cases where the Executive Officer has discontinued funding the Priority Reserve due to an offset account shortfall projected pursuant to subdivision (e), the Executive Officer~~

~~may resume funding the Priority Reserve upon either completing a PDE or an FDE pursuant to paragraphs (d)(2) or (d)(3), respectively, demonstrating that no actual shortfall exists for the reporting period in which the shortfall was projected to occur; or completing a new projection pursuant to subdivision (e) for the same reporting period demonstrating that the shortfall is no longer projected to occur.~~

(B) Discontinue issuing permits to construct and permits to operate that rely on Rule 1304 exemptions, Priority Reserve offsets from Rule 1309.1, or the Rule 1309.2 Offset Budget for the air contaminant that has a shortfall to sources that are major sources of that air contaminant. The Executive Officer may resume issuance of such permits upon completion of an FDE demonstrating that the shortfall no longer exists.

(2) If an FDE demonstrates that a shortfall exists in any of the District offset accounts, or the most recent projected District offset balances calculated pursuant to subdivision (e) predict that such a shortfall will exist, the Executive Officer shall prepare a report to the Governing Board recommending appropriate action to rectify the shortfall. The Executive Officer shall present this report to the Governing Board no later than six months after the completion deadline for the FDE pursuant to paragraph (d)(3) demonstrating, or for the projections pursuant to subdivision (e) projecting the shortfall. The report shall either recommend implementing one or more of the following backstop provisions as needed to correct the shortfall or include an explanation of why it is not necessary to implement any of the following backstop provisions by making a demonstration that the District remains in compliance with federal NSR offset requirements on an aggregate basis:

(A) Provide additional credits to the District offset account(s) which have a shortfall within six months of the FDE that demonstrated the shortfall or the subdivision (e) projection that predicted it. The Executive Officer may obtain such credits by purchasing them, by funding emission reduction projects using quantification protocols approved by EPA, application of BACT (federal LAER) in excess

of federal requirements, or other credit sources approved by EPA;
and/or

- (B) Suspend funding of the Offset Budget within 90 days of the Executive Officer's report to the Governing Board recommending implementation of this backstop measure~~FDE that demonstrated the shortfall,~~ with funding not to be resumed until equivalency has been reestablished; and/or
- (C) Propose amendments to Rule 1304, Rule 1309.1, and/or Rule 1309.2 to eliminate certain offset exemptions or to eliminate certain sources' eligibility to receive offsets from the Priority Reserve or from the Offset Budget, respectively.

APPENDIX B

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO RULE 1309.2

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1309.2. - OFFSET BUDGET

(a) Offset Budget

The Executive Officer shall establish an Offset Budget to provide credits for sources that require external emission offsets for NOx, SOx, and PM₁₀~~and CO~~, upon approval by CARB and U.S. EPA.

(b) Eligibility Requirements

(1) Operators of facilities that are not exempt from offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304 nor are eligible for allocations from the Priority Reserve (Rule 1309.1), and require external offsets may be eligible for allocations from the Offset Budget.

(2) Prior to receiving an allocation from the Offset Budget, an operator shall:

(A)~~(a)~~ Demonstrate that all sources the applicant owns or operates in the AQMD meet Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT) levels as defined in Regulation XI rules, or demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Executive Officer that the applicant owns or operates no sources which could be modified to BARCT levels; and

(B)~~(b)~~ Conduct a due diligence effort (limited to costs not to exceed the Rule 1309.2 mitigation fee for that pollutant) approved by the Executive Officer or designee to secure available credits, including STCs; and

(C)~~(c)~~ Pay a non-refundable mitigation fee of the following amounts:

(i) For permanent credits ~~(for the period November 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003)~~

CO	\$15,000
NOx	\$ <u>77,203</u> 22,875
PM ₁₀	\$ <u>145,562</u> 31,250
SOx	\$ <u>61,048</u> 11,125

for each pound per day of each pollutant obtained from the Offset Budget; or,

(ii) For short-term credits ~~(for the period November 1, 2002~~

~~through June 30, 2003)~~

CO	\$1,100
NO _x	\$5,681,800
PM ₁₀	\$10,7112,300
SO _x	\$4,492820

for each pound per day per year by pollutant obtained from the Offset Budget.

~~The mitigation fee for Offset Budget allocations will be identified in Regulation III—Fees, for the period subsequent to June 30, 2003.~~

(c) The Executive Officer:

- (1) Will prioritize allocations based on meeting the qualification of subdivision (b) above and the date the application is deemed complete; and
- (2) Will issue no one facility more than 15% of the allocations available in any one year nor more than necessary for permit issuance; and
- (3) Will track and maintain records of all credits generated and allocations granted for use from the Offset Budget and annually report this activity to the District Governing Board at a regularly scheduled public meeting, CARB and the U.S. EPA; and
- (4) May pre-fund the Offset Budget with year 2000 through 2002 Expired Permit Source Shutdown Credits (EPSSCs), from non-major polluting facilities with emissions greater than 4 tons per year ~~(29 tons per year for CO)~~, that are not used to demonstrate equivalency with federal or state NSR requirements based on actual emissions prior to shutdown. Actual emissions from EPSSCs shall be determined based on emissions reported by the facility as part of the two most recent annual emissions inventory reports, prior to shutdown, submitted pursuant to Rule 301-Permit Fees. In the absence of Rule 301 emissions inventory reports, NSR permit levels discounted by 20% will be used to reflect actual emissions; and
- (5) May accrue ongoing funding for the Offset Budget from:
 - (A) EPSSCs in years 2003 and beyond, from non-major polluting facilities with emissions greater than 4 tons per year ~~(29 tons per year for CO)~~, based on actual emissions determined as specified in paragraph (c) (4),

- (B) Emission reduction projects funded by Offset Budget mitigation funds, as approved by CARB and U.S. EPA, or
 - (C) Other methods as approved by the Executive Officer, CARB and U.S. EPA; and
- (6) ~~The EO~~ shall not use any EPSSCs to fund the Offset Budget, unless equivalency with the state and federal NSR requirements is demonstrated first; and
 - (7) Will adjust all allocations to the Offset Budget to be surplus to any emission reductions otherwise required by the federal Clean Air Act including federal emission limitations and control requirements, state regulations that are approved into the State Implementation Plan, and other requirements relied upon for meeting requirements of the federal Clean Air Act; and
 - (8) Will publish the available allocations in the Offset Budget at the January Board hearing for that calendar year; and
 - (9) Will limit the allocations available from the Offset Budget during that calendar year. Allocations shall not be granted in excess of those available in the Offset Budget; and
 - (10) Shall not allow allocations from the Offset Budget to be banked, transferred, or used by an operator to generate ERCs or STCs except that the District may purchase the unused credits at a price of 66% of the original purchase price; and
 - (11) Shall subject the operator of facilities obtaining allocations from the Offset Budget an offset ratio of 1.2:1; and
 - (12) Shall not grant allocations from the Offset Budget to fossil fuel-fired thermal power plants that generate electricity for distribution in the state grid system, except for any facility with electric generating equipment totaling less than 50 megawatts where at least 70 % of the generated electricity is for its own use.
- (d) Public Notice
- Prior to issuance or granting the use of the allocations or STCs, the operator of a facility requesting allocations from the Offset Budget, or requesting the initial generation (excluding conversion of ERC(s) to STC(s)) or use of any STCs shall:

- (1) Publish a notice, prepared by the Executive Officer, containing source information and the District's analysis on air quality, in a newspaper of general circulation in each of the four counties in the AQMD, and
- (2) Mail a copy of the notice required in paragraph (d)(1) to the Administrator of U.S. EPA Region IX and the Executive Officer of the California Air Resources Board, and
- (3) Respond to all public comments received within 30 days of the notice publication. Copies of all comments and responses shall be provided to the Executive Officer. The Executive Officer will consider all comments and responses prior to final approval of the allocations or STCs and
- (4) Provide proof of publication of the notice to the Executive Officer.

APPENDIX C

LIST OF NOP/IS PREPARERS

SCAQMD List of Preparers

Michael Krause Air Quality Specialist
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Gabriel Olson Environmental Planner
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**COMMENTS ON THE NOP/IS AND RESPONSES TO
COMMENTS**



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STEPHEN R. MAGUIN
Chief Engineer and General Manager

Mr. Michael Krause
Mr. Mohsen Nazemi
South Coast Air Quality
Management District
21865 Copley Drive
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Gentlemen:

Notice of Preparation of Draft Program Environmental Assessment for PR 1315 and PAR 1309.2

Thank you for hosting the public scoping meeting on April 8, 2009 for the subject rulemaking and associated environmental assessment work. We have one comment on your environmental proposal and one comment on your proposed rule language at this time.

Initial Study Comment

Our principal comment pertains to the two year "look-back" period and the evaluation of "representative" facilities as shown partly in your slide presentation and on Page 2-6 of the Initial Study. We believe that a "look-back" period longer than the two years stated in your slide presentation would be a more appropriate timeframe to pick up the larger, more traditional public works construction projects that the Sanitation Districts engage in. Ten years seems a more appropriate timeframe to capture traditional infrastructure construction.

1-1

Future projects, however, may not be accurately predicted by past actions. In the AB 32 Scoping Plan, for instance, six water industry greenhouse gas control measures are targeted for the water/wastewater industry including renewable energy production and water recycling. We are aware of a number of innovative proposals in these areas that might not be adequately addressed by looking back at the past, particularly for the purposes of quantifying direct and indirect adverse impacts.

1-2

If it would be of assistance to you, we could canvass our trade association members quickly and develop a shortlist of projects likely to be carried out to accommodate AB 32 and other regulatory programs being developed by the State of California.

1-3

Proposed Rule 1315 Amendment Comment

We question the wisdom of the addition of section (f)(1)(B) language, **obligating** the District to discontinue issuing permits to major sources upon a FDE actual shortfall, to Proposed Rule 1315. This language seems to almost guarantee future permitting moratoriums similar to the current situation we are facing as a result of the Priority Reserve lawsuits. Surely for projects/sources that have already gone through New Source Review and which result in a reduction of actual emissions or provide for the installation of air pollution control equipment or which mitigate other negative environmental impacts (such as groundwater remediation), some special considerations could be made. The proposed language completely closes the door on these possibilities for major sources. Such language would, for instance, unilaterally stop the current permitting of emergency standby generators, even those that have an increase of less than ½ pound of pollution per day.

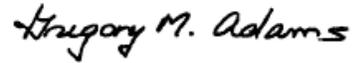
1-4

We do appreciate your efforts to move forward the preparation of the environmental documentation for these important rules as rapidly as possible.

1-4
Con't

Yours very truly,

Stephen R. Maguin



Gregory M. Adams
Assistant Departmental Engineer
Air Quality Engineering
Technical Services Department

Responses to Draft NOP/IS Comment Letter #1

**County Sanitation District of Los Angeles County
Gregory M. Adams**

March 13, 2009

Response 1-1

SCAQMD staff considered your comment regarding the appropriateness of “looking back” back at two years of past and pending permit applications and whether the evaluation should include more projects that would have applied for an air quality permit over a longer period of time. While the commentator suggested a ten-year timeframe, SCAQMD staff believes ten years is excessive and will not produce any different type of facility than would be discovered when evaluating a smaller timeframe. As such, SCAQMD staff modified the analysis to “look back” five years of past and pending permit applications. As shown in the indirect impacts analysis (Chapter 5) and Appendix E of the Draft PEA, public works projects have been captured as “representative” facilities.

Response 1-2

Future projects, in some cases, may not be predicted by past actions, but past projects do provide the most accurate information in forecasting the types of projects that could take place in the future. It would be speculative to guess the future projects. Pursuant to the CEQA Guidelines § 15145, “if a lead agency finds that a particular impact is too speculative for evaluation, the agency should note its conclusion and terminate discussion of the impact.” Nevertheless, the potential indirect environmental impacts of an extremely wide variety of projects have been evaluated in Chapter 5. It is expected that the scope of impacts discussed will encompass probable impacts of implementing GHG control measures.

Response 1-3

The SCAQMD would be interested in learning about the shortlist of projects that would be implemented to carry out regulatory action under AB 32. The commentator has sent a subsequent comment letter (see comment letter #4) providing the results from the canvassing of trade association members as promised in this comment. See Comment 4-1. No projects could be identified in sufficient detail at this time.

Response 1-4

To discontinue offset funding when a shortfall occurs is not a newly introduced requirement in the modified version of Rule 1315. Previously, Rule 1315 had a backstop provision to discontinue funding specifically to the Priority Reserve when a shortfall for any air contaminant is demonstrated by a Final Determination of Equivalency (FDE). The latest proposal expands the backstop provision, under subparagraph (f)(1)(B), to include other SCAQMD internal offset accounts, such as Rule 1304 exemptions. The concept that offsets from the SCAQMD internal offset accounts should not be distributed if there is a known shortfall does not change from the previously adopted rule and does not lack wisdom as suggested by the commentator. The SCAQMD believes this makes common sense not to issue offsets that are not available. If offsets are not issued, the permits to construct and operate relying on those offsets can also not be issued. Permits that do not rely on the SCAQMD internal offset accounts are not restricted by the backstop provision and can be issued if in compliance with all other rules and regulations. Equipment that does not increase in emissions may not require offsets. In addition, the operator does not have to rely on the SCAQMD internal offset accounts to offset emissions. The operator does have the option to obtain the offsets from the open market and, thereby, not be subject to the backstop provision.

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April 15, 2009

VIA E-MAIL

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File No. 043158-0000

Re: Notice of Preparation of a Draft Program Environmental Assessment for Re-Adoption of Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System, and Adoption of Proposed Amendments to Rule 1309.2 – Offset Budget

Dear Mr. Krause:

Latham & Watkins LLP submits the following comments on the Notice of Preparation and Initial Study (NOP/IS) of a Draft Program Environmental Assessment (PEA) for Re-Adoption of Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System, and Adoption of Proposed Amendments to Rule 1309.2 – Offset Budget, which was released for public review on March 17, 2009.

It is our understanding that the purpose of the proposed amendments to Rule 1309.2, when combined with the South Coast Air Quality Management District's (District) decision to not re-amend Rule 1309.1 to allow electric generating facilities to access the Priority Reserve,¹ is to somehow simplify the environmental analysis in the PEA by eliminating the need to analyze the power generation sector. The NOP/IS envisions that the PEA will "analyze direct and indirect impacts from both major and minor sources relying on credits from the Rule 1309.1 Priority Reserve, Rule 1309.2 Offset Budget, or Rule 1304 offset exemptions." NOP/IS at 1-1. The staff appears to infer that under a scenario where power plants cannot access offsets from the District's internal accounts, the PEA need not analyze environmental impacts associated with power plants.

We regard such reasoning as flawed and ultimately counterproductive to the District's commendable efforts to re-adopt Proposed Rule 1315. A reasonable alternative to the proposed

¹ NOP/IS at 1-1.

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project analyzed in the PEA is the re-adoption of Rule 1315 with no amendments to Rule 1309.2. That alternative must be analyzed in the PEA. Further, even if the project is approved as proposed by staff, the PEA must analyze the potential adverse environmental impacts of denying power plants access to the Offset Budget. Finally, by constraining the scope of the PEA as proposed, staff is usurping the Governing Board's policy authority and improperly circumscribing the Board's discretion to consider alternatives. For all of these reasons, the PEA must include an analysis of the power sector.

2-1
 Con't

I. DISTRICT SHOULD INCLUDE AN ALTERNATIVE THAT DOES NOT AMEND RULE 1309.2.

The District must consider a reasonable range of alternatives for evaluation in the PEA. 14 Cal Code Regs (CCR) § 15126.6(a); *Citizens of Goleta Valley v Board of Supervisors*, 52 Cal. 3d 553, 566 (1990); *Save San Francisco Bay Ass'n v San Francisco Bay Conserv. & Dev. Comm'n*, 10 Cal. App. 4th 908, 919 (1992). The California Supreme Court has described the discussion of alternatives, along with mitigation measures, as "the core of an EIR." *Citizens of Goleta Valley v Board of Supervisors*, 52 Cal. 3d 553, 564 (1990). Accordingly, the PEA should include evaluation of a highly likely outcome of this rulemaking process (perhaps even more likely than the proposed project) – an alternative that involves re-adoption of Rule 1315 but no amendments to Rule 1309.2.

A. The Staff has Artificially and Impermissibly Narrowed the Project Objectives.

The NOP/IS presents the objectives of the project in two different places within the document. Tellingly, the two lists differ in one important respect. Early on in the document, it states that the objectives are "to maintain the SCAQMD's ability to:

- (1) administer its NSR [New Source Review] program for major and minor sources,
- (2) specify the types of surplus emission reductions that may be deposited into the SCAQMD's internal accounts and used to offset emission increases,
- (3) memorialize in rule form the accounting procedures used by the SCAQMD to establish equivalency with federal offset requirements, and
- (4) establish mechanisms that ensure valid emission offsets are available before a source relying on those emission offsets obtains an approved permit, in order to prevent a net increase in criteria and precursor emissions." NOP/IS at 1-2.

2-2

Notably, denying power plants access to the Offset Budget is not included in this first list.

Only later in the document is denying power plants access to the Offset Budget identified as a project objective. NOP/IS at 1-16-17. It appears that this objective was grafted onto the

Mr. Michael Krause
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core project objectives as an afterthought to justify the proposal to amend Rule 1309.2, and to set up the argument that failure to amend Rule 1309.2 would fail to meet this project objective. Such an approach is not permitted under CEQA because overly narrow project objectives may unduly circumscribe a lead agency's consideration of project alternatives – just as they would here. A lead agency may not give a project's purpose an artificially narrow definition. *In re Bay-Delta Programmatic Environmental Impact Report*, 43 Cal. 4th 1143, 1166 (2008). The staff's crafting of the project objectives is an impermissible effort to artificially narrow the project's purpose and prevent consideration of what is clearly a reasonable alternative to the proposed project.

2-2
Con't

B. Alternative Need Only Attain Most of the Basic Project Objectives.

Even if one were to accept as appropriate staff's attempts to craft the project objectives in a manner that narrows the range of possible alternatives, it is indisputable that an alternative that does not amend Rule 1309.2 would still "attain most of the basic objectives of the project," thereby satisfying the applicable CEQA standard for valid project alternatives. *See* 14 CCR § 15126.6(a). The PEA must describe a reasonable range of alternatives that would "attain *most of the basic* objectives of the project." 14 CCR § 15126.6(a)(emphasis added). In other words, the PEA should not exclude an alternative from detailed consideration merely because it would impede to some degree the attainment of project objectives. 14 CCR § 15126.6(b).

2-3

C. Alternative is Potentially Feasible.

Alternatives only need to be "potentially feasible." 14 CCR § 15126.6(a). An alternative that does not amend Rule 1309.2 clearly is not only potentially feasible, but also feasible in fact. Such an alternative merely requires the District to refrain from taking a discretionary action and to preserve the status quo.

2-4

Indeed, such an alternative is akin to a no-project alternative. As acknowledged by the NOP/IS, "CEQA also requires an evaluation of a 'No Project Alternative.'" NOP/IS at 1-17; 14 CCR § 15126.6(e). When a project involves revision of an existing plan, policy, or ongoing operation, the no-project alternative should reflect continuation of the existing plan, policy, or operation. 14 CCR § 15126.6(e)(3)(A). Here, the no-project alternative should reflect continuation of Rule 1309.2 as-is. Notably, the no-project alternative must be evaluated whether or not it is feasible. *Planning & Conserv. League v Department of Water Resources*, 83 Cal. App. 4th 892, 917-18 (2000).

D. Alternative Can Reduce Significant Environmental Impacts.

Alternatives need to be environmentally superior, but only in some respects. *Sierra Club v. City of Orange*, 163 Cal. App. 4th 523, 547 (2008). Environmental assessments may present alternatives that provide greater benefits at higher environmental cost; indeed, such a discussion helps to highlight policy trade-offs.

2-5

An alternative that does not amend Rule 1309.2 would maintain access for power plants to the Offset Budget, which could allow new power plants to come on-line. While the

Mr. Michael Krause
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construction and operation of new power plants would generate environmental impacts, it would also provide significant environmental benefits. The primary environmental benefits are associated with turning over the existing fleet of power plants in the South Coast Basin.

As explained by the District’s Executive Officer in a March 2, 2009 presentation to a Joint Assembly Hearing of the Utilities & Commerce And Natural Resources Committees, 56% of the generation capacity of the existing fleet is 35 years or older. *See* enclosure at 10. As recognized by the District, the “CEC believes many power plants are currently 40 to 60 years old and are at high risk of retirement.” SCAQMD, Final Program Environmental Assessment for: Proposed Amended Rule 1309.1 – Priority Reserve and Re-Adoption of Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System (July 10, 2007) at 2-5.

As new plants come on-line, it facilitates the retirement of older plants. As recognized by the District, “Modern day EGFs are significantly cleaner than the power plants built years earlier.” SCAQMD, Final Staff Report: Proposed Amended Rule 1309.1 – Priority Reserve; and Proposed Re-Adopted Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System (July 2007) at 4. Also, “[c]lean and efficient new power plants are desirable not only because they will help meet increasing electricity demand, but also would minimize the use of emergency standby diesel generators that would be used as an alternative power source in the event of future blackouts.” SCAQMD, Final Program Environmental Assessment for: Proposed Amended Rule 1309.1 – Priority Reserve and Re-Adoption of Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System (July 10, 2007) at 4-1. The District acknowledges that standby diesel generators are “old” and “high-polluting,” and reducing their use further “avoids an increase in criteria pollutant and toxic emissions.” *Id.* at 2-19.

As such, the integration of new power plants into the South Coast Basin fleet ultimately will result in fewer criteria pollutant, toxic, and greenhouse gas emissions. Accordingly, an alternative that does not amend Rule 1309.2 would be environmentally superior in some respects to the proposed project.

E. Alternative is Reasonable and Realistic.

CEQA requires that alternatives be reasonable and realistic. 14 CCR § 15126.6. An alternative that does not amend Rule 1309.2 is both. Such an alternative merely requires the District to refrain from taking a discretionary action, i.e., to preserve the status quo.

F. Programmatic Nature of District’s Environmental Assessment Requires an Exhaustive Consideration of Alternatives.

As recognized by the NOP/IS,² because the District’s environmental assessment will be programmatic, it is even more crucial that the PEA extensively evaluate alternatives, especially

² “A program CEQA document allows consideration of broad policy alternatives and program-wide mitigation measures at a time when an agency has greater flexibility to deal with basic problems of cumulative impacts.” NOP/IS at 1-3.

2-5
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2-6

2-7

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policy alternatives. A Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) allows the “lead agency to consider broad policy alternatives...at an early time when the agency has greater flexibility to deal with basic problems or cumulative impacts.” *In re Bay-Delta Programmatic Environmental Impact Report*, 43 Cal. 4th 1143, 1169 (2008)(citing 14 CCR § 15168(b)(4)). Similarly, PEIRs and PEAs “[p]rovide an occasion for a more exhaustive consideration of effects and alternatives....” 14 CCR § 15168(b)(1).

An alternative that does not amend Rule 1309.2 is precisely the type of broad policy alternative that the PEA should address. The Governing Board could make a policy decision to leave Rule 1309.2 as-is. As such, the PEA should evaluate the environmental implications of such a decision in order to aid the Governing Board’s deliberations. The need to consider an alternative that does not amend Rule 1309.2 is especially acute because the District intends to “rely on this PEA to form the basis of a project-specific analysis for projects that access the Priority Reserve or Offset Budget.” NOP/IS at 1-4. Unless the PEA includes the proffered alternative, the District may find itself unable to rely on the PEA for future projects accessing the Offset Budget.

II. EVEN IF THE PROPOSED PROJECT IS APPROVED AS-IS, DISTRICT MUST ASSESS ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF DENYING POWER PLANTS ACCESS TO THE OFFSET BUDGET.

Even if the proposed project is approved as-is, the PEA must analyze the potential adverse environmental impacts of denying power plants access to the Offset Budget. Without access to the Offset Budget, it will be exceedingly difficult for new power plants to come on-line in the South Coast Basin. While the construction and operation of new power plants would generate environmental impacts, it would also provide significant environmental benefits. The primary environmental benefits are associated with turning over the existing fleet of power plants.³ By altering the status quo and denying power plants access to the Offset Budget, the District is preventing a ‘greening’ of the fleet.

As explained by the District’s Executive Officer in a March 2, 2009 presentation to a Joint Assembly Hearing of the Utilities & Commerce And Natural Resources Committees, 56% of the generation capacity of the existing fleet is 35 years or older. See enclosure at 10. As recognized by the District, the “CEC believes many power plants are currently 40 to 60 years old and are at high risk of retirement.” SCAQMD, Final Program Environmental Assessment for: Proposed Amended Rule 1309.1 – Priority Reserve and Re-Adoption of Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System (July 10, 2007) at 2-5.

As new plants come on-line, it facilitates the retirement of older plants. As recognized by the District, “Modern day EGFs are significantly cleaner than the power plants built years earlier.” SCAQMD, Final Staff Report: Proposed Amended Rule 1309.1 – Priority Reserve;

³ While the environmental benefits of turning over the existing fleet of power plants are detailed in Part I.C of this comment letter, we reiterate the benefits here because of the typically splintered nature of lead agencies’ responses to public comments.

Mr. Michael Krause
 April 15, 2009
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and Proposed Re-Adopted Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System (July 2007) at 4. Also, “[c]lean and efficient new power plants are desirable not only because they will help meet increasing electricity demand, but also would minimize the use of emergency standby diesel generators that would be used as an alternative power source in the event of future blackouts.” SCAQMD, Final Program Environmental Assessment for: Proposed Amended Rule 1309.1 – Priority Reserve and Re-Adoption of Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System (July 10, 2007) at 4-1. The District acknowledges that standby diesel generators are “old” and “high-polluting,” and reducing their use further “avoids an increase in criteria pollutant and toxic emissions.” *Id.* at 2-19.

2-8
 Con't

In sum, the integration of new power plants into the South Coast Basin fleet ultimately will result in fewer criteria pollutant, toxic, and greenhouse gas emissions. The District’s approval of the proposed project as-is will alter the status quo by denying power plants access to crucial credits, potentially triggering significant adverse environmental impacts.

III. DISTRICT STAFF IS USURPING AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNING BOARD.

By defining the proposed project as it does, staff is usurping the Governing Board’s policy authority and unduly circumscribing the Governing Board’s discretion to consider and approve project alternatives. CEQA gives a lead agency authority, consistent with its available powers, to adopt a project alternative rather than the proposed project. Pub Res Code §§ 21002-21002.1, 21004; 14 CCR §15002(a). A lead agency is not required to grant a “blanket approval” of the proposed project described in an EIR or PEA; rather, decision-makers can approve an alternative to the project as proposed because they have “the flexibility to implement that portion of a project that satisfies their environmental concerns.” *Sierra Club v City of Orange*, 163 Cal. App. 4th 523, 533 (2008).

The Governing Board, the pertinent decision-makers, could make a policy choice to leave Rule 1309.2 as-is. As such, the PEA should evaluate the environmental implications of such a decision as a project alternative in order to aid the Governing Board’s deliberations. However, District Staff is doing exactly the opposite. District Staff is engineering a situation where the Governing Board would encounter intense pressure to approve the project as-is.

2-9

If the PEA neglects to evaluate an alternative that does not amend Rule 1309.2, the Governing Board would face a scenario where the PEA would arguably not be adequate to support a policy decision to maintain power plant access to the Offset Budget. Under such a scenario, the Governing Board would be offered a Hobson’s choice: either (1) approve the project as-is; or (2) trigger months of delay as the PEA is rewritten to evaluate power plants potentially accessing the Offset Budget. Given the demonstrated need for the District to speedily repair its ability to administer its NSR program, as evidenced by the District-wide Permit Moratorium announced in January 2009, the Governing Board could be compelled to acquiesce to the staff’s preemptive policy choice. Staff is impermissibly stripping the Governing Board of its authority under CEQA to adopt project alternatives.

Mr. Michael Krause
April 15, 2009
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LATHAM & WATKINS^{LLP}

Thank you for your attention to this matter. Please do not hesitate to call me if you have any questions.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Mike Carroll".

Michael J. Carroll
of LATHAM & WATKINS LLP

Enclosure

Responses to Draft NOP/IS Comment Letter #2

Latham & Watkins LLP
Michael J. Carroll

April 15, 2009

Response 2-1

The commentator is correct that the current SCAQMD policy decision is to not re-amend Rule 1309.1 – Priority Reserve, defining electric generating facilities (EGFs) as essential public services, thus, not allow EGFs access to the Priority Reserve. As discussed in the Initial Study, the Los Angeles County Superior Court enjoined the SCAQMD from undertaking any actions to implement the “2007 Project” (i.e., proposed Rule 1315 and amended Rule 1309.1) pending CEQA compliance. Thus, a permit moratorium was triggered for those projects relying on the SCAQMD internal offset accounts, which constitutes Rule 1309.1 priority reserve, Rule 1309.2 offset budget and Rule 1304 offset exemptions. Because the court required CEQA analysis on the usage of credits from the SCAQMD internal offset accounts, credits from the priority reserve were included because priority reserve is an SCAQMD internal offset account. Because no inclusion of EGFs as an essential public service is being proposed, the PEA does not analyze impacts from the siting, constructing and operation of power plants as direct impacts of the project. However, it should be noted that equipment located at power plant facilities that qualify for a Rule 1304 offset exemption could be provided offsets from that SCAQMD account. Contrary to the commentator’s opinion, these policy decisions are not flawed or counterproductive, but rather responsive to the court decisions and reflective of the SCAQMD’s discretion. Also, the PEA includes an analysis of reasonably foreseeable power plants as part of the cumulative impacts analysis.

Alternatives should “feasibly attain most of the basic objectives... but would avoid or substantially lessen any of the significant effects” [CEQA Guidelines § 15126.6(a), (b)]. Allowing power plants access to the offset budget would not lessen any significant effect. The PEA does examine the potential environmental impacts of not approving the project through the No Project Alternative. The concept of analyzing the impacts from denying the power plants access to the offset budget is not warranted because more recently, Rule 1309.2 has been completely rescinded. Because the 2007 power plant amendments to Rule 1309.1 have been set aside by the court and subsequently repealed, the baseline conditions are that power plants do not have access to offsets under either Rule 1309.1 or Rule 1309.2. Therefore, the SCAQMD does not need to analyze those impacts.

Response 2-2

See Response 2-1 regarding the consideration of a fossil fueled power plant alternative. Project alternatives are chosen based on feasibility to attain the project objectives and their potential to lessen any of the significant effects [CEQA Guidelines § 15126.6(a),(b)]. The proposed project alternatives meet these parameters. Project objectives are based on SCAQMD policy and clearly listed on page 1-16 of the Initial Study under the title “Project Objectives” as required by CEQA Guidelines § 15124(b). Earlier references as to why the SCAQMD is proposing the project can be found under the “Legislative Authority” discussion with regards to implementing the NSR program, and is not a reference to the project objectives. An alternative which allowed fossil fueled power plants access to internal offset accounts would not lessen any significant environmental impact.

Response 2-3

See Responses 2-1 and 2-2 with regard to a project alternative that would not exclude large power plants to access the offset budget.

Response 2-4

As discussed in Response 2-1, an alternative to include fossil fueled power plants was considered but not carried forward for detailed analysis. Taking no action, as suggested by the commentator, is considered under the No Project Alternative. As such, the No Project Alternative does evaluate the effects from not implementing a federal tracking system (Rule 1315). However, Rule 1309.2 has now been rescinded.

Response 2-5

The SCAQMD staff agrees with the commentator that new, cleaner, more efficient equipment provides environmental benefit for air quality and energy as compared to an increased usage of older, dirtier equipment. The proposed project does not completely restrict new power plants from coming on-line because operators have the option to obtain offsets from the open market to permit their facility and because some power plant projects can still qualify for Rule 1304 exemptions. Also, as discussed in Response 2-1, a fossil fueled power plant alternative was considered but determined to be infeasible.

Response 2-6

As discussed in Response 2-1, a fossil fueled power plant alternative was considered but not carried forward for detailed analysis.

Response 2-7

In crafting project alternatives, SCAQMD staff examined the major components of proposed Rule 1315 and five alternatives, including the no project alternative, are further evaluated in the alternatives section. All of the alternatives addressed policy implications as well as the ability to avoid significant adverse environmental impacts if implemented. One of the alternatives determined not to substantially reduce environmental effects was a fossil fueled power plant alternative. The reasons for not evaluating such an alternative further are discussed in Response 2-1.

Response 2-8

As discussed in Responses 2-4, 2-5, and 2-6, taking no action is evaluated under the No Project Alternative. Also, the proposed project does not restrict large power plants from being built because it does not alter the status quo.

Response 2-9

The SCAQMD Governing Board has already made its policy decision by rescinding Rule 1309.2 in its entirety.



RIVERSIDE COUNTY
FIRE DEPARTMENT
In cooperation with the
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

210 West San Jacinto Avenue • Perris, California 92570 • (909) 940-6900 • Fax (909) 940-6910

John R. Hawkins
Fire Chief

Proudly serving the
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- John Tavaglione,
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- Jeff Stone,
District 3
- Roy Wilson,
District 4
- Marion Ashley,
District 5

April 22, 2009

South Coast Air Quality Management District
Michael Krause
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4182

Re: Notice of Preparation of a Draft Program Environmental Assessment

Project Title: Adoption of Proposed Rule 1315-Federal New Source Review Tracking System, and Proposed Amendments to Rule 1309.2-Offset Budget.

Dear Mr. Krause,

Thank you for allowing the Riverside County Fire Department to review the Notice of Preparation for the adoption of proposed Rule 1315.

With respect to the referenced project, the Riverside County Fire Department has no comments.

Sincerely,

Jason Neuman

Fire Captain
Strategic Planning
Riverside County Fire Department
(951) 940-6349

Responses to Draft NOP/IS Comment Letter #3

**Riverside County Fire Department
Jason Neuman**

April 22, 2009

Response 3-1

The SCAQMD staff appreciates the review of the NOP/IS by the Riverside County Fire Department and acknowledges that no comments on the Draft PEA were submitted.



COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

1955 Workman Mill Road, Whittier, CA 90601-1400
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Telephone: (562) 699-7411, FAX: (562) 699-5422
www.lacsd.org

STEPHEN R. MAGUIN
Chief Engineer and General Manager

August 3, 2009

Mr. Michael Krause
South Coast Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, California 91765-4182

Dear Mr. Krause:

**Notice of Preparation of Draft Program Environmental Assessment (DPEA)
for PR 1315 and PAR 1309.2**

The Sanitation Districts wish to clarify our earlier letter written in response to your release of the Notice of Preparation for the DPEA on the subject rules on March 13, 2009. In our Initial Study comments, we raised the concern that future projects may be so innovative, particularly those dealing with climate change, that a historical look back would not capture the projects' idiosyncrasies. As indicated in our earlier letter, we canvassed our trade association members to develop a short list of such projects likely to be carried out. We concluded, however, that no innovative projects could be identified in sufficient detail at this time. Many of the proposals on renewable energy production envisioned in our letter are speculative at this time and could take several years and many dollars before they come to fruition. These are university-research level theories and studies for the most part.

4-1

The Sanitation Districts interpret the Notice of Preparation to include consideration in SCAQMD's analysis of the flow of credits to those future projects that comport with SCAQMD's permitting procedures that are in effect at that time, including the New Source Review rules. Based on this interpretation, the Sanitation Districts have no objections to the use of past projects as a means of estimating future potential impacts from the proposed rules.

4-2

Very truly yours,
Stephen R. Maguin

Gregory M. Adams
Assistant Departmental Engineer
Air Quality Engineering
Technical Services Department

GMA:bb

cc: John Pastore – SCAP
Paul Beck – Lewis, Brisbois, Bisgaard & Smith LLP
Ray Barrera – Lewis, Brisbois, Bisgaard & Smith LLP

Responses to Draft NOP/IS Comment Letter #4

**County Sanitation District of Los Angeles County
Gregory M. Adams**

August 3, 2009

Response 4-1

The SCAQMD staff appreciates that the follow-up to the commentator's March 13, 2009, letter expressing concern over whether a historical look at past projects would not reflect future projects that could be innovative and new. As noted in your comment letter, after canvassing trade association members for a shortlist of innovative projects, sufficient details could not be provided for inclusion in the analysis of projects in the Draft PEA. The SCAQMD strongly supports actions taken to reduce greenhouse gases, as well as renewable energy production and water recycling projects. The proposed project will not affect these future projects. Further, with regard to CEQA compliance, it is anticipated that these innovative projects will be still be subject to CEQA requirements in the future so siting, constructing and operating of the projects will be evaluated for potential environmental impacts at a later date when more sufficient details are available.

Response 4-2

The SCAQMD staff appreciates the support from the Los Angeles County Sanitation District to use the past projects as a means of estimating future potential impacts from the proposed rules.

APPENDIX C

AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS

Air Quality Analysis for SCAQMD
Proposed Rule 1315

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Appendices

Appendix C1: Permit Category Crosswalk

Appendix C2: Screening-Level (SCREEN3) Assessment: Supporting Information

Appendix C3: Meteorological Zone Analysis

Appendix C4: Refined (AERMOD) Assessment: Supporting Information

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AF	Adjustment factor
AV30	30-day average
BCAT	Basic category
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CCAT	Control category
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulation
CO	Carbon monoxide
DPM	Diesel Particulate Matter
EVF	Exposure value factor
FIPS	Federal information processing standards
g	gram
HI	Hazard Index
K	Kelvin
km	kilometer
LST	Localized significance threshold
m	meter
MBTU	One million British Thermal Units
MM5	Fifth-generation NCAR/Penn State Mesoscale Model
MP	Multipathway factor
MW	megawatt
NEI	National Emissions Inventory
NO ₂	Nitrogen dioxide
PEA	Programmatic environmental assessment
PM	Particulate matter
PVMRM	Plume Volume Molar Ratio Method
REL	Reference exposure level
ROG	Total organic gases
SCAB	South Coast Air Basin
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCC	Source Classification Code
SO ₂	Sulfur dioxide
TOG	Reactive organic gases
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

1 Introduction

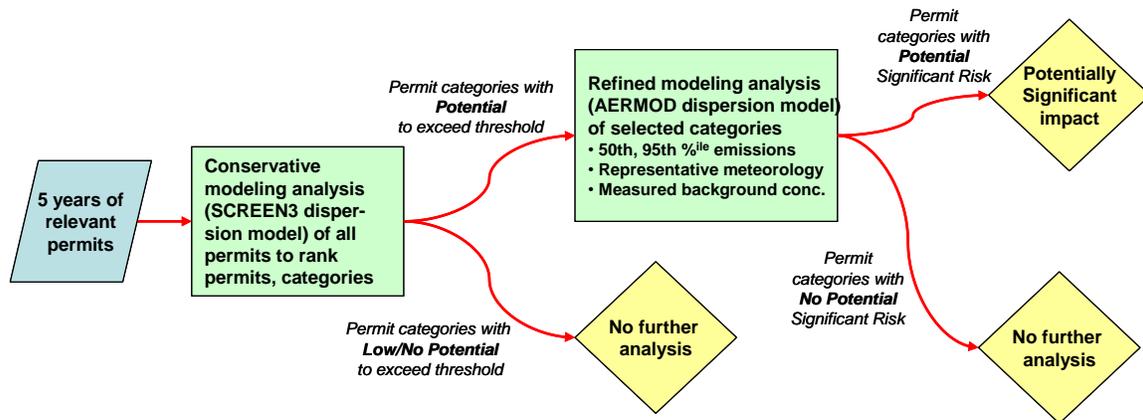
This document describes the methods and results of the technical analyses conducted in support of the evaluation of impacts on air quality in the vicinity of individual facilities resulting from air emission permits awarded under South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD or the District) Rule 1315. The methodology, key inputs, modeling outputs, and impact determinations are presented in this document, in support of the conclusions regarding air quality impacts as presented in this programmatic environmental assessment (PEA).

The approach used to evaluate future potential impacts of the proposed project at individual facilities (also referred to as the “local” analysis in the PEA) is summarized in Figure 1. In the absence of information about specific facilities that will (in the future) be affected by the rule modification, this evaluation was made on the basis of air dispersion modeling of recently permitted emissions of actual facilities. Modeling of existing permitted emissions was intended to provide an estimate of the potential impacts of anticipated criteria pollutant emission increases in the near vicinity of individual facilities as a result of future permits awarded under the proposed project. A key assumption inherent to this approach is that previously-permitted sources are representative of the types of sources that will be permitted in the future under this rule (and that the mass and type of air pollutants emitted by these sources will be similar to previously permitted emissions). This assumption appears reasonable as there is no known factor that would significantly change the types of permits issued in the future from those issued in the past.

Emissions and available characteristics regarding type of emission source (e.g., source category) were tabulated from a five year data set of all past (for the years 2003 through 2008) and pending SCAQMD air emission permits covered under Rule 1315 with access to offsets under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 and facilities that would have had access to Rule 1309.2 if it had been in effect. Since the analysis was performed, Rule 1309.2 has been repealed. Nevertheless, since Rule 1309.2 would have allowed virtually any type of facility to receive offsets from the District’s internal offset account, including an analysis of potential Rule 1309.2 facilities represents a conservative (i.e., worst case) analysis. Given the relatively large size of the data set (51,265 pollutant records¹ affecting 12,315 permits), an iterative approach was employed to evaluate the potential for significant impacts. First, the permits were grouped into categories based on release characteristics (e.g., stack parameters) so that similar source types were grouped together. Then an analysis was conducted by applying a screening-level air dispersion model (SCREEN3) to each permit and ranking the categories. The model was used to rank and prioritize permit categories on the basis of maximum ambient exposure. The results of this analysis were used to inform the selection of a smaller set of permit categories for further, more refined analysis intended to estimate impacts.

¹ The original pollutant record list totaled 89,314 records, however, it was discovered that a majority of the pollutants were listed twice with different units –one daily and one hourly. When the list was regenerated to eliminate the duplication, the revised pollutant record list totaled 51,265 pollutant records.

Figure 1. Process for Selecting Permits for Refined Analysis



The refined analysis was conducted on this subset of permits to evaluate the potential for significant impacts. A refined air dispersion model (AERMOD) was used to estimate the short- and long-term maximum ambient concentrations of criteria pollutants associated with selected permitted emissions. Input parameters for modeled sources were defined such that a reasonable worst-case potential human exposure scenario for each permit category was evaluated. However, refinements were implemented to reduce the conservatism included in the screening-level modeling. More refined aspects of the AERMOD analysis included the following refinements:

- use of an ozone-dependent method for converting NO_x to NO_2 based on the NO_x within the plume and the ozone contained within the volume of the plume between the source and receptor (Plume Volume Molar Ratio Method [PVMRM]);
- use of three years of meteorological data for locations within the SCAQMD boundaries; and
- use of specific meteorological station locations selected on the basis of statistical evaluations designed to ensure that reasonable worst-case conditions were evaluated.

The overall approach thus takes into account the possibility of future permits being awarded across a wide range of geographic locations within the District.

Modeled criteria pollutant concentrations estimated by AERMOD were compared to SCAQMD localized significance thresholds (LSTs) to evaluate air quality impacts. Potential impacts from both short- and long-term exposures were evaluated using different averaging times for outputs and corresponding thresholds. Average long-term operational emissions associated with permitted sources were also compared to SCAQMD operational emission significance thresholds to provide an additional metric of the potential for significant impacts.

The sections that follow provide a more detailed overview of the local impact analysis for this environmental assessment. A description of the emissions data that are the basis for this analysis is presented in Section 2, along with descriptions of processing conducted to

prepare the emissions data for modeling and estimating impacts. Significance criteria used to evaluate modeled air quality impact results are presented in Section 3. Because these criteria were used in both the screening and refined components of this analysis, they are presented separately in this section of the document. Descriptions and explanations of the dispersion models used in the assessment, model inputs and options, and model outputs for the screening-level and refined analyses are presented in Sections 4 and 5, respectively. Predicted air quality impacts are presented in Section 6, and references cited in this report are listed in Section 7. Supporting technical information related to this assessment is also provided in Appendices C1 through C4 of this report.

2 Development of Emission Scenarios

To develop the representative data set for this evaluation, emissions data were collected for existing permits that would be representative of future projects that will be subject to the proposed project. Permits were obtained with the assistance of District staff from SCAQMD permit files.

Air pollutants permitted for emissions included criteria pollutants, including particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), and oxides of sulfur (SO_x) and reactive organic gases (ROG). Only primary pollutant emissions included in the permit were included in this analysis; no pollutants formed as secondary reaction products were evaluated, with the exception of NO₂ production from NO_x (Section 5.2). Secondary pollutants (created due to the reaction of pollutants in the atmosphere) do not create localized impacts. However, they are evaluated in the regional air quality analysis.

To facilitate the analysis of over 12,000 permits, each permit was assigned to a permit category (Section 2.2.1) and crosswalked² to a Source Classification Code (SCC; Section 2.2.2). SCCs were used for two purposes in this analysis: (1) to assign stack parameters to emission sources for modeling on the basis of source type; and (2) to estimate chemical speciation of permitted emissions reported as PM and organic gases (with respect to particle size composition of PM emissions (Section 2.2.3).

This analysis was intended to evaluate only local (i.e., permit-specific) impacts potentially resulting from operational emissions of permitted sources. Analyses of impacts of other project-related emissions, such as emissions from equipment and vehicles during facility construction, are described in the PEA main report.

2.1 Source of Emissions Data

As noted in Section 1, it was assumed that permit actions from the recent past and pending permit actions that used or will use credits tracked under Rules 1315 and which would have been eligible for Rule 1309.2 had it been in effect are representative of the types of emissions that would be permitted in the future and tracked under the proposed

² Individual permit process characteristics (i.e., the basic category (BCAT) and control category (CCAT) descriptions in the permit database) were “crosswalked” by matching Source Classification Code (SCC) descriptions to unique BCAT/CCAT descriptions. The SCC code description that best matched the BCAT/CCAT code description was used to assign an SCC code to each permit. Please see Section 2.2.2 and 4.2 for additional details.

project. The permit data provided by the District for this analysis originated from the following three categories:

- Permits issued during the previous five years (from September 8, 2003, to November 4, 2008) that would be covered under 1315 because they were permitted either using offset exemptions (Rule 1304) or as an essential public service (Rule 1309.1) (9,726 permits at 7,196 facilities).
- Permits issued during the previous five years that would have been covered under Rule 1315 because they could use credits from the offset budget under Rule 1309.2 (339 permits at 200 facilities).
- Permit applications SCAQMD had in-hand, currently pending approval that would be covered under 1315 (2,250 permits at 336 facilities).

In total, 12,315 permits from 7,732 facilities were included in the original combined data set used in this analysis. These permits are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of 5-year Data Set

Permits in Full Data Set	
Total permits	12,315
Unknown permits ^a	560
Zero emission permits	1,151
Other permits removed	2
Total permits used in analysis ^b	10,602
Unique facilities	7,732
Permits for Individual Pollutants	
Carbon monoxide (CO)	2,818
Nitrogen oxide (NO _x)	4,226
Particulate matter (PM10/PM)	3,328
Sulfur oxide (SO _x)	427
Total/reactive organic gases (TOG/ROG)	7,932

- a) If no BCAT or CCAT code was included in the raw data set for a permit, all records for that permit were assigned to the “unknown” permit category.
- b) Unknown permits and zero-emission permits were not used in this analysis, and two additional permits were removed after further analysis; see Section 2.2.

2.2 Processing of Permit Data for Evaluation

This section describes the processing conducted on the data set prior to any modeling. Permit data were prepared for analysis by removing any “unknown permits” (see Section 2.2.1 a definition of these permits) and records with zero emissions (i.e. those entries for which a facility reported zero emissions for a specific pollutant). Individual permits were then assigned an SCC and grouped into permit categories.

2.2.1 Permit Categories

In order to better organize the thousands of permits into representative groupings, permits were grouped into permit categories. This was done according to process characteristics identified on the basis of basic category (BCAT) and/or control category (CCAT) codes associated with individual permits. A list of the 111 unique permit categories and the number of permits in each category is presented in Table 2. These permit categories were used throughout the analysis.

If no BCAT or CCAT code was included in the raw data set for a permit, all records for that permit were assigned to the “unknown” permit category and subsequently removed from the analysis. Permits in the unknown category were removed from the analysis because without easily-accessible information on source type, reasonable defaults for stack parameters could not be assigned. A total of 562 permits (5 percent of the permit data set) were lacking both BCAT and CCAT codes and were assigned to the “unknown” category and removed from the analysis.

Table 2. Permit Categories Assigned for this Analysis

Permit Category	No. of Permits	Permit Category	No. of Permits	Permit Category	No. of Permits
Spray Booth and Equipment	2,494	Drying	26	Alkylation	3
Tanks and Storage	1,857	Semiconductor	24	Biofilter	3
Internal Combustion Engine	1,299	Sludge	19	Carbon Filer	3
Dry Cleaning	768	Classification	18	Collection	3
Soil Treat Vapor Extract	654	Vapor Recovery	17	Cooling Tower	3
Oven	487	Roasting	15	Degreaser	3
Boiler 10 - 50 MBTU	339	Scrubber	15	Dry Filter	3
Heater/Furnace	253	Catalytic Reduction	13	Pillow Filling Machine	3
Boiler < 10 MBTU	231	Boiler > 50 MBTU	12	Screening	3
Blending	197	Evaporator	11	Calcining	2
Printing	192	Laundry Tumbler	11	Composting	2
Equipment Process	122	Tire Buffer	11	Cyclone	2
Afterburner	119	Agriculture Operations	10	Deposition	2
Blasting	95	Cleaning	10	Distillation	2
Tar Pot	86	Cogeneration	10	Fractionation	2
Bulk Load/Unload	68	Coffee Roasting	9	Hydrodesulfurization	2
Waste Water	62	Molding	9	Incineration	2
Asphalt	60	Rubber Production	9	Isomerization Unit	2
Production/Crushing	59	Stripping	9	Melting	2
Flare	58	Carpet/Textiles Processing	8	Mesh Pad	2
Separation	57	Flowcoater	8	Retort	2
Treating	53	Odor Control	7	Tail Gas Incinerator	2
Deep Fat Fry	47	Circuit Board Etchers	6	Adhesives	1
Turbine Engine > 50 MW	46	Reclamation	6	Amine	1

Table 2. Permit Categories Assigned for this Analysis

Permit Category	No. of Permits	Permit Category	No. of Permits	Permit Category	No. of Permits
Crematory	45	Shredder	6	Autoclave	1
Soldering	42	Adsorption	5	Catalyst	1
Turbine Engine < 5 MW	40	Baghouse	4	Desalinization	1
Turbine Engine 5 - 50 MW	38	Condenser	4	Electrostatic Precip.	1
Drop Forge	37	Cracking	4	Fumigation	1
Extruder	37	Dehydration	4	Glass Manufacturing	1
Food Processing	34	Fueling	4	Meat Products	1
Reduction	33	Garnetting	4	Manufacturing	1
Oxidizer	32	Gas Plant	4	Pelletizing	1
Activated Carbon Adsorber	30	Hydrotreating Unit	4	Plating	1
Coating	28	Laser	4	Railroad unloading	1
Conveying	28	Mist Control	4	Research Operations	1
Packaging	28	Plasma Arc Cutting	4	Weigh Station	1
Reaction	28	Air Filter	3		

MW = Megawatt, MBTU = 1 million British Thermal Units

2.2.2 Source Classification Codes

Stack parameters were required for both screening and refined modeling scenarios of individual permits. Process-specific stack parameters were not readily available for individual permits from the SCAQMD. In order to assign stack parameters, and also to speciate permitted emissions, permits were crosswalked to SCCs on the basis of their BCAT and/or CCAT codes.³

SCCs are codes defined for specific types of emission sources by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) on the basis of emission release point characteristics, the process an emission point is associated with, and other attributes unique to a specific type of emission source. Average or typical stack parameters can be derived for a given type of source using existing USEPA and other databases that contain SCCs. For example, in their National Emissions Inventory (NEI), USEPA has developed SCC-specific default stack parameters (stack height, stack diameter, exit gas velocity, and exit gas temperature) that are used in quality-assurance and gap-filling routines conducted in the development of this national-scale inventory.⁴

³ In all cases, a set of permits with a unique combination of BCAT and CCAT codes were assigned to a single “permit category” as described in the previous section. However, because of the diversity of release point characteristics for sources included in some permit categories, SCCs (and, consequently, stack parameters and speciation factors) were assigned to unique BCAT/CCAT combinations, not unique permit categories. In other words, a single BCAT/CCAT combination was assigned a single SCC, but multiple combinations of BCAT/CCAT (and therefore multiple SCCs as well) were in many cases assigned to a single permit category.

⁴ For additional information on USEPA’s National Emission Inventory, see <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/eiinformation.html>.

SCCs were assigned to permits and used to define the stack parameters used in the screening-level modeling. This SCC crosswalk was then used as the starting point for determining appropriate stack parameters for permit categories included in the refined modeling. Refer to the relevant text in Sections 4 and 5 for additional information on assigning stack parameters using SCCs.

The SCCs assigned to permits were also used as the basis for speciating permitted emissions of PM and organic gases. Some additional processing was required for this step, as explained in the following section.

2.2.3 Chemical Speciation of Emissions

This section describes speciation calculations conducted for permitted emissions in the data set. The California Air Resources Board (CARB) has developed speciation profiles that describe the chemical composition of emissions reported as PM or TOG.⁵ Speciation profiles in the CARB database have been developed for a range of SCCs, and therefore SCCs could be used to assign a CARB chemical speciation profile to a reported PM or TOG emission value in the permit data set. Factors associated with these speciation profiles were used to estimate the emissions of size-specific PM fractions (from emissions of total PM).

The SCCs assigned for stack parameter analysis were used in cases where a match was found within the speciation database. In some cases, however, the SCC assigned to a permit record for the purposes of assigning stack parameters (as described in the previous section) was not included in the CARB speciation profiles (i.e., the CARB database does not include every SCC). In these cases, an additional SCC was assigned for speciation to individual TACs. The original assigned SCC was retained for assigning default stack parameters.

Particulate Matter

Of the criteria pollutants evaluated in this analysis, emissions of NO_x, SO_x, and CO were not modified before conducting modeling or analysis. Emissions of PM were reported in SCAQMD permit records as either “PM” or “PM10”. The CARB speciation profile for the assigned SCC was used to convert total particulate matter (reported as “PM” in the permit data base) to PM10. The following equation was used to convert PM to PM10:

$$PM10 \text{ Emissions} = PM \text{ Emissions} * wfracpm10_{SCC}$$

where the parameter $wfracpm10_{SCC}$ is the weight fraction of PM that is PM10 for a given SCC.

Emissions reported as PM10 were not altered. Since PM2.5 is a subset of PM10, the fraction of PM that is PM2.5 is always equal to or less than PM10. Because SCAQMD air quality significance thresholds are the same for both PM10 and PM2.5, only permits that exceed the PM10 ambient air threshold have the potential to exceed the PM2.5 threshold of significance. For efficiency, permits were evaluated for their impact with

⁵ The CARB speciation profiles and supporting information for these data can be found at <http://www.arb.ca.gov/ei/speciate/speciate.htm>.

respect to PM10, and these results were judged to also represent the impacts with respect to PM2.5.

2.2.4 Temporal Characteristics of Emissions

For criteria air pollutants, the monthly (30-day average [AV30]) permitted emissions values in pounds per day were used to evaluate long-term (>24-hour) air quality impacts. Permit-specific operation schedules were used to scale the monthly AV30 permitted emissions to evaluate short-term (< 24-hour) air quality impacts. For more information on scaling permitted emissions, see Section 4.2.4.

3 Significance Criteria

SCAQMD has established thresholds to determine the significance of ambient air quality impacts from proposed land use development projects (SCAQMD 2006). Because these thresholds were used in both the screening-level-ranking analysis and the refined modeling analysis used to assess the significance of impacts, they are discussed in this section of this appendix prior to the discussion of the analyses conducted to estimate impacts.

3.1 Air Quality

Ambient concentration thresholds for criteria pollutants in the SCAQMD are presented in Table 3. The PM values reported here are incremental thresholds. The other criteria presented here are absolute thresholds that are intended for comparison with total (i.e., incremental plus background) concentrations. Operational emission thresholds have also been developed by the District. These thresholds are presented in Table 4.

Table 3. SCAQMD Thresholds for Ambient Air Quality Concentrations

Air Pollutant	Ambient Concentration Threshold
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	
1-hour average	0.18 ppm (338 µg/m ³)
Annual average	0.03 ppm (56 µg/m ³)
Particulates (PM ₁₀ or PM _{2.5})	
24-hour average	2.5 µg/m ³
Annual average	1.0 µg/m ³
Carbon monoxide (CO)	
1-hour average	20 ppm (23,000 µg/m ³)
8-hour average	9.0 ppm (10,000 µg/m ³)
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	
1-hour average	0.25 ppm (655 µg/m ³)
24-hour average	0.04 ppm (105 µg/m ³)

-
- a) The NO₂, SO₂, and CO thresholds are absolute thresholds; the maximum predicted impact from permitted emissions is added to the background concentration for the project vicinity and compared to the threshold.
 - b) The particulates (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) threshold is an incremental threshold to which no background concentration is added for impact determination.
-

Table 4. SCAQMD Operational Emission Rate Thresholds of Significance

Air Pollutant	Operational Emissions Threshold (pounds/day)
Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)	55
Carbon monoxide (CO)	550
Nitrogen oxides (NO _x)	55
Sulfur oxides (SO _x)	150
Particulates (PM10)	150
Particulates (PM2.5)	55

4 Screening-level Analysis (SCREEN3)

The objective of the screening-level component of the analysis was to develop a manageable set of representative permit records that could be used to characterize a reasonably foreseeable worst-case set of air quality impacts for potential future projects that may be permitted as a result of the proposed project. The screening evaluation was conducted using a conservative but realistic approach to identify permitted sources of greatest concern. Using this approach was likely to overestimate the actual air quality impacts associated with the project, but (more importantly at this stage in the assessment) was unlikely to underestimate impacts. The outcome of this ranking analysis was not used to quantify impacts, but rather was conducted to identify permit categories for more refined dispersion modeling (Section 5). The results of the refined analysis were subsequently used to estimate the local air quality impacts of individual permits eligible under the proposed project (Section 6).

4.1 Approach and Selection of Model

The purpose of this component of the evaluation was to narrow the full 5-year data set of over 12,000 permits to a manageable subset of permits that could be evaluated in the refined analysis. USEPA’s SCREEN3 dispersion model was employed to develop metrics for ranking permits.⁶ SCREEN3 is a single source Gaussian plume model that provides maximum 1-hr ground-level concentrations for point, area, flare, and volume

⁶ Additional information on SCREEN3 can be found at http://www.epa.gov/scram001/dispersion_screening.htm#screen3.

sources, as well as concentrations in the cavity zone, and concentrations due to inversion break-up and shoreline fumigation. This model was employed in the screening-level ranking analysis because it could be used to efficiently derive a conservative estimate of off-site exposure for all permitted emissions in the data set. The results for criteria pollutants were then evaluated in conjunction with significance criteria to select permits for refined modeling.

4.2 Model Inputs and Options for SCREEN3

Stack parameters specific to each permit that were required for SCREEN3 modeling included:

- Emission rates
- Emission release heights
- Emission release diameters
- Emission release temperatures
- Emission release velocities

Inputs for these parameters were developed primarily using the SCCs assigned to each permit, as described below. SCAQMD defaults were used for receptor height, ambient air temperature, and meteorological settings. The meteorological option selected allowed the model to run through all stability classes and wind speeds and report the highest ground-level concentration estimated for a stack with the specified parameters. An urban setting was used to represent the urban Los Angeles environment. Other modeling inputs required by SCREEN3 were defaulted to appropriate reasonable or conservative values as described in the following sections.

4.2.1 Point Sources

All permits were modeled as point sources except permits specifically identified in the BCAT or CCAT code description as flares (any permit with the term “flare” in the BCAT or CCAT code was assumed to be a flare).

As noted in Section 2.2.2, SCCs were used to assign default values for the four stack parameters used in the SCREEN3 modeling. In order to assign SCCs for each of the thousands of SCAQMD permits included in the data set used for the screening-level analysis, a search tool was created. This tool assisted in identifying relevant SCCs for the BCAT and/or CCAT codes associated with each permit, using an automated process that identified terms found in (or related to) the BCAT and CCAT descriptions. An appropriate SCC was then manually assigned to each permit record by selecting the “best fitting” SCC description from the matches and close matches generated by the automated cross-walking routine. In general, where multiple SCCs were relevant but an exact match could not be made, a conservative approach was used to assign an SCC, usually on the basis of the default stack parameters associated with a given SCC (for example, an SCC with a lower default stack height would be preferentially selected, all other factors being equal, because lower stack heights generally result in higher ground-level ambient concentrations).

Default stack parameter values were derived using records for point sources included in USEPA's 2002 National Emissions Inventory (NEI). The 2002 NEI for point sources was queried on the basis of Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes to pull out all records for sources located within (or close to) SCAQMD boundaries (i.e., records with FIPS codes 06037, 06059, 06065, or 06071). Then, within this subset of NEI records, the arithmetic average value for the four parameters of interest was calculated for each SCC. For this process, it was required that at least five individual stack-specific records be available to assign average stack parameter values. In cases where less than five records were available within the SCAQMD subset of NEI records, average values were calculated using all California NEI records (i.e., records with FIPS code 06) instead. If the number of California-specific records was also less than five, the NEI's national default stack parameters developed by USEPA for each SCC were used. For the 2002 NEI, these national-level NEI defaults are equal to the median stack parameter values of all stacks in the 1999 point source NEI assigned to a given SCC.

Because the initial assignment of SCCs to permits for the purposes of defining stack parameters was intentionally conservative, an iterative methodology was used to reduce overly conservative assignments. In cases when a permit was assigned highly conservative stack parameters (such as a very short stack height) on the basis of default values for the assigned SCC, additional research was conducted to determine whether the assigned stack parameters were appropriate. This included researching additional information on the process associated with the BCAT or CCAT code (e.g., from information on emissions and emission factors, such as that compiled in USEPA's AP 42 chapters, or from general descriptions of industrial processes published by trade groups), as well as reviewing example permits to determine the most appropriate stack parameters for the codes under review. Although this detailed level of analysis could not be performed for all permits due to the number of permits evaluated, a reasonable effort (taking into account the timeframe and resources available) was made to evaluate all of the most conservative SCC assignments. Table C1-1 of Appendix C1 lists the Permit Categories and SCCs used throughout the analysis and the BCAT/CCAT code associated with each SCC.

The maximum distance of interest was set at 10,000 m for point sources. Table C2-1 of Appendix C2 lists the input parameters used for the point source SCREEN3 analysis.

4.2.2 Flares

Flares are modeled differently from other point sources in SCREEN3 to account for the additional buoyancy from the high temperature. Any BCAT/CCAT code that included the term "flare" in the description was grouped into the flare permit category and modeled separately. The most important difference between point and flare source categories in SCREEN3 is that plume rise for flares is calculated based on the thermal effects of the flame that result in lift and expansion of the plume. This is included by calculating an effective release height and an effective stack diameter that is based on an assumed exit velocity of 20 m/s and flare temperature of 1,273 K and the heat of release, rather than a combination of buoyancy and momentum flux. Thus, the user is required to input a heat release rate rather than a release diameter, temperature, and velocity. Because the total heat release rate is not included in SCAQMD permit data, a Landfill Gas Flaring System was selected to be a representative "flare" permit and was used to derive an average flare heat release rate. A maximum distance of interest was set to

10,000 m for flares. The input parameters for flares can be found in Table C2-2 of Appendix C2.

4.2.3 Fenceline

An important input during the screening phase was the distance to the facility fenceline (i.e., the distance between the modeled source and the edge of the facility boundary where off-site impacts can occur). The distance to the fenceline is defined by the user for a SCREEN3 simulation to determine the minimum distance from the source at which the model will report ambient air concentrations. For example, if a dry cleaner is located on a city street in Los Angeles, the distance to an individual exposed at an offsite location is expected to be smaller than the distance between emission sources at a large petroleum facility and the facility's fenceline. The distances to fenceline were assigned for each permit category, based on the general characteristics of the facilities at which the sources in that category would be located. In most cases, a distance to fenceline of 50 m was used. Fifty meters is consistent with SCAQMD's guidance on performing the analysis from individual facilities for obtaining emission permits (SCAQMD, 2005). For some permit categories where the source could be located in close proximity to people (e.g., tar pots), a fenceline of 10 m was used. Table C2-3 of Appendix C2 lists the fenceline used for each permit category in the screening analysis.

In some cases, a permit category contained a variety of BCAT and CCAT codes, and it was not possible to assign a single representative fenceline. In general, a fenceline of 50 m was used for large facilities. If a source was expected to be located at a very small facility, 10 m was used. The fenceline for the flare permit category was set at 50 m, which is consistent with other analyses.

4.2.4 Emission Rate and Timescale

Using the AV30 emission rate for dispersion modeling implicitly assumes the facility is operating for fifty-two weeks per year, seven days per week, and twenty-four hours per day. While this approach is appropriate for evaluating impacts from long-term exposures, it does not appropriately capture short-term impacts. Consequently, SCREEN3 output concentrations were scaled to account for actual operating hours for each permit.

To estimate short-term maximum concentrations, SCREEN3 concentration predictions based on AV30 emission rates were adjusted for short-term variations using operating schedules obtained from SCAQMD for each permit. The adjustments were made with short-term emission scaling factors calculated as follows:

$$\text{Scaling factor for short-term emissions} = (7 \text{ days per week} / \text{number of operating days per week}) * (24 \text{ hours per day} / \text{number of operating hours per day})$$

For example, when a facility operates its equipment for 5 days per week, 8 hours per day, the emissions will be scaled by $(7/5) * (24/8)$, or by a factor of 4.2.

4.2.5 Background Concentrations

As noted in Section 3.1, for all criteria pollutants except PM10, the SCAQMD thresholds for the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) typically requires a background

concentration to be added to the maximum concentration increment predicted by the model ⁷ and compared to the SCAQMD designated threshold concentration, which is equal to the ambient air quality standard. For these pollutants, the 2007 maximum ambient air concentration for the entire South Coast Air Basin (SCAB) was used for background concentrations in this screening-level analysis. PM10 and PM2.5 emissions are not added to the background because the background already exceeds the NAAQS. It is not feasible to prohibit all projects that result in any PM10 or PM2.5 emissions. Accordingly, Regulation XIII significance thresholds are used for both PM10 and PM 2.5.

PM10 concentrations were compared to the SCAQMD incremental 24-hour significance threshold of 2.5 µg/m³ and annual standard of 1 µg/m³; no background concentration was used in evaluating PM. For NO₂, the maximum annual background NO₂ concentration reported in the District exceeded the total ambient air quality standard. As a result, screening-level concentrations were compared to the incremental 1-hour significance threshold of 20 µg/m³ and annual significant threshold of 1 µg/m³. Table 5 lists the background concentrations used in the screening-level analysis.

Table 5. Background Concentrations Added to SCREEN3 Output Concentrations

Pollutant	Averaging Time	2007 SCAQMD Maximum Ambient Concentration (µg/m ³) ^a	SCAQMD Ambient Concentration Threshold (µg/m ³) ^b
PM10 ^c	24-hour	N/A	2.5
	Annual	N/A	1.0
NO ₂ ^d	1-hour	N/A	20
	Annual	N/A	1.0
SO _x	1-hour	290	655
	24-hour	28.8	105
CO	1-hour	9,200	23,000
	8-hour	5,865	10,000

N/A: Not applicable (the maximum background concentrations for PM10 and NO₂ were higher than the maximum ambient threshold; therefore, only incremental concentrations of these pollutants were evaluated in the screening analysis).

- a) 2007 Air Quality, South Coast Air Quality Management District. <http://www.aqmd.gov/smog/AQSCR2007/aq07card.pdf>.
- b) The SO₂, and CO thresholds are absolute thresholds; the maximum predicted impact from permitted emissions is added to the background concentration for the project and compared to the threshold.
- c) The particulates (PM10 and PM2.5) threshold is an incremental threshold.
- d) Because 2007 annual background concentration (59.8 µg/m³) was higher than the ambient threshold (56 µg/m³), an incremental value of 20 µg/m³ for 1-hour and 1 µg/m³ for annual was used instead.

⁷ Incremental concentrations were scaled for facility operating schedules, as described in Section 4.2.4, and for averaging time, as described in Section 4.2.6.

4.2.6 Adjustment of Concentration Averaging Time

Results from SCREEN3 are reported as maximum one-hour ambient concentrations. To obtain exposure estimates for longer averaging periods, the outputs from SCREEN3 were adjusted using scaling factors derived by USEPA. The scaling factors applied are listed in Table 6 for each averaging time of interest.

Table 6. Averaging Time Scaling Factor for Adjustment of SCREEN3 Output Concentrations

Averaging Time	Scaling Factor^a
1-hour	1.00
8-hour	0.70
24-hour	0.40
Annual	0.08

a) USEPA. Screening Procedures for Estimating the Air Quality Impact of Stationary Sources, Revised. 1992. EPA-454/R-92-019, pg 15.

4.3 Screening Model Outputs and Prioritization of Permits

As discussed above, for criteria pollutants, SCREEN3 outputs used in the screening analysis were the estimated maximum offsite ambient concentration increments for the specified averaging time. These results were compared to ambient thresholds, taking into account background, as appropriate, to obtain a screening-level measure of impact (i.e., “exceeds threshold” or “does not exceed threshold”). The total number of permits exceeding the ambient air concentration thresholds for each pollutant is presented in Table 7. The number of permits within each permit category that exceeded the SCAQMD threshold of significance for each pollutant is presented in Appendix C2 of this report. The number of permits exceeding the SCAQMD operational emission rate thresholds for each category is presented in Table 8, and a complete list of emissions rate thresholds exceedances by permit category are presented in Table C2-6 of Appendix C2 of this report.

Table 7. Results of the Screening Analysis: Permits Exceeding the Pollutant-Specific SCAQMD Ambient Air Quality Thresholds of Significance

Pollutant	Total Permits	Number of Permits Exceeding SCAQMD Ambient Air Quality Thresholds			
		Short-term without background	Short-term with background	Long-term without background	Long-term with background
CO	2843	13	21	3	12
SO _x	368	21	39	25	28
NO _x	4247	2,512	N/A	1,581	N/A
PM10	3917	2,689	N/A	2,345	N/A

N/A = Not Applicable. NO_x and PM10 ambient air concentration in the South Coast Air Basin are higher than the District ambient concentration threshold; therefore incremental thresholds provided in Section 2.3.1 were used.

Table 8. Number of Permits Exceeding SCAQMD Operation Emission Rate Thresholds

Pollutant	Number of Permits Exceeding the Threshold	SCAQMD Operational Emission Rate Threshold (pounds per day)
Carbon monoxide (CO)	23	550
Nitrogen oxide (NO _x)	112	55
Particulate matter (PM10)	22	150
Particulate matter (PM2.5)	67	55
Sulfur oxide (SO _x)	6	150
Volatile Organic Carbon (VOC)	98	55

Compared to PM and NO_x, relatively few permitted emissions of CO and SO_x exceeded the thresholds of significance. Given the conservative assumptions used in the screening-level model, it was assumed that emissions of CO and SO_x in the permit database would be unlikely to cause adverse impacts, at least in comparison to the impacts resulting from other pollutant emissions. Therefore, CO and SO_x were not included in the refined analysis.

For each remaining pollutant, the ten permit categories with the highest number of permits exceeding the threshold were selected for refined analysis. Several permit categories appear in the top ten lists for more than one pollutant. This approach covered the majority of exceedances estimated using the screening approach, as indicated by the following summary statistics.

- The total number of unique combinations of permit ID, pollutant and averaging period was 48,739, counting only those combinations for which emissions were reported.
- Of this total, the number of unique combinations (permit ID + pollutant + averaging period) that exceeded the District's significance criteria based on the screening results was 20,745, or about 43%.

- Of the number of unique combinations (permit ID + pollutant + averaging period) that exceeded the District’s significance criteria, the number of unique combinations that were associated with permit categories evaluated in the refined analysis was 18,375, or about 89% (of the 43%).

Table 9 lists all the permit categories included in the refined assessment.

Table 9. Permit Categories for Refined Analysis

Permit Category	Justification for Including in Refined Analysis (Criteria Pollutant)
Spray Booth and Equipment	PM, NO _x
Tanks and Storage	PM
Blasting	PM
Blending	PM
Heater/Furnace	PM, NO _x
Equipment Process	PM, NO _x
Tar Pot	PM, NO _x
Afterburner	PM, NO _x
Asphalt	PM, NO _x
Turbine Engine > 50 MW	PM
Internal Combustion Engine	NO _x
Soil Treat Vapor Extract	NO _x
Oven	NO _x
Printing	NO _x

MW = Megawatt, PM = Particulate matter, NO_x = Nitrogen oxide

5 Refined Analysis (AERMOD)

5.1 Approach and Selection of Model

The air dispersion modeling for the refined analysis of air quality impacts from air pollutants was performed using the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s AERMOD Modeling System (2004), version 010709, based on the Guideline on Air Quality Models (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR], Part 51, Appendix W, November 2005). Criteria pollutants, including NO_x, and PM10 were modeled for the project operational emissions. The predicted ground-level concentrations were compared to relevant SCAQMD air quality significance thresholds to determine the air quality impacts of the proposed project.

The AERMOD model is a steady-state, multiple-source, Gaussian dispersion model. The AERMOD model uses hourly surface meteorological data, including wind direction, wind speed, and temperature, as well as cloud cover and upper-air meteorological temperature data. The selection of the AERMOD model is well-suited for this component of the PEA local air quality analysis based on (1) the general acceptance by the modeling community and regulatory agencies of its ability to provide reasonable results for large industrial complexes with multiple emission sources, (2) the availability

of an annual set of hourly meteorological data for use by AERMOD, and (3) the ability of the model to handle the various physical characteristics of emission sources, including “point,” “area,” and “volume” source types. AERMOD is a USEPA-approved dispersion model, and SCAQMD recommends its use in their permitting process.

5.2 Model Inputs and Options

5.2.1 Emission Inputs

For each permit category evaluated in the refined analysis, emission rates for a given pollutant type (i.e., NO₂, PM₁₀, or TACs) were selected from the permits in the category to represent both a typical and a reasonable maximum expected emission rate. These emission rates were assumed to be represented by the emission rate of the permits at the 50th and 95th percentile of the distribution of emission rates, respectively, within each permit category (and evaluating pollutant types separately) to demonstrate typical and reasonably foreseeable worst-case emission scenarios.

Emission rates provided by the District were 30 calendar-day average daily emissions in pounds per day. AERMOD requires emission units of grams per second, as well as a temporal profile indicating any hour-by-hour variations in emission rate over the modeling period (temporal emission profiles are discussed in Section 5.2.3).

The 30-day average daily emission rate provided by the District is calculated under the assumption that the facility is operating 7 days a week. Therefore, the emission rates were adjusted to take into account the actual number of operating days per week of the representative facilities, as indicated by the permit. In addition, when converting emission rates from pounds per day to grams per second, rates were adjusted to reflect the rates that would occur during operating hours as indicated by the permit. That is, like the short-term emission rate in the screening analysis (Section 4.2.4), the AERMOD emission rate for operating hours on operating days was scaled using a factor calculated from the following equation:

$$AV30 \text{ Emissions Rate} * (7/\text{No. of operating days per week}) * (24/\text{No. of operating hours per day})$$

5.2.2 Temporal Profiles

AERMOD can accommodate temporal variation in the emission rate over time, including periods when no emissions occur. For this analysis, permitted emissions were assumed to occur according to the operating schedule included in the permit data set provided by SCAQMD (Section 5.2.1). During hours when emissions occur, the emission rate was assumed to be constant. For permits for which operations and emissions do not occur continuously (i.e., less than 24 hrs/day, 7 days/week, 52 weeks/yr), some assumptions were made regarding time of day when emissions occur. For example, emissions were generally assumed to preferentially occur during weekdays, daylight hours and, for emissions occurring less than 52 weeks per year, at the beginning of the year. Emission factors were developed to turn the emission “on” or “off” based on this approach. For example, if the facility operates 52 weeks per year, 5 days per week, 8 hours per day, the emissions were “on” Monday through Friday from 9am-5pm. Table C4-2 of Appendix C4 of this report lists the various operating schedule used in the refined assessment.

5.2.3 Source Parameters

Other important required inputs for AERMOD include stack parameters of the release point, including release height, exit gas temperature, stack (or release point) diameter, exit gas velocity, and exit gas flow rate (note that diameter, exit velocity, and flow rate are correlated). For this analysis, in the absence of other information, it was assumed that all emissions from a given permit are released from a single release point.

The SCCs assigned to the permits for the purposes of the screening analysis were used as a starting point to identify appropriate stack parameters for the refined modeling analysis. However, some additional processing was conducted to ensure that the stack parameter values associated with the permits (i.e., those selected to represent 50th and 95th percentile emission rates) were also representative of “typical” and “high end” conditions, and also were logical and consistent parameter values to use for the emission rates.

The permits selected to represent the median and 95th percentile emission rates were reviewed to ensure the SCCs assigned to each were representative of other “nearby” permits included in that permit category (i.e., the other emission-ranked permits corresponding to percentiles similar to the 50th and 95th percentile emission rate). For example, in cases where the majority (i.e., 90%) of the top 10% of permits by emissions were characterized by a single SCC, but the permit selected to represent the 95th percentile emission rate was characterized by a different SCC, the SCC code for that permit was changed to match the SCC representing the majority of permits in the permit category.

This SCC was then used to define the stack parameters for each permit category/emission percentile combination using USEPA’s 2002 NEI database of point source emissions as a primary data source for parameter values.⁸ First, the full set of release points in NEI associated with that SCC was obtained. These were investigated to determine the origin of the stack parameter value, as original values (usually reported by the facility), SCC default values, or generic national default values developed by EPA. Any NEI records with national default values were removed from this analysis (these records do not take into account the process emitting the pollutant). If the NEI records for a given SCC included 10 or more records with original stack parameters, these records were used in a SCREEN3 simulation to determine the set of parameters that resulted in median (50th percentile) and high (95th percentile) output concentrations for a given emission rate (see Appendix C4 of this report for the complete list of permits selected for the 50th and 95th percentile emissions). This median set of stack parameters was then used for the AERMOD simulations. If less than 10 original sets of stack parameters were available, the SCC default values for stack parameters developed by USEPA for NEI were used.

In most cases the median or default set of stack parameters were used for both the 50th and 95th percentile emissions. For certain permit categories, however, it was not realistic for a source with a high emission rate (represented by the 95th percentile) to have the same set of stack parameters as one releasing typical emissions (50th percentile) because a higher emission rate may be associated with (and require) a higher volumetric flow rate. In such cases, a higher stack height, higher exit velocity, and larger stack diameter were used in the refined modeling of the 95th percentile emissions.

⁸ Stack parameters obtained from NEI were selected in “sets” (i.e., all four stack parameters from a single record were pulled and remained together) rather than independently, so that the combinations of stack parameters used in the simulations would be realistic for the given SCC.

The median and SCC default sets of stack parameters were also scrutinized to ensure that they were appropriate. In a case where an abnormal or unexpected value occurred, additional research was conducted to find a more appropriate set of stack parameters. For example, the SCC default exit temperature of a tar pot was at room temperature. A more accurate exit temperature for tar pots was identified from the literature as 523 K (Rogge 1997). Table 10 lists the modifications made to the stack parameters for refined modeling.

Table 3. Modifications to Stack Parameters for Refined Analysis

Permit Category	Emissions Percentile	Modification	Reason
Asphalt	50 th	Temperature changed to 523K	More appropriate exit temperature ^a
Blasting	50 th	Representative SCC changed to 30900299	More reasonable for median emissions
Blending	95 th	Representative SCC changed to 30509202	More reasonable for 95 th percentile emissions
Heater/Furnace	95 th	Representative SCC changed to 30501414	More reasonable for 95 th percentile emissions
ICE	Both	Representative SCC changed to 20100101	SCC default more reasonable for source type
Spray Booth and Equipment	50 th	Representative SCC changed to 30906099	More reasonable for median emissions
Tar Pot	Both	Temperature changed to 523K	More appropriate exit temperature ^a

a) Source: Rogge, Wolfgang, Lynn Hildemann, Monica Mazurek and Glen Cass. Source of Fine Organic Aerosol. 7. Hot Asphalt Roofing and Tar Pot Fumes. Environmental Science and Technology. Vol. 31. 1997. p. 2726-2730..

5.2.4 Meteorological Data

The geographic and topographic features of the SCAB cause a significant variation in meteorological conditions between various parts of the Basin, which in turn lead to varying levels of air quality impacts from permitted facilities depending on the location of the facilities. Because of the time and resource requirements associated with AERMOD modeling and the results processing to determine ambient air quality impacts in the refined modeling, it was not feasible to evaluate the entire range of possible variations of meteorological conditions that occur in the SCAB. In order to ensure that this analysis evaluated locations with meteorology conducive to higher exposures and impacts while also accounting for some variation, three meteorological zones with conditions resulting in higher ground-level ambient concentrations were identified, and measurements from representative meteorological stations within those zones were used as inputs to AERMOD.

Surface wind speed and atmospheric stability are dominant factors in determining the dispersion characteristics of emitted pollutants. A statistical analysis of these parameters was conducted to define the boundaries of seven meteorological zones with similar dispersion characteristics. This analysis was conducted using the gridded meteorological conditions extracted from the fifth-generation NCAR/Penn State Mesoscale Model (MM5) outputs provided by the District. The parts of the SCAB encompassing the

following seven SCAQMD General Forecast Areas were included in this analysis: (1) Coastal; (2) Metropolitan; (3) San Fernando Valley; (4) San Gabriel Valley; (5) Inland Orange; (6) Riverside Valley; and (7) San Bernardino Valley. These seven forecast areas (out of a total of 14 Areas) are the regions in the Basin where the vast majority of the population in the District resides and most of the permits will be issued.

Although use of the MM5 outputs was determined to be the best approach to the statistical analyses regarding delineation of the meteorological zones, observational data collected at locations within the District was used in the AERMOD simulations for the refined analysis. To facilitate the SCAQMD's air permitting process, AERMOD-ready meteorological data sets were recently developed for the District for 25 monitoring locations in the SCAB three complete years (2005 – 2007). These AERMOD-ready observational data sets were used to conduct the refined air dispersion modeling because these data cover a three-year period and therefore were assumed to better represent long-term meteorological conditions. In addition, the District is planning to use this observational data set for future permitting assessments.

After defining the boundaries for seven meteorological zones using the MM5 data, dispersion modeling using the AERMOD-ready data and two sets of stack parameters was conducted to determine the three zones that are, on the whole, most conducive to higher ground-level ambient concentrations and representative locations within those zones. The following three meteorological stations were identified as representative locations for conducting the refined air dispersion modeling of selected permitted facilities.

- La Habra (LAHB) in Orange County,
- Azusa (AZUS) in Los Angeles County, and
- Burbank (BURK) in Los Angeles County.

The statistical analyses and model runs conducted to select these three stations are described in detail in Appendix C3 of this report.

5.2.5 Receptor Locations

Receptor locations (i.e., locations where individuals could potentially be exposed to ambient concentrations resulting from emitted pollutants) were arrayed in a polar grid at 10 degree intervals, with radials extending out to 5 km and spacing between radials varying from 10 to 400 m, with the finer resolution close to the source. Receptors began at the fenceline of the facility, which was assumed to be 50 m for all permit categories in the refined analysis, consistent with SCAQMD guidance (SCAQMD, 2005). In addition, a flat terrain was assumed since the representative facilities were not associated with a particular location in the basin.

5.2.6 Model Options

Model simulations for pollutants other than NO_x were conducted using a unit emission rate. Pollutant-specific concentrations were then obtained by scaling the resulting concentration outputs by permitted or estimated emission rates during a post-processing

step. All emissions sources were modeled with the urban source option because most of the SCAB region is considered an urban area.

The production of NO₂ depends on non-linear atmospheric production and decay processes whose rates are influenced by the ambient ozone concentrations. For these model runs, the chemistry of NO to NO₂ conversion was incorporated using the PVMRM option in AERMOD, with actual estimated emission rates of NO and NO₂ used in these simulations. The required hourly ozone concentrations were input from the District's air quality monitoring network for the year 2005. Because the permit data contained total NO_x emissions, a default NO₂/NO_x emission ratio of 0.1 was assumed.

5.3 Refined Modeling Outputs

Maximum 1-hour, 24-hour, and annual concentrations were obtained for each dispersion modeling run. Because each representative source was modeled with three sets of meteorological data individually (one for each of the three years of data), a set of nine concentration grids was generated for each modeled source and pollutant (with an additional dimension of results obtained for the two emission percentiles evaluated). For each pollutant and temporal averaging period, the maximum concentration from these nine sets of concentrations was compared with the District's ambient threshold for criteria pollutants (as described in greater detail in Section 6). The maximum annual concentrations for each dispersion modeling simulation are presented in Appendix C4 of this report.

5.4 Background Concentrations

As explained previously in Section 4.2.5, for all criteria pollutants except PM₁₀, the SCAQMD's CEQA thresholds typically require a background concentration to be added to the maximum concentration increment predicted by the model and compared to the SCAQMD designated threshold concentration (i.e., the ambient air quality standard). For the screening-level analysis, the 2007 maximum ambient air concentrations across the entire SCAB were used for background concentrations for non-PM₁₀ criteria pollutants. In the refined analysis, CO and SO₂ were not evaluated and therefore no background concentrations of these pollutants were required, and NO₂ was the only criteria pollutant for which background was included.

Several approaches were considered for estimating appropriate NO₂ background concentrations. Because background concentrations vary across the SCAB and are expected to change in future years as emissions change, NO₂ background concentrations were estimated based on dispersion modeling being conducted by SCAQMD as part of the parallel cumulative air quality analysis. These predictions provide finer spatial and temporal resolution of concentration estimates than do monitoring data, and in particular can project the effect of future emissions changes on air quality. Thus, for the base year and each future year, a background NO₂ concentration was selected for each of the three meteorological zones represented in this analysis and for each averaging time (maximum 1-hour average, annual average) as follows.

- The average monitor-to-model concentration ratio for monitors in the zone for the base year was calculated.

- The highest grid cell model prediction in the zone for base year or future year was selected and the base-year average monitor-to-model ratio was applied.

By adjusting the cumulative model predictions by the monitor-to-model ratios, the uncertainty associated with using model predictions was reduced.

6 Impact Determination

6.1 Approach and Methods

Air quality impact estimates for the representative facilities were evaluated on a chemical-specific basis as follows.

- PM10 and PM2.5: Highest estimated incremental operational project contribution concentrations were compared to the SCAQMD localized significance threshold (LST) of 2.5 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) for 24-hour impacts and 1.0 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) for annual average impacts.
- NO₂: Highest incremental ambient concentration predictions for the appropriate time-averaging periods were added to ambient background concentrations (based on SCAQMD model results) and compared to the 1-hour and annual average significance thresholds of 338 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and 56 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. In cases where either the estimated background NO₂ concentrations exceeded the California ambient air quality standard or the combined model prediction and estimated background concentration exceeded the standard, the modeled incremental ambient concentration predictions were compared to the NO₂ incremental thresholds of 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (1-hour average) and 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (annual average).
- Operational Emissions: To supplement the aforementioned assessments of PM and NO₂, permitted criteria pollutant mass emissions were compared to applicable SCAQMD pollutant-specific daily significance thresholds for operational emissions.

6.2 Predicted Impacts

This section presents predicted impacts estimated from the refined modeling results. For each pollutant included in the refined analysis, impacts are presented in tabular fashion. Air quality results for criteria pollutants presented in this section include estimated concentrations for both the 50th and 95th percentile emission estimates at both short- and long-term exposure periods. These concentrations were compared to the appropriate threshold concentrations, and any exceedances are noted. In all cases (all pollutants), the results in this section are presented for each of the three meteorological station locations evaluated (i.e., Azusa, and Burbank, and La Habra), but only the highest result from the three modeled years is presented here (recall that three years of meteorological data were modeled, with each year modeled individually). Additional results, including results from all three modeled years, are presented in various tables appended to this report.

In general, the estimated impacts were relatively low for the representative permits assessed, with most estimates below levels of significance. In many cases, permitted emissions for which the estimated air quality impacts exceeded thresholds of significance (i.e., “exceedances” as indicated in the tables that follow) were of the magnitude that the threshold was not exceeded by a large amount, and likely within the margin of error considering the uncertainties and variability associated with this analysis. See Table 11 for a summary of threshold exceedances by pollutant.

Table 4. Summary of Refined Analysis: Number of Permits Exceeding the Thresholds of Significance

Criteria Pollutant	Time Scale	Number of Categories with at Least One Exceedance		Permit Categories with Significant Impacts
		50 th % ^{ile} Emissions	95 th % ^{ile} Emissions	
Criteria Pollutants				
NO _x	1-hour	0	0	Any exceedances are due to background concentrations
	Annual	0	0	Any exceedances are due to background concentrations
PM	24-hour	3	6	Spray booth and equipment; tar pot; blasting; equipment process; turbine engine > 50 MW; asphalt
	Annual	1	2	Spray booth and equipment; equipment process; asphalt

NO_x = Nitrogen oxide, PM = Particulate matter, MW = Megawatt

6.2.1 Air Quality Impacts

Assessment of operational emissions for the permit categories included in the refined assessment resulted in some estimated offsite ambient air pollutant concentrations exceeding the SCAQMD threshold of significance. Summaries of the maximum ambient concentrations for each permit category for each of the three representative worst-case locations in the SCAQMD and by pollutant for PM and NO₂ are displayed in Tables 12 through 16, with threshold exceedances noted in bold.⁹ The concentrations shown are the maximum values at each site that occurred over the three-year period of 2005 to 2007. See Appendix C3 of this report for the concentrations at each meteorological station for all three years modeled.

Particulate Matter

For PM_{2.5}, three categories resulted in potential impacts at the 50th percentile emissions: Tar Pots, Blasting (abrasive), and Equipment Processing (typically cement processing). Exceedances were estimated for all three permit categories for the maximum 24-hour time period; the annual threshold was also exceeded for equipment processing. Of these

⁹ Few exceedances were observed in the screening analysis for CO and SO₂. It was assumed that these few permits would pass using more refined modeling methods.

permit categories, only emissions modeled for the Tar Pot category resulted in ambient concentrations exceeding the threshold value by a substantial amount, with exceedances observed for all three meteorological stations modeled. Tar Pot emissions include emissions both from molten asphalt inside the kettle and from the combustion of liquefied petroleum gas (used to heat the asphalt).

At the 95th percentile emission rate, three additional permit categories were modeled as exceeding thresholds of significance, including Spray Booths, Turbine Engines > 50 megawatts (MW), and Asphalt. Tar Pots again was estimated to exceed the threshold by the largest interval, with exceedances again only estimated for the 24-hour averaging period (it was assumed that tar pots would not remain in one location for a long duration; thus, the annually-averaged exposures are relatively low). The Blasting permit category also showed potential for exceedance of the 24-hour threshold level. Sources covered by Tar Pots and Blasting permits were assumed to operate for fewer weeks per year and days per week than most other categories, which results in this increase in modeled 24-hour concentrations.

Table 5. PM2.5 Maximum Concentration over 3 years (2005-2007) with 50th Percentile Emissions

Permit Category	Time Scale	Estimated Proposed Project Concentration (µg/m ³)			Threshold (µg/m ³)
		Azusa	Burbank	La Habra	
Spray Booth and Equipment	24-hour	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.5
	Annual	0.46	0.33	0.47	1
Heater/Furnace	24-hour	0.59	0.58	0.39	2.5
	Annual	0.13	0.13	0.13	1
Tar Pot	24-hour	9.2	8.8	12.5	2.5
	Annual	0.07	0.06	0.07	1
Tanks and Storage ^{a, b}	24-hour	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5
	Annual	0.75	0.74	0.82	1
Blasting	24-hour	3.6	3.7	4.3	2.5
	Annual	0.03	0.02	0.02	1
Equipment Process ^{a, c}	24-hour	3.2	3.0	3.7	2.5
	Annual	1.3	1.0	1.3	1
Blending ^a	24-hour	0.47	0.43	0.78	2.5
	Annual	0.17	0.15	0.26	1
Turbine Engine > 50 MW	24-hour	1.1	1.0	0.9	2.5
	Annual	0.22	0.13	0.20	1
Afterburner	24-hour	0.14	0.12	0.07	2.5
	Annual	0.03	0.02	0.02	1
Asphalt	24-hour	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.5
	Annual	0.27	0.22	0.24	1

MW = Megawatt

^a = Incremental impacts for 50th percentile emissions may be higher than 95th percentile emissions in cases where the stack parameters for 95th percentile emission were higher than the 50th percentile stack parameters. ICF used both average NEI stack parameters and a review of their representativeness for both the 50th and 95th percentile to select stack parameters that were appropriate for both the facility type and emission intensity. The

assignments for stack parameters were reviewed and evaluated for appropriateness as discussed in section 5.2.3. Appendix C4, Table C4-9, provides the stack parameters used for each permit in the refined modeling.

b- Tar pots and sandblasting equipment assumed to be portable equipment is exempt from modeling under Regulation XIII and could create significant impacts.

c – It should be noted that permits in this category are subject to air quality modeling under Regulation XIII and will not receive permits if they are projected to exceed Regulation XIII significance thresholds , which are the same as CEQA thresholds.

Table 6. PM2.5 Maximum Concentration over 3 years (2005-2007) with 95th Percentile Emissions

Permit Category	Time Scale	Estimated Proposed Project Concentration (µg/m ³)			Threshold (µg/m ³)
		Azusa	Burbank	La Habra	
Spray Booth and Equipment	24-hour	3.6	3.5	3.6	2.5
	Annual	0.94	1.2	0.76	1
Heater/Furnace	24-hour	1.06	0.92	0.61	2.5
	Annual	0.19	0.25	0.15	1
Tar Pot ^b	24-hour	112.4	110.1	215.9	2.5
	Annual	0.29	0.35	0.22	1
Tanks and Storage ^{a, c}	24-hour	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.5
	Annual	0.48	0.56	0.37	1
Blasting ^b	24-hour	47.9	56.8	52.2	2.5
	Annual	0.09	0.10	0.11	1
Equipment Process ^{a, c}	24-hour	2.8	2.6	1.6	2.5
	Annual	0.54	0.70	0.47	1
Blending ^a	24-hour	0.23	0.22	0.23	2.5
	Annual	0.08	0.10	0.06	1
Turbine Engine > 50 MW ^b	24-hour	3.8	2.9	2.3	2.5
	Annual	0.73	0.91	0.53	1
Afterburner	24-hour	1.1	1.0	0.56	2.5
	Annual	0.18	0.23	0.15	1
Asphalt	24-hour	4.6	4.5	4.0	2.5
	Annual	1.0	1.3	0.84	1

MW = Megawatt

^a = Incremental impacts for 50th percentile emissions may be higher than 95th percentile emissions in cases where the stack parameters for 95th percentile emission were higher than the 50th percentile stack parameters. ICF used both average NEI stack parameters and a review of their representativeness for both the 50th and 95th percentile to select stack parameters that were appropriate for both the facility type and emission intensity. The assignments for stack parameters were reviewed and evaluated for appropriateness as discussed in section 5.2.3. Appendix C4, Table C4-9, provides the stack parameters used for each permit in the refined modeling.

b- Tar pots and sandblasting equipment assumed to be portable equipment is exempt from modeling under Regulation XIII and could create significant impacts.

c – It should be noted that permits in this category are subject to air quality modeling under

Regulation XIII and will not receive permits if they are projected to exceed Regulation XIII significance thresholds , which are the same as CEQA thresholds.

NO₂

Background concentrations were added to the incremental NO₂ concentrations obtained from AERMOD modeling. Table 14 presents the background values added to the maximum incremental concentrations at each meteorological station in 2005, 2010, and 2030. The background concentrations exceed the SCAQMD ambient air threshold at the Burbank and Azusa locations in 2005 and at the Azusa location in 2030. The gridded background concentrations of NO₂ were provided by SCAQMD to ICF. SCAQMD modeled future NO₂ concentrations to conduct a parallel cumulative analysis.

As per the 2007 Air Quality Management Plan, adopted by the district to demonstrate the attainment of ozone eight-hour NAAQS, several regulations and technological advances are expected to significantly decrease basin-wide NO emissions in the future. Since NO₂ is produced in the atmosphere from the oxidation of NO, a decrease in future NO emissions generally decreases future NO₂ concentrations. However, some individual locations may deviate from this trend because the local or upstream growth in emissions may outpace emission reductions. Consequently, future NO₂ concentrations at most locations in the basin show a decrease. Burbank deviates from this trend for the annual NO₂ concentration.

Tables 15 and 16 show the maximum incremental concentration across the years 2005 and 2007 at each meteorological station for NO₂ estimated by the AERMOD modeling. In all cases where the background concentrations are below the state standard, the total NO₂ concentration (i.e., incremental plus background) are also below the SCAQMD ambient standard.

Table 14. NO_x Background Concentrations

Year	Time-Scale	Estimated Background Concentration (µg/m ³)			Threshold (µg/m ³)
		Azusa	Burbank	La Habra	
2005	1-hour	223.1	187.9	204.2	338
	Annual	57.5	58.3	42.4	56
2010	1-hour	205.1	175.8	188.7	338
	Annual	48.9	49.9	34.6	56
2030	1-hour	146.2	137.0	188.0	338
	Annual	25.4	65.9	23.3	56

Table 7. NO₂ Maximum Concentration over 3 years (2005-2007) with 50th Percentile Emissions

Permit Category	Time Scale	Estimated Proposed Project Concentration (µg/m ³)		
		Azusa	Burbank	La Habra
Spray Booth and Equipment ^a	1-hour	6.7	5.7	5.9
	Annual	0.13	0.09	0.13
Heater/Furnace	1-hour	3.5	3.6	3.1
	Annual	0.17	0.10	0.13
Tar Pot	1-hour	18.3	9.8	11.1
	Annual	0.01	0.01	0.01
Equipment Process ^a	1-hour	97.9	72.6	76.4
	Annual	2.5	1.6	2.2
Afterburner	1-hour	1.2	1.2	1.1
	Annual	0.08	0.04	0.07
Asphalt	1-hour	13.8	13.9	15.2
	Annual	0.52	0.30	0.46
Internal Combustion Engine	1-hour	0.02	0.02	0.02
	Annual	0.002	0.001	0.002
Soil Treat Vapor Extract	1-hour	11.9	28.0	45.9
	Annual	0.96	0.84	0.89
Oven	1-hour	7.0	6.2	5.8
	Annual	0.17	0.12	0.15
Printing ^a	1-hour	14.9	14.7	12.7
	Annual	0.36	0.25	0.31

MW = Megawatt

^a = Incremental impacts for 50th percentile emissions may be higher than 95th percentile emissions in cases where the stack parameters for 95th percentile emission were higher than the 50th percentile stack parameters. ICF used both average NEI stack parameters and a review of their representativeness for both the 50th and 95th percentile to select stack parameters that were appropriate for both the facility type and emission intensity. The assignments for stack parameters were reviewed and evaluated for appropriateness as discussed in section 5.2.3. Appendix C4, Table C4-9, provides the stack parameters used for each permit in the refined modeling.

Table 16. NO₂ Maximum Concentration over 3 years (2005-2007) with 95th Percentile Emissions

Permit Category	Time Scale	Estimated Ambient Concentration (µg/m ³)		
		Azusa	Burbank	La Habra
Spray Booth and Equipment ^a	1-hour	4.9	5.6	4.1
	Annual	0.20	0.12	0.16
Heater/Furnace	1-hour	4.6	4.8	4.4
	Annual	0.40	0.23	0.37
Tar Pot	1-hour	45.7	24.5	14.2
	Annual	0.02	0.02	0.02
Equipment Process ^a	1-hour	48.7	55.6	43.8
	Annual	2.6	1.4	1.9
Afterburner	1-hour	13.2	12.9	11.5
	Annual	0.85	0.47	0.78
Asphalt	1-hour	13.9	14.0	15.3
	Annual	0.92	0.51	0.80
Internal Combustion Engine	1-hour	0.22	0.21	0.19
	Annual	0.02	0.01	0.02
Soil Treat Vapor Extract	1-hour	23.8	56.1	91.7
	Annual	1.9	1.7	1.8
Oven	1-hour	30.2	29.8	27.8
	Annual	2.1	1.2	2.0
Printing ^a	1-hour	6.3	6.9	5.3
	Annual	0.34	0.19	0.25

MW = Megawatt

^a = Incremental impacts for 50th percentile emissions may be higher than 95th percentile emissions in cases where the stack parameters for 95th percentile emission were higher than the 50th percentile stack parameters. ICF used both average NEI stack parameters and a review of their representativeness for both the 50th and 95th percentile to select stack parameters that were appropriate for both the facility type and emission intensity. The assignments for stack parameters were reviewed and evaluated for appropriateness as discussed in section 5.2.3. Appendix C4, Table C4-9, provides the stack parameters used for each permit in the refined modeling.

As can be seen from the foregoing tables, none of the permits are expected to exceed one-hour or annual NO₂ standards at either the 50th and 95th percentile.

7 References

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Appendix C1: Permit Category Crosswalk

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Tables

Table C1-1. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis 1

Table C1-1. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description
Activated Carbon Adsorber	50410310		Activated Carbon Adsorber Drum Vent s.s.
			Activated Carbon Adsorber Other w/ Regen
			Activated Carbon Adsorber Drum Vent m.s.
			Activated Carbon Adsorber Drum Vent s.s.
			Activated Carbon Adsorber Drum Vent t.s.
			Activated Carbon Adsorber Other w/ Regen
Adhesives	30105001	ADHESIVES APPLICATION	
Adsorption	20100109	Adsorption Chillers (Gas Fired)>=5mmBTU	
		Adsorption Chillers (gas Fired)<5mmBTU/h	
Afterburner	40290013		Afterburner (<1 mmBTU/hr, venting m.s.)
			Afterburner (<1 mmBTU/hr, venting s.s.)
			AFTERBURNER, CATALYTIC
			AFTERBURNER, DIRECT FLAME
			AFTERBURNER - CATALYTIC FOR BAKERY OVEN
			Afterburner (<1 mmBTU/hr, venting m.s.)
			Afterburner (<1 mmBTU/hr, venting s.s.)
			AFTERBURNER, CATALYTIC
			Afterburner, Catalytic, </=1mmBTU/hr
			AFTERBURNER, DIRECT FLAME
			BOILER/HEATER/INCINERATOR AS AFTERBURNER
			INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE AS AFTERBURNR
			AGOPS
AGOPS IC ENGINE (5-5 HP)			
30203099	AGOPS DAIRY		
	AgOps LACAF Dairy		
Air Filter	30101462		AIR FILTER CUSTOM

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description
Alkylation	30116902	ALKYLATION UNIT	
		ALKYLATION UNIT	
Amine	31000305		AMINE (OR DEA) REGENERATION
Asphalt	30203802	ASPHALT SIZE REDUCTION	
	30402201	ASPHALT TREATING	
	30500101	ASPHALT SATURATOR	
		ASPHALT SATURATOR	
	30500105	ASPHALT ROOFING LINE	
		ASPHALT ROOFING LINE	
	30500198	ASPHALT STRIPPING	
	30500212	ASPHALT PAVEMENT HEATER	
		DAY TANKER ASPHALTIC	
	30500298	ASPHALT BLENDING	
		ASPHALT BLENDING/BATCHING EQUIPMENT	
		ASPHALT BLENDING/BATCHING EQUIPMENT	
		Asphalt Prod/Recycle <5 tpd	
		Asphalt Prod/Recycle =>1 tpd	
Autoclave	30402201	AUTOCLAVE	
		AUTOCLAVE	
Baghouse	30400732		BAGHOUSE
			BAGHOUSE, AMBIENT TEMP (<=1 SQ FT)
			BAGHOUSE, AMBIENT TEMP (>1-5 SQ FT)
			BAGHOUSE, AMBIENT TEMP (>5 SQ FT)
			BAGHOUSE
			BAGHOUSE, AMBIENT TEMP (<=1 SQ FT)
			BAGHOUSE, AMBIENT TEMP (>1-5 SQ FT)
			BAGHOUSE, AMBIENT TEMP (>5 SQ FT)
			BAGHOUSE, HOT

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description
Biofilter	30106004		BIOFILTER
			BIOFILTER
			Biofilter (>1 cfm)
Blasting	30900201	ABRASIVE BLASTING (CABINET/MACHINE/ROOM)	BAGHOUSE, AMBIENT TEMP (<=1 SQ FT)
			BAGHOUSE, AMBIENT TEMP (>1-5 SQ FT)
		ABRASIVE BLASTING (OPEN)	BAGHOUSE, AMBIENT TEMP (>5 SQ FT)
			DUST COLLECTOR CARTRIDGE TYPE
Blending	30100907	ALCOHOLS BLENDING	
		COSMETICS BLENDING	
		DETERGENTS AND CLEAN COMPOUNDS BLENDING	
		MISC MATERIALS BLENDING	
		OTHER AGGREGATE BLENDING	
		OTHER AGGREGATE BLENDING	
		POLYURETHANE BLENDING	
		SOLVENTS MISC BLENDING	
	30101401	PAINTS BLENDING	
		PAINTS BLENDING	
		PIGMENTS BLENDING	
	30102054	INK MFG/BLENDING	
		INK MFG/BLENDING	
	30102614	ADHESIVES BLENDING	
		PLASTICS & RESINS BLENDING	
		POLYESTER BLENDING	
		RUBBER BLENDING	

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description
Blending, continued	30106099	PHARMACEUTICALS BLENDING	
	30200809	FEED AND FOOD MISC BLENDING	
		FOUNDRY SAND BLENDING	
		SILICA SAND BLENDING	
		STARCH BLENDING	
		STARCH BLENDING	
		SYNTHETIC FERTILIZER BLENDING	
	30202002	FEED AND FOOD MISC BLENDING	
	30500298	CEMENT BLENDING	
		CONCRETE BLENDING	
	30500309	AGGREGATE BLENDING	
		WAX BLENDING	
	30509202	GYPSUM BLENDING	
		LEAD OXIDE BLENDING	
		MINERALS MISC BLENDING	
		MISC INORGANIC CHEMICALS BLENDING	
		MISC ORGANIC MATERIAL BLENDING	
	30602201	ORGANIC CHEMICALS MISC BLENDING	
		PLASTICS & RESINS BLENDING	
		POLYETHYLENE BLENDING	
Boiler	10101003	BOILER (<=1 MMBTU/HR) LFG/DG & OTH OIL	
		BOILER (>2-5 MMBTU/HR) OTHER FUEL	
	10200602	BOILER (>2-5 MMBTU/HR) NAT GAS ONLY	
		BOILER (5-2 MMBTU/HR) NAT GAS ONLY	
Boiler	10200602	BOILER (<5 MMBTU/HR) NAT GAS ONLY	

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description
Boiler < 10 MBTU	10200503	BOILER (< 2 mmBTU/HR) OIL FIRED	LOW NOX BURNER
	10300603	BOILER (<=1 MMBTU/HR) NAT & DGSTR GAS	
		BOILER (<5 MMBTU/HR) NAT GAS ONLY	
		BOILER (<5 MMBTU/HR) NG & MISC; RES RECV	
		BOILER (<5 MMBTU/HR) NG & PG; RES RECOVR	
		BOILER (<5 MMBTU/HR) NG ONLY; COGEN	
		BOILER (<5 MMBTU/HR) NG ONLY; PWR PLANT	
		BOILER (<5 MMBTU/HR) NG/PG-LPG; RES RECV	
		BOILER (<5 MMBTU/HR) NG-DISTILL; PWR PLT	
		BOILER (<5 MMBTU/HR) OTHER FUEL	
		BOILER (<5 MMBTU/HR) OTHER FUEL; RES REC	
		BOILER (<5 MMBTU/HR) PROCESS GAS; RES RE	
		BOILER (<5mmBTU/hr) Nat Gas	
		BOILER < 2MM BTU/HR OIL-FIRED DIESEL	
		BOILER/HOT WATER HEATER,VARIOUS LOCATION	
		BOILER/HOTWATER HEATER,SINGLE FACILITY,P	
		BOILER/HOTWATER HEATER,SINGLE FACILITY,PORTABLE,<6,BTU/HR,DIESEL/OIL FIRED	

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description	
Boiler > 50 MBTU	10100602	BOILER UTILITY (>5 MW)		
	10100702	BOILER (>5 MMBTU/HR) COMB GAS-DISTILL		
		BOILER (>5 MMBTU/HR) NAT GAS & MISC		
		BOILER (>5 MMBTU/HR) NAT GAS ONLY		
		BOILER (>5 MMBTU/HR) NAT GAS ONLY		
		BOILER (>5 MMBTU/HR) OTHER FUEL		
		BOILER (>5 MMBTU/HR) PROCESS GAS		
Boiler 10 - 50 MBTU	10300602	BOILER	LOW NOX BURNER	
		BOILER (>2-5 MMBTU/HR) COMB GAS-DISTIL		
		BOILER (>2-5 MMBTU/HR) COMB GAS-LPG		
		BOILER (>2-5 MMBTU/HR) COMB GAS-RESID		
		BOILER (>2-5 MMBTU/HR) NAT GAS ONLY		
		BOILER (>2-5 MMBTU/HR) NAT GAS ONLY		
		BOILER (>2-5 MMBTU/HR) NAT GAS ONLY PP		
		BOILER (>2-5 MMBTU/HR) NAT GAS-DIST PP		
		BOILER (5-2 MMBTU/HR) COMB GAS-DISTILL		
		BOILER (5-2 MMBTU/HR) COMB GAS-LPG		
		BOILER (5-2 MMBTU/HR) NAT & PROC GAS		
		BOILER (5-2 MMBTU/HR) NAT GAS & MISC		
		BOILER (5-2 MMBTU/HR) NAT GAS ONLY		FLUE GAS RECIRCULATION
				LOW NOX BURNER
		SELECTIVE CATALYTIC REDUCTION		
	BOILER (5-2 MMBTU/HR) NAT GAS ONLY			

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description
Boiler 10 -50 MBTU, continued	10300602	BOILER (5-2 MMBTU/HR) NAT GAS ONLY	VAPOR RECOVERY SERVING BULK LOADING
		BOILER (5-2 MMBTU/HR) NAT GAS ONLY C/G	
		BOILER (5-2 MMBTU/HR) NAT GAS ONLY P/P	
		BOILER (5-2 MMBTU/HR) NG/PG & LPG	
		BOILER (5-2 MMBTU/HR) OTHER FUEL	
	10300811	BOILER (>1 MMBTU/HR) LANDFILL GAS	
Bulk Load/Unload	30201408	Flour Bulk Unloading	
	30510498	Aggregate Bulk Unloading	
		Alcohols Bulk Unloading	
		BULK CHEMICAL TERMINAL ORGANIC CHEM MISC	
		BULK LDNG/UNLDG RACK,JP-8,(>5K-2K GPD	
		BULK LDNG/UNLDNG,RACK,JP-8,>2, GPD	
		BULK LOAD MULTI REC TRUCKS GASOLINE	
		BULK LOAD MULTI-RACK FACILITY CRUDE OIL	
		BULK LOAD MULTI-RACK FACILITY FUEL OIL	
		BULK LOAD MULTI-RACK FACILITY LT DISTILL	
		BULK LOAD TANK TRUCK (1 RACK) CRUDE OIL	
		BULK LOAD TANK TRUCK (1 RACK) CRUDE OIL	
		BULK LOAD TANK TRUCK (1 RACK) GASOLINE	

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description
Bulk Load/Unload, continued	30510498	BULK LOAD TERMINAL REC PIPELINE GASOLINE	
		BULK LOAD TNK TRK (1 RACK) MISC ORG CHEM	
		BULK LOAD TNK TRK (1 RACK) MISC ORG CHEM	
		BULK LOAD/UNLOAD (>2, G/D) GASOLINE	
		BULK LOAD/UNLOAD (>2, G/D) GASOLINE	
		Bulk Load/Unload (>5,-2, gpd)	
		BULK LOAD/UNLOAD CEMENT	
		BULK LOAD/UNLOAD CEMENT	
		BULK LOAD/UNLOAD FLY ASH	
		BULK LOAD/UNLOAD HYDROCARBONS	
		Bulk Load/Unload Rack (>2, gpd)	
		Bulk Load/Unload Stn (<5, gpd)	
		Bulk Load/Unload Stn (<5, gpd)	
		BULK LOADING, LIQUID (<5, GPD) JET-A	
		BULK LOADING, LIQUID (>2, GPD)JET-A	
		BULK LOADING/UNLOADING FUEL DISPENSING (
		Cement Bulk Unloading	
		CEMENT MARINE LOADING & UNLOADING	
		MARINE BULK LDNG/UNLDN,PET MID DISTILL	
		MARINE BULK LDNG/UNLDNG SYS., CRUDE OIL	

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description
Bulk Load/Unload, continued	30510498	Miscellaneous Bulk Unloading RAILROAD CAR UNLOAD GASOLINE	
		RAILROAD CAR UNLOAD HYDROCARBONS MISC	
		RAILROAD CAR UNLOADING CHEMS MISC ORGANI	
	30510502	CEMENT MARINE LOADING & UNLOADING	
	30510503	COAL BULK LOADING MARINE TERMINAL	
	30510598	Bulk Load/Unload (>5,-2, gpd)	
	40400250	BULK LOAD TANK TRUCK (1 RACK) CRUDE OIL	
		BULK LOAD TANK TRUCK (1 RACK) FUEL OIL	
		BULK LOAD, LIQ (5,-2,GPD) JET-A	
		BULK LOADING/UNLOADING FUEL DISPENSING (
MARINE BULK LDNG/UNLDNG SYS., CRUDE OIL			
Calcining	30515002	GYPSUM CLACINING	
		GYPSUM CLACINING	
Carbon Filer	30102422		CARBON FILTRATION SYSTEM OTHER
Carpet/Textiles Processing	33000101	TEXTILE PROCESSING SYSTEM	
		Textiles, Recycled, Processing	
	33000103	Textiles, Recycled, Processing	
	33000399	CARPET PROCESSING SYSTEM	
Catalyst	30509203	Charbroiler,NatGas - Integrated Catalyst	Afterburner, Catalytic, <=1 mmBTU/hr

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description
Catalytic Reduction	30301402		SELECTIVE CATALYTIC REDUCTION
			SELECTIVE CATALYTIC REDUCTION
	30601601		SELECTIVE CATALYTIC REDUCTION
			SELECTIVE CATALYTIC REDUCTION
Circuit Board Etchers	31303001	CIRCUIT BOARD ETCHER, OTHER	
		CIRCUIT BOARD ETCHERS, AMMONIA	
Classification	30502713	AGGREGATE SIZE CLASSIFICATION	BAGHOUSE, AMBIENT TEMP (>5 SQ FT)
		GRAINS SIZE CLASSIFICATION	
		MISC MATERIALS SIZE CLASSIFICATION	
		MISC MINERALS SIZE CLASSIFICATION	
Cleaning	30900302	CLEANING, MISCELLANEOUS SOLVENT WIPE	
		FILM CLEANING MACHINE	
		MISC MATERIALS CLEANING	
		MISC ORGANIC MATERIAL CLEANING	
Coating	30500301	COATING & DRYING EQUIP CONTINUOUS ORG, WEB TYPE	
		COATING LINE - CAN/COIL	
		COATING LINE - PAPER/FABRIC/FILM	
		DIP TANK (<=3 GAL/DAY) MISC	
		DIP TANK COATING DYE	
		DIP TANK COATING MISC	
		DIP TANK COATING MISC	
		DIP TANK COATING PAINT	
		DIP TANK COATING PLASTIC	

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description
Coating, continued	30500301	PHARMACEUTICALS MFG.- TABLETING,COATING,V	
		PHARMACEUTICALS MFG.- TABLETING,COATING,VITA,HERBS	
		PHARMACEUTICALS MFG.- TABLETING,COATING,VITA,HERBS	
		RESIN/GEL COAT SPRAYING	
		ROLLERCOATER	
		TABLET COATING PAN	
Coffee Roasting	30200201	Coffee Roasting (5-9 lb capacity)	
		Coffee Roasting, (1-49 lb capacity)	
Cogeneration	20200104	COGENERATION FACILITY	NON SELECTIVE CATALYTIC REDUCTION
		COGENERATION SYSTEM	
		COGENERATION UNIT	
		MISCELLANEOUS COGENERATION	
Collection	50100406	Landfill Condensate/Leachate/Collection	
		LANDFILL GAS ABSORPTION	
		LANDFILL GAS COLLECTION (<1 WELLS)	
		LANDFILL GAS COLLECTION (>5 WELLS)	
Composting	30104501	LANDFILL GAS COLLECTION (1-5 WELLS)	Activated Carbon Adsorber Drum Vent t.s.
		Composting, in vessel	
		Composting, in vessel	
Condenser	49000202		REFRIGERATED CONDENSER
Control System	0		CONTROL SYSTEMS, FOUR OR MORE IN SERIES

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description
Conveying	30500905	AGGREGATE CONVEYING	
		CEMENT CONVEYING	
		CONCRETE CONVEYING	
		FEED AND FOOD MISC CONVEYING	
		FLOUR CONVEYING	
		FLY ASH CONVEYING	
		LIME/LIMESTONE CONVEYING	
		MISC INORGANIC CHEMICALS CONVEYING	
		MISC MINERALS CONVEYING	
		MISCELLANEOUS CONVEYING	
		OTHER AGGREGATE CONVEYING	
		PETROLEUM COKE CONVEYING	
		SAND CONVEYING	
		SYNTHETIC FERTILIZER CONVEYING	
Cooling Tower	385	COOLING TOWER OR POND	
Cracking	30112547	FLUID CATALYTIC CRACKING EQUIPMENT	
		FLUID CATALYTIC CRACKING UNIT	
		FLUID CATALYTIC CRACKING UNIT	
Crematory	31502102	CREMATORY	Afterburner (<1 mmBTU/hr, venting s.s.)
Cyclone	30700807		CYCLONE
			CYCLONE
Deep Fat Fry	30203602	CORN PRODUCTS, REACT-DEEP FAT FRY	
		DEEP FAT FRY OTHER FEED AND FOOD	
		DEEP FAT FRYER	
		DEEP FAT FRYER NUTS	
		DEEP-FAT FRYER VEGETABLE OILS	

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description
Deep Fat Fry, continued	30203602	MEAT PRODUCTS, REACT-DEEP FAT FRY	
Degreaser	40100222	DEGREASER OTHER SOLVENT (>1 lb VOC/DAY)	
		DEGREASER OTHER SOLVENTS <=1 lb/d VOC	
Dehydration	30120553	NATURAL GAS DEHYDRATION	
		NATURAL GAS DEHYDRATION	
	31000227	DEHYDRATION SYSTEM	
Deposition	30500899	CERAMICS, DEPOSITION (>= 5 PIECES)	
Desalinzation	30502101	DESALTING OPERATIONS	
Distillation	30125104	HYDROCARBONS, NEC.DISTILLATION	
		PET MID DISTILLATE HYDROCRACKING	
Drop Forge	30300998	DROP FORGE	
		DROP FORGE	
Dry Cleaning	40100101	DRY CLEANING EQUIP PERCHLOROETHYLENE	VAPOR RECOVERY UNIT COMPRESS & CONDENSE
		DRY CLEANING EQUIP PETROLEUM SOLVENT	
		DRY CLEANING,DRY-TO-DRY NV,W/ SIC,PERC	
		Dry Cleaning—HC Glycol Ethers	
Dry Filter	30101462		DRY FILTER (>1-5 SQ FT)
			DRY FILTER (>5 SQ FT)
Drying	30500301	BLOOD DRYING	
		BORAX & BORON COMPOUNDS DRYING	
		CARBON BLACK DRYING	
	33000106	CHIP DRYER	
		DRYER	
		FABRIC, DRYING SYSTEM	

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description
Drying, continued	33000106	FEED AND FOOD MISC DRYING	Activated Carbon Adsorber Drum Vent s.s.
		FEED AND FOOD MISC DRYING	
		MISC MATERIALS DRYING	
		MISC MINERALS DRYING	
		MISC ORGANIC MATERIAL DRYING	
		NATURAL GAS DRYING	
		NATURAL GAS DRYING	
		OTHER AGGREGATE DRYING	
		OTHER AGGREGATE DRYING	
		PAPER DRYING	
PHARMACEUTICALS DRYING			
Dust Collector	0		DUST COLLECTOR CARTRIDGE TYPE
			DUST COLLECTOR/HEPA, OTHER R-141 TOXICS
Electrostatic Precip.	40201438		ELECTROSTATIC PRECIP HI VOLT (\geq 3CFM)
			ELECTROSTATIC PRECIP HI VOLT (\geq 3CFM)
			ELECTROSTATIC PRECIP LO VOLT ($<$ 3 CFM)
Equipment Process	30101472	STERILIZING EQUIPMENT	
		UNSPECIFIED EQUIP/PROCESS (SCH A)	
		UNSPECIFIED EQUIP/PROCESS (SCH B)	
		UNSPECIFIED EQUIP/PROCESS (SCH E)	
	WASTE-TO-ENERGY EQUIPMENT		
	30200734	FILLING MACHINE, DRY POWDER	
30400505	BATTERY MANUFACTURING		

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description	
Equipment Process, continued	30400706	SAND HANDLING EQUIPMENT FOUNDRY		
	30400805	GALVANIZING EQUIPMENT		
		GALVANIZING EQUIPMENT		
	30501199	CONCRETE BATCH EQUIPMENT		
		UNSPECIFIED EQUIP/PROCESS (SCH C)		
		UNSPECIFIED EQUIP/PROCESS (SCH C)		
				Unspecified Equip/Process (Sch C)
				Unspecified Equip/Process (Sch D)
	30700804	CUT-OFF SAW		
	33000211	IMPREGNATING EQUIPMENT		
40201806	COATING & DRYING EQUIP CONTINUOUS ORG, W			
		AFTERBURNER, DIRECT FLAME		
		DUST COLLECTOR CARTRIDGE TYPE		
Evaporator	30700302	EVAPORATOR, TOXICS		
		FUEL OIL EVAPORATION		
		MISC MATERIALS EVAPORATION		
		MISC ORGANIC CHEMICALS EVAPORATION		REFRIGERATED CONDENSER
Extruder	30101809	FOAMS PLASTICS & RUBBER EXTRUDER		
		PLASTICS & RESINS EXTRUDER		
		PLASTICS & RESINS EXTRUSION SYSTEM		
		POLYSTYRENE EXTRUDER		
		POLYSTYRENE EXTRUDING/EXPANDING		
		POLYVINYL CHLORIDE EXTRUDER		
		POLYVINYL CHLORIDE EXTRUSION SYSTEM		
	30801002	CLAY EXTRUDER		
		EXTRUSION SYSTEM POLYSTYRENE		
		PHARACEUTICALS EXTRUDER		
		PLASTICS & RESINS EXTRUSION SYSTEM		

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description
Flare	30190099		FLARE SYSTEM, REFINERY
			FLARE SYSTEM, REFINERY
	50100789		FLARE, ENCLOSED LANDFILL/DIGESTER GAS
			Flare, Open Landfill/Digester Gas
			FLARE, PORTABLE
			FLARE, ENCLOSED LANDFILL/DIGESTER GAS
			FLARE, ENCLOSED LANDFILL/DIGESTER GAS
			Flare, Open Landfill/Digester Gas
			FLARE, OTHER
			FLARE, PORTABLE
Flowcoater	40202240	FLOWCOATER	
Food Processing	30202002	FEED AND FOOD MISC PRODUCTION	
	30299999	CHARBROILER, FOOD MANUFACTURING	
		FEED AND FOOD MISC PRODUCTION	
		FLOUR MILLING	
		FOOD PROCESSING-GRINDING,BLENDING,PACKAG	
		FOOD PROCESSING-GRINDING,BLENDING,PACKAGING, CONVEY,FLAVORIN	
		NUT ROASTER	
		OTHER FEED & FOOD DRYING	
		OTHER FEED & FOOD SIZE CLASSIFICATION	
Fractionation	30112006	FRACTIONATION UNIT	
Fueling	20400110	JET-A FUELING	
		JET-A FUELING	
Fumigation	30112006	FUMIGATION	

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description
Garnetting	33000198	COTTON AND WOOL, GARNETTING	
		GARNETTING PAPER/POLYESTER PAPER	
		GARNETTING PAPER/POLYESTER POLYESTER	
Gas Plant	30300315	GAS PLANT	
		GAS PLANT	
Glass Manufacturing	30112006	GLASS FORMING MACHINE	
HDS	30300920	HYDRODESULFURIZATION UNIT (HDS)	
		HYDROGEN DESULFURIZATION UNIT	
Heater/Furnace	30300915	FURNACE ELECT IND & RES IRON-STEEL	
		FURNACE OTHER MET OPS IRON-STEEL	
		FURNACE OTHER MET OPS IRON-STEEL	
		FURNACE, BURN-OFF, OTHER	
	30400101	FURNACE POT ALUMINUM	
	30400102	FURNACE CRUCIBLE ALUMINUM	
		FURNACE ELECT IND & RES ALUMINUM	
		FURNACE OTHER MET OPS ALUMINUM	
	30400103	FURNACE REVERB (ROTARY) ALUMINUM	
		FURNACE REVERB (SWEATING) ALUMINUM	
		FURNACE REVERB ALUMINUM	
		FURNACE REVERB ALUMINUM	
	30400219	FURNACE CRUCIBLE BRASS YELLOW	
		FURNACE CRUCIBLE BRASS-OTH BRONZE	
		COPPER	
30400304	FURNACE ARC IRON-STEEL		
	FURNACE ARC IRON-STEEL		

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description	
Heater/Furnace, continued	30400401	FURNACE POT LEAD & TYPE METAL	DRY FILTER (>5 SQ FT)	
			DUST COLLECTOR CARTRIDGE TYPE	
			DUST COLLECTOR/HEPA, OTHER R-141 TOXICS	
	30400510	FURNACE CRUCIBLE LEAD & TYPE METAL		
	30400704	FURNACE BURN-OFF PAINT	FURNACE POT LEAD & TYPE METAL	DUST COLLECTOR/HEPA, OTHER R-141 TOXICS
			HEAT TREATING FURNACE	
			HEAT TREATING FURNACE	
			HEAT/FURN (<5 MMBTU/HR) COMB EXC LFG/DG	LOW NOX BURNER
			HEATER	
			HEATER/FURNACE (<5 MMBTU/HR) GASOLINE	
			HEATER/FURNACE (<5 MMBTU/HR) NAT GAS	
			HEATER/FURNACE (<5 MMBTU/HR) NG & DG	
			HEATER/FURNACE (<5 MMBTU/HR) NG & DG	
			HEATER/FURNACE (<5 MMBTU/HR) NG & MISC	
			HEATER/FURNACE (<5 MMBTU/HR) NG/PG & LPG	
			HEATER/FURNACE (<5 MMBTU/HR) OTH FUEL	
HEATER/FURNACE (>2-5 MMBTU/HR)PROC GAS				

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description
Heater/Furnace, continued	30400704	HEATER/FURNACE (>5 MMBTU/HR) PROC GAS	
		HEATER/FURNACE (>5 MMBTU/HR)PROCESS GAS	
		HEATER/FURNACE (5-2 MMBTU/HR) DIESEL	
		HEATER/FURNACE (5-2 MMBTU/HR) GAS-LPG	
		HEATER/FURNACE (5-2 MMBTU/HR) NG & MISC	
		HEATER/FURNACE (5-2 MMBTU/HR) OTH FUEL	
		HEATER/FURNACE (5-2 MMBTU/HR) PROC GAS	
		30400803	
	30400824	FURNACE GRAPHITIZATION & CARBONIZATION	
	30400842	FURNACE REVERB ZINC & KIRKSITE	
	30400867	FURNACE POT TIN & SOLDER	
		FURNACE POT ZINC & KIRKSITE	
	30402211	HEAT TREATING QUENCH TANK	
	30501401	GLASS MELTING FURNACE >5 TPD PULL	
		GLASS MELTING FURNACE >5 TPD PULL	
30902501	FURNACE BURN-OFF ARMATURE		

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description
Heater/Furnace, continued	39900601	FURNACE OTHER MET OPS MISC METALS	
		HEATER/FURNACE (>2-5 MMBTU/HR) NAT GAS	
		HEATER/FURNACE (>2-5 MMBTU/HR) NG & PG	
		HEATER/FURNACE (5-2 MMBTU/HR) NAT GAS	
	HEATER/FURNACE (5-2 MMBTU/HR) NAT GAS		
39901601	HEATER/FURNACE (<5 MMBTU/HR) OTHER FUEL		
Hydrotreating Unit	30402201	HYDROTREATING UNIT	
		HYDROTREATING UNIT	
ICE	20100101	EMERGENCY FIRE PUMP IC ENGINE	
		Emergency ICE	
		I C E (>5 HP) DIESEL	
		I C E (>5 HP) EM ELEC GEN DIESEL	
		I C E (>5 HP) EM ELEC GEN- NG & LPG	
		I C E (>5 HP) EM ELEC GEN-DIESEL	
		I C E (>5 HP) EM ELEC GEN-NAT GAS	
		I C E (>5 HP) EM ELEC GEN-OIL	
		I C E (>5 HP) EM ELEC-GEN OTH FUEL	
		I C E (>5 HP) EM FIRE FGHT-DIESEL	
		I C E (>5 HP) EM FLOOD CTL-DIESEL	
		I C E (>5 HP) EM FLOOD CTL-NG & LPG	
		I C E (>5 HP) LANDFILL GAS	CO OXIDATION CATALYST/NON UTILITY COMBU
		I C E (>5 HP) METHANOL	
	I C E (>5 HP) NAT & DIGESTER GAS		
	I C E (>5 HP) NAT & PROC GAS	NON SELECTIVE CATALYTIC REDUCTION	

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description	
ICE, continued	20100101	I C E (>5 HP) NAT GAS		
		I C E (>5 HP) NAT GAS & MISC FUEL		
		I C E (>5 HP) N-EM PORT N-RENT DIESEL		
		I C E (>5 HP) N-EM PORT N-RENT OIL		
		I C E (>5 HP) N-EM PORT RENT DIESEL		
		I C E (>5 HP) N-EM STAT DIESEL		
		I C E (>5 HP) N-EM STAT GAS		
		I C E (>5 HP) N-EM STAT NAT GAS ONLY		NON-CATALYTIC REDUCTION
				SELECTIVE CATALYTIC REDUCTION
		I C E (>5 HP) N-EM STAT NAT GAS ONLY		
		I C E (>5 HP) N-EM STAT OTHER FUEL		
		I C E (>5 HP) OTHER FUEL		
		I C E (>5 HP) PROCESS GAS		
		I C E (5-5 HP) DIESEL		
		I C E (5-5 HP) DIGESTER GAS		
		I C E (5-5 HP) EM ELEC GEN-DIESEL		
		I C E (5-5 HP) EM ELEC GEN-GASOLINE		
		I C E (5-5 HP) EM ELEC GEN-NAT GAS		
		I C E (5-5 HP) EM ELEC GEN-NG & LPG		
		I C E (5-5 HP) EM ELEC GEN-OIL		
		I C E (5-5 HP) EM ELEC-GEN OTH FUEL		
		I C E (5-5 HP) EM FIRE FGHT-DIESEL		
		I C E (5-5 HP) EM FIRE FGHT-OIL		
		I C E (5-5 HP) EM FLOOD CTL-DIESEL		
		I C E (5-5 HP) EM FLOOD CTL-NAT GAS		
		I C E (5-5 HP) EM PORT N-RENT DIESEL		
		I C E (5-5 HP) EMERG OTHER, DIESEL		
		I C E (5-5 HP) EMERG OTHER, NG ONLY		

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description
ICE, continued	20100101	I C E (5-5 HP) NAT & PROC GAS	NON SELECTIVE CATALYTIC REDUCTION
		I C E (5-5 HP) NAT GAS	
		I C E (5-5 HP) NAT GAS	
		I C E (5-5 HP) N-EM OTHER FUEL	
		I C E (5-5 HP) N-EM PORT N-RENT DIESE	
		I C E (5-5 HP) N-EM PORT N-RENT OIL	
		I C E (5-5 HP) N-EM PORT RENT DIESEL	
		I C E (5-5 HP) N-EM STAT DIESEL	
		I C E (5-5 HP) N-EM STAT GAS-LPG	
		I C E (5-5 HP) N-EM STAT NAT GAS ONLY	
		I C E (5-5 HP) N-EM STAT OIL ONLY	
		I C E (5-5 HP) NG/PG & LPG	
		I C E (5-5 HP) OTHER FUEL	
		I C E (5-5 HP) OTHER FUEL	
		I C E (5-5 HP)N-EM PRT N-RENT GAS-LPG	
		ICE	
		ICE (>5 hp) EM PORT N-RENT DIESEL	
		ICE TEST CELL – ANY FUEL/HP	
		INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE	
Incineration	50100505		WASTE GAS INCINERATION UNIT
	50200505	INCIN PATHOLOGICAL 3-499 LB/HR	
Isomerization Unit	306999	ISOMERIZATION UNIT	
		ISOMERIZATION UNIT	
Laser	30300999	LASER CUTTER	
		LASER ENGRAVING, RUBBER AND PLASTIC	
Laundry Tumbler	30400725	LAUNDRY TUMBLER	
Meat Products	30400732	MEAT PRODUCTS, SIZE CLASS	BAGHOUSE, AMBIENT TEMP (>1-5 SQ FT)

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description
Melting	30105114	ADHESIVES MELTING	
	30400868	MISCELLANEOUS, FLUIDIZATION(MELT)	
Mesh Pad	30101705		MESH PAD, OTHER ACID MISTS
MFG	30509203	CATALYST MFG	
Mist Control	0		MIST CONTROL
	30901006		MIST ELIMINATOR, HEPA
	40201601		MIST CONTROL
Molding	30501199	CONCRETE MOLDING	
	30502505	FOUNDRY SAND MOLD, COLD FORMING PROCESS	
	30801007	PLASTICS AND RESINS MOLDING	
Odor Control	88252		ODOR CONTROL UNIT
		MERCAPTANS, ODORIZING	
		NATURAL GAS ODORIZING UNIT	
		ODOR CONTROL UNIT	
Oven	30201651	OVEN, DRYING	
	30203202	OVEN	
		OVEN BAKERY	
		OVEN BAKERY	
		OVEN BAKERY	
		OVEN, BAKING	
		OVEN, COOKING OR CURING	
		OVEN, COOKING OR CURING	
		OVEN, CURING (RULE 141 TOXICS)	
		OVEN, OTHER	
	30300303	OVEN, OTHER	
	DELAYED COKING (HEAVY CUT)		

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description	
Oven, continued	30300303	DELAYED COKING UNIT		
	30400354	CORE OVEN		
	30404901	Oven, Fabric (Tenter frame)		AFTERBURNER, DIRECT FLAME
	30500504	OVEN, PLASTISOL CURING		
	30500850	KILN NAT GAS		
	30800705	OVEN, PLASTIC/RESIN CURING		
		WAX BURN-OFF OVEN		
	30801006	OVEN, PLASTIC/RESIN CURING		
		OVEN, POWDER COATING]		
	40200801	OVEN, POWDER COATING]		SPRAY BOOTH/ENCLOSURE, POWDER COATING SY
	40500811	OVEN, SCREEN PRINTING		
	64931031	OVEN, DRYING		
		OVEN, DRYING		
Oxidizer	405002		REGENERATIVE OXIDIZER	
		CATALYST OXIDATION		
			REGENERATIVE OXIDIZER	
			Thermal Oxidizer	
Packaging	30104501	CEMENT PACKAGING		
		CONCRETE PACKAGING		
		COSMETICS PACKAGING		
		FLY ASH PACKAGING		
		MEAT PRODUCTS PACKAGING		
		NATURAL FERTILIZER PACKAGING/PROCESSING		
	30500609	HOUSEHOLD PET FOOD PACKAGING		
		MISC MINERALS PACKAGING		

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description
Pelletizing	30101821	SULFUR PELLETTIZING	
Pillow Filling Machine	31614001	PILLOW FILLING MACHINE	
Plasma Arc Cutting	30903008	PLASMA ARC CUTTING	
Plating	30901006	TANK, HARD CHROME PLATING	
Printing	40500301	FLEXOGRAPHIC PRINTING PRESS, UV DRY	
		PRINTING PRESS FLEXOGRAPHIC AIR DRY	
	40500411	LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING PRESS, IR DRY	
		LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING PRESS, IR DRY	
		LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING PRESS, UV DRY	
		PRINTING PRESS LITHOGRAPHIC AIR DRY	Activated Carbon Adsorber Drum Vent m.s.
			AFTERBURNER, DIRECT FLAME
		PRINTING PRESS LITHOGRAPHIC AIR DRY	
		PRINTING PRESS LITHOGRAPHIC HEAT SET	AFTERBURNER, DIRECT FLAME
	PRINTING PRESS LITHOGRAPHIC HEAT SET		
	40500421	PRINTING PRESS FLEXOGRAPHIC HEAT SET	AFTERBURNER, DIRECT FLAME
		PRINTING PRESS FLEXOGRAPHIC HEAT SET	
		PRINTING PRESS MISC AIR DRY	
		PRINTING PRESS MISC HEAT SET	
		PRINTING PRESS SCREEN (ALL)	
40500597	PRINTING PRESS SCREEN (ALL)		
	Printing Press w/ IR or UV Oven		
	PRINTING, OTHER, IR DRY		

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description
Production/Crushing	30100308	CARBON DIOXIDE PRODUCTION PLANT	ACTIVATED CARBON ADSORBER OTHER
	30101498	PAINTS PRODUCTION	
	30107101	HYDROGEN MFG, REFORMING	
		HYDROGEN PRODUCTION PLANT	
		HYDROGEN PRODUCTION PLANT	
	30200999	BEER MFG SYSTEM	
	30405099	MISC MATERIALS PRODUCTION	
	30500609	MISCELLANEOUS MACHINING	
		SYNTHETIC FERTILIZER PRODUCTION	
	30500709	Aggregate Crushing (<5 tpd)	
		Aggregate Prod/Crush (>5 tpd)	
		AGGREGATE PRODN/CRUSH >= 5 TPD	
		AGGREGATE PRODUCTION/CRUSHING	
		AGGREGATE PRODUCTION/CRUSHING/DRYER	
		AGGREGATE PRODUCTN/CRUSHING (<5 TPD)	
31401541	POLYURETHANE FOAM MFG		
Railroad unloading	30508912	RAILROAD CAR UNLOADING MISCELLANEOUS	
Reaction	30299998	BORAX&BORON COMPS.,REACTION	
		BORAX&BORON COMPS.,REACTION	
		CORN PRODUCTS, REACTION-BAKING	
		DIGESTER (CHEM. SOLID PHASE REACTION)	
		FEED AND OTHER FOOD - REACTION	
		FERRIC CHLORIDE, REACTION	
		HOUSEHOLD PET FOOD REACTION-BAKING	
		HOUSEHOLD PET FOOD REACTION-COOKING	
		MISC INORGANIC ACID REACTION	

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description	
Reaction, continued	30299998	MISC MATERIAL - REACTION		
		MISC ORGANIC ACID REACTION		
		MISC ORGANIC CHEMICALS - REACTION		
		MISCELLANEOUS, REACTION ORGAN ADD		
		PAINTS, REACTION		
		PHARMACEUTICALS, REACTION		
		PHARMACEUTICALS, REACTION ORGAN ADD		
		VEGETABLE OILS, REACTION-ORGANIC ADD		
		ZINC (ZINC OXIDE) REACTION-OXIDATION		
Reclamation	30400510	FOUNDRY SAND RECLAMATION		
		SOLV RECLAIM STILL (1 STAGE) MISC. SOLV		
Reduction	30102601	NATURAL RUBBER SIZE REDUCTION		
	30200805	FEED & FOOD PRODUCTS SIZE REDUCTION		
		GRAINS SIZE REDUCTION		
	30400299	COPPER SIZE REDUCTION		
	30501199	CLAY SIZE REDUCTION		
		MISCELLANEOUS DISTILLATION		
		NATURAL RUBBER SIZE REDUCTION		
	30501416	GLASS & FRIT SIZE REDUCTION		
	30502709	CLAY SIZE REDUCTION		
		CLAY SIZE REDUCTION		
		CONCRETE SIZE REDUCTION		
		FOUNDRY SAND SIZE REDUCTION		BAGHOUSE, AMBIENT TEMP (>5 SQ FT)
		MISC MINERALS SIZE REDUCTION		
		OTHER AGGREGATE SIZE REDUCTION		
	30899999	SILICA SIZE REDUCTION		
PLASTIC/RESIN SIZE REDUCTION				

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description
Research Operations	31306599	PLAN, RULE 441 RESEARCH OPERATIONS DEMO	
Retort	30400801	MULT CHAMBER WITH PATHOLOGICAL RETORT	
Ripening	30299999	Banana Ripening Rooms	
Roasting	30200201	COFFEE ROASTING, >= 1 LBS. CAPACITY	
		OTHER FEED & FOOD, ROASTING	
		PER&VERM&ZONA-LITE,ROASTING	
Rubber Production	30500304	OVEN, RUBBER CURING	
	30504572	FOAMS, PLASTIC, & RUBBER PACKAGING	
	30602201	RUBBER PRESSES/MOLDS W/ RAM DIAMENTER >2	
		RUBBER PRODUCTION	
		RUBBER ROLL MILL	
SCR	30301402	SCR	
Screening	50100707	GREEN WASTE SCREENING	
Scrubber	30130101		SCRUBBER, ODOR
			Scrubber, Other Chemical Venting S.S.
			SCRUBBER, OTHER VENTING S.S.
			Scrubber, Controlling HCL or NH3 Vent ms
			Scrubber, Controlling HCL or NH3 Vent ss
			SCRUBBER, NOx, SINGLE STAGE
			SCRUBBER, ODOR
			Scrubber, Other Chemical Venting S.S.
			SCRUBBER, OTHER VENTING M.S.
			SCRUBBER, OTHER VENTING S.S.
Scrubber, Particulates Venting M.S>			

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description	
Scrubber, continued	30130101		SCRUBBER, VENTURI VENTING m.s.	
			Scrubber, Venturi Venting t.s.	
Semiconductor	313065	SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS		
		SEMICONDUCTOR, INTEGRATED CIRCUIT <5 PCS		
		SEMICONDUCTOR, INTEGRATED CIRCUIT >=5 PC		
		SEMICONDUCTOR, PHOTORESIST (<5 PIECES)		
		SEMICONDUCTOR, PHOTORESIST (>=5 PIECES)		
		SEMICONDUCTOR, PHOTORESIST (>=5 PIECES)		
		SEMICONDUCTOR, PHOTORESIST (>=5 PIECES)		
		SEMICONDUCTOR, SOLVENT CLEANING (<5 PCS)		
		SEMICONDUCTOR, SOLVENT CLEANING >=5 PCS		
		Separation		31000107
CRUDE OIL/GAS/H2O SEP SYS (< 3 BPD)				
CRUDE OIL/GAS/H2O SEP SYS (< 3 BPD)				
Crude Oil/Gas/H2O Separation >=3-<4BPD	VAPOR RECOVERY UNIT COMPRESS & CONDENSE			
CRUDE OIL/GAS/WATER SEP SYS (>5 TKS)				
Crude Oil/Gas/Water Separation >=4 BPD				
Crude Oil/Gas/Water Separation >=4 BPD				
Crude Oil/Gas/Water Separation >=4 BPD				

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description
Separation, continued	31000107	CRUDE OIL/WATER SEPARATOR(>= 1, GPD)	
		GASOLINE SEPARATION-LIQUID PRODUCTION	
		LPG SEPARATION	
		MISC MATERIALS SEPARATION	
		MISC ORGANIC CHEMICALS SEPARATION	
		REFINED OIL/WATER SEPARATOR	
Shredder	30701301	SHREADER	
	31401101	AUTO BODY SHREDDING	
		AUTO BODY SHREDDING	
Sludge	50100793	SEWAGE SLUDGE DRYING	ACTIVATED CARBON ADSORBER OTHER
		SLUDGE DEWATERING	
		SLUDGE DRYER	
Snack Line	0	Snack Line	
Soil Treat Vapor Extract	30622204	SOIL TREAT VAPOR EXTRACT GASOLINE ABOVE	AFTERBURNER, CATALYTIC
		SOIL TREAT VAPOR EXTRACT GASOLINE ABOVE	AFTERBURNER, CATALYTIC
		SOIL TREAT VAPOR EXTRACT GASOLINE UNDER	Afterburner, Catalytic, </=1 mmBTU/hr
			AFTERBURNER, DIRECT FLAME
		SOIL TREAT VAPOR EXTRACT GASOLINE UNDER	
		SOIL TREAT VAPOR EXTRACT GASOLINE UNDER	

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description	
Soil Treat Vapor Extract, continued	30622204	SOIL TREAT VAPOR EXTRACT OTHER VOC ABOVE		
		SOIL TREAT VAPOR EXTRACT OTHER VOC UNDER		
		SOIL TREATMENT, OTHER		
Soldering	30904300	SOLDER LEVELING		
		SOLDERING MACHINE		
Spray Booth and Equipment	30906001		SPRAY BOOTH OTHER	
			SPRAY BOOTH PAINT AND SOLVENT	
			SPRAY BOOTH(S) (1 – 5) W/ AFTERBURNER	
			SPRAY BOOTH, AUTOMOTIVE	
			SPRAY BOOTH/ENCLOSURE, POWDER COATING SYSTEM	
			SPRAY BOOTH PAINT AND SOLVENT	
			SPRAY BOOTH STYRENATED RESINS	
			SPRAY BOOTH(S) (1 – 5) W/ AFTERBURNER	
			SPRAY BOOTHS (>5) WITH AFTERBURNER	
			SPRAY BOOTH/ENCLOSURE, POWDER COATING SYSTEM	
			POWDER BOOTH	
			SPRAY EQUIPMENT OPEN	
			SPRAY EQUIPMENT OPEN ARCHITECTURAL	
			SPRAY MACHINE – ADHESIVE	
			SPRAY MACHINE – COATING	
			SPRAY MACHINE – COATING	
	Spray Machine, Powder Coating			
		SPRAY BOOTH		
		SPRAY BOOTH (S) W/ CARBON ADSORBER (REGE		
		SPRAY BOOTH CERAMIC		

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description
Spray booth and Equipment, continued	30906001		SPRAY BOOTH HIGH-WATER PAINT
			SPRAY BOOTH METALLIZING
			SPRAY BOOTH OTHER
			SPRAY BOOTH PAINT AND SOLVENT
			SPRAY BOOTH STYRENATED RESINS
			SPRAY BOOTH WITH MULTIPLE VOC CONTROL EQ
			SPRAY BOOTH(S) (1 – 5) W/ AFTERBURNER
			SPRAY BOOTH, AUTOMOTIVE
			SPRAY BOOTH, AUTOMOTIVE, W/ MULTIPLE VOC
			SPRAY BOOTH/ENCLOSURE, POWDER COATING SY
			SPRAY BOOTH/ENCLOSURE, POWDER COATING SYSTEM
			SPRAY BOOTHS (>5) WITH AFTERBURNER
			SPRAY BOOTHS (MULTIPLE) W/CARBON ADSORBE
			SPRAY BOOTHS (MULTIPLE) WITH MULTIPLE VO
Stripping	30101401	NICKEL STRIPPING TANK	Scrubber, Particulates Venting M.S>
		PAINT STRIPPING W/ MOLTEN CAUSTIC	
		PAINTS STRIPPING	
	30622401	AIR STRIPPING	
	40100302	PAVEMENT STRIPER	
Tail Gas Incinerator	39990013		TAIL GAS INCINERATOR
Tanks and Storage	4079999	STORAGE TANK OTHER W/CTL NAPHTHA	

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description	
Tanks and Storage, continued	30100310	AQUEOUS AMMONIA STORAGE & TRANSFER SYS		
		STORAGE TANK AMMONIA		
		STORAGE TANK W/ EXT FLOAT RF PET MID DIS		
		STORAGE TANK W/ EXT FLOAT ROOF ALCOHOLS		
		STORAGE TANK W/ EXT FLOAT ROOF FUEL OIL		
		STORAGE TANK W/ EXT FLOAT ROOF GASOLINE		
		STORAGE TANK W/ EXT FLOATING ROOF CRUDE		
		STORAGE TANK W/ VAPOR CONTROL AMMONIA		
		STORAGE TANK W/INT FLOAT ROOF HYDROCARB		
		30101198		SERV STAT STORAGE & DISPENSING GASOLINE
	30102321	TANK, SURFACE PREPARATION – OTHER ACIDS		
	30187005	TANK, NITRIC ACID		Scrubber, Controlling Nox Venting
	30187597	STORAGE TANK MISC INORGANIC ACID		
	30200740	Grain Handling (combining storage&clean)		
	30201407	STORAGE CONTAIN, BAKER-TYPE W/CTL CRUDE		
		STORAGE SILO MISC MATERIALS		
	STORAGE SILO MISC ORGANIC CHEMICALS			
	STORAGE TANK ALCOHOLS			

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description	
Tanks and Storage, continued	30201407	STORAGE TANK FX RF W/ INT FLOATER CRUDE		
		STORAGE TANK FX RF W/ INT FLOATER CRUDE		
		STORAGE TANK FX RF W/ INT FLT FUEL OIL		
		STORAGE TANK FX RF W/ INT FLT PET DISTIL		
		STORAGE TANK FX RF W/CTL CRUDE OIL		
		STORAGE TANK FX RF W/CTL MISC ORG CHEM		
		STORAGE TANK FX RF W/CTL MISC ORG MATERL		Activated Carbon Adsorber Drum Vent m.s.
		STORAGE TANK FX RF W/CTL PET MID DISTILL		
		STORAGE TANK FX RF W/INT FLT GASOLINE		
		STORAGE TANK KETONES		
		STORAGE TANK METHANOL		
		STORAGE TANK POLYETHYLENE		
		STORAGE TANK SILICA SAND		
	STORAGE TANK STARCH			
	30201939	STORAGE TANK VEGETABLE OILS		
	30203204	STORAGE SILO FLOUR		
		STORAGE TANK FLOUR		
	30400106	TANK DEGASSING, ABOVEGROUND	AFTERBURNER, DIRECT FLAME	
		TANK DEGASSING, UNDERGROUND, OTHER		
	30401099	TANKS, NICKEL PLATING LINE	SCRUBBER, OTHER VENTING S.S.	
30500213	STORAGE SILO CEMENT	ABSORBER		
	STORAGE TANK ASPHALT <=5, GALLONS			

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description
Tanks and Storage, continued	30500213	STORAGE TANK ASPHALT <=5, GALLONS	
	30500999	STORAGE OTHER FLYASH	
		STORAGE SILO CEMENT	
		STORAGE SILO FLY ASH	
		STORAGE TANK, CRUDE OIL W/O CONTROL	
	30501107	STORAGE TANK CEMENT	
	30501610	STORAGE SILO LIME & LIMESTONE	
	30510296	STORAGE SILO MINERALS MISC	
		STORAGE SILO MISC MATERIALS	
		STORAGE SILO MISC ORGANIC MATERIALS	
		STORAGE SILO POLYVINYL CHLORIDE	
		STORAGE SILO SILICA SAND	
	30510299	STORAGE TANK OTHER W/CTL MISC MINERALS	
		STORAGE TANK OTHER W/CTL MISC SOLVENTS	
		STTK FX RF W/INT FLT MISC ORG CHEM	
		STTK FX RF W/INT FLT MISC ORG CHEM	
	30510498	AGGREGATE STORAGE BIN	
		AGGREGATE TANK TRUCK LOADING	
	30622202	STORAGE TANK, LPG W/ VAPORIZING SYSTEM	
	30702099	STORAGE TANK WOOD PRESERVATIVES	
	30901002	TANK, PRECIOUS METAL - PLATING	
	30901003	STORAGE SILO LIME & LIMESTONE	
		TANK NICKEL PLATING	
		TANKS, NICKEL PLATING LINE	
	30901006	TANK, DECORATIVE CHROME PLATING	
	30901007	TANK, CADMIUM - PLATING	
	30901028	TANK CHROME PLATING HEXAVALENT	

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description		
Tanks and Storage, continued	30901038	Tank, plating other			
		TANK, CHROMIC ACID – ANODIZING			
		Tank, Plating (other)			
		Tank, plating other			
		TANK, SULFURIC/PHOSPHORIC ACID – ANODIZI			
		TANK, SULFURIC/PHOSPHORIC ACID – ANODIZING			
	30901078	TANK, OTHER AQUEOUS SOLUTION			
	30901501	TANK CHEMICAL MILLING			
	31000104	SUMP, COVERED AND CONTROLLED		ACTIVATED CARBON ADSORBER OTHER	
	31306501	TANK, OTHER AQUEOUS SOLUTION		SCRUBBER, OTHER VENTING S.S.	
	39000689	NATURAL GAS STABILIZATION UNIT			
		NATURAL GAS STABILIZATION UNIT			
	40100398	Tank, plating other			
		MISC STRIPPING TANK			
		MISC STRIPPING TANK			
	40204621	mixing tank			SCRUBBER, OTHER VENTING S.S.
		TANK, SURFACE PREPARATION – OTHER ACIDS			
	40300150	STORAGE TANK FUEL OIL			
	40301017	AVGAS STORAGE & DISPENSE			
	40301022	STORAGE TANK, ASPHALT >5, GALLONS			
	40301120	STORAGE TANK FX RF W/ INT FLT FUEL OIL			
		STORAGE TANK FX RF W/ INT FLT FUEL OIL			
		STORAGE TANK FX RF W/ INT FLT PET DISTIL			

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description
Tanks and Storage, continued	40301120	STORAGE TANK FX RF W/ INT FLT PET DISTIL	ACTIVATED CARBON ADSORBER,DRUM VENT M.S.
		STORAGE TANK FX RF W/CTL PET MID DISTILL	
		STORAGE TANK PETROLEUM MIDDLE DISTILLATE	
		STORAGE TANK PETROLEUM MIDDLE DISTILLATE	
		STORAGE TANK W/ EXT FLOAT RF PET MID DIS	
		STORAGE TANK W/ EXT FLOAT RF PET MID DIS	
		STORAGE TANK W/ EXT FLOAT RF PET MID DIS	
	40301145	STORAGE TANK AVGAS	
	40301151	STORAGE TANK FX RF W/INT FLT GASOLINE	
		STORAGE TANK FX RF W/INT FLT GASOLINE	
		STORAGE TANK FX RF W/INT FLT GASOLINE	
		STORAGE TANK-GAS DOME EXT.FLOAT ROOF	
		STORAGE TANK-GAS DOME EXT.FLOAT ROOF	
	40301152	STORAGE TANK W/ EXT FLOATING ROOF CRUDE	
		STORAGE TANK, CRUDE OIL W/O CONTROL	
	40400106	STORAGE TANK W/ EXT FLOAT ROOF GASOLINE	
		STORAGE TANK W/ EXT FLOAT ROOF GASOLINE	

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description
Tanks and Storage, continued	40400106	STORAGE TANK W/ EXT FLOAT ROOF GASOLINE	
	40400107	MOBILE REFUEL STORAGE/DISPENSE GASOLINE	
		STORAGE TANK FX RF W/CTL GASOLINE	
		STORAGE TANK FX RF W/CTL GASOLINE	
		STORAGE TANK FX RF W/CTL MISC	
		STORAGE TANK FX RF W/CTL MISC	
	40400121	DIESEL STORAGE AND DISPENSING FACILITY	
		STORAGE TANK DIESEL	
		STORAGE TANK W/ EXT FLOAT ROOF DIESEL	
	40600136	SERV STAT STORAGE & DISPENSING GASOLINE	
		SERV STAT STORAGE & DISPENSING GASOLINE	
		SERV STAT STORAGE & DISPENSING GASOLINE	
	40700898	STORAGE TANK OTHER W/ CTL ALCOHOLS	
	40703202	STORAGE TANK FX RF W/CTL HYDROCARBONS	
		STORAGE TANK FX RF W/CTL SOLVENTS N E C	
		STORAGE TANK HYDROCHLORIC ACID	
		STORAGE TANK SULFURIC ACID	
		SUMP, COVERED AND CONTROLLED	
		SURFACE PREP TANK CONT. CHROMIC ACID	
	40703616	STORAGE TANK W/ EXT FLOAT ROOF HYDROCARB	

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description
Tanks and Storage, continued	40703616	STORAGE TANK W/ EXT FLOAT ROOF HYDROCARB	
		STORAGE TANK W/INT FLOAT ROOF HYDROCARB	
		STORAGE TANK W/INT FLOAT ROOF HYDROCARB	
		STORAGE TANK W/INT FLOAT ROOF HYDROCARB	
	40706007	STORAGE TANK HYDROCARBONS MISC	
		STORAGE TANK HYDROCARBONS MISC	
	40714697	CONTAINER FILL LIQUID MISC ORG CHEMS	
		CONTAINER FILL LIQUID MISC ORG CHEMS	
		CONTAINER FILLING LIQUID ADHESIVES	
	40715801	SERV STAT STORAGE & DISPENSING E-85	
	40717601	STORAGE TANK CYCLOHEXANE	
	40729697	STORAGE TANK W/ EXT FLOAT ROOF MISC MATL	
		STORAGE TANK W/ EXT FLOAT ROOF NAPHTHA	
		TANK DEGASSING UNIT	
		TANK DEGASSING, ABOVEGROUND	
	40781602	STORAGE TANK PRESSURE TANK BUTANE	
	40799997	STORAGE TANK FX RF W/CTL MISC ORG CHEM	
		STORAGE TANK FX RF W/CTL MISC ORG CHEM	
		STORAGE TANK FX RF W/CTL MISC ORG MATERL	
	40799999	STORAGE TANK MISC MATERIALS	
		STORAGE TANK MISC MATERIALS	

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description
Tanks and Storage, continued	40799999	STORAGE TANK MISC ORGANIC MATERIALS	
		STORAGE TANK ORGANIC CHEMICALS MISC	
		STORAGE TANK ORGANIC CHEMICALS MISC	
	50400103	STORAGE TANK W/ EXT FLOAT ROOF WASTE H2	
Tar Pot	10500205	TAR POT	
		TAR -POT	
		TAR-POT	
Tire Buffer	30800501	TIRE BUFFER	
Treating	20100207	NATURAL GAS TREATING	
	20100802	LANDFILL GAS TREATING	
	30201911	FRUIT AND VEG.TREATING (ETHYLENE GEN.)	
	30402201	AMINE TREATING UNIT	
		AMINE TREATING UNIT	
		COPPER TREATING	
		FUEL GAS, TREATING	
		HYDROCARBONS MISC TREATING	
		HYDROGEN SULFIDE TREATING	SCRUBBER, OTHER VENTING M.S.
		LIGHT DISTILLATE TREATING	
		MEROX TREATING UNIT	
		MEROX TREATING UNIT	
		PAPER TREATING	
		TIN TREATING	
		Treating, Petroleum Distillates	
		Treating, Petroleum Distillates	
	WOOD MATERIAL TREATING		
	30600506	GROUNDWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM	ABSORBER

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description
Treating, continued	30600506	GROUNDWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM	
Turbine Engine	20100801	TURBINE ENGINE (<=5 MW) LANDFILL GAS	
Turbine Engine < 5 MW	20100101	GAS TURBINE, EMERGENCY, < .3 MW	
	20200201	GAS TURBINE-DIG. GAS/LDF <3 KW	
	20300203	TURBINE ENG, <5 MMBTU/HR, NAT GAS, COGEN	
Turbine Engine > 50 MW	20200203	TURBINE ENG, >5 MMBTU/HR, NAT GAS COGEN	SELECTIVE CATALYTIC REDUCTION
		TURBINE ENGINE (>5 MW) NAT GAS/DISTILL	
	20400302	JET ENGINE TEST FACILITY OTHER FUEL	
	60X0003X	TURBINE ENGINE (>5 MW) NAT GAS ONLY	
		Turbine Engine (>5MW), natural gas only	
	60X0007X	TURBINE ENGINE (>5 MW) EL PEAK OTH FUEL	
		TURBINE ENGINE (>5 MW) OTHER FUEL	
		TURBINE ENGINE (>5 MW) OTHER FUEL	
		TURBINE ENGINE (>5 MW) OTHER FUEL	
	Turbine Engine 5 - 50 MW	20100801	
20200101		TURBINE ENGINE (<=5 MW) DIESEL	
		TURBINE ENGINE (5-2 MMBTU/HR) DIESEL	
20300202		TURBINE ENGINE (<=5 MW) EL PEAK NG ONLY	
		TURBINE ENGINE (<=5 MW) N G & MISC	
		TURBINE ENGINE (<=5 MW) NAT GAS ONLY	SELECTIVE CATALYTIC REDUCTION
		TURBINE ENGINE (<=5 MW) NAT GAS ONLY	SELECTIVE CATALYTIC REDUCTION

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description
Turbine Engine 5 - 50 MW, continued	20300202	TURBINE ENGINE (<=5 MW) NAT GAS ONLY	
	20300203	TURBINE ENGINE (<=5 MW) NAT GAS-LDF GAS	
		TURBINE ENGINE (<=5 MW) NG/PG & DISTILL	
		TURBINE ENGINE (<=5 MW) NG/PG & OTH OIL	
	60X0007X	TURBINE ENGINE (<=5 MW) DIGESTER GAS	
		TURBINE ENGINE (<=5 MW)ELE PEAK OTHFUEL	
Unknown	Unknown	#N/A	#N/A
Unspecified Equip/Proc	30501199	UNSPECIFIED EQUIP/PROCESS (SCH C)	Unspecified Equip/Process (Sch D)
Vapor Recovery	30600401	VAPOR RECOVERY SERVING CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION SYSTEM	VAPOR RECOVERY SERVING REFINERY UNIT
			VAPOR RECOVERY SERVING BULK LOADING
			VAPOR RECOVERY SERVING CRUDE OIL PRODUCT
			VAPOR RECOVERY SERVING CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION SYSTEM
			VAPOR RECOVERY SERVING REFINERY UNIT
			VAPOR RECOVERY UNIT COMPRESS & CONDENSE
Waste Water	50100704	SEWAGE TREATMENT (<=5 MMG/D)	
		SEWAGE TREATMENT (>5 MG/D) AEROBIC	
		SEWAGE TREATMENT (>5 MG/D) ANEROBIC	
		SEWAGE TREATMENT (>5 MG/D) ANEROBIC	

Table C1-1, continued. BCAT/CCAT Descriptions for Permit Categories and SCCs Used in Analysis

Permit Category	SCC	BCAT description	CCAT description
Wastewater, continued	50100704	Waste H2O Treating >5, GPD	
		Waste H2O Treating >5, GPD	
		Waste H2O Treating >5, GPD	
		WASTE H2O TREATING(<2, GPD) NO TOXIC	
		WASTE H2O TREATING(>=2 - <5 GPD)	
		WASTE WATER CLEANING	
		WASTE WATER EVAPORATION	
		WASTE WATER SEPARATION	
		Waste Water Treating (<1, gpd)	Activated Carbon Adsorber Drum Vent t.s.
		Waste Water Treating (<2, gpd)	
		WASTE WATER TREATING (>5 GAL/DAY)	
		WASTE WATER TREATING (>5 GAL/DAY)	
		WASTE WATER TREATING (>5 GAL/DAY)	
		WASTE WATER TREATING (2-5 GAL/D)	
		Waste Water Treating <2,gpd,no toxic	SCRUBBER, OTHER VENTING S.S.
		Waste Water Treating >=1,-<2,gpd	
	WASTE WATER, REACTION-OXIDATION		
	50410406	CONTAINER FILLING LIQUID WASTE WATER	
Weigh Station	30501223	WEIGH STATION	

Appendix C2: Screening-Level (SCREEN3) Assessment: Supporting Information

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SCREEN3 Input Parameters

Table C2-1. SCREEN3 Point Source Input Parameters

Parameter	Value Used	Units
Scenario Name	Created by ICF	
Source Type	P	
Emission Rate	Specified by Permit	g/s
Stack Height	Based on SCC	m
Stack Diameter	Based on SCC	m
Exit Velocity	Based on SCC	m/s
Stack Gas Exit Temp.	Based on SCC	K
Ambient Air Temp.	293	K
Receptor Height Above Ground	1.5	m
Urban/Rural	U	
Consider Building Downwash?	N	
Complex Terrain Screen?	N	
Simple Terrain Screen?	N	
Meteorology	1	
Automated Distance Array?	Y	
Min Max Distance	minimum was set to fenceline (see Table C-3), maximum set to 10,000	m
Discrete Distances?	N	
Print Results?	N	

Table C2-2. SCREEN3 Flare Input Parameters

Parameter	Value Used	Units
Scenario Name	Created by ICF	
Source Type	F	
Emission Rate	Specified in Permit	g/s
Flare Stack Height	Based on SCC	m
Total Heat Release Rate	Default Value Used	cal/s
Receptor Height above ground	1.5	m
Urban/Rural	U	
Consider Downwash	N	
Complex Terrain?	N	
Simple Terrain?	N	
Choice of Meteorology?	1	
Use Automated Distance Array?	Y	
Min Max Distance	50 (min), 10,000 (max)	m
Discrete Distances?	N	
Print Results?	N	

SCREEN3 Permit Category-Specific Fencelines

Table C2-3. Fencelines Used in SCREEN3 Analysis

Permit Category	Fence-line (m)	Permit Category	Fence-line (m)	Permit Category	Fence-line (m)
Activated Carbon Adsorber	50	Deep Fat Fry	10	Oxidizer	50
Adhesives	50	Degreaser	50	Packaging	50
Adsorption	10	Dehydration	50	Pelletizing	50
Afterburner	50	Deposition	50	Pillow Filling Machine	10
Agriculture Operations	50	Desalinization	50	Plasma Arc Cutting	50
Air Filter	50	Distillation	50	Plating	50
Alkylation	50	Drop Forge	50	Printing	50
Amine	50	Dry Cleaning	10	Production/Crushing	50
Asphalt	50	Dry Filter	50	Railroad unloading	50
Autoclave	50	Drying	50	Reaction	50
Baghouse	50	Electrostatic Precip.	50	Reclamation	50
Biofilter	50	Equipment Process	50	Reduction	50
Blasting	50	Evaporator	50	Research Operations	50
Blending	50	Extruder	50	Retort	50
Boiler < 10 MBTU	50	Flare	50	Roasting	50
Boiler > 50 MBTU	50	Flowcoater	50	Rubber Production	10
Boiler 10 - 50 MBTU	50	Food Processing	10	Screening	50
Bulk Load/Unload	50	Fractionation	50	Scrubber	50
Calcining	50	Fueling	50	Semiconductor	50
Carbon Filer	50	Fumigation	50	Separation	50
Carpet/Textiles Processing	50	Garneting	50	Shredder	50
Catalyst	50	Gas Plant	50	Sludge	50
Catalytic Reduction	50	Glass Manufacturing	50	Soil Treat Vapor Extract	10
Circuit Board Etchers	50	Hydrodesulfurization	50	Soldering	50
Classification	50	Heater/Furnace	50	Spray Booth and Equipment	50
Cleaning	10	Hydrotreating Unit	50	Stripping	10
Coating	50	ICE	50	Tail Gas Incinerator	50
Coffee Roasting	10	Incineration	50	Tanks and Storage	50
Cogeneration	50	Isomerization Unit	50	Tar Pot	10
Collection	50	Laser	50	Tire Buffer	10

MBTU = 1 million British Thermal Units

Table C2-3 (Concluded)
Fencelines Used in SCREEN3 Analysis

Permit Category	Fence-line (m)	Permit Category	Fence-line (m)	Permit Category	Fence-line (m)
Composting	50	Laundry Tumbler	10	Treating	50
Condenser	50	Meat Products	50	Turbine Engine < 5 MW	50
Conveying	50	Melting	50	Turbine Engine > 50 MW	50
Cooling Tower	50	Mesh Pad	50	Turbine Engine 5 - 50 MW	50
Cracking	50	Manufacturing	50	Vapor Recovery	50
Crematory	50	Molding	50	Waste Water	50
Cyclone	50	Oven	50	Weigh Station	50

MW = Megawatts

Screening-Level Results: Threshold Exceedances by Permit Category

In the next three tables, the value in the “No Impact” column indicates the number of permits for which pollutant-specific emissions did not exceed the SCAQMD ambient air quality localized significance threshold. The value in the “Exceeds Threshold” column indicates the number of permits for which pollutant-specific emissions did exceed the indicated SCAQMD significance thresholds. “Total” is the number total number of permits in the indicated permit category for that pollutant included in the screening assessment. A dash (“-”) indicates that no permits in that category report the indicated pollutant.

Table C2-4. Screening Results: Number of Permits Exceeding Thresholds by Permit Category – Long-term Criteria

Permit Category	CO, including background			NOx, incremental			PM10, incremental			SOx, including background		
	No Impact	Exceeds Threshold	Total	No Impact	Exceeds Threshold	Total	No Impact	Exceeds Threshold	Total	No Impact	Exceeds Threshold	Total
Activated Carbon Adsorber	1	0	1	0	1	1	8	0	8	-	-	-
Adhesives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adsorption	7	0	7	0	7	7	0	6	6	1	0	1
Afterburner	108	1	109	0	125	125	3	58	61	7	4	11
AGOPS	3	0	3	7	0	7	3	0	3	-	-	-
Air Filter	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	3	-	-	-
Alkylation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asphalt	32	4	36	4	38	42	2	54	56	14	4	18
Autoclave	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	-	-	-
Baghouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0	4	-	-	-
Biofilter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blasting	-	-	-	1	0	1	61	72	133	-	-	-
Blending	8	0	8	5	8	13	95	44	139	1	0	1
Boiler < 10 MBTU	196	0	196	214	0	214	105	4	109	8	0	8

MBTU = 1 million British Thermal Units

Table C2-4, continued. Screening Results: Number of Permits Exceeding Thresholds by Permit Category – Long-term Criteria

Permit Category	CO, including background			NOx, incremental			PM10, incremental			SOx, including background		
	No Impact	Exceeds Threshold	Total	No Impact	Exceeds Threshold	Total	No Impact	Exceeds Threshold	Total	No Impact	Exceeds Threshold	Total
Boiler > 50 MBTU	14	0	14	10	1	11	11	1	12	12	0	12
Boiler 10 - 50 MBTU	341	0	341	328	0	328	323	5	328	24	0	24
Bulk Load/Unload	6	0	6	0	6	6	7	9	16	2	3	5
Calcining	2	0	2	0	2	2	0	5	5	1	0	1
Carbon Filer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carpet/Textiles Processing	6	0	6	1	5	6	3	4	7	-	-	-
Catalyst	1	0	1	-	-	-	0	1	1	-	-	-
Catalytic Reduction	3	0	3	2	0	2	10	0	10	1	0	1
Circuit Board Etchers	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	0	8	-	-	-
Classification	7	0	7	0	11	11	0	13	13	1	0	1
Cleaning	3	0	3	2	1	3	2	0	2	-	-	-
Coating	2	0	2	0	3	3	0	7	7	-	-	-
Coffee Roasting	2	0	2	0	8	8	1	1	2	-	-	-
Cogeneration	12	0	12	0	10	10	0	8	8	-	-	-
Collection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Composting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condenser	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0	4	-	-	-
Conveying	2	0	2	3	1	4	28	1	29	1	0	1
Cooling Tower	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	3	-	-	-
Cracking	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Crematory	37	0	37	38	4	42	13	1	14	5	0	5
Cyclone	2	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	-	-	-
Deep Fat Fry	15	0	15	19	6	25	38	0	38	2	0	2
Degreaser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dehydration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table C2-4, continued. Screening Results: Number of Permits Exceeding Thresholds by Permit Category – Long-term Criteria

Permit Category	CO, including background			NOx, incremental			PM10, incremental			SOx, including background		
	No Impact	Exceeds Threshold	Total	No Impact	Exceeds Threshold	Total	No Impact	Exceeds Threshold	Total	No Impact	Exceeds Threshold	Total
Desalinization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distillation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop Forge	43	0	43	46	0	46	20	0	20	6	0	6
Dry Cleaning	-	-	-	0	1	1	0	1	1	-	-	-
Dry Filter	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-
Drying	15	0	15	11	5	16	15	4	19	1	0	1
Electrostatic Precip.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	-	-	-
Equipment Process	43	0	43	2	37	39	6	72	78	8	0	8
Evaporator	-	-	-	0	2	2	4	0	4	-	-	-
Extruder	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	4	19	-	-	-
Flare	54	0	54	48	0	48	43	0	43	37	0	37
Flowcoater	-	-	-	0	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Processing	5	0	5	0	8	8	23	13	36	-	-	-
Fueling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fumigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Garnetting	3	0	3	3	0	3	2	0	2	-	-	-
Gas Plant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glass Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heater/Furnace	231	0	231	147	100	247	124	40	164	15	6	21
Hydrotreating Unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICE	755	0	755	1312	17	1329	320	2	322	73	0	73
Incineration	1	0	1	2	0	2	2	0	2	-	-	-
Laser	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0	4	-	-	-
Laundry Tumbler	-	-	-	4	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table C2-4, continued. Screening Results: Number of Permits Exceeding Thresholds by Permit Category – Long-term Criteria

Permit Category	CO, including background			NOx, incremental			PM10, incremental			SOx, including background		
	No Impact	Exceeds Threshold	Total	No Impact	Exceeds Threshold	Total	No Impact	Exceeds Threshold	Total	No Impact	Exceeds Threshold	Total
Meat Products	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	-	-	-
Melting	2	0	2	0	2	2	3	0	3	1	0	1
Mesh Pad	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	2	-	-	-
MFG	1	0	1	-	-	-	0	1	1	-	-	-
Molding	2	0	2	0	2	2	3	7	10	-	-	-
Oven	264	0	264	316	103	419	97	33	130	5	0	5
Oxidizer	29	0	29	31	0	31	14	0	14	-	-	-
Packaging	3	0	3	0	2	2	0	19	19	-	-	-
Pelletizing	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	1	0	1
Pillow Filling Machine	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	3	-	-	-
Plasma Arc Cutting	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-
Plating	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	-	-	-
Printing	49	0	49	11	39	50	2	21	23	-	-	-
Production/Crushing	21	6	27	0	30	30	0	50	50	6	4	10
Railroad unloading	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	-	-	-
Reaction	6	0	6	0	5	5	0	10	10	-	-	-
Reclamation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reduction	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	35	35	1	0	1
Research Operations	-	-	-	0	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retort	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roasting	11	0	11	0	12	12	0	6	6	-	-	-
Rubber Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	-	-	-
Screening	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	3	-	-	-

Table C2-4, concluded. Screening Results: Number of Permits Exceeding Thresholds by Permit Category – Long-term Criteria

Permit Category	CO, including background			NOx, incremental			PM10, incremental			SOx, including background		
	No Impact	Exceeds Threshold	Total	No Impact	Exceeds Threshold	Total	No Impact	Exceeds Threshold	Total	No Impact	Exceeds Threshold	Total
Scrubber	3	0	3	0	3	3	2	1	3	2	0	2
Semiconductor	1	0	1	-	-	-	5	0	5	1	0	1
Separation	20	0	20	0	29	29	0	8	8	2	0	2
Shredder	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	5	5	1	0	1
Sludge	1	0	1	0	5	5	0	6	6	2	1	3
Soil Treat Vapor Extract	220	0	220	0	341	341	10	16	26	7	1	8
Soldering	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	15	15	-	-	-
Spray Booth and Equipment	43	0	43	0	468	468	0	1340	1340	0	1	1
Stripping	-	-	-	0	2	2	0	2	2	-	-	-
Tail Gas Incinerator	-	-	-	0	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanks and Storage	29	0	29	18	29	47	69	186	255	6	1	7
Tar Pot	16	0	16	32	8	40	31	43	74	8	0	8
Tire Buffer	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	11	11	-	-	-
Treating	2	0	2	1	2	3	0	1	1	-	-	-
Turbine Engine < 5 MW	40	0	40	37	0	37	3	0	3	1	0	1
Turbine Engine > 50 MW	42	0	42	4	29	33	4	50	54	44	0	44
Turbine Engine 5 - 50 MW	37	0	37	4	31	35	4	27	31	32	0	32
Vapor Recovery	3	0	3	0	3	3	0	1	1	-	-	-
Waste Water	1	0	1	0	10	10	0	4	4	0	2	2
Weigh Station	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	-	-	-
Total	2809	12	2821	2663	1581	4244	1572	2345	3917	340	28	368

MW = megawatt

a) No Impact denotes the permits for which pollutant-specific emissions did not exceed the SCAQMD ambient air quality localized significance threshold. Significant Impact denotes the permits for which pollutant-specific emissions did exceed one or more SCAQMD ambient air quality localized significance thresholds.

Table C2- 5. Screening Results: Number of Permits Exceeding Thresholds by Permit Category – Short-term Criteria

Permit Category	CO, including background			NOx, incremental			PM10, incremental			SOx, including background		
	No Impact	Significant Impact	Total	No Impact	Significant Impact	Total	No Impact	Significant Impact	Total	No Impact	Significant Impact	Total
Activated Carbon Adsorber	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	8	8	-	-	-
Adhesives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adsorption	7	0	7	0	7	7	0	6	6	1	0	1
Afterburner	109	0	109	0	125	125	3	58	61	7	4	11
AGOPS	3	0	3	2	5	7	2	1	3	-	-	-
Air Filter	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	3	-	-	-
Alkylation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asphalt	29	7	36	4	38	42	1	55	56	13	5	18
Autoclave	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	-	-	-
Baghouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0	4	-	-	-
Biofilter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blasting	-	-	-	0	1	1	0	133	133	-	-	-
Blending	8	0	8	5	8	13	60	79	139	1	0	1
Boiler < 10 MBTU	196	0	196	203	11	214	105	4	109	8	0	8
Boiler > 50 MBTU	14	0	14	10	1	11	11	1	12	12	0	12
Boiler 10 - 50 MBTU	341	0	341	327	1	328	323	5	328	24	0	24
Bulk Load/Unload	6	0	6	0	6	6	4	12	16	0	5	5
Calcining	2	0	2	0	2	2	0	5	5	1	0	1

MBTU = 1 million British Thermal Units

Table C2-5, continued. Screening Results: Number of Permits Exceeding Thresholds by Permit Category – Short-term Criteria

Permit Category	CO, including background			NOx, incremental			PM10, incremental			SOx, including background		
	No Impact	Significant Impact	Total	No Impact	Significant Impact	Total	No Impact	Significant Impact	Total	No Impact	Significant Impact	Total
Carbon Filer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carpet/Textiles Processing	6	0	6	2	4	6	3	4	7	-	-	-
Catalyst	1	0	1	-	-	-	0	1	1	-	-	-
Catalytic Reduction	3	0	3	2	0	2	10	0	10	1	0	1
Circuit Board Etchers	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	8	-	-	-
Classification	7	0	7	0	11	11	0	13	13	1	0	1
Cleaning	3	0	3	0	3	3	0	2	2	-	-	-
Coating	2	0	2	0	3	3	0	7	7	-	-	-
Coffee Roasting	2	0	2	0	8	8	0	2	2	-	-	-
Cogeneration	12	0	12	0	10	10	0	8	8	-	-	-
Collection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Composting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condenser	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0	4	-	-	-
Conveying	2	0	2	2	2	4	20	9	29	1	0	1
Cooling Tower	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	3	-	-	-
Cracking	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Crematory	37	0	37	35	7	42	5	9	14	5	0	5
Cyclone	2	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	-	-	-
Deep Fat Fry	15	0	15	20	5	25	30	8	38	2	0	2
Degreaser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dehydration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Desalinization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distillation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop Forge	43	0	43	46	0	46	20	0	20	6	0	6

Table C2-5, continued. Screening Results: Number of Permits Exceeding Thresholds by Permit Category – Short-term Criteria

Permit Category	CO, including background			NOx, incremental			PM10, incremental			SOx, including background		
	No Impact	Significant Impact	Total	No Impact	Significant Impact	Total	No Impact	Significant Impact	Total	No Impact	Significant Impact	Total
Dry Cleaning	-	-	-	0	1	1	0	1	1	-	-	-
Dry Filter	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-
Drying	15	0	15	8	8	16	8	11	19	1	0	1
Electrostatic Precip.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	-	-	-
Equipment Process	43	0	43	4	35	39	5	73	78	8	0	8
Evaporator	-	-	-	0	2	2	4	0	4	-	-	-
Extruder	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	19	19	-	-	-
Flare	54	0	54	48	0	48	43	0	43	37	0	37
Flowcoater	-	-	-	0	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Processing	5	0	5	0	8	8	11	25	36	-	-	-
Fueling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fumigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Garnetting	3	0	3	3	0	3	2	0	2	-	-	-
Gas Plant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glass Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heater/Furnace	226	5	231	145	102	247	89	75	164	16	5	21
Hydrotreating Unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICE	754	1	755	502	827	1329	301	21	322	73	0	73
Incineration	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	2	2	-	-	-
Laser	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0	4	-	-	-
Laundry Tumbler	-	-	-	1	10	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Products	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	-	-	-
Melting	2	0	2	0	2	2	2	1	3	1	0	1

Table C2-5, continued. Screening Results: Number of Permits Exceeding Thresholds by Permit Category – Short-term Criteria

Permit Category	CO, including background			NOx, incremental			PM10, incremental			SOx, including background		
	No Impact	Significant Impact	Total	No Impact	Significant Impact	Total	No Impact	Significant Impact	Total	No Impact	Significant Impact	Total
Mesh Pad	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	2	-	-	-
MFG	1	0	1	-	-	-	0	1	1	-	-	-
Molding	2	0	2	0	2	2	0	10	10	-	-	-
Oven	264	0	264	257	162	419	80	50	130	4	1	5
Oxidizer	29	0	29	31	0	31	14	0	14	-	-	-
Packaging	3	0	3	0	2	2	0	19	19	-	-	-
Pelletizing	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	1	0	1
Pillow Filling Machine	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	3	-	-	-
Plasma Arc Cutting	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	6	-	-	-
Plating	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	-	-	-
Printing	49	0	49	12	38	50	0	23	23	-	-	-
Production/Crushing	21	6	27	0	30	30	0	50	50	1	9	10
Railroad unloading	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	-	-	-
Reaction	6	0	6	0	5	5	0	10	10	-	-	-
Reclamation	-	-	-	0	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reduction	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	35	35	1	0	1
Research Operations	0	1	1	0	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retort	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roasting	11	0	11	0	12	12	0	6	6	-	-	-
Rubber Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	-	-	-
Screening	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	3	-	-	-
Scrubber	3	0	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	2	0	2
Semiconductor	1	0	1	-	-	-	4	1	5	1	0	1
Separation	20	0	20	0	29	29	0	8	8	2	0	2

Table C2-5, concluded. Screening Results: Number of Permits Exceeding Thresholds by Permit Category – Short-term Criteria

Permit Category	CO, including background			NOx, incremental			PM10, incremental			SOx, including background		
	No Impact	Significant Impact	Total	No Impact	Significant Impact	Total	No Impact	Significant Impact	Total	No Impact	Significant Impact	Total
Shredder	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	5	5	1	0	1
Sludge	1	0	1	0	5	5	0	6	6	3	0	3
Soil Treat Vapor Extract	220	0	220	0	341	341	1	25	26	7	1	8
Soldering	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	15	15	-	-	-
Spray Booth and Equipment	43	0	43	0	468	468	0	1340	1340	0	1	1
Stripping	-	-	-	0	2	2	0	2	2	-	-	-
Tail Gas Incinerator	-	-	-	0	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanks and Storage	29	0	29	16	31	47	34	221	255	6	1	7
Tar Pot	16	0	16	1	39	40	0	74	74	7	1	8
Tire Buffer	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	11	11	-	-	-
Treating	2	0	2	1	2	3	0	1	1	-	-	-
Turbine Engine < 5 MW	40	0	40	37	0	37	3	0	3	1	0	1
Turbine Engine > 50 MW	41	1	42	2	31	33	0	54	54	40	4	44
Turbine Engine 5 - 50 MW	37	0	37	4	31	35	1	30	31	32	0	32
Vapor Recovery	3	0	3	0	3	3	0	1	1	-	-	-
Waste Water	1	0	1	0	10	10	0	4	4	1	1	2
Weigh Station	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	-	-	-
Total	2801	21	2822	1733	2512	4245	1228	2689	3917	329	39	368

MW = megawatt

a) No Impact denotes the permits for which pollutant-specific emissions did not exceed a cancer risk of 10 in a million or a chronic or acute hazard index of 1. Significant Impact denotes the permits for which pollutant-specific emissions did exceed a cancer risk of 10 in a million or a chronic or acute hazard index of 1.

Table C2-6. Number of Permits Exceeding the Operational Emission Rate Threshold by Permit Category

The operational emission rate thresholds are 550 pounds per day for carbon monoxide (CO); 55 pounds per day for nitrogen oxides (NO_x), volatile organic carbons (VOCs), and particulate matter (PM_{2.5}); and 150 pounds per day for sulfur oxides (SO_x) and particulate matter (PM₁₀).

Permit Category	CO	NO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	SO _x	VOC
Turbine Engine > 50 MW	11	18	16	29	0	17
Spray Booth and Equipment	0	1	0	2	0	13
Internal Combustion Engine	5	29	0	2	0	11
Bulk Load/Unload	0	1	0	0	0	10
Flare	4	13	3	9	4	9
Printing	0	0	0	0	0	6
Tanks and Storage	0	0	0	0	0	5
Turbine Engine 5 – 50 MW	0	18	0	6	0	4
Asphalt	0	4	0	2	0	4
Heater/Furnace	1	6	1	7	1	2
Alkylation	0	0	0	0	0	2
Shredder	0	0	0	0	0	2
Oven	0	1	0	0	0	2
Boiler > 50 MBTU	1	4	1	2	0	1
Blending	0	0	0	0	0	1
Coating	0	0	0	0	0	1
Composting	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cooling Tower	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hydrotreating Unit	0	0	0	0	0	1
Oxidizer	0	0	0	0	0	1
Separation	0	0	0	0	0	1
Treating	0	0	0	0	0	1
Waste Water	0	0	0	0	0	1
Agriculture Operations	0	0	0	0	0	1
Blasting	0	0	0	3	0	0
Calcining	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cracking	1	1	1	1	1	0
Molding	0	1	0	1	0	0
Boiler 10 – 50 MBTU	0	2	0	1	0	0
Production/Crushing	0	3	0	1	0	0
Equipment Process	0	1	0	0	0	0
Reduction	0	1	0	0	0	0
Vapor Recovery	0	1	0	0	0	0
Afterburner	0	7	0	0	0	0
Boiler < 10 MBTU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activated Carbon Adsorber	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adhesives	0	0	0	0	0	0

MW = Megawatt, MBTU = 1 million British Thermal Units

Table C2-6, continued. Number of Permits Exceeding the Operational Emission Rate Threshold by Permit Category

Permit Category	CO	NO_x	PM10	PM2.5	SO_x	VOC
Adsorption	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air Filter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Autoclave	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baghouse	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biofilter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carbon Filter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carpet/Textiles Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catalyst	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catalytic Reduction	0	0	0	0	0	0
Circuit Board Etchers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Classification	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cleaning	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coffee Roasting	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cogeneration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collection	0	0	0	0	0	0
Condenser	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conveying	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crematory	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyclone	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deep Fat Fry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Degreaser	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dehydration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deposition	0	0	0	0	0	0
Desalinzation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drop Forge	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dry Cleaning	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dry Filter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drying	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electrostatic Precip.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Evaporator	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extruder	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flowcoater	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fractionation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fueling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fumigation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garnetting	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gas Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table C2-6, concluded. Number of Permits Exceeding the Operational Emission Rate Threshold by Permit Category

Permit Category	CO	NO _x	PM10	PM2.5	SO _x	VOC
Glass Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hydrodesulfurization	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incineration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isomerization Unit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laser	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laundry Tumbler	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meat Products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melting	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mesh Pad	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mist Control	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odor Control	0	0	0	0	0	0
Packaging	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pelletizing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pillow Filling Machine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plasma Arc Cutting	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plating	0	0	0	0	0	0
Railroad unloading	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reaction	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reclamation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Research Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retort	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roasting	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rubber Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
Screening	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scrubber	0	0	0	0	0	0
Semiconductor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sludge	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soil Treat Vapor Extract	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soldering	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stripping	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tail Gas Incinerator	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tar Pot	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tire Buffer	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turbine Engine < 5 MW	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weigh Station	0	0	0	0	0	0

MW = Megawatt

Appendix C3: Meteorological Zone Analysis

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Development of Meteorological Zones for Dispersion Modeling of Emissions from Individual Facilities

Refined air dispersion modeling of pollutants from representative facilities requires hourly meteorological data. This data includes key meteorological parameters such as hourly average of wind speed, wind direction, and measures of atmospheric stability that together determine the ambient concentration of air pollutants from permitted facilities at a given receptor location. The unique geographic and topographic features of the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB) cause a significant variation in meteorological conditions between various parts of the basin, which in turn lead to varying levels of air quality and health impacts from permitted facilities depending on the location of the facilities. Since it is expected that a large number of dispersion modeling runs will be required to determine ambient air quality impacts from representative facilities of permitted categories selected for refined modeling, it is not feasible to apply all possible variations of meteorological conditions that occur in the SCAB. Therefore the approach taken in this study was to identify a limited number of zones with similar meteorological characteristics and select representative locations within the zones. Furthermore, since there is no particular location associated with representative facilities, so that these facilities could potentially be installed anywhere in the basin, the choice of locations for the meteorological data should be made conservatively in order to calculate the impacts that are likely to be highest. This section presents the analysis conducted to determine boundaries of meteorological zones, to determine which of these zones is most conducive to high ambient concentrations, and to select representative meteorological stations within those zones for conducting refined air dispersion modeling.

Description and Processing of Meteorological Data

Two meteorological datasets were obtained from the South Coast AQMD. The first dataset was the output of the MM5 prognostic meteorological model that was developed by the AQMD for the year 2005. This gridded meteorological data was incorporated into various air quality modeling studies by the AQMD, including demonstrating the attainment of federal 8-hour ozone and PM_{2.5} standards.

The MM5 modeling domain encompasses the SCAB and surrounding areas at a 5x5 km horizontal grid resolution. The vertical structure of MM5 domain consists of 30 layers defined in a terrain-following sigma coordinate system based on a normalized pressure index (σ levels), and extends up to 15,000 m above ground level (AGL). For each grid location, the MM5 dataset contains hourly values of all meteorological variables required for the refined local scale air quality modeling. These include horizontal and vertical components of wind, temperature, sensitive heat flux, and frictional velocity. As proposed in the protocol, the MM5 data was utilized to evaluate the variability of meteorological conditions in the basin and define appropriate zones for refined air quality modeling. In order to perform this analysis, ICF Jones and Stokes developed a set of customized tools to extract meteorological variables of interest from large binary MM5 output datasets. Since the MM5 data is reported on a staggered grid, where vector variables are computed on the edges of the grid cell and scalar variables at the center of grid cells, necessary interpolation was performed in order to obtain all meteorological parameters at the center of the grid cell.

The second dataset is comprised of AERMOD-ready meteorological files, covering three years, at 25 monitoring locations in the SCAB. This data was recently developed for the SCAQMD using the hourly meteorological observations from the years 2005 – 2007 and is intended to facilitate the district's permitting process. Although the MM5 data are being used in the parallel cumulative portion of this

study, based on the discussions with the SCAQMD staff, it was decided to use the AERMOD-ready observational data to conduct the refined air dispersion modeling because these data cover a three-year period and therefore can better represent long-term meteorological conditions. In addition, this is the dataset that will be used in the future permitting assessments that are the subject of the analysis.

Variability of Meteorology in the SCAB

The topography of the SCAB region is defined by San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains on the North, and by the San Jacinto Mountains on the east. The mountains on the perimeter of the basin encompass a coastal plain with connecting broad valleys and low hills, bounded by the Pacific Ocean on the west. These topographic features have significant bearing on the transport of pollutants in the region and leads to a wide range of air quality concentrations. In addition, the geographic extent of the region – 300 km from West to East and 150 km from South to North – results in natural variability in meteorological conditions.

The variability in dispersion characteristics of air pollutants from permitted facilities in SCAB can be quantified by analyzing the variability in meteorological parameters across the basin. Wind speed and atmospheric stability play a major role in determining how an emitted material is dispersed. High wind speed results in atmospheric transport of pollutant to a greater distance and leads to lower ambient concentrations near the emission source. Conversely, lower wind speed leads to generally high ambient concentrations in the areas in close proximity to the emission source.

Atmospheric stability is a measure of resistance to the vertical motion of air parcels in the atmosphere. Stability can be broadly classified as stable, neutral and unstable. Stable atmospheric conditions restrict the vertical movement of air parcels thus creating conditions conducive for the accumulation of pollutants near the surface. Unstable atmospheric conditions accelerate the vertical movement of air parcels and promote the dispersion of pollutants. At neutral conditions, the dispersion of pollutants depends mostly on the wind speed. Therefore, geographic variation in atmospheric stability characteristics will lead to variability in dispersion characteristics. Historically, stability has been characterized into six stability classes, A – F where A is most unstable and F is stable, based on the criteria developed by Pasquill in 1961. This classification is based on surface wind speed, incident solar radiation and cloud cover. However, more recently the stability parameter recognized as most appropriate for the surface layer is the Monin-Obukhov length (L), where L is the ratio of the rate of production of the turbulence by shear to the rate of production of turbulence by buoyancy and is calculated as:

$$L = -\rho c_p T u_*^3 / k g H$$

where T is ambient temperature in Kelvin (K),
ρ is the density of dry air (kg/m³),
u_{*} is the surface friction velocity,
c_p is the specific heat capacity of dry air (J/kg/K),
k is the von Karman constant (0.4),
g is the acceleration due to gravity (m/s²), and
H is the sensitive heat flux (W/m²).

To account for any tall stacks at permitted facilities that may extend beyond the lowest layer, for each grid cell wind speeds in the 6 lowest vertical layers and up to 0.96 σ were extracted from the MM5 data and averaged for every hour. The 6 lowest layers typically cover the first 310 m above the ground

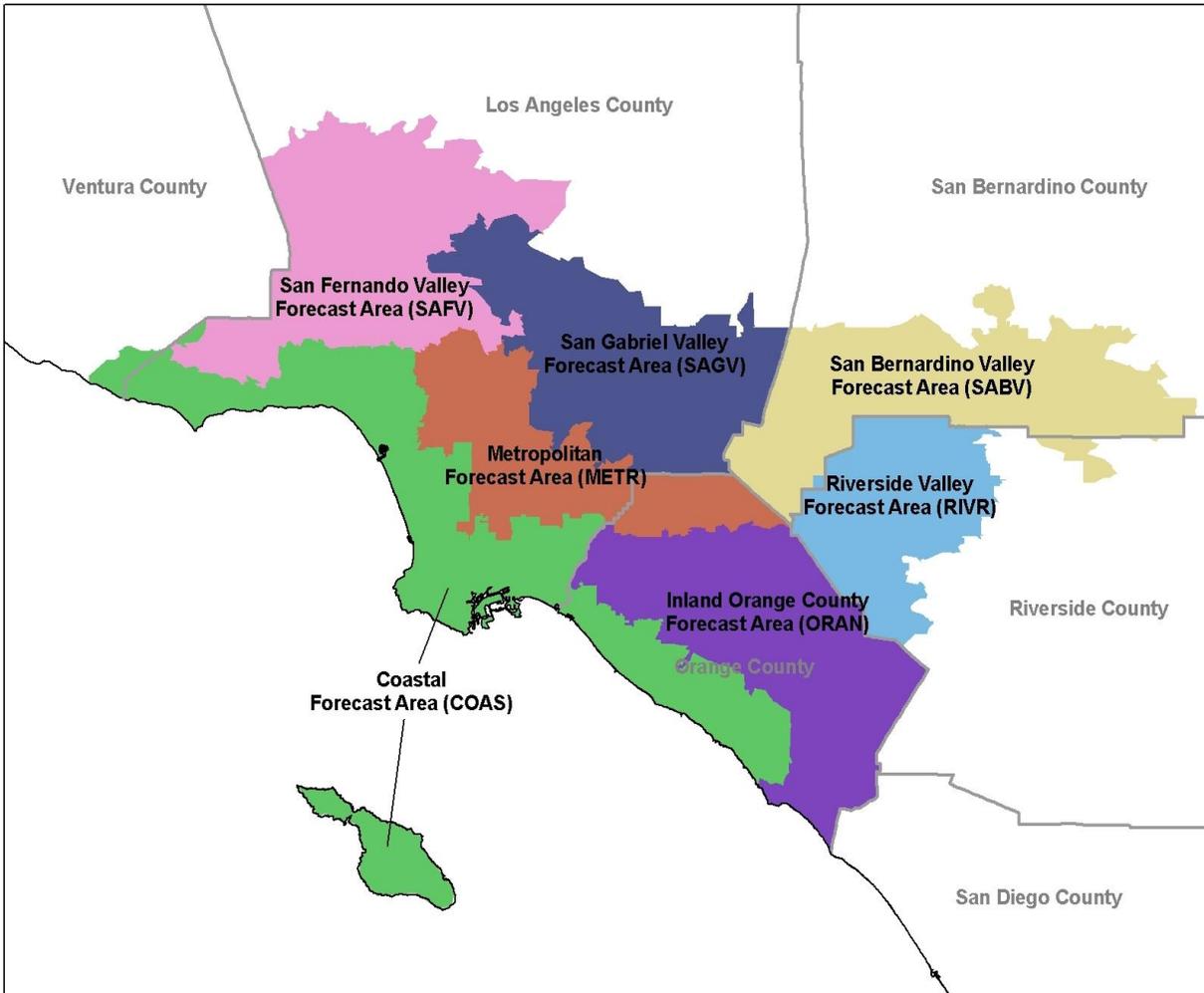
level. All other parameters needed for the determining the Monin-Obukhov length are also extracted from MM5 data for each grid cell.

Since L is a continuous function, discrete stability bins are required to conduct the analysis. Golder (1972) provides a relationship between atmospheric stability class and Monin-Obukhov length as a function of surface roughness length. This relationship was used to derive the seven Pasquill-Gifford-Turner (PGT) stability classes for each grid cell at every hour. PGT stability classes range from 1 to 7 with the following interpretation: Extremely Unstable (1), Unstable (2), Slightly Unstable (3), Neutral (4), Slightly Stable (5), Stable (6), and Extremely Stable (7). Surface roughness length was obtained from the AERMOD-ready meteorological data files.

The geographic variability of wind speed and atmospheric stability in the SCAB was first analyzed using the SCAQMD's classification of the SCAB into air quality forecast areas. The SCAB is divided into fourteen general forecast areas in order to inform the general public of air quality conditions. Figure C3-1 shows a map of all forecast areas in the district. The delimitation of these forecast areas is based on air transport features in the valley, political and postal boundaries. If the variability is sufficiently minimal across these areas, representative meteorological zones may be developed by aggregating the forecast areas. For this analysis, seven forecast areas were considered: Coastal (COAS), Metropolitan (METR), San Fernando Valley (SAFV), San Gabriel Valley (SAGV), Inland Orange (ORAN), Riverside Valley (RIVR), and San Bernardino Valley (SABV). These seven forecast areas are regions in the basin where the vast majority of the population in the District resides and most of the permits are issued.

Tables C3-1 and C3-2 show the variation in wind speed among the seven forecast areas based on analysis of the MM5 data for each of the four seasonal periods – Spring (March – May), Summer (June – August), Fall (September – November) and Winter (December – February). The highest wind speeds are predicted in the north of the basin throughout the year while inland areas experience the lowest. Higher wind speeds are generally predicted to occur during the winter, while summertime has lower wind speeds. Correspondingly, the variation in wind speeds among forecast areas is higher during winter than rest of the year. However, the lower quartile wind speed shows significant variation among forecast areas throughout the year and is likely to lead to wide variation in the air quality impacts. Similarly, median wind speeds also vary considerably among the forecast areas. Table C3-3 shows the distribution of atmospheric stability conditions for each of the forecast areas. While the forecast areas that are inland (RIVR, SABV) have high fractions of hours with stable atmospheric conditions, coastal forecast areas (COAS, METR, and ORAN) generally experience high fractions of hours with unstable atmospheric conditions, likely due to the onshore wind from the Pacific Ocean.

Figure C3-1. The Seven Air Quality Forecast Areas of the South Coast Air Basin Included in this Analysis.



**Table C3-1. Wind Speed Statistics for Grid Cells
within SCAQMD Forecast Areas**

Forecast Area	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Spring				
COAS	4.26	2.80	0.01	24.39
SAFV	5.19	3.68	0.02	30.90
METR	3.36	2.09	0.01	18.95
ORAN	3.55	2.68	0.00	29.81
SAGV	3.32	2.57	0.01	30.29
SABV	3.66	2.92	0.00	25.39
RIVR	3.91	2.98	0.00	23.93
Summer				
COAS	3.24	1.97	0.01	15.02
SAFV	3.24	1.94	0.00	18.21
METR	2.81	1.66	0.01	11.88
ORAN	2.65	1.57	0.00	11.71
SAGV	2.63	1.63	0.01	16.94
SABV	3.04	2.12	0.00	14.12
RIVR	2.91	2.29	0.00	11.82
Fall				
COAS	3.49	2.78	0.00	27.33
SAFV	5.39	4.76	0.00	31.11
METR	2.71	1.91	0.01	17.36
ORAN	3.68	3.68	0.01	28.95
SAGV	2.99	2.98	0.00	30.42
SABV	3.67	3.77	0.01	31.62
RIVR	3.83	3.47	0.00	25.15
Winter				
COAS	4.23	3.22	0.01	26.90
SAFV	6.71	4.97	0.01	32.85
METR	3.28	2.29	0.00	17.66
ORAN	4.80	4.11	0.01	27.57
SAGV	3.64	3.45	0.01	32.52
SABV	4.32	4.08	0.01	27.18
RIVR	4.57	3.72	0.02	23.20

**Table C3-2. Distribution of Wind Speed for Grid Cells
within SCAQMD Forecast Areas**

Forecast Area	5%	25%	50%	75%	95%
Spring					
COAS	0.76	2.16	3.79	5.67	9.57
SAFV	0.86	2.53	4.35	6.97	12.31
METR	0.61	1.71	3.02	4.73	7.13
ORAN	0.60	1.71	3.05	4.69	8.00
SAGV	0.62	1.59	2.73	4.38	7.55
SABV	0.59	1.54	2.82	5.11	8.79
RIVR	0.50	1.51	3.21	5.79	9.04
Summer					
COAS	0.61	1.65	3.01	4.51	6.76
SAFV	0.67	1.79	3.01	4.32	6.60
METR	0.54	1.39	2.58	4.15	5.57
ORAN	0.52	1.35	2.45	3.74	5.43
SAGV	0.54	1.35	2.32	3.68	5.56
SABV	0.52	1.34	2.43	4.44	7.17
RIVR	0.36	1.01	2.09	4.66	7.29
Fall					
COAS	0.55	1.60	2.90	4.54	8.63
SAFV	0.67	1.96	3.75	7.35	15.52
METR	0.44	1.29	2.32	3.77	5.90
ORAN	0.51	1.39	2.57	4.36	11.88
SAGV	0.51	1.29	2.21	3.64	8.03
SABV	0.49	1.29	2.38	4.62	12.06
RIVR	0.42	1.26	2.69	5.48	11.09
Winter					
COAS	0.73	1.95	3.35	5.62	10.65
SAFV	0.91	2.73	5.43	9.73	16.54
METR	0.57	1.58	2.73	4.47	7.72
ORAN	0.65	1.76	3.38	6.77	13.29
SAGV	0.55	1.42	2.53	4.65	10.35
SABV	0.56	1.52	2.85	5.74	13.51
RIVR	0.55	1.70	3.49	6.47	12.31

**Table C3-3: Percentage of Hours for Each Pasquill-Gifford-Turner
Atmospheric Stability Class for Grid Cells within SCAQMD
Forecast Areas**

Forecast Area	PGT Atmospheric Stability Class						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
COAS	9.28	23.82	21.95	17.97	4.05	7.49	15.44
SAFV	2.73	22.18	19.20	19.37	5.14	9.05	22.33
METR	9.98	23.91	23.78	14.52	2.72	5.26	19.84
ORAN	6.10	28.11	16.75	13.77	2.47	6.01	26.78
SAGV	4.60	24.24	22.10	14.06	2.95	6.73	25.32
SABV	5.75	26.79	16.83	14.49	2.94	6.64	26.56
RIVR	4.29	23.31	16.66	16.37	4.01	6.65	28.71
Summer							
COAS	12.50	29.90	23.27	7.70	2.23	5.77	18.62
SAFV	4.37	32.90	16.37	4.82	1.64	5.20	34.70
METR	16.03	25.50	29.50	6.55	1.78	4.99	15.65
ORAN	9.73	35.34	15.79	5.18	1.42	4.74	27.81
SAGV	7.34	28.19	23.60	7.29	1.75	5.72	26.11
SABV	5.71	27.71	17.44	10.57	2.26	6.41	29.90
RIVR	7.68	25.72	16.03	10.40	2.70	5.89	31.56
Fall							
COAS	10.93	25.18	15.77	10.55	3.80	7.99	25.78
SAFV	4.02	18.78	10.80	18.41	7.26	10.26	30.47
METR	12.68	25.53	16.37	8.50	2.08	5.53	29.31
ORAN	7.75	25.61	10.79	10.54	3.72	7.99	33.60
SAGV	5.94	22.34	14.51	10.15	3.77	7.30	35.99
SABV	6.69	21.70	10.19	11.74	3.89	8.20	37.59
RIVR	5.82	21.16	10.50	11.93	4.71	8.27	37.60
Winter							
COAS	8.27	19.85	12.78	22.39	5.01	8.78	22.92
SAFV	2.04	12.67	10.48	34.28	8.85	11.56	20.11
METR	7.69	20.11	10.93	20.78	3.33	6.20	30.96
ORAN	4.87	17.34	8.66	22.77	6.31	10.04	30.00
SAGV	3.11	17.56	11.62	21.29	4.58	7.64	34.20
SABV	4.57	16.96	9.41	19.43	5.02	9.29	35.31
RIVR	3.69	15.81	9.83	18.17	7.10	10.14	35.25

In order to quantify the degree of similarity or dissimilarity of meteorological parameters among the forecast areas in the SCAB, the ICF Jones and Stokes calculated the joint frequency distribution of wind speed and stability class for each grid cell and also for each forecast area.¹ For this analysis it was assumed that dispersion characteristics at hours that are within a given stability class *and* wind speed bin combination are similar. For example, all hours with stable atmospheric conditions and wind speeds in the lowest quartile – often occurring during the nighttime – are expected to result in high ambient concentrations from emitted sources. At the other extreme, meteorological conditions at hours with unstable atmospheric conditions and wind speeds in the highest quartile result in rapid dispersion of the emitted plume. Similarly, other stability class and wind speed combinations are assumed to aggregate hours with common dispersion characteristics. Therefore, the similarity in dispersion characteristics between any two grid cells can be quantified by calculating the vector distance between the joint frequency distribution vectors.

Stability classes were aggregated into the following three categories for the purposes of calculating joint frequency distribution vectors:

- Unstable (PGT classes 1, 2 and 3),
- Neutral (PGT class 4) and
- Stable (PGT classes 5, 6, and 7).

Wind speed was distributed into four bins with cut-off value based on the quantiles of wind speed distribution of the whole domain. Therefore, the joint frequency distribution vector consisted of 12 elements – i.e. 12 wind speed and stability class combinations.

In order to compare the similarity or dissimilarity among forecast areas, the joint frequency vector is calculated for each season after aggregating the wind speed and stability data for all hours and all grid cells within each of the forecast areas. In addition, the joint frequency vector is also calculated for all grid cells within the entire domain under the analysis – i.e., all grid cells in the seven forecast areas. Table C3-4 shows the vector distances² between forecast area pairs for each of the season. The larger the distance, the higher is the dissimilarity between the two forecast areas in dispersion characteristics. As expected, there is significant dissimilarity between the inland forecast areas (RIVR and SABV) and coastal forecast areas (COAS). This trend is observed for all seasons.

The variability within the forecast areas is also analyzed using a similar approach. However, in this case, the joint frequency vectors for each grid cell are calculated and the distances between all grid cell pairs within each of the forecast areas are analyzed. Since this similarity metric is interpreted in a relative sense, the distances between grid cell pairs for the entire domain are also calculated for the comparison purposes. It can reasonably be assumed that the variability in a given forecast area is significant if the vector distance metrics for that particular forecast area are comparable to that of the entire domain. Table C3-5 shows the median and 95th percentile of vector distances between grid cell pairs within each of the forecast areas. The Metropolitan (METR) forecast area has least variability while the Coastal (COAS), San Bernardino Valley (SABV), and San Gabriel Valley (SAGV) areas show high

¹ Since the variance of a proportion depends upon the proportion, the joint frequency distribution vector is transformed using the arcsine transformation to stabilize the variance. Thus if p is the proportion of hours in a given bin, then transform p to $f(p) = \arcsin(\sqrt{p})$, except for $p = 0$ or 1 where $f(0) = \arcsin(\sqrt{1/2n})$ and $f(1) = \arcsin(\sqrt{1-1/2n})$, based on n hourly values. The variance of the transformed frequency distribution is approximately independent of p , although it will depend on n . The transformed values will also tend to be more closely approximated by the normal distribution.

² The vector distance is calculated as the chi-squared distance. To compare two grid cells, for each of the 12 wind speed and stability class bins, compute the proportions of hours in that bin, p_1 and p_2 . Also compute N , the total number of hours in that bin summed over all grid cells. The chi-square distance is the square root of the sum of $(p_1 - p_2)^2 / N$, summed over all 12 bins. Dividing by N stabilizes the variance by accounting for the fact that the more frequent bins have higher variances. A similar calculation applies when comparing two forecast areas.

variability that is comparable to that of the entire domain. This trend is generally consistent across all the seasons, although higher variability is generally observed during the Winter season.

Since the analysis of dispersion characteristics within the forecast areas suggested that the variability is significant, an alternative approach – cluster analysis – was used to re-group the MM5 grid cells into zones with similar meteorological conditions that are more closely matched and is described in the following section.

Table C3-4. Variability of Meteorological Parameters Between Forecast Areas. The Vector Distance Between The Joint Distributions of Pairs of Forecast Areas.

Forecast Area	COAS	SAFV	METR	ORAN	SAGV	SABV	RIVR
Spring							
COAS	0.00	0.09	0.11	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.17
SAFV	0.09	0.00	0.31	0.26	0.34	0.21	0.15
METR	0.11	0.31	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.13	0.19
ORAN	0.15	0.26	0.06	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.11
SAGV	0.20	0.34	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.14
SABV	0.17	0.21	0.13	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.04
RIVR	0.17	0.15	0.19	0.11	0.14	0.04	0.00
Summer							
COAS	0.00	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.20	0.19	0.29
SAFV	0.14	0.00	0.33	0.15	0.24	0.21	0.34
METR	0.13	0.33	0.00	0.10	0.11	0.31	0.41
ORAN	0.14	0.15	0.10	0.00	0.04	0.18	0.30
SAGV	0.20	0.24	0.11	0.04	0.00	0.17	0.31
SABV	0.19	0.21	0.31	0.18	0.17	0.00	0.07
RIVR	0.29	0.34	0.41	0.30	0.31	0.07	0.00
Fall							
COAS	0.00	0.19	0.07	0.07	0.18	0.16	0.17
SAFV	0.19	0.00	0.39	0.16	0.32	0.15	0.10
METR	0.07	0.39	0.00	0.09	0.10	0.17	0.24
ORAN	0.07	0.16	0.09	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.07
SAGV	0.18	0.32	0.10	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.17
SABV	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.04
RIVR	0.17	0.10	0.24	0.07	0.17	0.04	0.00
Winter							
COAS	0.00	0.18	0.12	0.09	0.24	0.15	0.14
SAFV	0.18	0.00	0.41	0.15	0.45	0.27	0.18
METR	0.12	0.41	0.00	0.11	0.06	0.10	0.19
ORAN	0.09	0.15	0.11	0.00	0.12	0.03	0.03
SAGV	0.24	0.45	0.06	0.12	0.00	0.05	0.20
SABV	0.15	0.27	0.10	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.05
RIVR	0.14	0.18	0.19	0.03	0.20	0.05	0.00

Table C3-5. Variability of meteorological parameters within forecast areas. The distribution of vector distance between the joint distributions of wind speed and stability of all gridcell pairs within each forecast area and the domain.

Season	COAS	SAFV	METR	ORAN	SAGV	SABV	RIVR	DOMAIN
Spring								
Median	0.24	0.23	0.05	0.23	0.26	0.29	0.15	0.32
95th Percentile	0.88	0.69	0.15	0.56	0.65	0.69	0.45	0.93
Summer								
Median	0.26	0.30	0.12	0.37	0.54	0.42	0.29	0.51
95th Percentile	0.77	0.86	0.29	0.95	1.23	1.40	0.91	1.21
Fall								
Median	0.21	0.26	0.07	0.22	0.31	0.36	0.16	0.37
95th Percentile	0.65	0.71	0.28	0.54	0.99	0.76	0.41	0.99
Winter								
Median	0.29	0.31	0.07	0.22	0.25	0.35	0.20	0.39
95th Percentile	1.35	0.99	0.52	0.63	0.94	0.90	0.59	1.27

Development of Meteorological Zones Using Hierarchical Clustering Approach

Hierarchical clustering is a statistical technique to divide a set of objects into groups with similar properties based on a similarity metric. In order to obtain regions with similar meteorological features from the perspective of pollutant dispersion, a hierarchical clustering method is applied to develop clusters of grid cells using the MM5 meteorological data. Although several meteorological parameters determine the dispersion properties of the air pollutants and resulting ambient concentrations, wind speed and atmospheric stability play a dominant role.

For clustering analysis, a vector of the arc sine-transformed joint frequency distribution of wind speed and stability class was calculated for each grid cell based on the hourly data as described above. Like the similarity analysis for the forecast areas described above, it was assumed that dispersion characteristics at hours that are within a given stability class and wind speed bin combination are similar. The cluster analysis was used to generate zones that have similar meteorological dispersion characteristics by combining grid cells in such a way as to minimize the difference between the arc sine-transformed joint frequency distribution vectors within each zone.

Hierarchical clustering is a group of techniques that proceed through a sequence of steps and are broadly divided into agglomerative or divisive methods. In agglomerative methods, which are most widely used clustering techniques, initially all data points are individual clusters in themselves. In subsequent steps, “nearby” clusters are joined, where distances are defined using the similarity metric, and the various clustering schemes differ on how the similarity is defined between two clusters. In divisive methods, all data points are initially in one cluster and are separated into finer groupings in the subsequent steps. For this analysis, Ward’s agglomerative scheme was used and the distance between two grid cells was defined as the Euclidean distance between the vectors of the arc-sine transformed joint distribution of wind speed and atmospheric stability class. The resulting clusters of grid cells are considered as meteorological zones with similar dispersion characteristics.

Figure C3-2 shows the grid cells grouped into seven meteorological zones. The locations of meteorological stations are also shown (the numerical labels correspond to those in Table C3-6). The largest zone includes most of the Los Angeles County and includes several meteorological stations. Most of the inland grid cells also form a meteorological zone. The smallest zone contains only six grid cells and does not include any meteorological station. Although a large fraction of grid cells in a given zone are geographically contiguous, a small number of grid cells from various zones are distributed throughout the basin. This is attributed to the complex topography of the region which plays a significant role in determining the wind speed. Note that only the grid cells that are inside the seven forecast areas previously specified are included in the clustering analysis. Consequently, some SCAQMD meteorological stations are outside the seven meteorological zones. Table C3-6 contains the location of meteorological stations in the basin and identifies their respective zones.

Figure C3-2. Grid Cells in Seven Meteorological Zones Obtained Using Hierarchical Clustering of Meteorological Data.

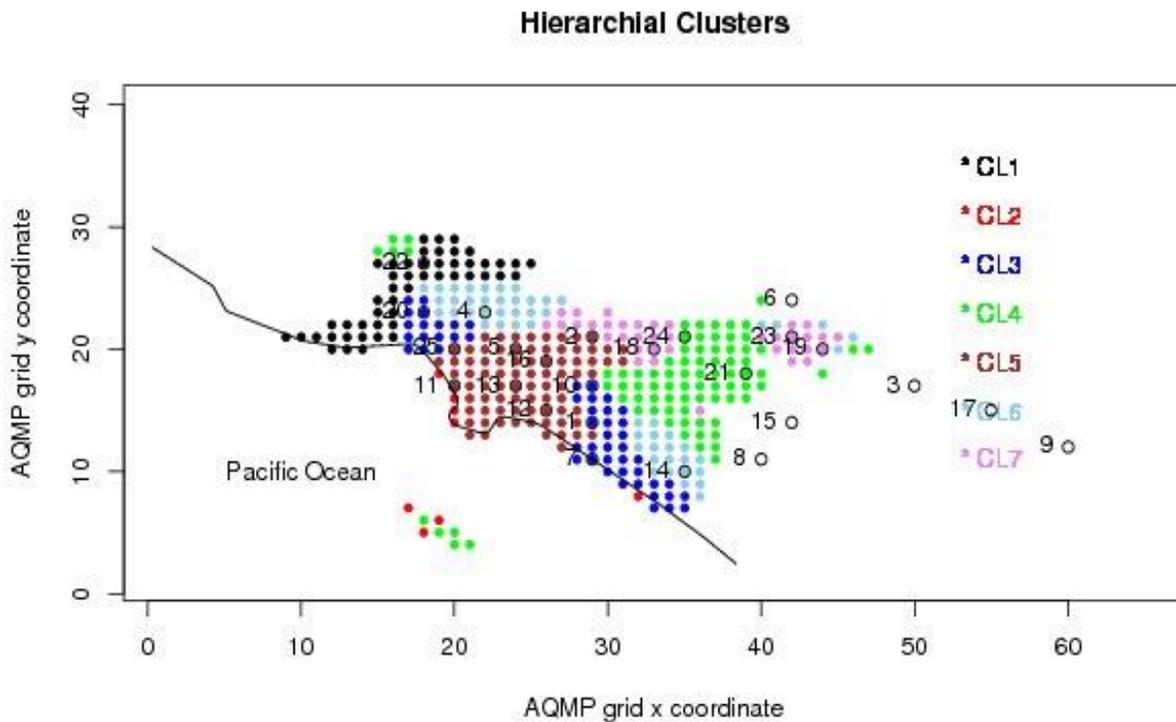


Table C3-6. Location of Stations with AERMOD-ready Meteorological Data

No.	Meteorological Station	Meteorological Cluster	Forecast Area ¹	Latitude	Longitude
1	ANAH	3	4	33° 49' 50"	117° 56' 19"
2	AZUS	5	5	34° 8' 11"	117° 55' 26"
3	BNAP ²	-	-	33° 55' 15"	116° 51' 30"
4	BURK	6	2	34° 10' 33"	118° 19' 1"
5	CELA	5	3	34° 3' 59"	118° 13' 36"
6	CRES ²	-	-	34° 14' 29"	117° 16' 32"
7	CSTA	3	1	33° 40' 26"	117° 55' 33"
8	ELSI ²	-	-	33° 40' 35"	117° 19' 51"
9	INDI ²	-	-	33° 42' 30"	116° 12' 57"
10	LAHB	3	3	33° 55' 31"	117° 57' 8"
11	LAXH	5	1	33° 57' 15"	118° 25' 49"
12	LGBH	5	1	33° 49' 25"	118° 11' 19"
13	LYNN	5	3	33° 55' 44"	118° 12' 39"
14	MSVJ	6	4	33° 37' 49"	117° 40' 30"
15	PERI ²	-	-	33° 47' 20"	117° 13' 40"
16	PICO	5	4	34° 00' 37"	118° 4' 7"
17	PLSP ²	-	-	33° 51' 10"	116° 32' 28"
18	POMA	7	5	34° 4' 0"	117° 45' 0"
19	RDLA	7	6	34° 3' 32"	117° 8' 52"
20	RESE	3	2	34° 11' 57"	118° 31' 58"
21	RIVR	4	7	34° 0' 2"	117° 24' 55"
22	SCLR	1	2	34° 23' 0"	118° 31' 42"
23	SNBO	7	6	34° 6' 24"	117° 16' 25"
24	UPLA	4	6	34° 6' 14"	117° 37' 45"
25	WSLA	5	1	34° 3' 2"	118° 27' 24"

¹ Forecast areas are labeled as follows: Coastal (1), San Fernando Valley (2), Metropolitan (3), Inland Orange (4), San Gabriel Valley (5), San Bernardino Valley (6) and Riverside Valley (7).

² Station outside the area of clustering analysis.

Selection of Meteorological Cluster Zones and Representative Meteorological Stations

The meteorological zones that are most conducive to higher ground-level ambient concentrations were determined based on AERMOD simulations using the AERMOD-ready data for the meteorological stations within each cluster zone. In addition to meteorology, stack parameters also have significant influence on ambient concentrations resulting from a given emission source. Therefore, AERMOD simulations were performed using the data from each SCAQMD meteorological station combined with two sets of representative stack parameters.

- 1) Stack parameter set I: elevated stack
- 2) Stack parameter set II: low-level stack

A uniform emissions profile was assumed for the stacks and resulting maximum 24-hour averaged concentrations are analyzed in order select the meteorological stations for the refined air quality modeling.

The results are summarized in Table C3-7. Figures C3-3 and C3-4 show the maximum 24-hour average ambient concentrations for each meteorological station grouped according to the meteorological cluster group and forecast area, respectively, for representative stack I. Similarly, Figures C3-5 and C3-6 show the maximum 24-hour average ambient concentrations obtained using the representative stack II. In both cases the results show that concentrations vary more widely within the forecast areas than within the meteorological cluster groups ..

Examination of Table C3-7 and Figures C3-3 and C3-5 suggest that the meteorological cluster zones with the most adverse meteorological conditions are likely to be zones 3, 5, and 6.

The meteorological stations selected to be representative of these zones were as follows:

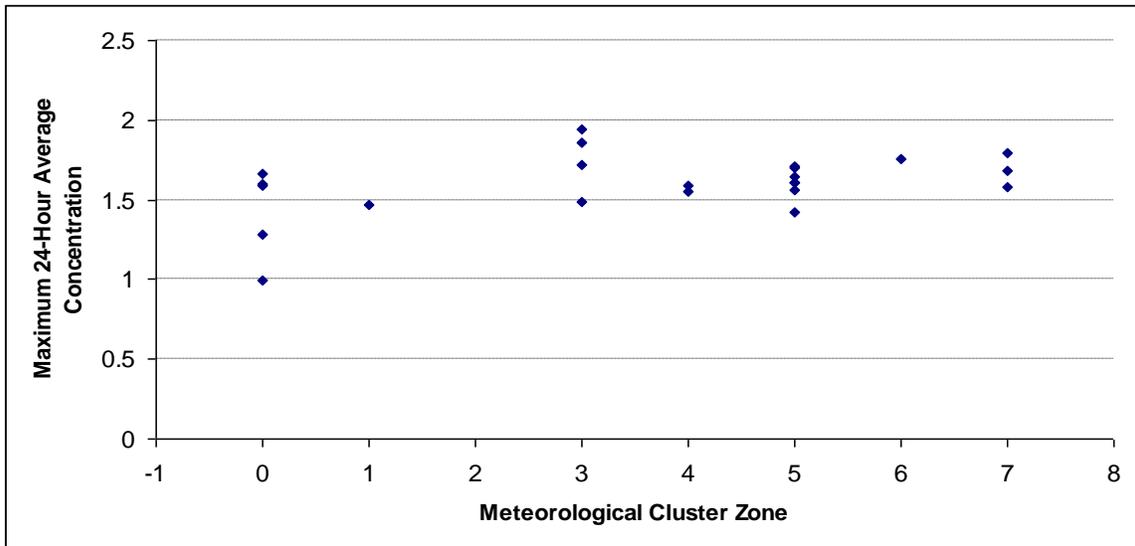
Cluster zone 3 – La Habra (LAHB) in Orange County
Cluster zone 5 –Azusa (AZUS) in Los Angeles County, and
Cluster zone 6 – Burbank (BURK) in Los Angeles County.

Table C3-7. 24-hour Maximum Concentrations Using Data from All Meteorological Stations in the SCAB for Two Sets of Stack Parameters

Meteorological Station	Meteorological Zone	Ambient Concentration from Elevated Stack	Ambient Concentration from Low-Level Stack
Santa Clarita (SCLR)	1	1.47	6.41
Anaheim (ANAH)	3	1.95	9.57
La Habra (LAHB)	3	1.86	9.90
Costa Mesa (CSTA)	3	1.72	12.18
Reseda (RESE)	3	1.49	6.77
Riverside (RIVR)	4	1.59	6.91
Upland (UPLA)	4	1.55	8.03
West LA (WSLA)	5	1.71	9.99
Azusa (AZUS)	5	1.70	8.36
Lynwood (LYNN)	5	1.64	8.38
LAX (LAXH)	5	1.61	7.56
Pico Rivera (PICO)	5	1.61	7.53
Central LA (CELA)	5	1.57	7.62
Long Beach (LGHB)	5	1.42	7.39
Burbank (BURK)	6	1.76	8.57
San Bernardino (SNBO)	7	1.79	8.14
Pomona (POMA)	7	1.68	7.39
Redlands (RDLD)*	7	1.58	9.06
Crestline (CRES)	0	1.66	8.32
Indio (INDI)	0	1.60	7.22
Banning Airport (BNAP)	0	1.59	6.94
Lake Elsinore (ELSI)	0	1.28	7.55
Perris (PERI)	0	0.99	5.52

* Data available only for the year 2007.

Figure C3-3. AERMOD Concentration Predictions by Meteorological Zones for Representative Stack Parameters I (Cluster group 0 includes areas outside of the 7 forecast areas included in this study.)



Cluster 7 has RDLD station which has data only for the year 2007.

Figure C3-4. AERMOD Concentration Predictions by Forecast Areas for Representative Stack Parameters I (Forecast area 0 includes areas outside of the 7 forecast areas included in this study.)

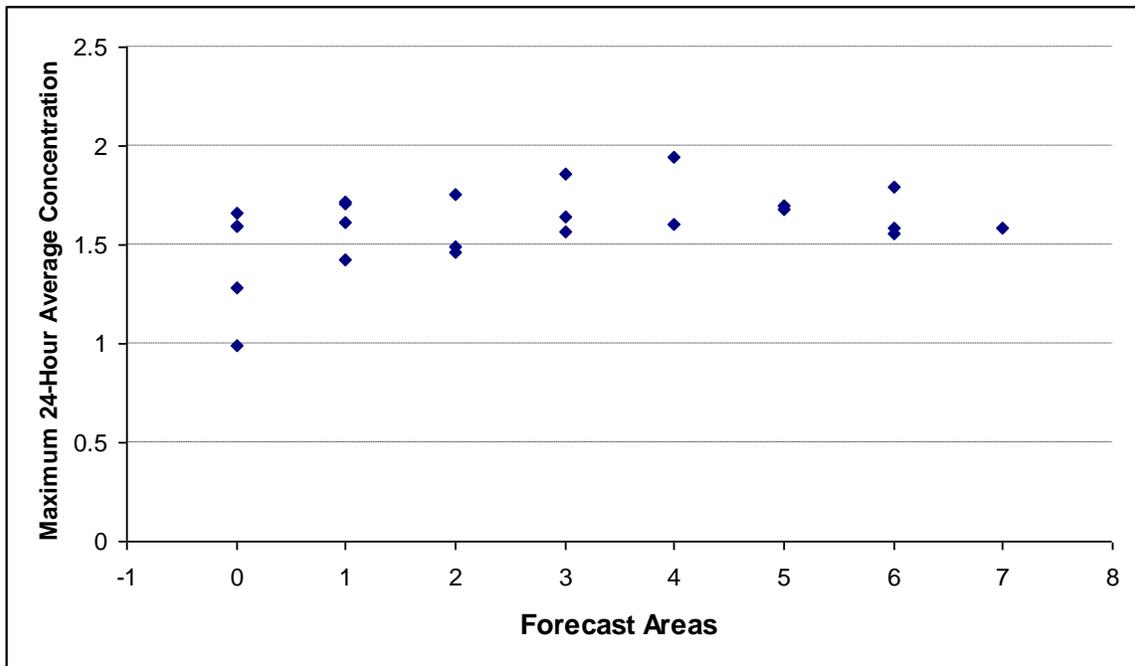
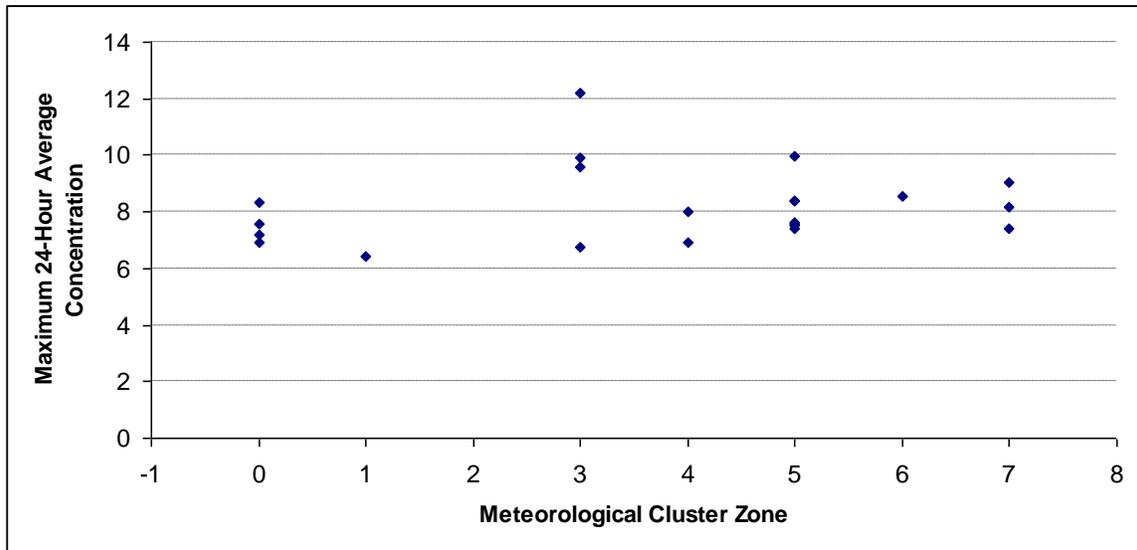
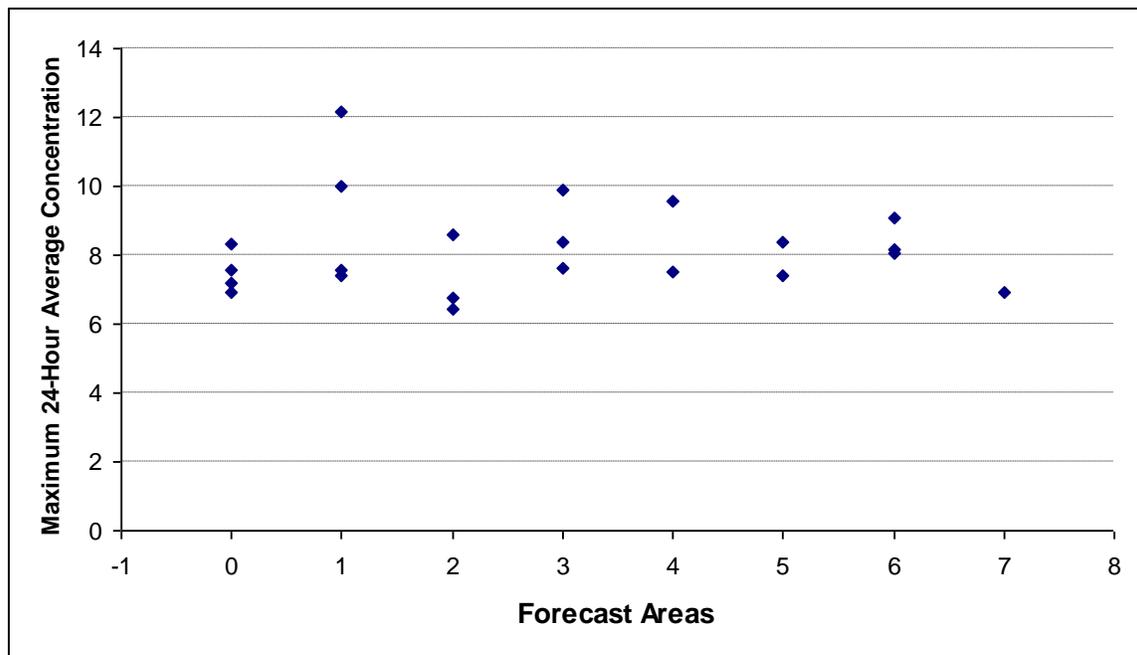


Figure C3-5. AERMOD Concentration Predictions by Meteorological Zones for Representative Stack Parameters II (Cluster group 0 includes areas outside of the 7 forecast areas included in this study.)



Cluster 7 has RDL D station which has data only for the year 2007.

Figure C3-6. AERMOD Concentration Predictions by Meteorological Zones for Representative Stack Parameters II (Forecast area 0 includes areas outside of the 7 forecast areas included in this study.)



Appendix C4: Refined (AERMOD) Assessment: Supporting Information

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Appendix C4: Refined (AERMOD) Assessment

Permits Selected for Refined Analysis

Table C4-1. Permits Used to Develop Representative Sources for Refined Assessment

Pollutant	Permit Category	50 th percentile permit no.	95 th percentile permit no.	Source for Stack Parameters ^a
NOx	Spray Booth and Equipment	452684	454789	NEI SCC default
	Heater/Furnace	442209	456866	Calculated median from NEI for 50 th % ^{ile} emissions; NEI SCC default for 95 th % ^{ile} emissions
	Tar Pot	427420	423001	NEI SCC default
	Equipment Process	464917	464377	NEI SCC default
	Afterburner	469715	427701	NEI SCC default
	Asphalt	457292	441464	NEI SCC default
	Internal Combustion Engine	431201	482675	Calculated median from NEI
	Soil Treat Vapor Extract	423125	486814	NEI SCC default
	Oven	424691	411673	NEI SCC default
	Printing	428943	460267	NEI SCC default
PM10	Spray Booth and Equipment	420860	450407	NEI SCC default
	Heater/Furnace	391136	436005	NEI SCC default
	Tar Pot	420977	427102	NEI SCC default
	Tanks and Storage	491630	452463	NEI SCC default
	Blasting	485237	483505	NEI SCC default
	Equipment Process	442519	429902	NEI SCC default
	Blending	448642	425396	Calculated median from NEI
	Turbine Engine > 50 MW	450895	416169	Calculated median from NEI
	Afterburner	395421	457854	NEI SCC default
	Asphalt	475391	441464	NEI SCC default

MW = Megawatt

- a) “NEI SCC default” indicates that the SCC-specific default stack parameters developed by USEPA for NEI were used. “Calculated median from NEI” indicates that typical stack parameters were calculated as a part of the current analysis by estimating the median exposure concentration from available SCC-specific NEI records and using the corresponding stack parameter values. Unless otherwise specified, the same stack parameters were used for the assessment of 50th and 95th percentile emissions estimates for the listed permit categories.

Operating Schedules for Refined Analysis

Table C4-2. Operating Schedules Used in AERMOD Analysis.

Operating Schedule	Weeks/Year	Days/Week	Hour/Day	AERMOD Type	Assumptions
Scenario 1	52	7	24	HROFDY	12am-12pm
Scenario 2	52	6	10	SHRDOW	Mo-Sa, 8am-6pm
Scenario 3	52	5	18	SHRDOW	Mo-Fr, 6am-12pm
Scenario 5	52	5	24	SHRDOW	Mo-Fr, 12am-12pm
Scenario 8	52	7	12	HROFDY	8am-8pm
Scenario 9	52	4	4	SHRDOW7	Mo-Th 9am-1pm
Scenario 10	52	5	10	SHRDOW	Mo-Fr, 8am - 6pm
Scenario 11	52	6	12	SHRDOW	Mo-Sa, 8am-8pm
Scenario 12	50	5	8	SHRDOW	Mo-Fr, 9am-5pm
Scenario 14	45	4	8	MHRDOW7	Jan - Nov, Mo-Th, 9am-5pm
Scenario 15	52	5	6	SHRDOW	Mo-Fr, 9-3pm
Scenario 16	52	7	18	HROFDY	6am-12pm
Scenario 20	19	7	10	MHRDOW	Jan-May, Mo-Su, 8am-6pm
Scenario 21	24	3	8	MHRDOW7	Jan-Jun, Mo-We, 9am-5pm
Scenario 22	40	2	8	MHRDOW7	Jan-Oct, Mo-Tu, 9am-5pm
Scenario 24	45	5	10	MHRDOW	Jan-Nov, Mo-Fr, 8am-6pm
Scenario 25	52	1	8	SHRDOW7	Mo, 9am-5pm
Scenario 27	52	7	8	HROFDY	9am-5pm
Scenario 28	52	5	5	SHRDOW	Mo-Fr, 9am-2pm
Scenario 29	52	6	8	SHRDOW	Mo-Sa, 9am-5pm
Scenario 30	30	7	16	MHRDOW	Jan-Jul, Mo-Su, 8am-12pm
Scenario 31	52	6	4	SHRDOW	Mo-Sa, 9am-1pm
Scenario 32	52	7	16	HROFDY	8am-12am
Scenario 33	12	6	8	MHRDOW7	Jan-Mar Mo-Sat 9am-5pm
Scenario 34	52	7	20	HROFDY	4am-12am
Scenario 36	52	5	16	SHRDOW	Mo-Fri, 8am-12pm
Scenario 37	52	5	12	SHRDOW	Mo-Fri - 8am-8pm
Scenario 38	52	5	17	SHRDOW	MO-Fri - 7am-12pm
Scenario 39	52	7	6	HROFDY	9am-3pm
Scenario 40	52	7	15	HROFDY	8am-10pm
Scenario 41	26	2	4	MHRDOW7	Jan-Jun, Mo-Tu, 8am-12pm

AERMOD Refined Analysis Results

Table C4-3. AERMOD Maximum 24-Hour Concentrations at Selected Meteorological Stations by Year – PM2.5

Permit Category	Percentile	PM2.5 Max Concentrations - 24-hour (µg/m ³)									Threshold 24-hour (µg/m ³)
		2005			2006			2007			
		AZUS	BURK	LAHB	AZUS	BURK	LAHB	AZUS	BURK	LAHB	
Spray Booth and Equipment	50th	1.24	1.18	1.67	1.22	1.41	1.42	1.15	1.37	1.25	2.5
Heater/Furnace	50th	0.41	0.44	0.37	0.59	0.58	0.39	0.33	0.34	0.34	2.5
Tar Pot	50th	8.47	7.46	12.48	8.32	7.89	8.57	9.22	8.77	11.76	2.5
Tanks and Storage	50th	2.20	2.52	2.50	2.21	2.53	2.21	2.34	2.20	2.26	2.5
Blasting	50th	3.57	3.39	4.33	3.52	3.49	4.05	3.33	3.70	3.71	2.5
Equipment Process	50th	3.03	2.85	3.65	3.16	2.94	3.23	3.21	3.00	2.97	2.5
Blending	50th	0.46	0.40	0.65	0.47	0.36	0.67	0.44	0.43	0.78	2.5
Turbine Engine > 50 MW	50th	0.95	1.02	0.87	1.08	0.90	0.83	0.80	0.89	0.92	2.5
Afterburner	50th	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.14	0.12	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	2.5
Asphalt	50th	1.00	0.93	1.05	1.13	1.02	0.90	0.91	0.89	0.96	2.5
Spray Booth and Equipment	95th	3.59	3.38	3.28	3.30	3.50	3.64	3.03	2.91	3.23	2.5
Heater/Furnace	95th	0.66	0.62	0.60	1.06	0.92	0.61	0.50	0.55	0.50	2.5
Tar Pot	95th	102.92	110.11	215.92	95.58	107.12	117.61	112.43	83.72	122.45	2.5
Tanks and Storage	95th	1.75	1.65	1.67	1.62	1.72	1.80	1.46	1.41	1.57	2.5
Blasting	95th	43.18	49.85	52.17	47.88	56.82	51.77	45.70	50.94	45.65	2.5
Equipment Process	95th	1.71	1.79	1.51	2.76	2.57	1.58	1.40	1.44	1.38	2.5
Blending	95th	0.23	0.21	0.23	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.19	0.19	0.19	2.5
Turbine Engine > 50 MW	95th	2.36	2.64	2.13	3.84	2.94	2.31	1.99	2.13	2.19	2.5
Afterburner	95th	0.63	0.59	0.52	1.13	0.96	0.56	0.49	0.53	0.52	2.5
Asphalt	95th	4.05	3.74	3.58	4.56	4.53	3.91	3.14	3.41	4.03	2.5

MW = Megawatt

Monitoring station identifier codes: AZUS = Azusa, BURK = Burbank, LAHB = La Habra (all located in the South Coast Air Basin, California)

a) Those values exceeding the SCAQMD localized significant threshold noted in bold

Table C4-4. AERMOD Maximum Annual Concentrations at Selected Meteorological Stations by Year – PM2.5

Permit Category	Percentile	PM2.5 Max Concentrations - Annual (µg/m3)									Threshold Annual (µg/m3)
		2005			2006			2007			
		AZUS	BURK	LAHB	AZUS	BURK	LAHB	AZUS	BURK	LAHB	
Spray Booth and Equipment	50th	0.46	0.33	0.47	0.43	0.31	0.46	0.38	0.29	0.43	1
Heater/Furnace	50th	0.13	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.08	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.11	1
Tar Pot	50th	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.07	1
Tanks and Storage	50th	0.75	0.74	0.82	0.68	0.69	0.78	0.58	0.64	0.71	1
Blasting	50th	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	1
Equipment Process	50th	1.32	0.97	1.33	1.26	0.89	1.32	1.12	0.87	1.20	1
Blending	50th	0.17	0.15	0.25	0.17	0.14	0.26	0.15	0.14	0.24	1
Turbine Engine > 50 MW	50th	0.22	0.13	0.20	0.21	0.13	0.20	0.20	0.13	0.18	1
Afterburner	50th	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	1
Asphalt	50th	0.27	0.22	0.24	0.23	0.21	0.23	0.21	0.19	0.22	1
Spray Booth and Equipment	95th	1.17	0.76	1.00	1.10	0.70	0.99	0.98	0.67	0.94	1
Heater/Furnace	95th	0.25	0.15	0.21	0.23	0.14	0.21	0.20	0.14	0.19	1
Tar Pot	95th	0.35	0.22	0.35	0.27	0.22	0.32	0.27	0.21	0.29	1
Tanks and Storage	95th	0.56	0.37	0.51	0.52	0.34	0.51	0.47	0.33	0.48	1
Blasting	95th	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.10	0.09	1
Equipment Process	95th	0.70	0.47	0.60	0.65	0.43	0.60	0.58	0.42	0.54	1
Blending	95th	0.10	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.08	1
Turbine Engine > 50 MW	95th	0.91	0.53	0.80	0.81	0.49	0.77	0.75	0.50	0.73	1
Afterburner	95th	0.23	0.15	0.20	0.21	0.14	0.20	0.19	0.14	0.18	1
Asphalt	95th	1.32	0.84	1.12	1.19	0.79	1.10	1.08	0.77	1.05	1

MW = Megawatt

Monitoring station identifier codes: AZUS = Azusa, BURK = Burbank, LAHB = La Habra (all located in the South Coast Air Basin, California)

a) Those values exceeding the SCAQMD localized significant threshold noted in bold

Table C4-5. AERMOD Maximum 1-Hour Concentrations at Selected Meteorological Stations by Year – NO₂

Permit Category	Percentile	1-hour Maximum Concentrations (µg/m ³)									Threshold 1-hour (µg/m ³)
		2005			2006			2007			
		AZUS	BURK	LAHB	AZUS	BURK	LAHB	AZUS	BURK	LAHB	
Spray Booth and Equipment	50th	5.62	5.73	4.02	5.66	4.63	5.86	6.68	4.05	4.09	338
Heater/Furnace	50th	3.06	3.61	2.23	3.33	3.36	2.92	3.48	2.82	3.06	338
Tar Pot	50th	18.26	9.01	6.73	13.88	9.79	11.10	15.72	6.76	6.17	338
Equipment Process	50th	90.51	72.61	53.24	91.58	67.47	76.40	97.88	55.52	54.76	338
Afterburner	50th	1.02	1.21	1.03	1.24	1.15	1.07	1.09	1.09	1.08	338
Asphalt	50th	12.44	13.92	12.98	13.77	13.19	12.47	12.16	12.87	15.23	338
Internal Combustion Engine	50th	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	338
Soil Treat Vapor Extract	50th	11.88	8.79	40.25	11.76	8.87	43.44	11.79	28.05	45.85	338
Oven	50th	6.63	6.19	4.23	7.01	5.64	5.77	6.93	4.49	4.24	338
Printing	50th	13.76	14.70	9.43	14.95	12.01	12.73	13.77	9.96	9.40	338
Spray Booth and Equipment	95th	4.39	5.55	3.62	4.93	5.26	4.15	4.84	3.96	4.02	338
Heater/Furnace	95th	4.22	4.27	4.42	4.59	4.81	4.26	3.75	4.43	4.35	338
Tar Pot	95th	45.65	17.62	14.14	39.58	24.48	14.18	25.91	14.88	13.56	338
Equipment Process	95th	43.40	55.58	36.59	48.70	51.08	40.70	46.92	42.82	43.79	338
Afterburner	95th	10.90	12.85	11.04	13.18	12.24	11.46	11.64	11.63	11.53	338
Asphalt	95th	12.54	14.02	13.08	13.88	13.95	12.63	12.25	13.37	15.34	338
Internal Combustion Engine	95th	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.22	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.18	338
Soil Treat Vapor Extract	95th	23.76	17.59	80.50	23.52	17.73	86.89	23.59	56.10	91.71	338
Oven	95th	26.41	29.83	26.87	30.19	29.76	27.37	27.13	27.64	27.82	338
Printing	95th	5.73	6.90	4.94	6.32	6.63	5.29	6.24	5.16	5.34	338

Monitoring station identifier codes: AZUS = Azusa, BURK = Burbank, LAHB = La Habra (all located in the South Coast Air Basin, California)

a) Those values exceeding the SCAQMD localized significant threshold noted in bold

Table C4-6. AERMOD Maximum 1-Hour Background Concentrations at Selected Meteorological Stations by Year – NO₂

1-hour Background Concentrations (µg/m³)											
Permit Category	Percentile	2005			2010			2030			Threshold 1-hour (µg/m³)
		AZUS	BURK	LAHB	AZUS	BURK	LAHB	AZUS	BURK	LAHB	
Spray Booth and Equipment	50th	229.76	193.58	210.06	211.76	181.56	194.56	152.83	142.71	193.83	338
Heater/Furnace	50th	226.57	191.46	207.26	208.57	179.44	191.76	149.64	140.59	191.03	338
Tar Pot	50th	241.34	197.65	215.30	223.34	185.62	199.80	164.42	146.77	199.06	338
Equipment Process	50th	320.96	260.47	280.60	302.96	248.44	265.10	244.03	209.59	264.36	338
Afterburner	50th	224.32	189.06	205.28	206.32	177.03	189.78	147.39	138.18	189.04	338
Asphalt	50th	236.85	201.77	219.43	218.86	189.75	203.93	159.93	150.90	203.19	338
Internal Combustion Engine	50th	223.10	187.87	204.22	205.10	175.85	188.72	146.18	137.00	187.98	338
Soil Treat Vapor Extract	50th	234.96	215.90	250.05	216.96	203.88	234.55	158.03	165.03	233.81	338
Oven	50th	230.09	194.05	209.97	212.09	182.02	194.47	153.16	143.17	193.73	338
Printing	50th	238.03	202.56	216.93	220.03	190.53	201.43	161.10	151.68	200.69	338
Spray Booth and Equipment	95th	228.01	193.41	208.34	210.01	181.38	192.84	151.08	142.53	192.11	338
Heater/Furnace	95th	227.67	192.66	208.62	209.67	180.64	193.12	150.74	141.79	192.38	338
Tar Pot	95th	268.73	212.33	218.38	250.74	200.31	202.88	191.81	161.46	202.15	338
Equipment Process	95th	271.78	243.43	247.99	253.78	231.41	232.49	194.85	192.56	231.75	338
Afterburner	95th	236.26	200.71	215.73	218.26	188.68	200.23	159.33	149.83	199.49	338
Asphalt	95th	236.96	201.87	219.54	218.96	189.85	204.04	160.03	151.00	203.30	338
Internal Combustion Engine	95th	223.30	188.06	204.38	205.30	176.04	188.89	146.38	137.19	188.15	338
Soil Treat Vapor Extract	95th	246.84	243.95	295.91	228.84	231.92	280.41	169.91	193.08	279.67	338
Oven	95th	253.27	217.68	232.02	235.27	205.66	216.52	176.34	166.81	215.79	338
Printing	95th	229.40	194.75	209.54	211.40	182.73	194.04	152.47	143.88	193.30	338

Monitoring station identifier codes: AZUS = Azusa, BURK = Burbank, LAHB = La Habra (all located in the South Coast Air Basin, California)

a) Those values exceeding the SCAQMD localized significant threshold noted in bold

Table C4-7. AERMOD Maximum Annual Concentrations at Selected Meteorological Stations by Year – NO₂

Permit Category	Percentile	Annual Maximum Concentrations (µg/m ³)									Threshold Annual (µg/m ³)
		2005			2006			2007			
		AZUS	BURK	LAHB	AZUS	BURK	LAHB	AZUS	BURK	LAHB	
Spray Booth and Equipment	50th	0.13	0.09	0.12	0.13	0.09	0.13	0.13	0.09	0.12	56
Heater/Furnace	50th	0.17	0.10	0.13	0.16	0.10	0.13	0.14	0.10	0.12	56
Tar Pot	50th	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	56
Equipment Process	50th	2.47	1.62	2.18	2.39	1.63	2.23	2.19	1.55	2.09	56
Afterburner	50th	0.08	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.07	56
Asphalt	50th	0.52	0.29	0.46	0.49	0.30	0.46	0.45	0.28	0.45	56
Internal Combustion Engine	50th	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	56
Soil Treat Vapor Extract	50th	0.96	0.84	0.87	0.94	0.79	0.89	0.94	0.83	0.86	56
Oven	50th	0.17	0.11	0.15	0.17	0.12	0.15	0.16	0.11	0.15	56
Printing	50th	0.36	0.23	0.30	0.36	0.25	0.31	0.34	0.23	0.31	56
Spray Booth and Equipment	95th	0.20	0.12	0.16	0.19	0.12	0.16	0.17	0.11	0.15	56
Heater/Furnace	95th	0.40	0.23	0.37	0.37	0.22	0.37	0.33	0.20	0.33	56
Tar Pot	95th	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	56
Equipment Process	95th	2.58	1.44	1.91	2.43	1.44	1.93	2.17	1.35	1.75	56
Afterburner	95th	0.85	0.47	0.78	0.80	0.46	0.77	0.70	0.43	0.70	56
Asphalt	95th	0.92	0.51	0.80	0.86	0.51	0.79	0.78	0.47	0.74	56
Internal Combustion Engine	95th	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	56
Soil Treat Vapor Extract	95th	1.91	1.68	1.75	1.88	1.59	1.79	1.88	1.66	1.72	56
Oven	95th	2.13	1.19	2.01	1.99	1.17	1.96	1.76	1.09	1.80	56
Printing	95th	0.34	0.19	0.25	0.32	0.19	0.25	0.28	0.18	0.23	56

Monitoring station identifier codes: AZUS = Azusa, BURK = Burbank, LAHB = La Habra (all located in the South Coast Air Basin, California)

a) Those values exceeding the SCAQMD localized significant threshold noted in bold

Table C4-8. AERMOD Maximum Annual Concentrations Plus Maximum Annual Background Concentrations at Selected Meteorological Stations by Year – NO₂

Max Concentration (2005-2007) + Annual Background Concentrations(µg/m3)											Threshold Annual (µg/m3)
Permit Category	Percentile	2005			2010			2030			
		AZUS	BURK	LAHB	AZUS	BURK	LAHB	AZUS	BURK	LAHB	
Spray Booth and Equipment	50th	57.7	58.4	42.6	49.1	50.0	34.8	25.6	66.0	23.4	56
Heater/Furnace	50th	57.7	58.4	42.6	49.1	50.0	34.8	25.6	66.0	23.4	56
Tar Pot	50th	57.5	58.4	42.4	49.0	49.9	34.7	25.4	66.0	23.3	56
Equipment Process	50th	60.0	60.0	44.7	51.4	51.5	36.9	27.9	67.6	25.5	56
Afterburner	50th	57.6	58.4	42.5	49.0	49.9	34.7	25.5	66.0	23.4	56
Asphalt	50th	58.1	58.6	42.9	49.5	50.2	35.1	25.9	66.2	23.8	56
Internal Combustion Engine	50th	57.5	58.3	42.4	48.9	49.9	34.6	25.4	65.9	23.3	56
Soil Treat Vapor Extract	50th	58.5	59.2	43.3	49.9	50.7	35.5	26.4	66.8	24.2	56
Oven	50th	57.7	58.5	42.6	49.1	50.0	34.8	25.6	66.1	23.4	56
Printing	50th	57.9	58.6	42.8	49.3	50.1	35.0	25.8	66.2	23.6	56
Spray Booth and Equipment	95th	57.7	58.5	42.6	49.1	50.0	34.8	25.6	66.1	23.5	56
Heater/Furnace	95th	57.9	58.6	42.8	49.4	50.1	35.0	25.8	66.2	23.7	56
Tar Pot	95th	57.6	58.4	42.5	49.0	49.9	34.7	25.4	66.0	23.3	56
Equipment Process	95th	60.1	59.8	44.4	51.5	51.3	36.6	28.0	67.4	25.2	56
Afterburner	95th	58.4	58.8	43.2	49.8	50.3	35.4	26.3	66.4	24.1	56
Asphalt	95th	58.5	58.9	43.2	49.9	50.4	35.4	26.3	66.5	24.1	56
Internal Combustion Engine	95th	57.6	58.4	42.5	49.0	49.9	34.7	25.4	66.0	23.3	56
Soil Treat Vapor Extract	95th	59.5	60.0	44.2	50.9	51.5	36.4	27.3	67.6	25.1	56
Oven	95th	59.7	59.5	44.4	51.1	51.1	36.7	27.6	67.1	25.3	56
Printing	95th	57.9	58.5	42.7	49.3	50.1	34.9	25.8	66.1	23.5	56

Monitoring station identifier codes: AZUS = Azusa, BURK = Burbank, LAHB = La Habra (all located in the South Coast Air Basin, California)

a) Those values exceeding the SCAQMD localized significant threshold noted in bold

Table C4-9. Stack Parameters for AERMOD Refined Assessment

Permit Category	Pollutant	%-ile	Stack Height (m)	Stack Diameter (m)	Exit Velocity (m/s)	Exit Temp (K)	Fence-line (m)	Emissions (g/s)
Spray Booth and Equipment	PM	50th	9.14	0.50	6.94	295.93	50	2.20E-02
		95th	10.57	0.59	10.65	327.05	50	1.03E-01
	NOx	50th	9.14	0.50	6.94	295.93	50	2.20E-02
		95th	10.57	0.59	10.65	327.05	50	4.72E-02
Tanks and Storage	PM	50th	8.73	0.48	7.96	307.55	50	7.35E-02
		95th	15.12	0.54	8.58	349.72	50	7.26E-02
		95th	15.12	0.54	8.58	349.72	50	4.85E-08
Blasting	PM	50th	6.28	0.55	10.73	299.23	50	6.61E-02
		95th	8.03	0.52	9.64	298.29	50	1.87E+00
Blending	PM	50th	13.31	0.25	7.47	295.37	50	5.25E-03
		95th	21.34	0.61	15.85	394.26	50	2.52E-02
Heater/Furnace	PM	50th	10.47	0.48	4.92	369.31	50	7.35E-03
		95th	15.54	0.69	17.35	533.15	50	7.35E-02
	NOx	50th	10.47	0.48	4.92	369.31	50	2.10E-02
		95th	15.54	0.69	17.35	533.15	50	1.89E-01
Equipment Process	PM	50th	8.20	0.36	5.26	301.96	50	2.94E-02
		95th	10.62	0.63	9.99	335.58	50	4.72E-02
	NOx	50th	8.20	0.36	5.26	301.96	50	2.20E-01
		95th	10.62	0.63	9.99	335.58	50	5.14E-01
Tar Pot	PM	50th	10.06	0.10	0.11	523.15	10	1.10E-01
		95th	10.06	0.10	0.11	523.15	10	9.92E-01
	NOx	50th	10.06	0.10	0.11	523.15	10	2.20E-02
		95th	10.06	0.10	0.11	523.15	10	5.51E-02
Afterburner	PM	50th	12.88	0.76	8.88	575.74	50	5.25E-03
		95th	12.88	0.76	8.88	575.74	50	4.20E-02
	NOx	50th	12.88	0.76	8.88	575.74	50	3.15E-02
		95th	12.88	0.76	8.88	575.74	50	3.36E-01
Asphalt	PM	50th	9.94	1.03	10.71	523.15	50	1.76E-01
		95th	9.94	1.03	10.71	523.15	50	3.97E-01
	NOx	50th	9.94	1.03	10.71	523.15	50	4.96E-01
		95th	9.94	1.03	10.71	523.15	50	5.00E-01
Turbine Engine > 50 MW	PM	50th	19.35	2.65	12.68	615.37	50	7.32E-01
		95th	19.35	2.65	12.68	615.37	50	1.73E+00
ICE	NOx	50th	17.47	3.49	18.82	662.98	50	1.05E-02
		95th	17.47	3.49	18.82	662.98	50	1.15E-01
Soil Treat Vapor Extract	NOx	50th	3.66	0.08	8.80	296.32	50	1.05E-02
		95th	3.66	0.08	8.80	296.32	50	2.10E-02
Oven	NOx	50th	8.01	0.37	5.30	327.99	50	2.20E-02
		95th	17.44	0.74	9.45	534.51	50	2.16E-01
Printing	NOx	50th	9.45	0.29	6.89	386.48	50	6.61E-02
		95th	9.50	0.50	7.52	397.61	50	5.25E-02

APPENDIX D

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

This document describes the methods used to estimate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with implementation of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Proposed Rule 1315 program. The granting of offsets to a permit applicant under Proposed Rule 1315 would result, after the permittee's facility begins operation, in emissions occurring that would not have occurred in the absence of the use of offsets. This methodology explains how the GHG emissions that would be associated with the offset usage were estimated. There are four evaluations to this appendix: 1) direct GHG impacts from the proposed project (starting in year 2010); 2) the cumulative GHG impacts from the proposed project (starting in year 2007); 3) the GHG impacts from the power plants eligible for offsets under legislation; and 4) the total cumulative GHG impacts from the proposed project and power plants.

DIRECT GHG IMPACTS FROM PROPOSED PROJECT

The GHG emissions analysis for the proposed project, as described in Chapter 2, is based on Basin-wide 2002 source category emissions data from the 2007 AQMP that includes sources seeking exemptions from federal offset requirements or Priority Reserve credits through either Rule 1304 or 1309.1. Offsets used to demonstrate equivalency with federal offset requirements would be tracked pursuant to PR 1315. Basin wide year 2002 GHG emissions were calculated as part of the 2007 AQMP. The GHG pollutants that were included in the AQMP calculations were carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O). Emissions of these pollutants were reported as CO₂ equivalent based on the global warming potentials (GWP) used by CARB in its AB32 scoping plan. The GHG analysis for the proposed project includes all six pollutants including CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆).

For purpose of this analysis, GHG (CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O) emissions and their corresponding criteria pollutant emissions were extracted from the 2007 AQMP basin wide inventory for R1304 and R1309.1-related source categories only. Affected source categories include fuel combustion (e.g., electric utilities, petroleum refining, food and agricultural processing, etc.), waste disposal (e.g., landfills, sewage treatment, etc.), cleaning and surface coatings (e.g., printing, degreasing, etc.), and industrial processes (e.g., chemical, mineral and metal processes, electronics, etc.) The inventory for the combustion sources was based on fuel-use data and the inventory for the non-combustion sources was based on the methane emissions from the total organic gases (TOG) inventory and CARB profiles. The 2007 AQMP CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O emissions inventory from both combustion and non-combustion sources are shown in Table D-1. According to the 2007 AQMP, the CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O emissions from all affected major source categories totaled 72 million MT per year. In order to calculate the GHG emissions from the proposed project without

specific knowledge of the affected equipment types, sizes, operation activity, ratings, load factors, etc., a ratio was derived to correlate criteria pollutants to CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O emissions using the latest 2007 AQMP emissions data (see Table D-1). In order to determine the share of total GHGs represented by stationary source emissions from the industry categories eligible for permits under Rules 1309.1 and 1304, staff determined the share of total AQMP stationary source combustion emissions of SO_x that is represented by SO_x emissions from the relevant industry categories. SO_x emissions were selected as a surrogate to prorate the CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O emissions because SO_x emissions result primarily from sulfur contained in fossil fuels. The primary fuel used for stationary source combustion in the South Coast region is natural gas. To a much smaller extent diesel fuel is used by emergency backup engines used during periodic engine testing and maintenance and when there is a power outage. For both fuel types, the control levels for SO_x between existing equipment and the new equipment (PR1315 users) are the same. Therefore, SO_x provides a more direct linkage than other pollutants to estimate the corresponding CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O emissions. Total SO_x emissions from all affected major source categories are 931 tons per year. Table D-1 provides a list of the affected source categories, CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O emissions, CO₂e emissions and corresponding SO_x emissions from the 2007 AQMP.

TABLE D-1

CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O Emissions from 2007 AQMP for R1304 and R1309.1 Sources and Corresponding SO_x Emissions

Affected Source Category	CO₂ Emissions (tons/year)	CH₄ Emissions (tons/year)	N₂O Emissions (tons/year)	CO₂e Emissions (million MT /year)	SO_x Emissions (tons/year)
Electric Utilities	31,979,163	543	60	29.04	162.3
Cogeneration	435,527	7	1	0.40	4.6
Oil and Gas Production (Combustion)	12,399,435	538	107	11.29	7.8
Petroleum Refining (Combustion)	10,623,546	180	20	9.65	0.3
Manufacturing and Industrial	6,867,879	116	13	6.24	411.1
Food and Agricultural Processing	432,876	8	1	0.39	10.2
Service and Commercial	7,863,528	133	15	7.14	213.8
Other (Fuel Combustion)	233,156	8	2	0.21	10.0
<i>TOTAL Fuel Combustion</i>	70,835,108	1,535	219	64.35	820.15

TABLE D-1 (Continued)
CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O Emissions from 2007 AQMP for R1304 and R1309.1 Sources and Corresponding SO_x Emissions

Affected Source Category	CO₂ Emissions (tons/year)	CH₄ Emissions (tons/year)	N₂O Emissions (tons/year)	CO₂e Emissions (million MT CO₂ eq /year)	SO_x Emissions (tons/year)
Sewage Treatment	865,994	15	2	0.79	0.1
Landfills	1,521,401	22	2	1.38	102.3
Incineration	0	85	0	0.00	2.1
Other (Waste Disposal)	0	15,101	0	0.29	0.0
<i>TOTAL Waste Disposal</i>	2,387,395	15,222	4	2.46	104.47
Laundering	0	0	0	0.00	0.0
Degreasing	0	0	0	0.00	0.0
Coatings and Related Processes	37,246	1	0	0.03	0.3
Printing	29	0	0	0.00	0.0
Adhesives and Sealants	0	0	0	0.00	0.0
Other (Cleaning and Surface Coatings)	2,539,824	43	5	2.31	4.8
<i>TOTAL Cleaning and Surface Coatings</i>	2,577,100	44	5	2.34	5.09
Oil and Gas Production	22,347	0	0	0.02	0.2
Petroleum Refining	61,456	1	0	0.06	0.0
Petroleum Marketing	0	567	0	0.01	0.0
Other (Petroleum Production and Marketing)	0	0	0	0.00	0.0
<i>TOTAL Petroleum Production and Marketing</i>	83,803	568	0	0.09	0.15
Chemical	0	247	0	0.00	0.0
Food and Agriculture	0	1	0	0.00	0.0
Mineral Processes	229,853	4	0	0.21	0.9
Metal Processes	0	0	0	0.00	0.0

TABLE D-1 (Concluded)
CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O Emissions from 2007 AQMP for R1304 and R1309.1 Sources and Corresponding SO_x Emissions

Wood and Paper	3	0	0	0.00	0.0
Glass and Related Products	0	0	0	0.00	0.0
Electronics	0	0	0	0.00	0.0
Other (Industrial Processes)	2,914,251	49	5	2.65	0.6
<i>TOTAL Industrial Processes</i>	3,144,107	301	6	2.86	1.50
Total Stationary and Area Sources	79,027,513	17,670	234	72	931

In order to account for the remaining GHGs including hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), a ratio was calculated based on the statewide inventory of high GWP pollutants (HFCs, PFCs, SF₆) to statewide GHG emissions inventory from all sources qualified for offsets under the proposed project (e.g., commercial, industrial, etc). Table D-2 provides the statewide inventory values over a three-year period and determines a ratio of HFCs, PFCs, and SF₆ emissions within the total GHG emissions from all sources. Specifically, the ratio was calculated by dividing the total high GWPs by the total GHG emissions from all affected sources (14.48/223.32 = 0.065).

TABLE D-2
California Greenhouse Gas Inventory (million metric tons CO₂e)

	2004	2005	2006	Average (2004-2006)
Electric Power (In-State, Imported)	115.65	106.35	105.92	109.31
Commercial (no residential)	13.15	12.97	13.24	13.12
Industrial	94.50	93.71	96.05	94.75
Recycling and Waste (Landfills)	5.91	6.21	6.31	6.14
TOTAL GHGs from Sources	229.21	219.24	221.52	223.32
Total High GWP	13.79	14.51	15.15	14.48
RATIO (High GWP/Sources Total)	0.060	0.066	0.068	0.065

Source: CARB GHG Inventory (<http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/inventory/data/data.htm>)

By applying the ratio of high GWPs to all GHG sources (0.065) to the CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O emissions from 2007 AQMP (72 million MT/year), the total amount of GHG emissions of all AQMP sources can be determined ($72 \times 1.065 = 76.68$). Thus, a ratio of 76.68 million MT/year of total GHG emissions to 931 tons per year of total SO_x emissions ($76.68/931 = 0.0824$) from the 2007 AQMP, the total GHG emissions from the proposed project can be calculated using the estimated SO_x emissions from the proposed project. Estimated SO_x emission from the proposed project are listed in tons per day in Chapter 4.1 (Air Quality Direct Impacts) and converted into tons per year in Table D-3 in order to properly multiply by the ratio factor, which is based on SO_x emissions in tons per year. The years listed in Table D-3 are time periods leading to each attainment date (e.g., demonstrate attainment of the PM_{2.5} standard with reduction occurring by year 2014, demonstrate attainment of the ozone standard with reductions occurring by year 2023, and the estimated end of the project in year 2030).

TABLE D-3

**SO_x Emissions and Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Proposed Project
(Starting in 2010)**

Attainment Year Periods	Proposed Project SO_x Emissions (tons/day)	Proposed Project SO_x Emissions (tons/year)	AQMP SO_x to GHG Emissions Ratio	Proposed Project GHG Emissions (million MT CO₂ eq /year)
2010-2014	0.16	58.4	0.0824	4.81
2010-2023	0.49	178.85	0.0824	14.74
2010-2030	0.74	270.1	0.0824	22.26

The estimated increase of 4.81 million MT CO₂e/yr by 2014, 14.74 million MT CO₂e/yr by 2023, and 22.26 million MT CO₂e/yr by 2030 as a result of the proposed project is greater than the SCAQMD's GHG significance threshold of 10,000 MT CO₂e/yr for projects in which SCAQMD is lead agency. As such, potential GHG emissions from the proposed project are concluded to be cumulatively considerable and, thus, significant.

The same methodology is used to determine GHG emissions from each of the alternatives.

CUMULATIVE GHG IMPACTS FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT

The cumulative GHG emissions are different from the direct GHG impacts from the proposed project as it evaluates the impact from the issuance of offsets from year 2007 compared to year 2010 as part of the proposed project. Using the same methodology described above, the

cumulative GHG impacts using the same SOx emissions to total GHG emissions ratio from the 2007 AQMP inventory to determine the cumulative GHG emissions. As discussed above, the total GHG emissions includes all six pollutants including CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, and SF₆. As discussed later in this appendix, three power plants may be eligible under current or pending legislation to access the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts. Thus, the impacts from the legislation are not a direct impact from the proposed project (re-adoption of Rule 1315) but rather a related cumulative impact. In addition, one power plant will be required to a mitigation fee for SOx offsets that will be used to fund emission reduction projects that would reduce the cumulative GHG impact because the SOx is used to calculate the GHG emissions. GHG emissions from the three power plants have been evaluated and will be presented later in the appendix. Table D-4 shows the cumulative impacts from the proposed project without the power plant and mitigation fee impacts.

TABLE D-4

**SOx Emissions and Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Cumulative Proposed Project
(Starting in 2007)**

Attainment Year Periods	Cumulative Proposed Project SOx Emissions (tons/day)	Cumulative Proposed Project SOx Emissions (tons/year)	AQMP SOx to GHG Emissions Ratio	Cumulative Proposed Project GHG Emissions (million MT CO₂ eq /year)
2007-2014	0.29	106.22	0.0824	8.79
2007-2023	0.61	223.02	0.0824	18.47
2007-2030	0.86	314.27	0.0824	26.06

**CUMULATIVE GHG IMPACTS FROM POWER PLANTS ELIGIBLE
UNDER AB1318 AND PENDING SB388**

Power plant facilities per Assembly Bill (AB) No. 1318, proposed Senate Bill (SB) 388, and possible future legislation would require transfer of emission reduction credits for certain pollutants from SCAQMD's internal credit accounts to eligible electrical generating facilities and exempt from CEQA from certain actions undertaken. AB 1318 would repeal on January 1, 2012 and proposed SB 388 would sunset on January 1, 2013. Under AB 1318, pending SB 388 and potential future legislation, at the time the analysis was performed, it was reasonably foreseeable that the SCAQMD would be required to provide offsets to three power plants from the SCAQMD's internal accounts. The three power plants are not directly affected by PR 1315, but indirect environmental impacts from the siting, construction and operation of those facilities

are considered to be cumulatively related to the proposed project (CEQA Guidelines §15130(a)(1)). The three power plant projects, CPV Sentinel Energy (Sentinel), Walnut Creek Energy Park (Walnut Creek) and NRG’s El Segundo Power Redevelopment (El Segundo) were evaluated by the California Energy Commission (CEC) in separate Final Staff Assessments (FSAs), which were reviewed to obtain the environmental impact analysis and determination of significance made by the lead agency (CEC). Since the analysis was performed, El Segundo has received its permits under a Rule 1304 exemption.

The CEC did not include greenhouse (GHG) impacts in the FSAs for the El Segundo and Walnut Creek projects. However, the FSA prepared by the CEC for the Sentinel project did include GHG emissions from both the construction and operational phases of the project. Because the primary sources of emissions are combustion stationary sources, the GHG emissions evaluated are carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and methane (CH₄). Sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) was determined to be emitted from high voltage equipment at Sentinel, specifically from gas insulated switches. The other GHGs, such as hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons, are not typically byproduct emissions from combustion sources and not included in the GHG analysis for the Sentinel project. In general, GHG emissions are emitted from power plants sources such as combustion turbine generators (CTGs) during operation and start-up/shutdown; firewater pumps; black start generators; and boilers. The established methodology to equate emissions from the different GHGs is to apply a global warming potential (GWP). GWP is a measure of how much a given mass of a GHG is estimated to contribute to global warming based on a relative scale comparing the gas in question to that of the same mass of carbon dioxide (whose GWP is by convention equal to 1). Table D-5 lists the GWPs for the applicable GHGs and the emission factors for both the CTGs and engines operated at the Sentinel site.

TABLE D-5
GWPs and Emission Factors from the CPV Sentinel Project

GHG	Global Warming Potential (GWP)	CTG Emission Factor (lbs/mmBTU)	Engine Emission Factor (lbs/mmBTU)
CO ₂	1	114.5	161
CH ₄	21	0.003	0.002
N ₂ O	310	0.0086	0.0008
SF ₆	23,900	n/a	n/a

The appropriate GWP for N₂O, CH₄ and SF₆ emissions was applied to each to add to CO₂ emissions to determine total CO₂ equivalence (CO₂eq) in metric tons (MT). The heat and fuel input for the applicable equipment, along with the rated capacity and hours of operation, that

were provided in the FSA prepared by the CEC for the Sentinel project are listed in Table D-4. Table D-4 also shows the annual CO₂eq emissions from each group of equipment. Annual CO₂eq emissions are calculated by multiplying the heat or fuel input rate to the default emission factors (in Table D-3) and hours of operation for each piece of equipment.

SF₆ emissions are calculated using a different methodology. In that case, the capacity of SF₆ is needed to determine the annual emissions (one percent of capacity) and the “end of the life” emissions (70 percent of capacity). The annual emissions are multiplied by the lifetime period (30 years) and added to the “end of the life” emissions for total 30-year emissions, which are then divided by the lifetime period to determine the average annual SF₆ emissions. The GWP for SF₆ is applied to the average annual SF₆ emissions from one gas insulated switch to obtain the CO₂eq, then converted to MT and multiplied by eight since the project has eight switches.

The CO₂eq emissions from all equipment were added to calculate the total GHG emissions from the Sentinel project and can be found in Table D-6. Table D-7 lists the GHG emissions from all equipment as presented in the Sentinel FSA prepared by the CEC. The total CO₂eq emissions recreated in Table D-6 and those provided in the FSA (Table D-7) are not identical due to a slight difference in rounding numbers, but comparatively the same.

TABLE D-6

Input Parameters to Calculate Total GHG Emissions at the CPV Sentinel Project

Equipment	Heat Input Rate (mmBTU/hr)	Fuel Input Rate (gal/hr)	Rated Capacity (MW)	Rated Capacity (BTU/gal)	Hours of Operation	CO₂ eq (MT/yr)
CTG (units 1-5) - Operation	875.7	--	106.25	--	2628	613,144.86
CTG (units 6-8) - Operation	875.7	--	106.25	--	3200	447,959.72
CTG (units 1-5) – Startup/ Shutdown	175.14	--	106.25	--	177	8,259.26
CTG (units 6-8) – Startup/ Shutdown	175.14	--	106.25	--	206	5,767.48
Firewater Pump	--	10.3	--	137,000	199	20.59
Black Start Generator	--	103.57	--	137,000	199	207.01

TABLE D-6 (Concluded)**Input Parameters to Calculate Total GHG Emissions at the CPV Sentinel Project**

Equipment	Capacity (kg)	Annual (1% capacity)	End-of Life (70% capacity)	Total 30- year Emissions (kg)	Average Annual Emission (kg)	---
GIS (8)	126	1.26	88.2	126	4.2	803.04
TOTAL GHGs (MT/yr)						1,076,161.96

TABLE D-7**Total GHG Emissions from the CPV Sentinel Project (from CEC's FSA)**

Equipment	CO₂ Emissions (MT/year)	N₂O Emissions (CO₂eqMT/year)	CH₄ Emissions (CO₂eqMT/year)	Total Annual CO₂eq (MT/year)
Five (5) CTGs -Operation (106 MW)	607,916.50	4,854.79	942.64	613,713.93
Five (5) CTGs - Start Up/Shutdown (106 MW)	8,188.83	65.40	12.70	8,266.93
Three (3) CTGs -Operation (106 MW)	444,139.91	3,546.88	688.69	448,375.48
Three (3) CTGs -Start Up/Shutdown (106 MW)	5,718.30	45.67	8.87	5,772.84
Diesel Fired Backup Firewater Pump (240 bhp)	20.34	0.03	0.01	20.38
Black Start Generator (2,206 bhp)	204.56	0.31	0.05	204.92
Eight (8) Gas Insulated Switches (GIS)*	--	--	--	803.04
TOTAL GHGs (MT/yr)				1,077,157.52

* SF6

The FSAs for the El Segundo and Walnut Creek projects provided rated capacity and hours of operation for the equipment but did not provide heat or fuel input. Using the heat input, fuel input, and default emission factors provided in the Sentinel FSA (see Table D-6), the GHG emissions from the El Segundo and Walnut Creek projects were calculated. A ratio of the rated

capacity to heat/fuel input from the Sentinel project was used to determine the heat and fuel input at the El Segundo and Walnut Creek projects. Based on the available emission factors and methodology from the Sentinel project, the CO₂eq emissions from the equipment to operate the El Segundo and Walnut Creek projects could be calculated and found in Tables D-8 and D-9.

TABLE D-8
Total GHG Emissions at the El Segundo Project

Equipment	Heat Input Rate (mmBTU/hr)	Fuel Input Rate (gal/hr); (mmscf/hr)	Rated Capacity (MW)	Rated Capacity (BTU/gal)	Hours of Operation	CO₂ eq (MT/yr)
Two CTG (units 5,7) - Operation	1512	--	183	--	2099	338,225.70
Two CTG (units 5,7) – Startup/Shutdown	302	--	183	--	365	11,747.41
Firewater Pump (265 bhp)	--	11.4	--	137,000	200	22.90
Two (2) Boilers - Units 3/4	--	1	302	--	8760	1,114,019.55
Equipment	Capacity (kg)	Annual (1% capacity)	End-of Life (70% capacity)	Total 30-year Emissions (kg)	Average Annual Emission (kg)	---
GIS (6)	126	1.26	88.2	126	4.2	602.28
Note: 1 scf = 1030 BTU/hr; 1 MW = 3.41 mmBTU/hr						TOTAL GHGs (MT/yr)
						1,464,617.84

TABLE D-9**Total GHG Emissions at the Walnut Creek Project**

Equipment	Heat Input Rate (mmBTU/hr)	Fuel Input Rate (gal/hr)	Rated Capacity (MW)	Rated Capacity (BTU/gal)	Hours of Operation	CO₂ eq (MT/yr)
Five CTGs - Operation	781.20	--	103	--	3,200	666,031.23
Five CTGs – Startup/Shutdown	156.24	--	103	--	350	14,569.43
Diesel Fired Backup Firewater Pump (340 bhp)	--	14.60	--	137,000	50	7.33
Equipment	Capacity (kg)	Annual (1% capacity)	End-of Life (70% capacity)	Total 30-year Emissions (kg)	Average Annual Emission (kg)	---
GIS (5)	126	1.26	88.2	126	4.2	501.90
Note: 1 scf = 1030 BTU/hr; 1 MW = 3.41 mmBTU/hr						TOTAL GHGs (MT/yr)
						681,109.90

TABLE D-10**Total GHG Emissions from the Operation of the Three Power Plant Projects**

GHG Emissions (MT/yr)	CPV Sentinel Upgrade	NRG El Segundo Repower Project	Walnut Creek Energy Park	Total GHG Emissions (MT/yr)	SCAQMD GHG Significance Threshold (MT/yr)
CO ₂ eq (operation)	1,077,158	1,464,618	681,110	3,222,885	10,000

TOTAL CUMULATIVE GHG IMPACTS FROM THE CUMULATIVE PROPOSED PROJECT, POWER PLANTS AND CPV SENTINEL MITIGATION FEE

Pursuant to AB 1318, CPV Sentinel will be paying a mitigation fee for SO_x and PM₁₀ offsets that will be spent on emission reduction projects. Because SO_x emissions have been used to determine GHG emissions, a change in SO_x emissions from the cumulative proposed project would affect the resulting GHG emissions impact. SO_x and PM₁₀ emissions reduced by emission reduction projects funded by the mitigation fee to be paid by CPV Sentinel have been estimated, based on current best available control technology (BACT) incremental cost effectiveness. BACT incremental cost effectiveness refers to the maximum cost per ton of emission reductions for a given pollutant specified in SCAQMD's BACT Guidelines. Table D-11 lists the minor source BACT incremental cost effectiveness that were originally adopted in the SCAQMD 1995 BACT Guidelines, adjusted to second quarter 2003 dollars and published in the July 14, 2006 SCAQMD BACT Guidelines. The adjustment was done using the Marshall and Swift Equipment Cost Index, the same index used to adjust the 2003 dollars to first quarter 2010 dollars as listed in Chemical Engineering (April 2010). Both sets of BACT incremental cost effectiveness can be found in Table D-11.

TABLE D-11
BACT Incremental Cost Effectiveness

	VOC (\$/ton)	CO (\$/ton)	NO_x (\$/ton)	SO_x (\$/ton)	PM₁₀ (\$/ton)	PM_{2.5} (\$/ton)
Minor Source BACT, July 2004	60,600	1,150	57,200	30,300	13,400	13,400
Adjusted for 2010	78,356	1,487	73,960	39,178	17,326	17,326

As noted above, CPV Sentinel will be paying a mitigation fee for SO_x and PM₁₀ offsets, as adopted by the Governing Board. Table D-12 outlines the SO_x and PM₁₀ emissions, based on limits set in AB1318, and the mitigation fee expected to be paid. Table D-12 also shows the daily emission reductions from the spending of the fees on emission reductions project. To calculate the daily reductions, multiply the fee to the emissions and divide by the adjusted 2010 BACT incremental cost effectiveness (listed in Table D-11). Finally, to put the life of the equipment into perspective, a capital recovery factor (CRF) is applied. It is assumed a 10-year project life (CRF factor = 0.123) and 365 days of operation per year.

TABLE D-12
CPV Sentinel Mitigation Fee and Daily Emission Reductions

	VOC	CO	NOx	SOx	PM10	PM2.5
Sentinel Mitigation Fee (\$/lb) ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	15,083	50,417	n/a
Emissions from AB1318 (lbs/day) ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	38	324	n/a
CRF Factor ³	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.123	0.123	0.123
DAILY EMISSION REDUCTIONS (tons/day)⁴						
2010-2014 ⁵	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.001	0.06	0.04
2010-2023 ⁵	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.003	0.21	0.13
2010-2030	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.005	0.32	0.20

1. Based on July 13, 2007 PAR 1309.1 Zone 1 Fee
2. AB 1318 lists SOx (13,870) and PM10 (118,260) in pounds per year; assume 365 days of operation per year
3. Based on a 10-year project life; 365 days of operation per year
4. Sample Equation at 2030: SOx Fee x SOx Emissions/SOx BACT cost effectiveness x CRF/365 days/year. (15,083 x 38/39,178 x 0.123/365= 0.005)
5. The previous years are an increment of PR1315's 20-year project life ending in 2030 (Example: 2010-2014 is 4/20 of 0.011 = 0.002 and 2010-2023 is 13/20 x 0.011 = 0.007)

The SOx emission reductions from the implementation of emission reductions projects funded by the CPV Sentinel results in corresponding GHG emissions using the same methodology as described in determining GHG emissions from the direct proposed project described earlier in the this appendix. Table D-13 calculates the GHG emission benefit by applying the AQMP SOx to GHG emissions ratio to the SOx emissions calculated in Table D-12.

TABLE D-13
SOx Emission Reductions and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Benefits from the Implementation of Emission Reduction Projects Funded by CPV Sentinel Fee

Year	SOx Emission Reductions (tons/day)	SOx Emission Reductions (tons/year)	AQMP SOx to GHG Emissions Ratio	GHG Emission Benefits (million MT CO ₂ eq /year)
2014	0.001	0.37	0.0824	0.03
2023	0.003	1.10	0.0824	0.09
2030	0.005	1.83	0.0824	0.15

The GHG emissions for the power plant projects were based on the CEC’s GHG analysis for the CPV Sentinel project applied to the El Segundo and Walnut Creek projects. The total GHG emissions from the construction and operation of the three power projects were determined to be 3.22 million metric tons of CO₂e per year as shown earlier in this appendix. Table D-14 provides the total cumulative GHG impact from the proposed project, which includes a benefit from implementing emission reduction projects funded by the CPV Sentinel mitigation fee. The benefit is an amount subtracted from the total of cumulative proposed project and power plant GHG emissions.

TABLE D-14

Total Cumulative Proposed Project GHG Impacts (Including Power Plants Impacts and CPV Sentinel Mitigation Fee Benefits)

Attainment Year Periods	Cumulative Proposed Project GHG Emissions (million MT CO ₂ eq /year)	Power Plant GHG Emissions (million MT CO ₂ eq /year)	GHG Emission Benefits (million MT CO ₂ eq /year)	Total Cumulative Proposed Project GHG Emissions (million MT CO ₂ eq /year)
2007-2014	8.79	3.22	0.03	11.98
2007-2023	18.47	3.22	0.09	21.61
2007-2030	26.06	3.22	0.15	29.13

The estimated increase of approximately 12 million MT CO₂e/yr by 2014, 22 million MT CO₂e/yr by 2023, and 29 million MT CO₂e/yr by 2030 as a result of the total cumulative proposed project is greater than the SCAQMD’s GHG significance threshold of 10,000 MTCO₂e/yr for projects in which SCAQMD is lead agency. As such, potential GHG emissions from the proposed project are concluded to be cumulatively considerable and, thus, significant.

APPENDIX E

HISTORIC PERMIT DATA AND NAICS CODE CATEGORIZATION

Appendix E: Permit Data Set (6230 facilities), NAICS Codes Categories

Count of NAICS				
Facility Category	Sub Category / NAICS Code	Facility Name	Total	
Agricultural	Animal Production 112000	ASPEN DAIRY, DIV OF WEST STAR DAIRY	1	
		EAST HIGHLAND RANCH VALERO, AYSAR HELO	1	
		GREEN ACRES DAIRY, EDWARD HARINGA DBA	1	
		DEL AMO DAIRY	1	
		MIRSMA DAIRY #1, HARLAN E. MIRSMA	1	
		NORTHVIEW DAIRY	1	
		WESTWALKER	1	
	Animal Production Total			7
	Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry	115112	AMERICAN REMEDIAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	1
			SLABY ENVIRONMENTAL INC.	1
		115114	MC ANALLY ENTERPRISES INC	1
			SUNKIST GROWERS, INC	1
		115210	CIRCLE OF LIFE, MARGUERITE C JOHNSON	1
			HY-LINE INTERNATIONAL	1
			PALM SPRINGS CITY, WASTE WATER TREATMENT	1
	Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry Total			7
	Agricultural Total			14
	Commercial	Accommodation 721100 721110	HOLLYWOOD METROPOLITAN HOTEL	1
			AP-LONG BEACH AIRPORT LLC	1
			BRIGHTON GARDENS OF SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO	1
CALICO PETROLEUM			1	
COURTYARD BY MARRIOTT			1	
COURTYARD BY MARRIOTT - MARINA DEL REY			1	
COURTYARD BY MARRIOTT BALDWIN PARK			1	
FOUR SEASONS HOTEL LA			1	
HESS MICROGEN, LLC			1	
HILTON HOTELS CORP			1	
HYATT REGENCY CENTURY PLAZA			1	
NEWPORT BEACH CITY - UTILITIES DEPT			1	
OMNI HOTEL LOS ANGELES			1	
ORANGE COUNTY PERFORMING ARTS CENTER			1	
RADISSON HOTEL NEWPORT BEACH			1	
SHC BEVERLY HILLS II LLC/LOEWS HOTEL			1	
SIMMAX ENERGY, LLC			1	
THE ISLAND HOTEL			1	
THE PENINSULA BEVERLY HILLS,THE BELVEDER			1	
WALTER FAMILY PART./HILTON PALM SPRINGS		1		
721199		SNOW SUMMIT INC	1	
721310		URBAN HOTELS INC DBA RAMADA PLAZA HOTEL	1	
721310		MT. SAN ANTONIO GARDENS - FOOD SERVICE	1	
Accommodation Total			23	
Administrative and Support Services		561000 561110 561210	ANA TORRANCE JOINT VENTURE	1
			DIAMOND WELDING AND SANDBLASTING	1
			PROCESS SOLUTIONS, DIV VEOLIA WATER N AM	1
			FOUR SEASONS HOTEL	1
			HILTON IRVINE HOTEL/ORANGE CNTY AIRPORT	1
			IKEA CALIFORNIA LLC	1
			J C PENNEY LOGISTICS LP	1
			WESTIN BONAVENTURE HOTEL	1
	3780 WILTERN CENTER LLC		1	
ADLER REALTY INVESTMENTS, INC.	1			
ECOLOGY CONTROL INDUSTRIES	1			

Commercial	561210 561320 561499 561510 561599 561621 561700 561710 561720 561730 561740 561790 561910 561920 561990	ENVENT CORPORATION	1
		ENVIRONMENTAL RESOLUTIONS INC	8
		INNOVATIVE CONSTRUCTION SOLUTIONS	1
		INNOVATIVE CONSTRUCTION SOLUTIONS, INC	1
		ADMINISTAFF CLIENT SERVICES LP	1
		BEST WEST AUTOMOTIVE INC	1
		CANYON HILLS CLEANERS	1
		COCO ENTERPRISE, INC	1
		DG COGEN PARTNERS LLC	1
		DYER PETROLEUM INC	1
		EELA & COMPANY INC, LINCOLN VALERO	1
		FIRST WILSHIRE PARTNERS, LLC	1
		JVH ENTERPRISES, INC.	1
		MAVAT ENTERPRISES INC	1
		TRINITY BAT CO	1
		U S POSTAL SERVICE	1
		WILSHIRE LA JOLLA ASSOC., LP	1
		XTREME DESIGNS USA	1
		L J STATION	1
		AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	1
		KASTLE SYSTEMS OF LOS ANGELES INC	1
		WARREN E&P, INC	1
		BROADWAY 707 WILSHIRE FEE LLC/AON CTR	1
		RODRIGUEZ SANDBLASTING	1
		ORKIN, INC	1
		99 CLEANERS	1
		BUDGET GRAPHIC SERVICES INC	1
		CORPORATE CLEANERS, JUNG HAN DBA	1
		GLENDAL UNI SCH DIST/GLENDAL HIGH SCH	1
		GOLDEN RAIN FOUNDATION OF LAG HILLS	1
		L A CITY,DEPT OF GEN SERV, FIRE STA #401	1
		LA CITY, DEPT OF GEN SERVICES	1
PASADENA UNI SCH DIST	1		
TOWN & COUNTRY CLEANERS & SHIRT LAUNDRY	1		
US GOVT, AF DEPT, L.A. A.F.B. AREA B	1		
J. V. ENTERPRISES, VINCENT P. BORZILIERI	1		
PACIFIC PALMS CONFERENCE RESORT	1		
PARKWEST LANDSCAPING, INC.	1		
TREECO ARBORIST, INC.	1		
UNITED MEMORIAL PROD- ROSE HILLS MEM PK	1		
EAGLE MEX BUILDING SERVICES INC	1		
LEKOS DYE AND FINISHING, INC	1		
CUSTOM COMMERCIAL FABRIC RESTORATION SRV	1		
GREEN CLEAN, GIL HYON YOON DBA	1		
NOHL RANCH MINIMART	1		
QUALA SYSTEMS INC	1		
CAPCO CUSTOM PACKAGING	1		
CLARIANT CORPORATION	1		
JASCO CHEM CORP., INC	1		
NOR-CAL BEVERAGE COMPANY, INC.	1		
SHIELD PACKAGING OF CAL INC	1		
BUMPER TECH, PEDRO RAMIREZ DBA	1		
GES EXPOSITION SERVICES	1		
ADMORE, INC.	1		
AL'S FINISHING	1		
BONAMI, INC.	1		
CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS	1		
CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS, INC	1		
J B SHUTTERS, JOSE BURCIAGA DBA	1		
KOOS MANUFACTURING INC	1		
LECHON'S FURNITURE FINISHINGS	1		
MEXI FOAM PRODUCTS	1		
OLD WORLD STAINERS INC	1		
SALGADO AUTO BODY	1		
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AUTO AUCTION	1		
SWISSTEX CALIFORNIA INC.	1		
Administrative and Support Services Total			84

Commercial			
Broadcasting (except Internet)			
515111	LIBERMAN BROADCASTING, INC.		1
515112	CBS CORPORATION		2
	ENTRAVISION COMMUNICATIONS CORP		1
515120	KTTV - FOX TELEVISION STATIONS, INC.		1
	NBC WEST LLC		1
	THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY		1
515210	CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS, INC		2
	COX COMM OF OR. CO., RSM SWITCH/HUB		1
Broadcasting (except Internet) Total			10
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities			
522000	AEG ONTARIO LLC, CITIZENS BUSINESS BANK		1
	BANK OF AMERICA, N.A.		1
	KCO ONE, KOLL MANAGEMENT SERVICES		1
	WESCOM CREDIT UNION		1
522110	TEMECULA VALLEY USD, GREAT OAK HS		1
	UNION BANK BLDG, 400 OCEANGATE LTD.		1
	WELLS FARGO BANK		1
522120	BANK OF AMERICA-LOS ANGELES DATA CENTER		1
	PACIFIC PREMIER BANK		1
522130	ARROWHEAD CENTRAL CREDIT UNION		1
522200	CARMAX AUTO SUPERSTORES CA, LLC # 7136		1
522292	COUNTRYWIDE HOME LOAN		1
	COUNTRYWIDE HOME LOANS		1
522298	KINECTA FEDERAL CREDIT UNION		1
522310	2 N LAKE BLDG LLC		1
	AMERIQUEST MORTGAGE COMPANY		1
	PROCESS SOLUTIONS,VEOLIA WATER OPER.SRV		1
	SO CAL EDISON CO		1
522320	ORLANDI VALUTA		1
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities Total			19
Data Processing, Hosting and Related Services			
518111	DIGITAL INSIGHT		1
	INTERNET SPECIALTIES WEST INC		1
518210	EARTHLINK, INC.		1
	INFOCROSSING WEST		1
	KAISER PERMANENTE L A MEDICAL CENTER		1
Data Processing, Hosting and Related Services Total			5
Funds, Trusts, and Other			
Financial Vehicles			
525000	OHIO TEACHER'S RETIREMENT		1
525910	CAPITAL GROUP COMPANIES		1
525930	G&L 436 BEDFORD LLC		1
	OSEP L.L.C.		1
	OSEP, LLC		1
	PUBLIC STORAGE INC		1
525990	THE REALTY ASSOCIATES FUND VII LP		1
Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles Total			7
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities			
524000	KAISER FOUNDATION HEALTH PLAN, INC.		1
524113	LA CITY, DEPT OF GEN SERVICES		1
524114	KAISER PERMANENTE		1
	KAISER PERMANENTE/INDEPENDENCE PARK FAC		1
	PACIFICARE HEALTH SYSTEM		1
524126	THE ZENITH INSURANCE COMPANY		1
524210	AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF SO CAL		1
	MC DOWALL, INC.		1
	WARNER PACIFIC INSURANCE		1
524298	FARMERS INSURANCE GROUP		1
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities Total			10

Commercial			
Management of Companies and Enterprises			
551112	SF HOLDING SUPERFINE TEXACO		1
	VOPAK TERMINAL LOS ANGELES, INC.		1
Management of Companies and Enterprises Total			2
Other Information Services			
519110	NEW WAVE CONVERTING INC		1
	S & B FILTERS, INC		1
	S & S REFRIGERATION		1
519120	HUNTINGTON LIBRARY/ART GALLERY/BOT GARDN		1
	LA CITY, CENTRAL PUB LIBRARY		1
	MONROVIA CITY, DEPT OF PUBLIC WORKS		1
	NAVIGATION SYSTEMS DIVISION		1
	PASADENA CITY, DWP UNIT NO. 1		1
Other Information Services Total			8
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services			
541000	A.T. DESIGNS INSIGNIA INC.		1
	ADVANCED GEONENVIRONMENTAL, INC		1
	AGGRESSIVE DESIGNS		1
	ARCO/DELTA ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS		1
	DOT GRAPHICS		1
	DREWELOW REMEDIATION EQUIPMENT INC		1
	DREWELOW REMEDIATION EQUIPMENT, INC		1
	ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING & CONTRACTING		1
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESOLUTIONS INC		3
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESOLUTIONS, INC		7
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESOLUTIONS, INC.		3
	ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS RESEARCH INSTITUTE		1
	FANTASY II FILM EFFECTS INC		1
	FREY ENVIRONMENTAL INC		3
	FREY ENVIRONMENTAL, INC		2
	FREY ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.		4
	FUSION DISPLAY & DESIGN INC		1
	GUY MARTIN DESIGN, LTD.		1
	KIA DESIGN CENTER		1
	RM ENVIRONMENTAL, INC		1
	SILVER STREAM PRODUCTION & DESIGN INC.		1
	STRATUS ENVIRONMENTAL		1
	TAYLOR GRAPHICS		1
	YORBA REGIONAL ANIMAL HOSPITAL		1
541110	YOUNG ELECTRIC SIGN COMPANY		1
	REMEDIATION & LIABILITY MGMT CO INC		1
	RODRIGUEZ SANDBLASTING, C. RODRIGUEZ DBA		1
	SHELL OIL PRODUCTS US-HSE/S&E		1
	SOMITO CAPITAL LP		1
	US GOVT, FED BLDG GSA		1
541213	OPTION ONE MORTGAGE CORPORATION		1
541310	EXXONMOBIL OIL CORPORATION		1
541320	D L LONG LANDSCAPING		1
	LA CITY DWP, BEVERLY GLEN P S		1
541330	ACE ENVIRONMENTAL		1
	AGRICULTURAL WASTE SOLUTIONS, INC.		1
	AMAN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRUCTION INC		1
	ANCHEN PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.		1
	ATC ASSOCIATES INC.		1
	ATLAS ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING INC		1
	ATLAS ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING INC.		1
	BAYVIEW SERVICE GROUP INC		1
	BELL INDUSTRIES INC		1
	BRYAN A STIRRAT & ASSOCIATES		1
	COSMOTRONIC CORPORATION		1
	DEMIL INTERNATIONAL		1
	DREWELOW REMEDIATION EQUIPMENT INC		2

Commercial	541330	DREWELOW REMEDIATION EQUIPMENT INC.	2		
		DREWELOW REMEDIATION EQUIPMENT, INC.	4		
		DYNACAST, INC.	1		
		ECOTECH ENVIRONMENTAL, CORPORATION	1		
		EDW. APFFEL CO	1		
		ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMT & REMEDIATION MG	1		
		ENVIRONMENTAL GEOSCIENCE SERVICES	1		
		ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT TECHNOLOGIES INC	1		
		FERGUSON DISTRIBUTION,THE REYNOLDS GROUP	1		
		FERO ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINE	1		
		GARNER ENGINEERING INC	1		
		GEM MOBILE TREATMENT SERVICES, INC.	1		
		GENERAL SERVICE ADMIN/FED COURT OF APPE	1		
		GOLDEN ACQUISITION CORP DBA EFS WEST	1		
		GOOD EARTHKEEPING ORGANIZATION	1		
		KEYSTONE ENGINEERING COMPANY	1		
		KNOLLWOOD ASSOCIATES	1		
		LFR INC	1		
		NORTHROP GRUMMAN CORPORATION	1		
		SANTA CLARITA LLC	1		
		SECOR INTL INC./ARCO	1		
		SECOR INTL., INC./ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO.	1		
		TAIT ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	1		
		DICKSON TESTING CO. INC.	1		
		541380	1	GE ENERGY & ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH CORP	1
			1	TOYOTA TECHNICAL CENTER USA INC	1
		541410	1	BLUE LAKE ENERGY	1
			1	QUALITY BLINDS & INTERIORS	1
			1	STERIGENICS US, LLC	1
			1	STERIS, INC.	1
		541430	1	GERARD SIGNS & GRAPHICS INC	1
			1	INLAND BUILDING CONSTRUCTION CO, INC	1
			1	KAOS DIGITAL, INC	1
		541511	1	EDGE CIRCUIT TECHNOLOGY	1
			1	SOLID CONCEPTS	1
			1	UNISYS CORP	1
		541513	1	COMPUTER SCIENCES CORPORATION	1
		541600	1	100 BAYVIEW CIRCLE LLC	1
			1	14830 CARMENITA RD LLC/GCR TIRE CTRS	1
			1	2000 AVE OF THE STARS/TRAMMELL CROW CO.	1
			1	2500 WILSHIRE LLC	1
			1	331 N MAPLE ASSOCIATES LLC	1
			1	3350 WILSHIRE LLC	1
			1	416 BEDFORD LLC	1
			1	4-OVER INC	1
	1	6131 ORANGETHORPE, LLC	1		
	1	8971 KATELLA LLC/DBA PRENO GAS	1		
	1	AAA IMAGING INC.	1		
	1	ABBOTT LABORATORIES - DIAGNOSTICS DIV.	1		
	1	ADVANCED CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEMS	1		
	1	AE COM/DMJMH+N	1		
	1	AFFORDABLE BURIAL & CREMATION SVC INC	1		
	1	AFTER HOURS FORMALWEAR	1		
	1	ALTA NURSERY, INC.	1		
	1	AMESBURY GROUP - BANDLOCK CORP	1		
	1	AMISH COUNTRY GAZEBOS	1		
	1	ANGELUS BLOCK CO INC.	1		
	1	ANTHONY CALIFORNIA INC	1		
	1	APT ELECTRONICS, INC	1		
	1	ARROW RECYCLING SOLUTIONS INC	1		
	1	ARTWEAR, INC.	1		
	1	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO - RAY VOSE	1		
	3	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD COMPANY	3		
	1	BIOSOLID REDUCTION TECHNOLOGIES, LLC	1		
	1	C I M GROUP, LLC - GALAXY	1		
	1	CAR MAX AUTO SUPERSTORES CALIF LLC #7126	1		
	1	CENTURY QUALITY MANAGEMENT	1		
	1	CENTURY SQUARE	1		

Commercial	541600	CHEVRON ENVIRONMENTAL MGMT CO	1
		COAST COMPOSITES INC	1
		COLOUR CONCEPTS INC	1
		CONTAINER COMPONENTS INC.	1
		CONVENIENCE RETAILERS LLC - 2705741	1
		CROSSROAD PETROLEUM, INC.	1
		D G PERFORMANCE SPECIALTIES, INC	1
		DB BUILDING FASTENERS, INC.	1
		DOUBLETREE CHEVIOT HOLDINGS, LLC	1
		DRC., INC	1
		DYNAMIC SHUTTERS INC	1
		EARL SCHEIB OF CALIFORNIA INC	1
		EDELBROCK PERMANENT MOLD, LLC	1
		ENVIRONMENTAL RESOLUTIONS INC	2
		ENVIRONMENTAL RESOLUTIONS, INC	1
		ENVIRONMENTAL RESOLUTIONS, INC.	3
		ENVIRONMENTL RESOLUTIONS	1
		EQUITY OFFICE MANAGEMENT, LLC	1
		EXBON DEVELOPMENT, INC.	1
		FREY ENVIRONMENTAL, INC	1
		GLOBALPORT FUELING SERVICES LLC	1
		GRACE ELECTRON LLC	1
		INKSOLUTIONS LLC	1
		IRVINE APARTMENT COMMUNITIES	1
		JPR ENVIRONMENTAL/ALL TEX	1
		JUST 4 FUN LLC	1
		KRT MANAGEMENT INC. DBA NORTHSTAR ENV RE	1
		LAKELAND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY	1
		LEGACY PARTNERS I BURBANK LLC	1
		LEYMASTER ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING LLC	1
		LEYMASTER ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, LLC	1
		LOT 114 INVESTORS, LLC	1
		MARQUEZ DAIRY LLC	1
		MCLD HOLDINGS LLC	1
		MIGHTY WHITEY, LLC	1
		ORION ENVIRONMENTAL INC	1
		PACIFIC AGGREGATES INC.	1
		PACIFIC CONTINENTAL ENGINES, INC.	1
		PACIFIC EARTH SCULPTURES INC	1
		PACIFIC EDGE ENGINEERING INC.	1
		PACIFIC OIL COOLER SERVICE INC	1
		PCH @ 19TH STREET, LLC, SUNSET CHEVRON	1
		ROYAL ADHESIVES AND SEALANTS LLC	1
		RREEF MANAGEMENT	1
		SDP LLC	2
SDP, LLC	1		
SDP, LLC	2		
STUART CELLARS LLC	1		
TEA KHENG FACILITY, MR. TEA KHENG	1		
TJ INVESTMENTS, TOM SCOTT DBA	1		
UNION CHINA INVESTMENT & DEVELOPMENT GRP	1		
VALERO, THREE FOUR INC.	1		
VERIZON CALIFORNIA, INC.	1		
VEST, INC.	1		
WEST OCEAN ASSOCIATION	1		
WESTERN FEDERAL CREDIT UNION	1		
WESTLAKE WELLBEING PROPERTIES, LLC	1		
WESTWOOD ONE, INC; KQL2-FM	1		
WHB BILTMORE, LLC	1		
541611	1	WILSHIRE/WESTERN CONDOS, LLC	1
	1	CHEVRON PRODUCTS COMPANY	1
	1	EQUILON/SHELL,CONICO CORO,P.HONG #121744	1
	1	EXXONMOBIL, SOBH YOUSEF, 17797, #18-EWF	1
	1	MERIDIAN MANAGEMENT CORP.	1
	1	MERIDIAN MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	1
	1	PALM SPRINGS CITY - CONVENTION CENTER	1
	1	POWER MANAGEMENT ENGINEERS LLC	1
	1	SIGN MANAGEMENT	1

Commercial	541611	TBS REPAIR CENTER, MELVIN PHILLIPS, DBA	1
		THE CRESCENT, SL BEVERLY HILLS 1, LLC	1
	541613	CHEVRON DLR, SS#9-3783, ROBERT D LINTZ	1
		VERIZON CALIFORNIA	1
	541618	CARLAB DEVELOPMENT	1
		CRG WEST ONE WILSHIRE, LLC	1
		IRVINE, CITY OF-OPERATION SUPPORT FAC.	1
		KAM'S AUTOMOTIVE INC	1
		LA CITY, TERMINAL ISLAND TREATMENT PLANT	1
		SOUTHGATE FOODS, INC	1
	541620	INTERNATIONAL ENV SOLUTIONS CORP	1
		UNIVERSAL CYLINDER EXCHANGE	1
	541690	APIC CORPORATION	1
		ARCO PRODUCTS C/O DELTA ENVIRON. CONSULT	1
		CAPE ENVIRONMENTAL MGMT INC/GOLDEN EAGLE	1
		ENVENT CORPORATION	1
		ENVIRON INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	1
		ENVIRON STRATEGY CONSULTANTS INC	1
		FREY ENV INC	1
		FREY ENVIRONMENTAL INC	4
		FREY ENVIRONMENTAL, INC	2
		LAS TORRES INC	1
		LINDMARK ENGINEERING	2
		ORION ENVIRONMENTAL INC	1
		R M ENVIRONMENTAL INC	1
		RAYTHEON COMPANY	1
		TAIT ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	1
		TARGHEE INC	1
		TRC SOLUTIONS INC	1
	541710	ASTRO PAK CORP./CLETA ST. BLDG.	1
		GENERAL TESTING AND INSPECTION INC	1
		THE AEROSPACE CORP UNIT NO.02	1
		WYLE LABORATORIES	3
	541720	AGENSYS	1
		HRL LABORATORIES, LLC	1
		LUIS LONGORIA VALERO	1
	541810	D&D DISPOSAL INC, WEST COAST RENDERING CO	1
	541850	DISPLAY IT	1
	541860	STAMPS.COM INC	1
	541890	PARADISE SIGNS	1
	541910	KELLY SPACE & TECHNOLOGY INC	1
	541990	ACTIVE MAGNETIC INSPECTIO	1
		ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO	1
		CLEANER DEPOT, KAYMEE SIN, DBA	1
		DESIGN CATAPULT	1
	FRANK'S DESIGN INC	1	
	GAS AMERICA BURBANK	1	
	SAM SPADE DESIGN, LLC	1	
	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services Total	266	
Real Estate			
531000	AQUA MAINTENANCE CORPORATION	1	
	BROADWAY CIVIC CENTER	1	
	FIGUEROA TOWER	1	
	GHARPETIAN FAMILY PROPERTIES, LLC.	1	
	HEADLANDS REALTY CORPORATION	1	
	IRWINDALE REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS, LLC	1	
	LA LIVE PROPERTIES LLC	1	
	LA LIVE PROPERTIES, LLC	1	
	LIBERTY REAL PROPERTIES	1	
	LINCOLN PROPERTY COMPANY	1	
	LUXURIOUS PROPERTIES, LLC	1	
	MAGUIRE PROPERTIES/PACKPLACE LLC	1	
	MAGUIRE PROPERTIES/PARKPLACE LLC	1	
	REAL ESTATE HOLDINGS	1	
	SANTEE VILLAGE PARTNERS, LLC.	1	
	SUNSET MEDIA TOWER	1	
531110	ANAHEIM MEMORIAL MANOR, INC.	1	

Commercial	531110	BLAIR HOUSE, A CALIF LTD PARTNERSHIP	1
		CASA SANTA MARIA INC	1
		COMMODORE REGENCY APARTMENTS	1
		FICKETT TOWERS	1
		LA POSADA INC	1
		LIONS MANOR INC	1
		RENAISSANCE TOWER	1
		SKYLINE OWNERS ASSOCIATION	1
		THE METROPOLITAN APARTMENTS, FOREST CITY	1
		550 NORTH BRAND OWNER'S CORP	1
	531120	CITY OF ANAHEIM	1
		CITY OF GLENDALE PUBLIC WORKS FACILITIES	1
		CITY OF LA, BOS,WASTEWATER COLL SYS DIV	1
		FOX HILLS MALL LP	1
		HC SANTA MONICA PARTNERS 1 LLC	1
		LA CITY DWP	2
		LA CITY, DWP	3
		MACERICH LAKEWOOD, LLC	1
		MACERICH STONEWOOD LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	1
		MAPLE PLAZA, LTD.	1
		MARINER'S POINT, NAHAS ENTER.	1
		PARFINCO EWA LLC/ALLIANCE MGMT CORP	1
		PARFINCO EWA, LLC,C/O ALLIANCE MGMT CORP	1
		PLATINUM PARADIGM PROPERTIES LLC	1
		RICHMONT CORPORATION	1
		SONPAR, INC C/O ALLIANCE MGMT CORP	1
		SANTEE FASHION MART	1
		THRIFTY OIL CO #249	1
		THRIFTY OIL COMPANY	2
		THRIFTY OIL COMPANY/ARCO GAS STATION	1
		TWIN SPRINGS LLC	1
		VENTORO PROPERTIES, INC	1
		WESTFIELD SHOPPINGTOWN PALM DESERT	1
		WILSHIRE COURTYARD LLC	1
		WILSHIRE MAGNIN, INC/WILSHIRE GALLERIA	1
	531130	TARGET REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION CENTER	1
		WICKES FURNITURE	1
		YANKEE MINI STORAGE	1
	531190	MARCH INLAND PORT AIRPORT AUTHORITY/TAS	1
		WILSHIRE CENTER, INC.	1
	531210	21ST CENTURY OIL CORP	1
		21ST CENTURY OIL, LLC	1
		APRO OIL #11, APRO LLC	1
		ARDEN REALTY LTD PARTNERSHIP	1
		BIJAN MINI MART, INC.	1
	BPG 626 WILSHIRE LLC	1	
	CAMPUS 1000 FREMONT, LLC; THE ALHAMBRA	1	
	CENTURY CENTRE, LLC	1	
	CITY OF NEWPORT BCH CITY HALL, CTY ATTY	1	
	CRESCENT REAL ESTATE	1	
	DREAMWORKS FINISHING	1	
	JAMISON 3875 WILSHIRE, LLC	1	
	KOS PROPERTY MANAGEMENT	1	
	LOWE'S HIW INC	1	
	LOWE'S HIW, INC	1	
	MIREF I, LLC	1	
	NK BEVERLY HILLS CORP	1	
	PALM DESERT SHELL, SOBHY G. YOUSEF DBA	1	
	RAPID GAS #67	1	
	RAPID GAS #77	1	
	RAPID GAS INC. #26	1	
	SPRING TOWERS LOFT	1	
	THE SOURCE GROUP, INC.	1	
	ULTIMATE CLEANERS	1	
	UNITED EL SEGUNDO INC, RAPID GAS #2	1	
	UNITED OIL CO #33	1	
	UNITED OIL, RAPD GAS #60	1	
	UNITED OIL, RAPID GAS #19	1	

Commercial	531210	UNITED OIL, RAPID GAS #27	1	
		UNITED OIL, RAPID GAS #36	1	
		UNITED OIL, RAPID GAS #43	1	
		UNITED OIL, RAPID GAS #70	1	
		UNITED OIL, RAPID GAS #78	1	
		WRC PROPERTIES INC	1	
	531311	REGATTA SEASIDE H O A	1	
		THE WESTFORD CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION	1	
	531312	2121 AVENUE OF THE STARS LLC	1	
		BUNKER HILL APTS, MUSEUM TOWER DBA	1	
		CSDV LTD PRTNSHP/THOMAS PROP GROUP LLC	1	
	531390	HOMESTORE, INC	1	
		MERIDIAN MANAGEMENT	1	
		MERIDIAN MANAGEMENT CORP	1	
	Real Estate Total			103
	Rental and Leasing Services			
		532000	BUDGET RENT A CAR SYS INC #1419	1
			HERTZ EQUIPMENT RENTAL CORP	1
			PINE KNOT LANDING, LLC	1
		532111	ALPHA CLEANERS	1
		AVIS CAR RENTAL	1	
		DEVONSHIRE CAR CARE CENTER INC	1	
		DTG OPERATIONS	1	
		DTG OPERATIONS INC/DOLLAR RENT-A-CAR DBA	1	
		DTG OPERATIONS INC/THRIFTY CAR RENTAL	1	
		ENTERPRISE RENT A CAR	3	
		FOX RENT A CAR INC	1	
		HERTZ RENT-A-CAR	1	
		PICTURE CAR WAREHOUSE, INC.	1	
		THE HERTZ CORPORATION	1	
		VANGUARD CAR RENTAL USA INC	1	
	532112	ALAMO RENT-A-CAR, NATIONAL CAR RENTAL	1	
	532120	DISPATCH TRANSPORTATION, LLC.	1	
		PENSKE TRUCK LEASING	1	
		U-HAUL INTL/AMERCO REAL ESTATE COMPANY	1	
		UNITED RENTALS	1	
	532220	ALLEN'S FORMAL WEAR INC	1	
		FRIAR TUX SHOPS, INC.	1	
		LUXURY FORMALWEAR	1	
	532230	CHEVRON USA INC SERV STA	1	
	532299	A RENTAL CONNECTION, LES SUMPSTER	1	
		ELMS EQUIPMENT RENTAL INC	1	
		ENVIRO SUPPLY & SERVICE, INC	1	
		UNITED RENTALS	1	
	532310	BAKER EQUIPMENT RENTALS	1	
	532412	CHAMPION CRANE RENTAL INC	1	
		SO CAL GAS CO	1	
		UNITED RENTALS NORTHWEST INC/BUENA PK BR	1	
	532490	AMERICAN RENTALS	1	
		AMERICAN RENTALS INC	1	
		CINELEASE INC	1	
		COMPLETE DESIGN SYSTEMS, INC	1	
		NATIONWIDE BOILER INC	1	
		NORTHRIDGE EQUIPMENT RENTALS CORP	1	
		OWL ENERGY RESOURCES INC	1	
		OWL ENERGY RESOURCES, INC	1	
		PANAVISION, INC.	1	
		UNITED RENTALS	1	
		UNITED RENTALS INC	2	
		UNITED RENTALS NORTHWEST INC	1	
		UNITED RENTALS NORTHWEST, INC	1	
		UNITED RENTALS, NORTHWEST INC.	1	
Rental and Leasing Services Total			49	

Commercial	Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities			
	523000	618 INVESTMENT, INC.	1	
	523999	CONOCOPHILLIPS 251812.WESTGATE INVESTMEN	1	
		DEL AMO MILLS LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	1	
		GREKA OIL & GAS, INC	1	
		JNB INVESTMENTS, INC-PARAMOUNT	1	
		NEWPORT INVESTMENTS	1	
	Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities Total			6
	Telecommunications			
	517000	DP BROADBAND	1	
		LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS LLC	2	
		LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, LLC	2	
	517110	CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS, INC	2	
		LA CO., ISD/NETWORK SERVICES DIVISION	1	
		VERIZON CA INC. ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS	1	
	517212	T-MOBILE USA INC	1	
		VERIZON WIRELESS	1	
	517310	EQUANT	1	
		PACIFIC BELL, AT&T CALIFORNIA, DBA	1	
		PACIFIC BELL, AT&T CALIFORNIA DBA	1	
	PACIFIC BELL, AT&T CA, DBA	2		
	PACIFIC BELL, AT&T CALIFORNIA	2		
	PACIFIC BELL, AT&T CALIFORNIA, DBA	18		
	PACIFIC BELL, DBA AT&T	1		
	PACIFIC BELL, DBA AT&T CALIFORNIA	1		
	PACIFIC BELL,AT&T CALIFORNIA, DBA	2		
	SPRINT	2		
	VERIZON CALIFORNIA	2		
	VERIZON CALIFORNIA INC	5		
	XO COMMUNICATIONS - CALIFORNIA	1		
	XO COMMUNICATIONS INC (CA-24)	1		
	XO COMMUNICATIONS, INC	1		
517510	ADELPHIA CABLEVISION	2		
	TIME WARNER CABLE	2		
517910	U.S. TELEPACIFIC CORP	1		
Telecommunications Total			57	
Commercial Total			649	
Entertainment/Recreation	Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries			
	713000	EATON CANYON GOLF COURSE	1	
		RENAISSANCE CLUB SPORT	1	
	713110	CEDAR FAIR LP, KNOTT'S BERRY FARM DBA	1	
		DISNEYLAND RESORT	1	
		LA LIVE, LLC	1	
		BRAEMAR COUNTRY CLUB	1	
		MARBELLA COUNTRY CLUB	1	
		TIC GOLF OPERATIONS INC	1	
		US GOVT, NAVY DEPT, GOLF COURSE	1	
	713930	ORANGE COUNTY, HARBOR EDINGER PUMP STN	1	
	713940	ALTADENA GOLF COURSE	1	
		CITY OF WALNUT, WALNUT TEEN CENTER/GYM	1	
		LA CITY DEPT OF AIRPORTS	1	
		LA CITY DWP, SANTA YNEZ P.S.	1	
		LA CITY,DEPT OF GEN SERVS,VALLEY PD HDQT	1	
		LA CO., DEPT. OF HEALTH SERVICES - ADMIN	1	
		OWL ENERGY RESOURCES, INC./24 HR FITNESS	1	
		OWL ENERGY RESOURCES,BALLY'S TOTAL FITN	1	
		RANCHO DUARTE GOLF COURSE/KUA INDUSTRY	1	
	THE CLAREMONT CLUB	1		
713990	BUTLER AMUSEMENTS, INC.	1		
	NORMANDIE CLUB	1		
	ORANGE, COUNTY OF - 32ND D A A,FAIRGRDS	1		

Entertainment/Recreation	713990	THE BICYCLE CASINO	1
		Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries Total	24
Entertainment/Recreation Total			24
Heavy Industry	Chemical Manufacturing		
	325000	ARTESIA FERTILIZER	1
		MODERN MASTERS INC	1
		WATER & ENERGY SYSTEMS TECH DBA WEST INC	1
	325110	PRATT & WHITNEY ROCKETDYNE/RUBY ACQ ENT	1
	325113	LASCO BATHWARE INC.	1
		PLASTICOLOR MOLDED PRODUCTS, INC	1
		TECHMER P.M.	1
	325120	AIR PRODUCTS AND CHEMICALS, INC.	1
		BLUE RHINO OF LOS ANGELES	1
		PRAXAIR DISTRIBUTION, INC.	1
		PRAXAIR, INC.	1
	325131	SPECTRA COLOR INC	1
	325132	COLOR SCIENCE INC	1
	325188	CAL CARBON CO INC	1
		CALIFORNIA SULPHUR CO	1
		CARBON ACTIVATED CORPORATION	1
		CRITERION CATALYSTS & TECHNOLOGIES LP	1
		MARCHEM TECHNOLOGIES	1
		PHIBRO-TECH INC	1
		QUALITY CAR CARE PRODUCTS INC	1
		RHODIA INC.	1
		THE PQ CORP	1
		US BORAX INC	1
	325199	DIVERSIFIED SILICONE PRODUCTS INC	1
		PARAGON LABS, NATURAL LIFE ECO VITE LABS	1
		PARALLEL PRODUCTS	1
		PERFORMANCE ALUMINUM PRODUCTS	1
		SWEET OVATIONS	1
		TRITON DIAGNOSTICS	1
	325211	U HAUL INTERNATIONAL INC	1
		ACP NOXTAT, INC.	1
		AEP INDUSTRIES, INC. - WESTERN REGION	1
		BRIDGESTONE BANDAG, LLC	1
		CENTURY PLASTICS INC	1
		CROSSFIELD PROD. CORP	1
		HEXION SPECIALTY CHEMICALS, INC.	1
		HUNTSMAN ADVANCED MATERIALS AMERICAS INC	1
		INTERPLASTIC CORP	1
		MER-KOTE PRODUCTS, INC.	1
		NEVILLE CHEM CO	1
		PAINTED RHINO SPECIAL EFFECTS,R FRANKLIN	1
		PREMIER INDUSTRIES INC., INSULFOAM	1
		ROHM AND HAAS CHEMICALS LLC	1
		SA RECYCLING LLC DBA SA RECYCLING OF LA	1
		STEPAN CO GNRL	1
		STOROPACK INC	1
		TEKNOR APEX COMPANY, MACLIN DIVISION	1
		UNION OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA (UNOCAL)	1
	325212	ARLON, MATERIALS FOR ELECTRONICS DIV	1
		INEOS POLYPROPYLENE LLC	1
	325314	DESERT SOLUTIONS, INC.	1
	325411	LEINER HEALTH PRODUCTS, LLC	1
		ONE LAMBDA INC	1
		PHARMAVITE LLC	2
		SUNRIDER MANUFACTURING, LP	1
	325412	3M DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS	1
		ALCON RESEARCH, LTD.	1
		ALLERGAN INC	1
		ARCOMIG, INC.	1
		GILEAD SCIENCES INC	1
		INTERNATIONAL MEDICATION SYSTEMS LTD	1
		SOFTGEL TECHNOLOGIES, INC	1

Heavy Industry	325412	TEVA PARENTERAL MEDICINES, INC	1
		WATSON LABORATORIES	1
		WATSON LABORATORIES, INC	1
		WATSON LABORATORIES, INC.	2
	325414	BACHEM INC	1
		BACHEM INC.	1
	325510	ADVANCED CHEMISTRY AND TECHNOLOGY	1
		ADVANCED PACKAGING & PRODUCTS CO	1
		AKZO COATINGS INC.	1
		BEHR PROCESS CORP	1
		BEHR PROCESS CORPORATION	1
		BENJAMIN P. MICHEL	1
		CATALINA INDUSTRIES INC.	1
		COCA-COLA BOTTLING CO OF SOUTHERN CALIF.	1
		DEFT INC	1
		EPMAR CORP	1
		LIFE PAINT CO	1
		NORTON & SON OF CAL INC	1
		PINNACLE PRECISION SHEET METAL CORP.	1
		SPECIALTY FINISHES CO	1
		SUPERIOR SANDBLASTING & COATINGS	1
		THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.	1
		VALSPAR INDUSTRIES (USA) INC	1
	325520	BLAIR ADHESIVE PROD.	1
		CUSTOM BUILDING PRODUCTS	1
		CYTEC ENGINEERED MATERIALS INC	1
		GARDNER-GIBSON	1
		GENERAL SEALANTS, INC	1
		IPS CORPORATION	1
		NEW/PORT ADHESIVES & COMPOSITES INC	1
		U-HAUL INTERNATIONAL INC	1
	325611	ECOLAB, INC.	1
		PACKAGING ADVANTAGE CORP	1
		PILOT CHEMICAL CO	1
	325613	PLAYA CAPITAL COMPANY LLC	1
	325620	BOCCHI LABORATORIES, INC.	1
		COSMETIC ENTERPRISES LTD	1
		COSMETIC LABORATORIES OF AMERICA	1
		KIK AEROSOL SOCIAL LLC	1
		LEVLAB, LLC	1
		NEUTROGENA CORP	1
		OPI PRODUCTS, INC	1
		PURETEK CORPORATION	1
		THIBIANT INTERNATIONAL INC	1
		TU-K INDUSTRIES INC	1
		UNIVERSAL PACKAGING SYSTEMS, INC	1
	325910	US INK CORPORATION	1
	325998	AIR PROD & CHEM INC	1
		AMERICAN POLYMER CORP, POLYCOAT PRODUCTS	1
		SANITOR CORPORATION	1
		SIKA CORP	1
		URETHANE POLYMER INTERNATIONAL INC	1
Chemical Manufacturing Total			116
	Computer and Electronic		
	Product Manufacturing		
	334000	ITT BARTON/PRIME MEASUREMENTS SYSTEMS	1
		TAKANE USA	1
	334112	J.M.R. ELECTRONICS INC	1
		STEC, INC.	1
	334119	EXTRON ELECTRONICS	1
		PRINTRONIX, INC.	1
	334220	BOEING SATELLITE SYSTEMS, INC	1
		M/A-COM, INC.	1
		NOVAK RACING ELECTRONICS	1
		ROCKWELL COLLINS PASSENGER SYSTEMS	1
		SPIRENT COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	1
		TRIVEC AVANT	1

Heavy Industry	334290	H&S IRONWORKS	1	
		SAFETRON SYSTEMS CORP,ELECTRONIC DIV	1	
		SEMI-KINETICS, INC	1	
	334310	RENKUS HEINZ	1	
	334411	RAYTHEON COMPANY	1	
	334412	ACCURATE ENGINEERING CORP	1	
		ALMATRON ELECTRONICS, INC.	1	
		AMBAY CIRCUIT, INC., DVH CIRCUITS DBA	1	
		GOLDEN WEST TECHNOLOGY	1	
		GRAPHIC RESEARCH INC	1	
		IRVINE ELECTRONICS INC	1	
		MARCEL ELECTRONICS	1	
		NATEL ENGINEERING CO INC	1	
		NORDGEAR CORP	1	
		PIONEER CIRCUITS INC	1	
		SANMINA-SCI CORPORATION	1	
		SIEMENS MEDICAL SOLUTIONS USA, INC	1	
		SOLDER MASK, INC	1	
		SOUTH COAST CIRCUITS INC	1	
		TTM TECHNOLOGIES INC	1	
		TTM TECHNOLOGIES, INC	1	
		VALLEY CIRCUITS,DBA,VALLEY SYNCOM CIR.	1	
		VELIE CIRCUITS INC	1	
	334413	BROADCOM CORP	1	
		GLOBAL COMMUNICATION SEMICONDUCTORS INC.	1	
		INTERNATIONAL RECTIFIER H	1	
		NEWPORT FAB, LLC	1	
		SPECTROLAB INC	1	
	334414	AUTON MOTORIZED SYSTEMS	1	
		CORNELL-DUBILIER ELECTRONICS, INC	1	
	334419	BAE SYSTEMS	1	
		CIRCUIT MFG INC	1	
		CITY OF LA, BOS,WASTEWATER COLL SYS DIV	1	
		DATA CONNECTION SOLUTIONS	1	
		ELECTRORACK PRODUCTS INC	1	
		EXPRESS MANUFACTURING INC	1	
		EXPRESS MANUFACTURING, INC.	1	
		JOHANSON DIELECTRICS INC	1	
		KERR CORPORATION/DENTAL MATERIALS CENTER	1	
		LIGHTCROSS INC	1	
		MIKHAIL DARAFEEV, INC.	1	
		POWER PARAGON	1	
		SORA POWER INC	1	
	334510	STATEK CORPORATION	1	
		KLM LABORATORIES INC	1	
		SPECIALTY COFFEE LLC	1	
		ST. JUDE MEDICAL CRMD	1	
	334511	BAE SYSTEMS CONTROLS	1	
		ROGERSON- KRATOS,INC	1	
	334512	BOSTON SCIENTIFIC	1	
	334513	MOORE IND INC	1	
		VACUUM METALIZING CO	1	
	334515	APOLLO ENERGY III	1	
	334516	BECKMAN COULTER INC	1	
		BECKMAN COULTER, INC.	1	
		QUEST DIAGNOSTICS INC	1	
	334612	L & M OPTICAL DISC WEST LLC	1	
	Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing Total			69
	Construction of Buildings			
		236115	HINERFELD WARD, INC.	1
			PACIFIC STATES ENV CONTRACTORS INC	1
		236118	PACIFIC COAST KITCHENS & DESIGN INC	1
		236200	MISSION FOODS CORPORATION	1
		236210	CONNOLLY-PACIFIC CO	2
			DIVECON SERVICES, LP	1
		236220	BEST QUALITY AUTO BODY & PAINT	1
			C C ENTERPRISES, FRANK T PRIETO	1

Heavy Industry	236220	NIKRAD ENTERPRISES INC #1	1	
		NIKRAD ENTERPRISES INC #5	1	
		VERIZON WIRELESS	1	
	Construction of Buildings Total		12	
	Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing			
		335000	HAMOND POWER SOLUTIONS, INC	1
		335121	BRASS REPRODUCTIONS	1
			DELTA LIGHTING SYSTEMS INC	1
			LIGHTOLIER INC	1
			LIGHTS OF AMERICA INC	1
			LYNAM INDUSTRIES INC	1
			TROY - CSL LIGHTING, INC.	1
		335122	BASELITE CORP	1
			EVERGREEN LIGHTING INC	1
			SPECTRUM LIGHTING	1
			TRITON CHANDELIER INC	1
		335129	MAG INSTRUMENT, INC	1
			SUREFIRE LLC	1
		335228	MYERS POWER PRODUCTS INC	1
		335312	ATK SPACE SYSTEMS	1
			HITACHI AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTS (USA) INC.	1
			NEW CINGULAR WIRELESS PCS, LLC	1
		335314	TELEDYNE TECH INC, TELEDYNE RELAYS	1
		335911	L-3 COMMUNICATIONS ELECTRON TECH INC	1
			SPECTRUM BRANDS	1
			TELEDYNE CONTINENTAL MOTORS	1
			TROJAN BATTERY CO	1
		335921	WHITMOR/WIRENETICS,WHITMOR PLAS WIRE&CAB	1
		335931	DATA SOLDER INC	1
			LIGHTNING DIVERSION SYSTEMS	1
			PRECISION STAMPINGS, INC.	1
			TRI-STAR ELECTRONICS INTERNATIONAL INC	1
		335932	SORENSEN ENGINEERING INC, FRANK SORENSON	1
	Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing Total		28	
	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing			
		332000	A&A PLATING COMPANY	1
			AMFI, TK SYSTEMS DBA	1
			ANDREWS POWDER COATING INC	1
			ANGELES WELDING & MFG CO	1
			ARTISTIC WELDING WORK SHOP	1
			CALIFORNIA CUSTOM POWDER COATING	1
			CV ORNAMENTAL WROUGHT IRON, INC.	1
			DURACOAT POWDER COATING	1
			EDGAR IRON WORKS & LLV IRON WORKS	1
			EMPIRE ORNAMENTAL IRONWORKS	2
			GABRIEL'S WROUGHT IRON INC	1
			GLOMAR POWDER COATING CO INC	1
			GOLDEN GATE IRON WORKS, INC.	1
			GOMEZ SANDBLASTING	1
			HECTORS WELDING AND IRON WORKS	1
		HUBBARD IRON DOORS	1	
		INDUSTRIAL ABRASIVE BLASTING AND COATING	1	
		INDUSTRIAL COATING & COIL INC	1	
		J & J IRON AND ORNAMENTAL WORK	1	
		JR POWDER COATING	1	
		K S WELDING	1	
		KEYSTONE AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES, INC.	1	
		MACIAS IRON WORKS	1	
		MARKET FIXTURES UNLIMITED, INC.	1	
		MASTER POWDER COATING	1	
		MENDOZA IRON WORKS	1	
		NATIONAL METAL FABRICATION, J. DELVILLAR	1	
		PACIFIC COATINGS,FRANCIS BART PANTON DBA	1	

Heavy Industry	332000	PACIFIC INDUSTRIAL SERVICES INC	1	
		PAINTING & STRIPPING & COATINGS, INC.	1	
		POWDER COATING LTD	1	
		PRS INDUSTRIES	1	
		QUALITY COATING INC	1	
		RAM FINISH CORP.	1	
		SOUTH BAY POWDER COATS	1	
		TNT WELDING INC.	1	
		332111	AJAX FORGE CO	1
		FANSTEEL/CALIFORNIA DROP FORGE	1	
		FORGED METALS INC	1	
		PACIFIC FORGE INC	1	
		332112	VALLEY FORGE ACQUISITION CORP	1
		ALUM-ALLOY CO INC	1	
		CARLTON FORGE WORKS	1	
		CONTINENTAL FORGE CO	1	
		LINDSEY MANUFACTURING CO	1	
		PRESS FORGE CO	1	
		SHULTZ STEEL CO	1	
		WEBER METALS INC	1	
		332116	ACCURATE METAL FABRICATORS INC	1
		332311	ALLIED MODULAR BUSINESS SYSTEMS	1
		332312	A & G ELECTROPOLISH	1
		A C POWDER COATING	1	
		AGGRESSIVE ERECTORS & BRIDGEMEN INC	1	
		TAMCO	1	
		332313	AMERON STEEL FABRICATION DIVISION	1
		CORRUGATED ROLLER & MACHINE INC	1	
		HARDY FRAMES INC	1	
		ROY E. HANSON JR MFG CO	1	
		STEEL FORMING, INC	1	
		STRUCTURAL COMPOSITES IND	1	
		SUPERIOR TANK CO., INC	1	
		SUPERIOR TANK COMPANY INC	1	
		332321	L & L LOUVERS INC	1
		LAWRENCE ROLL UP DOORS INC	1	
		R.C. SHUTTERS	1	
		332322	A P W	1
		ADVANCED IRON CONCEPTS	1	
		CARLISLE TIRE & WHEEL COMPANY	1	
		CONCEPT POWDER COATING, INC	1	
		DOOR COMPONENTS	1	
		ERC CO	1	
		GRAPHIC FINISHES, BENITO A PEDRAZA DBA	1	
		LEOVARDO POWDER COATING, LEOVARDO ROMAN	1	
		PACIFIC METAL POWDER COATING	1	
		POWDERCRAFT, MARCILLE LE FEBRE	1	
		PRECISE INDUSTRIES, INC.	1	
		SANDFROG LLC	1	
		SPRAY ENCLOSURE TECHNOLOGIES, INC	1	
VALLEY PRECISION METAL PROD & VALLEY ENG	1			
VERSA PRODUCTS, INC.	1			
332323	5 STAR WROUGHT IRON	1		
HI STYLE METAL DESIGN, AKOP PISIKYAN DBA	1			
KING IRON WORKS	1			
NOEL SHARPENING & WELDING CENTER	1			
ORNAMENTAL IRON CONCEPT, BARTOLOME FLUXA	1			
PROFESSIONAL IRON WORKS	1			
RODRIGUEZ ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS	1			
STAR ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS	1			
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD	1			
332420	PACIFIC STEAM EQUIPMENT INC	1		
332431	BALL METAL BEVERAGE CONTAINER CORP.	1		
CONTAINER SUPPLY CO INC	1			
REXAM PLC, REXAM BEVERAGE CAN COMPANY	1			
SENIOR AEROSPACE SSP	1			
332439	INDUSTRIAL CONTAINER SERVICES-CA LLC	1		
LOUD ENGINEERING & MFG INC	1			

Heavy Industry	332439	MDS PRECISION FABRICATION INC	1	
		MYERS CONTAINER CORP, DIV OF IMACC	1	
		SPECTRUM PAINT & POWDER, INC.	1	
		STANDARD METAL PRODUCTS, INC	1	
		332510	A FINE TOUCH OF WOOD	1
		EMTEK	1	
		K & W MANUFACTURING CO INC	1	
		PENN ELCOM, INC	1	
		332611	EIBACH SPRINGS	1
		332618	METAL BRIQUETTING COMPANY	1
		PHOENIX WEST STABLE PRODUCTS & ENGRAVING	1	
		332710	INTEGRATED AEROSPACE	1
		NELSON ENGINEERING INC	1	
		TRUMPHE STRUCTURES - LOS ANGELES	1	
		332721	HI-SHEAR CORPORATION	1
		WEST COAST AEROSPACE	1	
		332722	ALCOA GLOBAL FASTENERS, INC.	1
		ALCOA GLOBAL FASTENERS, INC. SOUTH BAY	1	
		ALCOA GLOBAL FASTENERS, INC./COI-UNRUH	1	
		AVK INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS	1	
		HUCK INTERNATIONAL INC	1	
		MS AEROSPACE INC	1	
		SHUR-LOK CORP	1	
		332811	VALLEY-TODECO, INC	1
		ACCURATE STEEL TREATING INC	1	
		AEROCRAFT HEAT TREATING C	1	
		ASTRO ALUMINUM TREATING CO INC	1	
		BODYCOTE THERMAL PROCESSI	1	
		BODYCOTE THERMAL PROCESSING	3	
		CONTINENTAL HEAT TREATING INC	1	
		LA MIRADA ALUMINUM HEAT TREAT, LLC	1	
		METAL IMPROVEMENT CO	1	
		TEAM INDUSTRIAL SERVICES	1	
		332812	THERMAL VAC TECHNOLOGY	1
		A TO Z COATING	1	
		ABACUS POWDER COATING	1	
		ADVANCED FINISHING SYSTEMS	1	
		ADVANCED POWDER COATING, INC.	1	
		ALERT PLATING COMPANY	1	
		ARNACO POWDER COATING CO., INC	1	
		BRISTOL INDUSTRIES	1	
		C & J ENGRAVERS	1	
		C R LAURENCE COMPANY, INC	1	
		CALIFORNIA CUSTOM SHAPES	1	
		CENTRAL POWDER COATING, J & A CANTARINI	1	
		COAST TO COAST METAL FINISHING CORP	1	
		CUSTOM ENAMELERS INC	1	
		D&M AUTOMOTIVE LLC	1	
		ELECTRON PLATING III	1	
		FTG CIRCUITS	1	
G & M POWDER COATING	1			
GEMTECH IND. GOOD EARTH MFG INC	1			
HEZZY POWDER COATING INC	1			
HINO MOTORS MANUFACTURING USA, INC	1			
INDUSTRIAL COATING & COIL INC	1			
JAN-KENS ENAMELING CO INC	1			
JR'S PROFESSIONAL FINISHING	1			
L & P PROPERTY MANAGEMENT CO	1			
LEAL POWDER COATING EXPRESS	1			
LOS ANGELES GALVANIZING CO	1			
MAXIMUM POWDER COATING LLC	1			
MIIBEC POWDERCOATING, INC	1			
NU-TEC POWDER COATING	1			
OLYMPIC COATINGS	1			
OR. CO. PAINTING	1			
OR. CO. PLATING CO INC	1			
OUR POWDER COATING	1			
PACIFIC UTILITY PRODUCTS, INC.	1			

Heavy Industry	332812	PERFORMANCE POWDER INC	1
		POWDERCOAT PROFESSIONALS INC	1
		POWDERCOATING SPECIALTIES	1
		PRECISION METAL FINISHING CO	1
		PRECISION POWDER COATING INC.	1
		PRECOR, INC.	1
		PRO IRON WORK/ F & B, INC.	1
		PRS INDUSTRIES	2
		PYRAMID POWDER COATING	1
		QSC AUDIO PRODUCTS, INC.	1
		R & R COATINGS	1
		RAINBOW COATINGS, INC.	1
		RAINN C POWDER COATING INC.	1
		RGF ENTERPRISES INC	1
		SHAWCOR PIPE PROTECTION LLC.	1
		SPECIALIZED POWDER COATING	1
		SUNDIAL INDUSTRIES INC	1
		TREND TECHNOLOGIES LLC	1
		V & J POWDER COATINGS, INC	1
		VALLEY ENAMELING CORP	1
		VALMONT COATINGS, CALWEST GALVANIZING	1
		WESTERN METAL DECORATING CO	1
		X.O. IRON WORKS, WILLIAM K. LO DBA	1
		A & B SANDBLAST CO	1
		AAA PLATING & INSPECTION, INC	1
		ACCURATE ANODIZING, INC	1
		AIRCRAFT X-RAY LABS INC	1
		ALL METALS PROCESSING OF ORANGE CO INC	1
		AMERICAN RACING EQUIPMENT INC	1
		ANADITE INC	1
		ANAHEIM PLATING INC	1
		ANAPLEX CORP	1
		ANO BRITE INC	1
		ANODIZING INDUSTRIES, INC.	1
		ANODYNE INC	1
		ARTISTIC PLATING & METAL FINISHING INC	1
		AUTOMATION PLATING CORP	1
		AUTOMATION PLATING CORP.	1
BD & G SANDBLASTING CO	1		
BEO-MAG PLATING INC	1		
BLACK OXIDE ENTERPRISES, INC.	1		
BOWMAN PLATING CO INC	1		
BRONZEWAY PLATING CORP	1		
BURBANK PLATING SERVICE CORP	1		
CAL AURUM IND	1		
CAL-TRON PLATING INC	1		
CEMCOAT INC	1		
CHROMAVISION MEDICAL SYSTEMS, INC	1		
CHROMETECH INC	1		
CIRCUIT SERVICES LLC	1		
CLASSIC COMPONENTS INC	1		
CRISOL METAL FINISHING	1		
DANCO METAL SURFACING	1		
E.M.E. INC/ELECTRO MACHINE & ENGINEERING	1		
ELECTROLURGY INC	1		
EMBEE INC	1		
FINE QUALITY METAL FINISHING CO	1		
FONTANA POLISHING AND PLATING	1		
GORILLA'S POLISHING & PLATING CORP	1		
HARD CHROME PLATING INC	1		
HIGHLAND PLATING CO	1		
JENCO PLATING & ANODIZING INC	1		
MAGMA FINISHING CORPORATION	1		
MAGMA FINISHING INC	1		
MAXIMA ENTERPRISES, INC.	1		
METAL CHEM	1		
METAL SURFACES INC	1		
MORRELL'S ELECTRO PLATING, INC	1		

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Heavy Industry	332813	NEUTRON PLATING INC	1		
		OPTI-FORMS, INC.	1		
		PEMACO METAL PROCESSING CORP	1		
		PRECIOUS METALS PLATING CO	1		
		QUAKER CITY PLATING & SILVERSMITH LTD	1		
		SABRITEC	1		
		SEKISUI TA INDUSTRIES, LLC	1		
		SEVEN S POWDER COATINGS	1		
		SIGMA PLATING CO INC	1		
		SPENCE ELECTRO PLATING CO	1		
		STUTZMAN PLATING CO	1		
		SUGAR FOODS CORP.	1		
		SUNVAIR COATING TECH., A-H PLATING INC	1		
		ULTIMATE METAL FINISHING CORP.	1		
		VALLEY PLATING WORKS INC	1		
		VALLEY PLATING WORKS, INC	1		
		WHITING ENTERPRISES, INC.	1		
		WHITTAKER CONTROLS INC	1		
		332911	GRISWOLD INDUSTRIES	1	
		332912	BRASSTECH INC	1	
		332913	BAKER COUPLING CO INC	1	
		332919	BLOOMFIELD BAKERS	1	
			CLOW VALVE CO	1	
			COAST COATINGS LLC	1	
		332991	U.S. HANGER COMPANY, LLC	1	
		332995	ARMTEC DEFENSE PROD. CO	1	
		332996	ACTIVAR COMPANIES INC,AIR LOUVERS/SAMSON	1	
			AEROFIT, INC.	1	
			ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUES WEST	1	
			CANAY MFG., POWDER COATING PLUS, DBA	1	
			PATIO OUTLET	1	
			PERFORMANCE POWDER, INC	1	
			RBC TRANSPORT DYNAMICS CORP	1	
			WESTERN PACIFIC STORAGE SYSTEMS, INC.	1	
		332998	ELKAY CALIFORNIA PLUMBING PRODUCTS INC	1	
		332999	AMERICAN SECURITY PRODUCTS CO INC	1	
			BLUE DOT SAFES	1	
			GOLDEN WEST REFINING CO	1	
			SUN BADGE CO	1	
			V-T WEST, INC. CALIFORNIA DIV.	1	
		Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing Total		276	
		Heavy and Civil Engineering			
		Construction			
			237110	MLADEN BUNTICH CONSTRUCTION CO INC	1
				YORBA LINDA WATER DISTRICT	1
			237120	CONOCOPHILLIPS COMPANY	1
				EXXONMOBIL OIL CORPORATION	2
			237130	SHAW DIVERSIFIED SERVICES INC	1
			237210	7-ELEVEN INC #32938/NAVDEEP BASSI-FRANCH	1
				ASHDON DEVELOPMENT, INC.	1
				DOUGLAS EMMETT 1996 LLC	1
				MAGUIRE PROPERTIES - 701 N. BRAND LLC	1
				WATERMAN PROPERTIES, INC.	1
			237310	ALL AMERICAN ASPHALT	2
				ALL AMERICAN ASPHALT, UNIT NO.01	1
				ALL AMERICAN SERVICE & SUPPLIES	1
				CORONET CONCRETE PROD, DESERT REDDI MIX	1
		EXCEL PAVING CO INC	1		
		ENTRY BROS INC	1		
		GRANITE CONSTRUCTION CO	1		
		GRANITE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY	1		
		HILLCREST CONTRACTING	1		
		MATICH CORP	1		
		PAVEMENT RECYCLING SYSTEMS, INC	1		
		PAVEMENT RECYCLING SYSTEMS, INC.	1		
		ROMERO GENERAL CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION	1		
		SHAMROCK BASE CORPORATION	1		

Heavy Industry	237310	SKANSKA USA CIVIL WEST CA DISTRICT INC	1
		SULLY MILLER CONTRACTING CO	1
	237900	TRAYLOR FRONTIER - KEMPER, J.V.	1
	237990	EI COLTON, LLC	1
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction Total			30
Machinery Manufacturing			
333000	DAVRIK SYSTEMS INC DBA FOOD MAKERS EQUIP	1	
	GODWIN PUMPS	1	
	SENKO INC	1	
	VALLEY POWER SYSTEMS, INC.	1	
333210	KRP MANUFACTURING, INC	1	
333291	ELLISON EDUCATIONAL EQUIPMENT INC	1	
333294	DAVRIK SYS, INC FOOD MAKERS EQUIP ,DBA PURATOS CORPORATION	1	
333298	ADVANCED POWDER COATING, INC.	1	
333314	PVP ADVANCED EO SYSTEMS INC	1	
333315	MOLE-RICHARDSON CO	1	
333319	CONTROL COMPONENTS INC	1	
	JWC ENVIRONMENTAL INC	1	
	RANCHO CALIFORNIA WATER DISTRICT	1	
	YARDNEY WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS INC	1	
333411	CAMERON ENVIRONMENTAL INC	1	
333414	ROBERT H. PETERSON CO	1	
	SUNEARTH INC	1	
333415	ANTHONY, INC.	1	
	HUSSMANN CORP	1	
333511	LA GAUGE COMPANY	1	
	SWIFT-COR PRECISION INC	1	
333512	JOHN ZINK CO, LLC	1	
333514	CHARLES MEISNER INC	1	
	US STEEL RULE DIES, INC.	1	
333515	LRH ENTERPRISES, INC	1	
	MATRIX STONE PRODUCTS	1	
	SAINT-GOBAIN ABRASIVES, INC	1	
333518	BMCI INC/BERGANDI MACHINERY CO DBA RAH INDUSTRIES, INC.	1	
	FERNANDO NUNEZ	1	
333611	HUB CITY INC	1	
333613	TA PUMP SALES & SERVICE INC	1	
333911	ANGELUS MANUFACTURING	1	
333924	PARAMOUNT TANK, INC.	1	
	TAYLOR-DUNN MFG CO	1	
333994	GEIL INDUSTRIES, GEIL KILNS DBA	1	
333999	C. K. "BUD" MYERS ENGINEERING INC	1	
	FMH INVESTOR GROUP, LLP, FMH CORP	1	
	MARTINEZ FINISHING	1	
	PACIFIC CONSOLIDATED INDUSTRIES	1	
	UNIVERSAL MOTION COMPONENTS INC	1	
Machinery Manufacturing Total			42
Mining (except Oil and Gas)			
212000	HANSON AGGREGATES WEST INC/INLAND ROCK	1	
	TRANSAMERICAN SOIL SERVICES INC	1	
212234	O N I S, DBA CARMENUSE INDUSTRIAL SAND	1	
212311	CHANDLER AGGREGATES INC	1	
212312	EMPIRE ROCK INC	1	
	ORTIZ ENTERPRISES INC	1	
	UNITED ROCK PRODUCTS CORPORATION	1	
212321	A-1 AGGREGATES INC	1	
	AZUSA ROCK INC	1	
	CALMAT CO	2	
	CALMAT CO., DBA VULCAN MATERIALS CO.WES.	1	
	EL TORO MATERIALS CO.	1	
	VULCAN MATERIALS CO., CALMAT DIVISION	1	
	WEST COAST AGGREGATE SUPPLY, INC	1	
212322	O N I S, DBA, CARMUSE INDUSTRIAL SANDS	1	

Heavy Industry	Mining (except Oil and Gas) Total		16
	Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing		
327000	ABRASIVE BLASTING SERVICE	1	
	CREATIVE ELEGANCE, INC	1	
	PACIFIC READY MIX, INC.	1	
	SANS SOUCIE ART GLASS STUDIOS, INC	1	
327112	CERADYNE INC	1	
	CERADYNE, INC.	1	
	GAINEY CERAMICS INC	1	
327121	CASTAIC CLAY PRODUCTS, LLC	1	
	HIGGINS BRICK CO	1	
327122	NET SHAPES, INC.	1	
327123	MARUHACHI CERAMICS OF AMERICA INC	1	
	US TILE CO	1	
327212	C.J. FIBERGLASS	1	
327213	HEAD WEST INC	1	
	SAINT-GOBAIN CONTAINERS, INC.	1	
327300	A & A READY MIXED CONCRETE INC	1	
	ASSOCIATED READY MIXED CONCRETE	1	
	INLAND CONCRETE PUMPING/MERLI CONCRETE P	1	
	SANDMASTER, INC	1	
327310	CALIFORNIA PORTLAND CEMENT CO (NSR USE)	1	
	CALIFORNIA PORTLAND CEMENT CO.	1	
	HEADWATERS CONSTRUCTION MATLS UTAH, INC	1	
	LATICRETE INTERNATIONAL INC	1	
	RIVERSIDE CEMENT CO (EIS)	1	
327320	A-1 GRIT COMPANY	1	
	A-1 SPECIALTY ROCK PRODUCTS	1	
	ASSOCIATED READY MIXED CONCRETE, INC.	1	
	BONANZA CONCRETE INC	1	
	CALAVERAS STANDARD MATERIALS, INC	1	
	CALIFORNIA PORTLAND CEMENT CO.	1	
	CALMAT CO	1	
	CEMEX CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS PACIFC,LLC.	1	
	CEMEX CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS PACIFIC,LLC	1	
	FIXATION SYSTEMS LLC	1	
	FOURTH STREET ROCK	1	
	HANSON AGGREGATES WEST INC	1	
	HANSON AGGREGATES WEST INC/IRWINDALE ROC	1	
	HOLLIDAY TRUCKING, INC	2	
	NATIONAL READY MIXED CONCRETE CO, DBA	1	
	NATIONAL READY MIXED CONCRETE COMPANY	1	
	PARAGON BUILDING PRODUCTS	1	
	PUEENTE READY MIX INC	1	
	RANCHO READY MIX	1	
	ROBERTSON READY MIX	1	
	ROBERTSON'S READY MIX	3	
	ROBERTSON'S READY MIX INC	1	
	ROBERTSON'S READY MIX, L.P.	1	
	ROBERTSON'S READY MIX, PLANT # 20	1	
	STANDARD CONCRETE PRODUCTS INC	2	
	SUPERIOR READY MIX	1	
	SUPERIOR READY MIX CONCRETE, L P	1	
	SUPERIOR READY MIX, L P	1	
327331	ANGELUS BLOCK CO INC	1	
	CEMEX CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS PACIFIC,LLC	1	
	MATICH CORP	1	
	MONIERLIFETILE LLC	1	
	ORCO BLOCK CO INC	2	
	ORCO BLOCK CO.	1	
	QUIKRETE OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	1	
	ROBERTSONS READY MIX, MURRIETA PLANT #27	1	
	ROBERTSON'S READY MIX, PLANT #26	1	
	WESTERN STATES WHOLESale INC	1	
327332	CALAVERAS STANDARD MATERIALS INC.	1	
	CALAVERAS/STANDARD MTRLS. INC, CHINO REA	1	

Heavy Industry	327332	JOHNSON-BATEMAN CO	1
		RINKER MATERIALS CORP, HYDRO CONDUIT DIV	1
	327390	AVILA'S GARDEN ART	1
		CLARK PACIFIC	1
		GEORGE L. THROOP COMPANY	1
		HEADWATERS RESOURCES, INC	1
		JENSEN PRECAST	1
		NEW BASIS	1
		NEWMAN & SONS INC	1
		OVER AND OVER READY MIX, INC	1
		POMEROY CORPORATION	1
		QUIKRETE CORP OF SOUTHERN CALIF	1
		RIALTO CONCRETE PRODUCTS INC	1
		UTILITY VAULT CO., INC.	1
	327420	G-P GYPSUM CORP	1
		OMEGA PRODUCTS CORP.	1
	327910	BOSTIK INC	1
		RMS FINISHING, INC.	1
	327991	M V CULTURED MARBLE, JULIA TRAN DBA	1
		POLYVISION, A STEELCASE CO	1
		UNITED MEMORIAL PRODUCTS INC	1
	327992	GREEN ARM CO LTD - TOKYO, JAPAN	1
		HOLLIDAY ROCK CO., INC	1
		REDCO II	1
		SGL TECHNIC INC, POLYCARBON DIVISION	1
327999	ALKEN INDUSTRIES	1	
	CERADYNE, INC, DAIMLER FACILITY	1	
	PARAGON BUILDING PRODUCTS	1	
	THERMAL STRUCTURES INC	1	
	URBAN ART STUDIO, TAO BERNARDUS URBAN	1	
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing Total			99
Oil and Gas Extraction			
211000	AL SAL OIL CO/S & N OIL COMPANY	1	
	BELLFLOWER SOMERSET MUTUAL WATER CO	1	
	BREITBURN OPERATING L.P.	1	
	BREITBURN OPERATING LP	1	
	CHEVRON CORPORATION	1	
	CHEVRON ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT CO.	1	
	CHEVRON ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT COMPANY	2	
	CHEVRON ENVIRONMENTAL MGMT CO	2	
	CHEVRON PRODUCTS CO, STA # 30-6957	1	
	DCOR LLC	1	
	E & T, LLC	1	
	OIL OPERATORS INC/BUTLER LEASE	1	
	SHERWIN D. YOELIN	1	
	SOUTH COAST OIL CORP. (S.C.O.C. HB-1)	1	
	SUBURBAN WATER SYSTEMS	1	
	THE FARM MUTUAL WATER COMPANY	1	
	VINTAGE PRODUCTION CALIFORNIA LLC	1	
	WARREN E & P, INC.	1	
211110	AGOURA HILLS TEXACO INC.	1	
	BREITBURN OPERATING LP	1	
211111	AERA ENERGY LLC	1	
	ANGUS PETROLEUM CORP	1	
	ARCO #09505 - TAFTAN INC	1	
	ARCO FAC #00076 - BINIT CORPORATION	1	
	ARCO FAC #05027, BP WEST COAST PRODS LLC	1	
	ARCO FAC #06060-I&S MINI MARKET	1	
	ARMSTRONG PETR CORP	1	
	AXIS PETR CO	1	
	BENTLEY SIMONSON, INC	1	
	BENTLEY-SIMONSON INC	1	
	BERCO OIL CO LLC	1	
	BP WEST COAST PRODUCTS LLC	1	
	BP WEST COAST PRODUCTS LLC/ MARINE TER 1	1	
	BRAYTON-HODGES PETROLEUM INC	1	
	BREA CANON OIL CO	1	

Heavy Industry	211111	BREA CANON OIL COMPANY INC	1
		BREITBURN ENERGY CO LLC	2
		BREITBURN ENERGY CO, LLC	1
		BREITBURN ENERGY COMPANY, LLC	3
		BREITBURN ENERGY CORP	1
		BRIDGEMARK CORPORATION	1
		COOPER & BRAIN BREA	1
		COOPER & BRAIN, T. I. T. LEASE	1
		COOPER AND BRAIN INC	1
		CRIMSON RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	1
		EXXONMOBIL DLR,GREGG HAMMORK #18-ADR	1
		EXXONMOBIL OIL CORPORATION,18-NJD,#10181	1
		FOUR TEAMS OIL PRODUCTION, INC	1
		GARG-OIL PRODUCTION LLC	1
		GRANER OIL CO/BIG BEAR #4	1
		GRANER OIL CO/DARBY & MEADER	1
		GRANER OIL CO/FOSTER	1
		GRANER OIL CO/LOFTUS #1	1
		GRANER OIL CO/MCEVOY & O'DONNELL	1
		GRANER OIL COMPANY	1
		HELLMAN PROPERTIES LLC	1
		JEAN MARTINEZ USL #1	1
		M & J OPERATORS	1
		P & M OIL CO	1
		PACIFIC ENERGY RESOURCES	2
		PATRIOT RESOURCES CORPORATION	1
		PLAINS EXPLORATION & PROD	1
		PLAINS EXPLORATION & PRODUCTION CO	1
		PLAINS EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION CO	2
		SIGNAL HILL PETROLEUM INC	1
		SOUTH COAST OIL CORP	1
		SOUTH COAST OIL CORPORATION	1
		STOCKER RESOURCES, INC	1
		T B PROPERTIES	1
		TERMO COMPANY	1
		THE TERMO CO	1
		THUMS LONG BEACH	1
		THUMS LONG BEACH CO	2
		THUMS LONG BEACH CO, UNIT NO.02	1
		THUMS LONG BEACH CO, UNIT NO.05	1
		TIDELANDS OIL PRODUCTION COMPANY	1
		TIDELANDS OIL PRODUCTION COMPANY ETAL	1
		TIDELANDS OIL PRODUCTION COMPANY, ETAL	1
		VINTAGE PETROLEUM INC, DEL VALLE OIL FLD	1
		WILLIAM K. VOGT, PIER OIL CO DBA	1
211112	MATRIX OIL CORPORATION - HONOLULU TERRAC	1	
	MATRIX OIL CORPORATION - RIDEOUT HEIGHTS	1	
Oil and Gas Extraction Total			90
Petroleum and Coal Products			
Manufacturing			
324000	CHEVRON PRODUCTS COMPANY	1	
	CONOCO PHILLIPS COMPANY SITE #0642	1	
	CONOCOPHILLIPS COMPANY	4	
	CONOCOPHILLIPS COMPANY, SITE 4413	1	
	CONOCOPHILLIPS/G&S ENTERPRISES	1	
	EQUILON ENT LLC DBA SHELL OIL PROD	1	
	EQUILON ENT LLC, SHELL OIL PRODUCTS DBA	1	
	EQUILON ENT LLC/SHELL OIL PRODUCTS US	1	
	EQUILON ENTERPRISES LLC/SHELL OIL PROD	2	
	EQUILON ENTERPRISES LLC/SHELL OIL PRODCT	1	
	EXXON MOBIL CORP 18-HNR	1	
	EXXON MOBILE CORP	1	
	EXXONMOBIL DLR, BILABOB INC #18-MYY	1	
	EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP	4	
	EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP/ETIC ENGR INC	1	
	EXXONMOBIL OIL CORPORATION	9	
	EXXONMOBIL OIL CORPORATION 18PLR	1	

Heavy Industry	324000	EXXONMOBIL OIL CORPORATION STN 18-MLT	1
		EXXONMOBILE OIL CORPORATION	1
		KANTEX INDUSTRIES	1
		SHELL OIL PRODUCTS US	1
		SHELL OIL PRODUCTS US - HSE/ S & E	1
		SHELL OIL PRODUCTS US - HSE/S&E	11
		SHELL OIL PRODUCTS US HSE/S&E	2
		SHELL OIL PRODUCTS US -HSE/S&E	1
		SHELL OIL PRODUCTS US/HSE/S&E	1
		TESORO REF & MKTG. CO., WILMINGTON	1
		TESORO REFINING AND MARKETING CO	1
		WORLD OIL MARKETING CO, #108	1
		WORLD OIL MARKETING COMPANY 10	1
	324110	BP WEST COAST PROD.LLC BP CARSON REF.	1
		BP WEST COAST PRODUCTS LL	1
		CHEVRON PRODUCTS CO.	1
		CONOCOPHILLIPS COMPANY	3
		EQUILON ENTER, LLC-SHELL OIL PROD. US	1
		GOLDEN WEST REF CO	1
		SIERRA PROCESS SYSTEMS, INC	1
		ULTRAMAR INC GNRL	1
		ULTRAMAR INC (NSR USE ONL	1
		ULTRAMAR REFINING UNIT NO.25	1
		ULTRAMAR REFINING UNIT NO.26	1
		VALERO WILMINGTON ASPHALT	1
		WORLD OIL MARKETING CO, STATION #65	1
		WORLD OIL MARKETING CO., SS #60	1
	324121	ALL AMERICAN ASPHALT	2
		ASSOCIATED ASPHALT	1
		CAL MAT CO	1
		COAST ROOF CO INC	1
		GRANITE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY	1
		HANSON AGGREGATES WEST, INC.	1
		HOLLIDAY TRUCKING CO, INC	1
		KOCH MATERIALS COMPANY	1
		PARAMOUNT PETR CORP (EIS USE)	1
		SKANSKA	1
	324122	SULLY MILLER CONTRACTING CO.	2
		ARCHADEL INC	1
		ASPHALT PRODUCTS OIL CORP	1
		BUILDING MATERIALS MANUFACTURING CORP	1
		C J ROOFING COMPANY	1
		CENTURY ROOFING	1
		HENRY CO	1
		IN-O-VATE INC	1
		JAMES HARDIE BUILDING PRODUCT, LLC	1
		JOHNS MANVILLE CORPORATION	1
	L.C. WILLARD ROOFING, LEON WILLARD DBA	1	
	LEE ROOFING OF COSTA MESA	1	
	LUNDAY-THAGARD COMPANY	1	
	OWENS CORNING ROOFING AND ASPHALT, LLC	1	
	R PAGE ROOFING INC	1	
	RW MATERIALS LLC	1	
	SUN RISE ROOFING	1	
324191	D/K ENVIRONMENTAL	1	
	DEMENNO/KERDOON	1	
	LA CITY DWP, SIS ELSIE PUMPING PLANT	1	
	LUBECO INC	1	
	LUBRICATING SPECIALTIES CO	2	
	WYNN OIL CO	1	
324199	CHEVRON USA INC	1	
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing Total			109
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing			
326000	BUMPERS UNLIMITED, INC.	1	
	CALIFORNIA MOULDING CO	1	
	RC FIBERGLASS	1	

Heavy Industry	326000	RUBEN'S DISPLAY WORLD	1
		U S BLANKS LLC	1
	326100	FIBERTECH POLYMERS, INC	1
		HARRINGTON & SONS INC, STORYLAND STUDIOS	1
		ISLANDER SPAS INC	1
	326113	AMERICAN FUJI SEAL, INC.	1
		AMERICAN RENLOIT CORPORATION LA	1
		LIFOAM INDUSTRIES, LLC	1
		MERCURY PLASTICS INC	1
		PATRICK INDUSTRIES INC	1
		TRM MANUFACTURING	1
		UOP	1
	326122	PACIFIC PLASTICS, INC.	1
	326130	LITE EXTRUSIONS MFG INC	1
		SPARTECH PLASTICS	1
	326140	CAMBRO MANUFACTURING COMPANY	1
		FOAM MOLDERS & SPECIALTIES	1
		QYCELL CORP	1
	326150	AMERICAN POLYSTYRENE CORPORATION	1
		FOAMEX INTERNATIONAL INC	1
	326160	J-M MFG CO INC	1
		SETCO LLC	1
	326191	JACUZZI WHIRLPOOL BATH	1
		R W LYALL & CO INC	1
	326199	3D-CAM INC	1
		AIR LOGISTICS CORPORATION	1
		ARMORCAST PRODUCTS COMPANY	1
		CALIFORNIA ART PRODUCTS, CAPCOL PSA	1
		CAMBRO MANUFACTURING CO	1
		COSMIC PLASTICS INC	1
		EAGLE TECH	1
		FOAM FABRICATORS	1
		GLOBE PLASTICS, INC.	1
		HY-LITE PRODUCTS, INC	1
		M.C. GILL CORP	1
		MEDWAY PLASTICS CORP	1
		MODERN CONCEPTS INC.	1
		MODIFIED PLASTICS	1
		MOLDING CORPORATION OF AMERICA	1
		OPTICOLOR INC.	1
		PACTIV CORP	1
		REFLECTIVE SURFACES CO.	1
		REINHOLD INDUSTRIES INC	1
		ROTONICS MANUFACTURING, INC.	1
		TRU-FORM PLASTICS INC	1
		VISION AQUATICS INC	1
	326211	B A S RECYCLING, INC.	1
	CUSTOM INDUSTRIAL RACK INC	1	
	RAINBOW SANDALS CORP	1	
	PLASTIFLEX COMPANY INC	1	
326220	RUBBERCRAFT CORP OF CAL	1	
326291	RUBBERCRAFT CORP OF CAL	1	
326299	BARRY CONTROLS	1	
	DA/PRO RUBBER INC	1	
	GOODYEAR RUBBER CO OF SO CALIFORNIA	1	
	H. C. LIEN RUBBER CO	1	
	KIRK HILL RUBBER CO	1	
	UNION CARBIDE, UCAR EMULSION SYSTEMS	1	
	WEST AMERICAN RUBBER COMPANY, LLC	1	
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing Total			61
Primary Metal Manufacturing			
331111	CALIFORNIA STEEL INDUSTRIES INC	1	
	FIRTH RIXSON	1	
	PRECISION SPECIALTY METALS INC	1	
	WHEEL USA	1	
331210	CALIFORNIA STEEL AND TUBE	1	
	IMPERIAL PIPE SERVICES LLC	1	

Heavy Industry	331210	WESTERN TUBE & CONDUIT CORP	1
	331221	MACDONALD CARBIDE CO	1
		PACIFIC SINTERED METALS	1
	331222	ARTSONS MFG CO	1
	331312	ATLAS PACIFIC CORPORATION	1
		P.R.L. ALUMINUM	1
		TRI-ALLOY INC	1
	331314	UNIVERSAL MOLDING COMPANY	1
	331315	PECHINEY CAST PLATE INC	1
		TECHNICAL ANODIZE	1
	331316	FRONTIER ALUMINUM CORPORATION	1
		INDALEX WEST INC	1
		KAISER ALUMINUM FABRICATED PRODUCTS, LLC	1
		SIERRA ALUMINUM COMPANY	1
		UNIVERSAL ALLOY CORP	1
		UNIVERSAL MOLDING EXTRUSION, CO, INC	1
		VISTA METALS CORPORATION	1
	331491	LIBERTY MFG INC	1
	331492	HERAEUS METAL PROCESSING, LLC	1
		QUEMETCO INC	1
	331511	COVERT IRON WORKS	1
		FOX HILLS IND INC	1
		GREGG INDUSTRIES INC	1
		PACIFIC ALLOY CASTINGS INC	1
	331512	COASTCAST CORP	1
		FS PRECISION TECH LLC	1
		GASSER OLDS CO INC	1
	331513	DAMERON ALLOY FOUNDRIES INC	1
		PCA INDUSTRIES, LLC	1
		WEST COAST FOUNDRY	1
	331521	CALIFORNIA DIE CASTING INC	1
		INTERNATIONAL DIE CASTING INC	1
		KIM LIGHTING	1
	331524	L TO Z ENT, INC	1
		ALACER CORP.	1
		ALCAST FOUNDRY INC	1
		ALUMINUM PRECISION PRODUCTS INC	1
		BUDDY BAR CASTING	1
		CAST-RITE CORP	1
		COMMERCIAL DIE CASTING CO, INC	1
		COMMONWEALTH ALUMINUM CONCAST	1
		CONSOLIDATED FOUNDRIES INC	1
		PACIFIC CAST PRODUCTS, INC.	1
		THOROCK METALS COMPANY INC	1
	331525	MATTHEWS INTL. CORP., BRONZE DIV.	1
	331528	ALLOY DIE CASTING CO	1
		MILLER CASTINGS, INC	1
		Primary Metal Manufacturing Total	53
		Support Activities for Mining	
	213111	TEG OIL AND GAS USA INC	1
	213112	B J SERVICES CO/USA	1
		CENTRILIFT INC	1
		DCOR LLC	1
		MEDALLION CALIFORNIA PROPERTIES CO	1
		OIL OPERATORS - BELL LEASE	1
		OIL OPERATORS - BLUM LEASE	1
		OIL OPERATORS - ITALO COMMUNITY	1
		OIL OPERATORS - OLIVE COMMUNITY	1
		OIL OPERATORS - W C 6 LEASE	1
		OIL OPERATORS INC.	2
		OIL OPERATORS, INC	4
		OIL OPERATORS, INC - FULTON MCKEE	1
		PETROLEUM PROPERTIES LLC	1
		SCHLUMBERGER WELL SERVICES	1
		Support Activities for Mining Total	19

Heavy Industry	Transportation Equipment		
	Manufacturing		
	336100	PINNACLE LIMOUSINES MFG.	1
	336111	CLASSIC LIMOUSINE, INC	1
		LIPPERT COMPONENTS, INC	1
		SALEEN INC	1
	336120	ELDORADO NATIONAL	1
	336200	AL-KO KOBER CORP	1
		KRYSTAL KOACH, INC	1
	336211	GAYLORD'S INC	1
		HARBOR TRUCK BODIES INC	1
		LIMOS BY TIFFANY	1
		ROYAL TRUCK BODY INC	1
		SUPREME TRUCK BODIES OF CALIFORNIA	1
		TROJAN FABRICATORS INC	1
		VORSTEINER INC.	1
	336212	EXTREME ENGINEERING	1
		OWEN TRAILERS, INC	1
	336213	FLEETWOOD MOTOR HOMES OF CAL INC	1
	336214	ALFA LEISURE, INC.	1
		APACHE TRAILERS, MFG.	1
		CARSON TRAILER INC	1
		CUSTOM FIBERGLASS MFG CO/CUSTOM HARDTOP	1
		UNIVERSAL TRAILERS	1
		VISTA CONSOLIDATED, INC	1
	336300	ALKO KOBER CORPORATION	1
		CAMISASCA AUTOMOTIVE MFG, INC.	1
		CAPITAL WHEELS	1
		DOWNFORCE	1
	336311	CHAMPION SIDECARS INC	1
	336322	MOTORCAR PARTS & ACCESSORIES, INC	1
		ORANGE COUNTY ALTERNATOR, INC	1
		UNITED STATES ENERGY CORPORATION	1
	336339	D B ENGINEERING INC	1
	336360	AAA FLAG & BANNER MFG CO INC	1
		PRO DYE & FINISHING	1
	336370	CANAM METAL PRODUCTS, INC	1
		MARINE FENDER INT'L, INC.	1
	336399	ACME AUTO HEAD LINING CO	1
		AMERICAN RACING EQUIPMENT INC	1
		CALHAC INC	1
		CWD, LLC	1
		FRANKLIN ACQUISITION, LLC	1
		K & N ENGINEERING CO INC	1
		NRG MOTOR SPORTS	1
		SUPERIOR INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL INC	1
		TABC, INC	1
		U S RADIATOR CORPORATION	1
		WAAG	1
	336400	CIRCOR AEROSPACE INC	1
		NORTHROP GRUMMAN SPACE & MISSION SYSTEMS	1
		TRIUMPH INSTRUMENTS - BURBANK	1
	336411	GULFSTREAM AEROSPACE CORP	1
		GULFSTREAM AEROSPACE CORPORATION	1
		NORTHROP GRUMMAN CORP, AIRCRAFT DIV	1
		NORTHROP GRUMMAN CORP, NORTHROP AIRCRAF	1
		ROBINSON HELICOPTER CO INC	1
		THE BOEING COMPANY - C17 PROGRAM	1
	336412	ASTECH ENGINEERED PRODUCTS INC.	1
		ROHR,INC	1
		SUPERIOR PLATING INC	1
	336413	B/E AEROSPACE, INC	1
		BRICE MANUFACTURING CO	1
		COAST METAL CRAFT CORP	1
		COMANT INDUSTRIES	1
		DRETLOH AIRCRAFT SUPPLY, INC.	1
		DUCOMMUN AEROSTRUCTURES INC.	1
		DUCOMMUN AEROSTRUCTURES INC	1

Heavy Industry	336413	EATON AEROSPACE	1		
		ENSR CORPORATION	1		
		GOODRICH CORPORATION	1		
		HR TEXTRON INC	1		
		HYDROFORM USA	1		
		KAREM AIRCRAFT, INC	1		
		KLUNE INDUSTRIES INC	1		
		MST, SUB JAY-DEE AIRCRAFT SUPPLY CO INC	1		
		NEILL AIRCRAFT CO	1		
		QUALITY ALUMINUM FORGE DIV OF GEL IND	1		
		SARGENT FLETCHER INC	1		
		SMITHS AEROSPACE	2		
		SMITHS AEROSPACE ACTUATION SYSTEMS	1		
		SUNVAIR INC	1		
		TRANSDIGM INC, ADEL WIGGINS GROUP	1		
		336414	HYDRAULICS INTL INC	1	
		HYDRO SYSTEMS INC	1		
		HYDROCHEM INDUSTRIAL SERVICES, INC.	1		
		336419	HITCO CARBON COMPOSITES INC	1	
		NORTHROP GRUMMAN SPACE & MISSION SYSTEMS	2		
		336600	BARRON BOATS, INC DBA HALLETT BOATS	1	
		336611	CATALINA YACHTS INC	1	
		CALIBER 1 MARINE LLC	1		
		DENCHO MARINE INC	1		
		ELIMINATOR BOATS	1		
		WESCO METAL FABRICATORS INC	1		
		336612	CHIMER INDUSTRIES LLC/INTL MARINE	1	
		COLUMBIA YACHT CORPORATION	1		
		WESTERLY MARINE INC	1		
		336900	INTENSE CREATIONS	1	
		Transportation Equipment Manufacturing Total			98

Heavy Industry Total 1118

Institutional	Administration of Economic Programs			
	926000	ANAHEIM CITY MAINT OPERATIONS	1	
		CAL TRANS	1	
		CITY OF LAGUNA BCH MAINTENANCE FACILITY	1	
	926120	CALIF DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION, CALTRANS	1	
		CALTRANS	1	
		CALTRANS DISTRICT 7 HEADQUARTERS	1	
		CALTRANS DIV OF EQUIPMENT, FLEET MGMT	1	
		EXXONMOBIL DLR, M. KHALED,#10773,#18-HQF	1	
		LA CITY, DEPT OF GEN SERVICES	1	
		LA CITY, HARBOR DEPT	1	
		LA CO., METROPOLITAN TRANS AUTHORITY	1	
		LOS ANGELES CITY OF	1	
		PORT OF LOS ANGELES	1	
		US COAST GUARD ISC SAN PEDRO	1	
	926130	CITY OF RIVERSIDE PUBLIC	1	
	926150	CHURCHILL DOWNS CALIF CO, HOLLYWOOD PARK	1	
	Administration of Economic Programs Total			16

Administration of Environmental Quality Programs

924110	CITY OF LA, BOS, WASTEWATER COLL SYS DIV	1
	CITY OF LA, BOS,WASTEWATER COLL SYS DIV	1
	CITY OF LA,BOS, WASTEWATER COLL SYS DIV	1
	CITY OF LA,BOS,WASTEWATER COLL SYS DIV	1
	CITY OF LOS ANGELES- BUREAU OF SANITATIO	1
	CITY OF RIVERSIDE, MAGNOLIA POLICE STN.	1
	COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE	1
	DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL	1
	GARDEN GROVE CITY, PUB. WKS DEPT, WATER	1
	GATEWAY CREMATORY, STEPHEN M STRUNK	1
	GREVE FINANCIAL SERVICES INC	1

Institutional	924110	GSA ENGINEERING	1	
		IRVINE RANCH WATER DIST	1	
		IRVINE RANCH WATER DISTRICT	1	
		L 3 COMMUNICATIONS, POWER MAGNETICS	1	
		LA CITY, PUB WORKS DEPT	1	
		LA CNTY SANITATION DISTRICT-PUENTE HILLS	1	
		LA CO. PUBLIC WORKS DEPT	1	
		LA CO. SANITATION DIST	1	
		LA CO., SANITATION DIST	2	
		LA COUNTY SANITATION DIST (CALABASAS)	1	
		LA MILL INC	1	
		LONG BEACH CITY, WATER DEPT	1	
		METRO DISTRIBUTORS, INC.	1	
		OC WASTE & RECYCLING	1	
		ONYX POWER INC	1	
		PEACEFUL PAWS PET CREMATORY	1	
		QUANTUM FUEL SYSTEMS TECH. WORLD WIDE	1	
		RIV CO WASTE MGMT (EDOM HILL)	1	
		RIV CO., WASTE MGMT, BADLANDS LANDFILL	1	
		RIVERSIDE COUNTY WASTE MANAGEMENT	1	
		RUBIDOUX COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT	1	
		SNAK KING CORPORATION	1	
		SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DIST	1	
		SUNSHINE PLASTICS CORP	1	
		T & D DRUM INC	1	
		924120	BURBANK CITY PWD,BURBANK WTR RECLAM PLNT	1
		CAL ST DEPT OF FORESTRY, FIRE DEPT	1	
		LA CO., DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	1	
		LA CO., PARKS & REC DEPT	1	

Administration of Environmental Quality Programs Total 41

Administration of Housing Programs, Urban Planning, and Community Development

925000	LA CO, DEPT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ROAD DEPT.	1	
	ORANGE COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT	1	
	RUBIDOUX COMMUNITY SERVICES DIST	2	
925120	LA CO, DPW FLEET MGMT GRO	1	
	MONTEREY PARK CITY, CITY YARDS	1	
Administration of Housing Programs, Urban Planning, and Community Development Total			6

Administration of Human Resource Programs			
923110	LA CO., MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY	1	
923130	COUNTY OF ORANGE, SOCIAL SERVICES AGENCY	1	
	COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE	2	
923140	U S GOV'T, V A MEDICAL CENTER, WEST L A	1	
Administration of Human Resource Programs Total			5

Ambulatory Health Care Services		
621000	BELLFLOWER MEDICAL CENTER	1
	KINDRED HOSPITAL - SANTA ANA CAMPUS	1
	RANCHO SPECIALTY HOSPITAL	1
	TOTALLY FOR KIDS SPECIALTY HEALTH CARE	1
	WHITTIER OUTPATIENT SURGERY CENTER	1
621111	KAISER FOUNDATION HOSPITAL	2
	KAISER PERMANENTE ONTARIO VINEYARD MED C	1
	LA CO., HUDSON COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CTR	1
	METRO MEDICAL MALL-1930 WILSHIRE BLVD	1
	ORTHOPAEDIC HOSP	1
	SAINT JOHN'S HOSPITAL & HEALTH CENTER	1
	TARZANA MEDICAL PLAZA	1
621112	C & C IMPORTS INC, NANCY CORZINE	1
	COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE REGIONAL MEDICAL CTR	1
	LAKEWOOD REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER, INC	1
621210	GOLDEN SPRINGS SHELL	1

Institutional	621310	LA CITY, DEPT OF GEN SERVICES	1
	621330	HEMET EAST CENTER STATION	1
	621492	MORENO VALLEY SERVICE STATION	1
	621498	LOS ROBLES OUTPATIENT MEDICAL CENTER	1
	621511	MISSION HOSPITAL	1
		QUEST DIAGNOSTICS INC	1
		QUEST DIAGNOSTICS INC.	1
		SPECIALTY LABORATORIES, INC	1
	621512	HENRY MAYO NEWHALL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	1
	621610	GRANDVIEW PALMS, LLC	1
	621999	GRANITE-MYERS-RADOS A JOINT VENTURE	1
		LA CITY, DEPT OF GEN SERVICES	1
		LITTLE COMPANY OF MARY HEALTH SERVICES	1
		PROCEDURE CENTER OF IRVINE	1
Ambulatory Health Care Services Total			31
Educational Services			
611000		HEMET UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT	1
		LOS ANGELES UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT	1
		POMONA COLLEGE	1
		SEGERSTROM HIGH SCHOOL	1
		THE WILLOWS COMMUNITY SCHOOL	1
611110		ALTA LOMA SCHOOL DISTRICT	1
		BELLFLOWER UNI SCH DIST, MAINT DEPT	1
		BUENA PARK HIGH SCHOOL	1
		CHINO VALLEY UNIFIED SCH DIST	1
		COLTON UNIFIED SCH DIST TRANS DEPT	1
		CORONA-NORCO U. S. D.-CENTENNIAL H. S.	1
		HUNTINGTON BEACH UNION HIGH SCHOOL DIST	1
		LA HABRA HIGH SCHOOL	1
		LA UNI SCH DIST, LINCOLN SENIOR HIGH	1
		LA UNI SCH DIST, NIGHTINGALE MIDDLE SCH	1
		LA UNI SCH DIST, NOBEL MIDDLE SCHOOL	1
		LA UNI SCH DIST, WOODROW WILSON HIGH	1
		LAS VIRGENES MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT	1
		MONTEBELLO UNI SCH DIST	1
		MORENO VALLEY UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT	1
		MURRIETA VALLEY UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT	1
		NEWPORT-MESA UNI SCH DIST	1
		ORANGE CO, PROBATION DEPT	1
		PASADENA UNI SCH DIST, PASADENA HIGH SCH	1
		PASADENA USD, CHARLES W ELIOT MIDDLE SCH	1
		PLACENTIA-YORBA LINDA UNIFIED SCHOOL DIS	1
		RIM UNIFIED SCH DIST/RIM OF THE WORLD HS	1
		SUNNY HILLS HIGH SCHOOL	1
		THE HELP GROUP	1
611210		CERRITOS COMMUNITY COLLEGE	1
		CRAFTON HILLS COLLEGE	1
		EL CAMINO COLLEGE	1
		GOLDEN WEST COLLEGE, COMMUNITY COLLEGE	1
		LA CITY COLLEGE	1
		MT. SAN ANTONIO COMMUNITY COLLEGE	1
		NORTH OR. CO. COMM COL DIST	1
		NORTH ORANGE COUNTY COMM.COLLEGE DIST.	1
		RIO HONDO COMMUNITY COLLEGE	1
		SADDLEBACK COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT	1
		SANTA CLARITA COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT	1
		UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	1
611310		BIOLA UNIVERSITY	1
		CAL BAPTIST UNIVERSITY	1
		CAL INST OF TECH	1
		CAL ST UNIV LA	1
		COLLEGE OF THE DESERT	1
		OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE	1
		PEPPERDINE UNIVERSITY	1
		POMONA COLLEGE	1
		UNIV CAL IRVINE (NSR USE ONLY)	1
		UNIV CAL, RIVERSIDE	1

Institutional	611310	UNIV OF SO CAL	1
		UNIVERSITY OF REDLANDS	1
		UNIVERSITY SO CALIFORNIA,HEALTH SCIENCES	1
		UNIVERSITY VILLAGE HOUSING LLC	1
611519		LA UNIFIED DIST, FRIEDMAN OCCUPATION CTR	1
		LOS ANGELES CENTER STUDIOS MGMT CO	1
611610		CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF THE ARTS	1
		LAKESIDE HIGH SCHOOL	1
611699		EQUILON/SHELL,CONICO CORO/P.HONG #136276	1
		MEDICAL CENTRE OF SANTA MONICA	1
		ORANGE CO - JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER	1
Educational Services Total			62
Executive, Legislative, and Other General Government Support			
921000		CITY BEAN INC	1
		CITY OF ANAHEIM-WELL #48	1
		CITY OF BURBANK	1
		CITY OF CHINO HILLS	1
		CITY OF CULVER CITY	1
		CITY OF GARDENA	1
		CITY OF L A,BOS, WASTEWATER COLL SYS DIV	1
		CITY OF LA, BOS,WASTEWATER COLL SYS DI	1
		CITY OF LOS ANGELES DEPT OF GEN SVCS	1
		CITY OF ONTARIO	1
		CITY OF TORRANCE/TORRANCE DUMP	1
		CITY OF YORBA LINDA	1
		COUNTY OF LA - INTERNAL SERVICE DEPT.	1
		COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE	2
		COVINA, CITY OF - PUBLIC SAFETY COMPLEX	1
		DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES	1
		L A CITY BUREAU/ SANITATION SOLID RESRCS	1
		L A COUNTY DEPT OF PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICE	1
		L.A. CITY, DEPT. OF GENERAL SERVICES	1
		LA CITY,DEPT OF GEN SVCS,LAPD MID CITY	1
		LONG BEACH CITY, WATER DEPARTMENT	1
921110		BANNING CITY, WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	1
		BELL GARDENS CITY	1
		BREA CITY	1
		CITY OF ALHAMBRA	1
		CITY OF ALHAMBRA/ALHAMBRA POLICE DEPT.	1
		CITY OF ARCADIA	1
		CITY OF BALDWIN PARK, DEPT OF PUB WKS	1
		CITY OF COMMERCE, TRANSPORTATION DEPT	1
		CITY OF GARDENA	1
		CITY OF GLENDALE/PUBLIC WORKS ADMIN	1
		CITY OF IRVINDALE, RECREATION DEPT	1
		CITY OF SOUTH GATE PUBLIC WORKS	1
		CITY OF SOUTHGATE WATER DEPT	1
		CITY OF VERNON-FIRE STATION NO. 1	1
		CLAREMONT CITY	1
		CORONA CITY, DEPT OF WATER & POWER	1
		COSTCO WHOLESALE CORPORATION # 638	1
		COVINA CITY FIELD OPER DEPT	1
		EL MONTE CITY	1
		EL MONTE CITY, PUB WKS DEPT, (HOYT YARD)	1
		EL MONTE CITY, WATER DEPARTMENT	1
		GARDEN GROVE CITY, WESTHAVEN PUMP STATN	1
		HUNTINGTON BEACH, CITY, WARNER FIRE STAT	1
		LA CITY, DEPT OF GEN SERVICES	1
		LA CITY, DEPT OF GEN SERVICES, PIPER TEC	1
		LA CITY, DEPT OF GENERAL SERVICES	1
		LA CO., DEPT OF PUBLIC WORKS	1
		LA PALMA CITY, PUBLIC WORKS DEPT	1
		LAGUNA BEACH, CITY CIVIC CTR	1
		LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, LLC.	1
		LONG BEACH CITY, BUILDING SERVICES	1

Institutional	921110	NEWPORT BEACH CITY	1	
		NEWPORT BEACH CITY, CITY HALL	1	
		PALM SPRINGS CITY (PAVILION)	1	
		PASADENA CITY, CITY HALL	1	
		POMONA, CITY OF, WATER DEPT	1	
		SAN BERNARDINO CITY MUN WATER DEPT (WRP)	1	
		SAN BERNARDINO CO, VEHICLE SRVCS DEPT	1	
		SANTA FE SPRINGS CITY	2	
		SOUTH GATE CITY	1	
		VERNON CITY, LIGHT & POWER DEPT	1	
		WHITTIER CITY	1	
	921120	BEAUMONT CITY	1	
		BEAUMONT CITY/MARSHALL CK LIFT STN	1	
		BEAUMONT CITY/NOBLE CK LIFT STN	1	
		HUNTINGTON PARK CITY, WATER YARD	1	
	921130	COUNTY OF ORANGE	1	
		US DEPT OF HOMELAND SECURITY CUST&BORDER	1	
	921190	COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE	2	
		LA CITY, DEPARTMENT OF AIRPORTS	1	
		LA CITY, DEPT OF GEN SERVICES	1	
		LA CO, DEPT OF PUBLIC WORKS/WATERWORKS	1	
		LA CO., DEPT OF PARKS-BONELLI PARK	1	
		LONG BEACH UNI SCH DIST	1	
		O C WASTE & RECYCLING	1	
		ORANGE CO OF, RDMD/FACILITIES OPERATIONS	1	
		PASADENA CITY	1	
		REDLANDS CITY, WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLT	1	
		SAN BERNARDINO VEHICLE SERVICES DEPT	1	
		THE GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	1	
		CITY OF RIVERSIDE (TEQUESQUITE LANDFILL)	1	
	921220		1	
	Executive, Legislative, and Other General Government Support Total			85
	Hospitals			
	622000	KINDRED HEALTHCARE	1	
		LONG BEACH MEMORIAL MEDICAL CENTER	1	
		PROVIDENCE HEALTH SYSTEM	1	
	622110	ANAHEIM MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	1	
		BEAR VALLEY COMMUNITY HEALTHCARE DIST.	1	
		BELLFLOWER MEDICAL CENTER	1	
		BEVERLY HOSPITAL	1	
		CENTURY CITY DOCTORS HOSPITAL	1	
		CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF LOS ANGELES	1	
		CITY OF HOPE MEDICAL CENTER	1	
		EISENHOWER MEDICAL CENTER	1	
		GLENDALE ADVENTIST MEDICAL CTR	1	
	HEALTH RESOURCES OF AMERICA, COASTAL COMM	1		
	HEMET VALLEY HOSP DIST (MORENO VLY MD CTR)	1		
	HOAG MEM HOSP PRESBYTERIAN	1		
	HUNTINGTON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	1		
	HUNTINGTON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL UNIT NO.01	1		
	KAISER FOUNDATION HOSP	2		
	KAISER FOUNDATION HOSPITAL	5		
	KAISER PERMANENTE	2		
	LA PALMA INTERCOMMUNITY HOSPITAL	1		
	LAC/USC MEDICAL CENTER	1		
	LLUMC (EAST CAMPUS ADMINISTRATION)	1		
	LONG BEACH MEMORIAL MEDICAL CENTER	1		
	METHODIST HOSPITAL OF SO CAL	1		
	MOTION PICTURE & TELEVISION FUND	1		
	NME HOSPITALS INC, USC UNIVERSITY HOSP	1		
	PACIFIC HOSPITAL OF LONG BEACH	1		
	PACIFIC OCEAN DYEING & FINISHING, INC	1		
	PRESBYTERIAN INTERCOMMUNITY HOSP	1		
	REDLANDS COMMUNITY HOSPITAL	1		
	ROBERT F KENNEDY MEDICAL CENTER	1		
	SAINT JOSEPH HOSPITAL	1		
	SAINT MARY'S MEDICAL CENTER	1		
	SAN ANTONIO COMMUNITY HOSPITAL	1		

Institutional	622110	SAN GABRIEL VALLEY MEDICAL CENTER	1	
		SANTA TERESITA MEDICAL CENTER	1	
		SOUTH COAST MEDICAL CENTER	1	
		ST JUDE MEDICAL CENTER	1	
		ST. FRANCIS MEDICAL CENTER	1	
		UNIV CAL IRVINE MEDICAL CTR	1	
		VALLEY PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL	1	
	622210	HENRY MAYO NEWHALL MEM HOSP	1	
		METROPOLITAN STATE HOSPITAL	1	
		MISSION COMMUNITY HOSPITAL	1	
		STAR VIEW ADOLESCENT CENTER	1	
	Hospitals Total			52
	Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities			
	922000	CHINO VALLEY INDEPENDENT FIRE DIST	1	
		CITY OF LA, DEPT OF GEN SVCS, LAPD ADM B	1	
		COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES SHERIFF'S DEPT	1	
		LOS ANGELES COUNTY EMS AGENCY	1	
		LOS ANGELES COUNTY FIRE STATION 111	1	
	922110	LA CO, MUNICIPAL COURT	1	
		SAN BERN. CO. TWIN PEAKS BLDG	1	
	922120	ANAHEIM CITY, POLICE DEPT	1	
		CAL ST, HIGHWAY PATROL	1	
		CAL ST, HWY PATROL	1	
		CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL	1	
		CALTRANS	1	
		COSTA MESA CITY, FIRE STATION DEPT	1	
	COUNTY OF ORANGE/HARBORS, BEACHES, PARKS	1		
	CULVER CITY	1		
	FONTANA CITY, POLICE DEPT	1		
	FRONTIER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC	1		
	LA CITY, DEPT OF GEN SERV, AHMANSON RECR	1		
	LA CITY, DEPT OF GEN SERVICES	1		
	LA CO SHERIFF'S DEPT, FAC SVCS BUREAU	1		
	LA CO., SHERIFF'S DEPT.	3		
	LONG BEACH CITY, BUILDING SERVICES	1		
	LOS ANGELES CO SHERIFF DEPT/LA REGIONAL	1		
	LOS ANGELES CO. SAN DIMAS SHERIFF'S DEPT	1		
	LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPT	1		
	ONLY CREMATIONS FOR PETS, INC	1		
	ORANGE CO, NORTH COURTS	1		
	POMONA CITY	1		
	WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT	1		
922130	LA CO. INTERNAL SER DIV, S F VLY JUV HAL	1		
	ORANGE, COUNTY HARBOR JUSTICE CENTER	1		
	STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPT OF JUSTICE	1		
922140	COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE GSA FLEET SERV	1		
	HEMAN G STARK YOUTH CORRECTIONAL FAC	1		
	LA CO, BARRY J. NIDORF PROBATION	1		
	SAN BERN. CO. EPWA COUNTY JAIL	1		
922150	ORANGE COUNTY PROBATION DEPT	1		
922160	ANAHEIM CITY, FIRE DEPT STAT 6	1		
	CITY OF HEMET	1		
	CITY OF LA, BOS, WASTEWATER COLL SYS DIV	1		
	COSTA MESA CITY, POLICE DEPT	1		
	LA CITY, DEPT OF GEN SERVICES	1		
	LA CO, FORESTER & FIRE WARDEN	1		
	LA CO., FIRE DEPT - FORES	1		
	PALM SPRINGS CITY (MUNICIPAL)	1		
	REDLANDS CITY (CALIFORNIA ST LANDFILL)	1		
	RIALTO CITY	1		
922190	CITY OF ONTARIO, POLICE DEPT,	1		
	NEWPORT BEACH CITY, UTILITIES DEPT	1		
	ONTARIO POLICE DEPARTMENT	1		
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities Total			52	

Institutional	Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions		
	712110	CALIFORNIA SCIENCE CENTER	1
		CITY OF LA, BOS, WASTEWATER COLL SYS DIV	1
		CITY OF LA, DEPT OF RECREATION & PARKS	1
		J. PAUL GETTY TRUST	1
		MUSEUM OF CONTEMPORARY ART	1
	712130	THE LIVING DESERT	1
	Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions Total		6
	National Security and International Affairs		
	928110	CALIFORNIA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD	1
		CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY	1
		US GOVT, AF DEPT, MARCH AIR RESERVE BASE	1
		US GOVT, GEN SERV ADM	1
	National Security and International Affairs Total		4
	Nursing and Residential Care Facilities		
	623110	BELMONT VILLAGE ENCINO INC	1
		CLAREMONT MANOR	1
		DCOR LLC	1
		JEWISH HOME FOR THE AGING	1
		LA JEWISH HOME FOR THE AGING	1
		SUNSET HAVEN	1
	623312	LAUREL CANYON CHEVRON	1
		ST JOHN OF GOD RETIREMENT & CARE CENTER	1
623990	COVENANT MANOR	1	
	LA CITY HOUSING AUTHOR/INDEPEND SQUARE	1	
	PILGRIM TOWER NORTH	1	
	RANCHO SAN ANTONIO	1	
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities Total		12	
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries			
711190	C I M GROUP, LLC - HOLLYWOOD CENTER	1	
	FORUM ENTERPRISES	1	
711212	HOLLYWOOD PARK LAND COMPANY LLC	1	
	IRWINDALE SPEEDWAY	1	
	LOS ALAMITOS RACE COURSE, DR. E. ALLRED	1	
711310	AMPAS/ PICKFORD CENTER	1	
	CUSTOM ENTERTAINMENT CENTERS	1	
	PARAMOUNT PICTURES CORP	1	
	RADFORD STUDIO CENTER, INC.	1	
711410	GLENDALE CITY (MAINTENANCE YARD)	1	
	LOUISVILLE BEDDING CO	1	
	MID VALLEY AUTOMOTIVE, HAMID JARAHZADEH D	1	
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries Total		12	
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations			
813000	WEST OCEAN ASSOCIATION	1	
813110	CALVARY COMMUNITY CHURCH	1	
	CHURCH SCIENTOLOGY CELEB CTR INT MAN HTL	1	
	HOLLYWOOD INDEPENDENT AUT	1	
	NEW CINGULAR WIRELESS PCS, AT&T MOBILITY	1	
	PROVIDENCE HOLY CROSS MEDICAL CTR.	1	
	PROVIDENCE HOLY CROSS SURGERY CENTER	1	
	UNITED OIL	1	
	UNITED OIL #74	1	
813211	LA CITY, HARBOR COLLEGE	1	
813212	AARP - MODERN MATURITY MAG	1	
	ALTA LOS ANGELES HOSPITALS INC, LA COMM	1	
	BEACH CITIES HEALTH DISTRICT	1	

Institutional	813319	ORANGE CO, CENTRAL UTILITY FACILITY	1
	813410	CAL ST, POLYTECHNIC UNIV, POMONA	1
		ORANGE COAST COLLEGE, COMMUNITY COLLEGE	1
		THE WILDLANDS CONSERVANCY	1
	813910	HENKEL CORPORATION	1
		INDUSTRY CITY, CIVIC RECREATIONL IND AUTH	1
		RUBIDOUX COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT	1
		WESCO CONSTRUCTION & SPECIALTY EQUIPMENT	1
	813920	CHILLED WATER PLANT, LLC	1
		RIVERSIDE CITY, PUBLIC UT	1
	813930	CARPENTERS PENSION TRUST/SC	1
		HEALTH CARE EMPLOYEES UNION LOCAL 399	1
		SFPP, L.P., UNIT NO.01	1
		SO CAL GAS CO	1
	813940	ORANGE CO - COUNTY OPERATIONS CENTER	1
	813990	ARROWHEAD LAKE ASSOCIATION	1
		OCEAN CLUB HOMEOWNERS ASSOC	1
		PREMIERE TOWERS/SPRING TOWERS LLC	1
	Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations Total		31
	Social Assistance		
	624120	SANTA MONICA CHRISTIAN TOWERS	1
	624190	COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE FLEET SRVCS DEPT	1
		LA CITY, DEPT OF GEN SERVICES	1
	624410	KICK START CUSTOMS	1
		PEDIATRIC & FAMILY MEDICAL CENTER	1
	Social Assistance Total		5
	Space Research and Technology		
	927110	CALTECH / JET PROPULSION LABORATORY	1
	Space Research and Technology Total		1
	Institutional Total		421
	Light Industry/Warehouse		
	Apparel Manufacturing		
	315000	G & M MATTRESS & FOAM CORP	1
	315191	C R TEXTILE INC	1
		FANTASY DYEING & FINISHING INC	1
		SUNGDO INTERNATIONAL INC	1
	315200	GUESS ? INC, #531690	1
	315212	BROWNIES SUEDE & LEATHER CLEANERS INC	1
	315224	SEVENTY SEVEN LTD	1
	315228	NYALA SCREEN PRINTING INC	1
		ROGER CLEVELAND GOLF, INC.	1
	315233	MACY'S - BEVERLY CENTER #66A	1
315299	CENTER THEATRE GROUP	1	
315999	FORTUNE FASHIONS IND	1	
Apparel Manufacturing Total		12	
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing			
312111	7UP/RC BOTTLING CO OF SOUTHERN CAL	1	
	ASEPTIC SOLUTIONS USA, LLC	1	
	COCA-COLA BOTTLING CO OF LA	1	
	COTT BEVERAGES USA	1	
	REAL MEX FOODS, INC	1	
312120	ANHEUSER-BUSCH INC., (LA BREWERY)	1	
	FLAVOR SPECIALTIES, INC.	1	
	MILLER BREWERIES WEST LP	1	
312130	TEMECULA SPRINGS LTD PARTNERSHIP	1	
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing Total		9	
Food Manufacturing			
311000	EL AUTENTICO MEXICAN PRODUCTS	1	
	LOVIN OVEN, LLC	1	
	MCP FOODS INC	1	
	REX CREAMERY	1	

Light Industry/Warehouse	311000	ZAMORA MEXICAN FOODS	1
	311111	BREEDERS CHOICE PET FOODS INC	1
		HILL'S PET NUTRITION, INC.	1
		MARS PETCARE U.S., INC.	1
		PETPRO PRODUCTS, INC.	1
	311119	J D HEISKELL HOLDINGS LLC	1
		ORGANIC MILLING CORP.	1
		STAR MILLING CO	1
	311211	CEREAL FOOD PROCESSORS INC/CAL MILLING	1
		GENERAL MILLS INC	1
		HORIZON MILLING, LLC	1
	311212	MASTERFOODS USA	1
	311225	LIBERTY VEGETABLE OIL CO	1
	311340	SEE'S CANDY SHOPS INC	1
	311412	OVERHILL FARMS, INC	1
	311421	CLIFFSTAR CORPORATION/FONTANA	1
		DEL MONTE FOODS COMPANY	1
		KNOTT'S BERRY FARM FOODS, CONAGRA FOODS	1
		LANGER JUICE COMPANY, INC.	1
		TROPICANA MANUFACTURING COMPANY	1
		VITA PAKT CITRUS PROD CO	1
	311422	GOLDEN SPECIALTY FOODS. LLC	1
		JUANITA'S FOODS	1
	311511	COI ENERGY CENTER, LLC	1
		DRIFTWOOD DAIRY	1
		WHITE WAVE FOODS COMPANY	1
	311513	CON AGRA FOODS PKGD FOODS COMPANY, INC.	1
	311520	HUMBOLDT CREAMERY ASSOCIATION	1
	311610	SWIFT & COMPANY	1
	311611	BDS NATURAL PRODUCTS	1
		CARDENAS MARKETS INC	1
		CLOUGHERTY PACKING COMPANY (FARMER JOHN)	1
		CLOUGHERTY PACKING LLC/HORMEL FOODS CORP	1
		GOODMAN FOOD PROD INC	1
		HEALTHERVE FOOD MFG. USA, INC	1
		MARUKOME USA, INC.	1
		UNITED FOOD GROUP	2
	311612	RICE FIELD CORP. / DEREK LEE	1
		SQUARE H BRANDS INC	1
	311613	BAKER COMMODITIES INC	1
		DARLING INTERNATIONAL INC	1
		S & S FOODS, L.L.C.	1
	311711	AQUAMAR INC	1
		CCDA WATERS, LLC	1
	311811	CITY OF MONROVIA, DEPT OF PUBLIC WORKS	1
	311812	ALPHA BETA CO/RALPH GROCERY CO	1
		CAJOLEBEN, INC., GALASSO'S BAKERY, DBA	1
		CALIFORNIA CHURROS, INC	1
		DON MIGUEL MEXICAN FOODS, INC.	1
		FOOD FOR LIFE BAKING CO INC	1
		FRESH START BAKERIES	1
		INTERSTATE BRANDS CORP	4
		KEAN COFFEE	1
		LA BREA BAKERY INC	1
		PURITAN BAKERY INC	1
		SARA LEE FRESH, INC	1
		TELCO FOOD PRODUCTS	1
	311821	HOOP NUTS LLC.	1
		LAGUNA COOKIE COMPANY	1
		TORN & GLASSER, INC	1
	311823	MARUCHAN INC	1
		NISSIN FOODS (USA) CO., INC.	1
	311830	BIMBO BAKERIES USA INC	1
	311919	ACE CLEARWATER ENTER.	1
		BOTNBOT CORP	1
		FRITO-LAY NORTH AMERICA, INC.	1
	311920	FRESH FOODS CAFE CATALINA LANDING LLC	1
		GOURMET COFFEE	1

Light Industry/Warehouse	311920	QUOC VIET FOODS	1
		SUPREME BEAN/JOE TO GO	1
	311930	BLUE PACIFIC FLAVORS & FRAGRANCES INC	1
		COCA-COLA NORTH AMERICA	1
		FLAVOR INFUSION LLC	1
		FLAVORCHEM CORPORATION	1
		T. HASEGAWA U.S.A. INC	1
	311941	DAIRY FARMERS OF AMERICA	1
	311942	JSL FOOD GROUP	1
		LA VENCEDORA PRODUCTS, INC	1
		LING'S	1
		LOS PERICOS FOOD PRODUCTS	1
		MARQUEZ MARQUEZ FOOD PRODUCTS	1
		MARUKAN VINEGAR (USA) INC	1
		MISSION FOODS CORPORATION	1
		MIZKAN AMERICAS, INC	1
		MORTON SALT CO,	1
		NEXGEN PHARMA INC	1
		OVERHILL FARMS INC	1
		P & C POULTRY DISTRIBUTORS, INC.	1
		SUPERIOR NUT CO	1
		THMX HOLDINGS, LLCTHERMAL DYNAMICS CORP	1
		UPPER CRUST ENTERPRISES, INC	1
		USA FOODS, INC/LEE KUM KEE	1
	311991	READY PAC PRODUCE INC	1
	311999	JSL FOODS INC.	1
		NONG SHIM FOODS INC	1
		Food Manufacturing Total	103
		Furniture and Related Product	
		337000	
		A B FURNITURE, FEDERICO GUTIEREZ	1
		A CUSTOM SHUTTERS	1
		AAKE WOODWORKING	1
		AGAINST THE GRAIN WOODWORKS	1
		AGAN WOODCRAFTERS, INC	1
		ALDERSON WOODWORKING	1
		ALEXANDER & WILLIS	1
		ALL WOOD FINISHING	1
		ALPINE SHUTTER CRAFT	1
		ARCHITECTURAL INTERIOR CONCEPTS	1
		ART & FRAME CO, OF STONE MILL, INC.	1
		BARBA SHUTTERS	1
		BENETTI'S ITALIA, INC.	1
		BUCIO'S WOODWORKING, CRISPEN BUCIO DBA	1
		CABINETS OF UNIVERSE, INC.	1
		CAMPOS PINE FURNITURE INC	1
		CARPINTERIA AGUILAR	1
		CASTILLO'S CUSTOM CABINETS	1
		CHERRY BLOSSOM, J DIAZ & E DIAZ, INC	1
		CLASSIC GARCIA'S FURNITURE	1
		COASTAL CABINETS INC	1
		COMFORT SEATING SYSTEMS CORP	1
		CUSTOM CABINET CONNECTION, INC.	1
		CUSTOM WOODWORKS	1
		DE ROBBIO	1
		DECOR	1
		DELLAROBBA INC	1
		DESK MAKERS INC.	1
		DISTINCTIVE HOSPITALITY FURNITURE	1
		DO+ABLE PRODUCTS INC	1
		DOVETAIL FURNITURE	1
		DYDO DESIGNS, INC.	1
		E & J WOOD FINISH	1
		EURO-DECOR	1
		FALCON FINISHERS INC	1
		FAMA FURNITURE	1
		FINELINE CUSTOM DESIGN & MFG., INC	1

Light Industry/Warehouse	337000	FINELINE CUSTOM WOODWORKS INC	1
		FUTURE BLINDS AND SHUTTERS, T. NGUYEN	1
		GARFIELD'S FURNITURE, MARIA MORALES DBA	1
		GEOMETRY INTERIOR INC	1
		GEORGE CUSTOM CABINETS, JORGE ORTEGA DBA	1
		GLADY'S FURNITURE	1
		GRAMPS CUSTOM FURNITURE	1
		H & P KITCHEN & BATH CUSTOM BUILD	1
		H & V CUSTOM CABINETRY	1
		HERNANDEZ CABINETS	1
		HERNANDEZ FURNITURE DESIGN INC	1
		HILLSIDE CABINETS	1
		HILLSIDE CUSTOM CRAFT FURNITURE	1
		HOVIK'S CABINET	1
		J B WOOD FINISH	1
		J.R. CUSTOM CABINETS	1
		JACK'S CUSTOM	1
		LEON'S CABINETS	1
		M H WOODWORK CO INC	1
		MAURICIO ZELADA FINISHES	1
		MEA FURNITURE, INC.	1
		MELVIN KENNEDY DBA HUSHAI DDC (DBA)	1
		MICHEL CUSTOM PAINTING	1
		MONTE ALLEN, INC.	1
		MY CABINETS	1
		N5 INC, BASICALLY CABINETS DBA	1
		NANTUCKET SHUTTERS	1
		O DESIGN CORP	1
		OFF THE WALL INC.	1
		OM FURNITURE AND FINISHING	1
		PACIFIC WHOLESALE SHUTTERS & BLINDS	1
		PATIO CONCEPTS INC	1
		PHYLLIS MORRIS ORIGINALS	1
		PLANTATION SHUTTER FOR LESS	1
		PRIME TECH CABINETS, INC	1
		QUALITY ART INC	1
		QUATRINE FURNITURE, INC.	1
		RAMIREZ CUSTOM FINISHES	1
		REDWOOD PRODUCTS INC	1
		REPUBLIC FURNITURE MFG INC	1
		RESIDENCE FDG	1
		RICCARDELLI PAINTING	1
		RIVERLAND SHUTTERS	1
		SIERRA FURNITURE, INC.	1
		SOUTH BAY FURN. STRIPPING & REFINISHING	1
		ST. DENIS CORP/BRUSTLIN WORKSHOP	1
		STAGE ONE CUSTOM FURNITURE INC.	1
		TABER CO. INC.	1
		THE CUTTING EDGE	1
		TURKY CABINET SHOP	1
		UNITED COATING, INC.	1
		VILLAGE WOODCRAFTS INC.	1
		VISION SCAPE	1
		WILD IGUANA	1
		WILLIAM EARL DESIGNS INC	1
		WOOD BEDROOMS AND MORE INC.	1
		WOOD CRAFT	1
		WOOD DESIGN & ART	1
		WOODMILL SEATING PRODUCTS	1
		Z & R CABINET PAINTING	1
	337110	A B CABINETS #2	1
		ABBA KITCHEN CABINETS MFG.	1
		BROTHERS CUSTOM KITCHEN CABINETS	1
		CALIFORNIA CUSTOM CABINETS	1
		CARRISA CABINETS	1
		CREATIVE CUSTOM KITCHEN	1
		D & B CUSTOM CABINETS, INC	1
		D&B CUSTOM CABINETS	1

Light Industry/Warehouse	337110	DE LA ROCHA CABINETS	1
		DECOR WOOD & DESIGNS SHOP INC	1
		DEL VALLE CABINETS	1
		DISTINCTIVE DESIGNS & CONSTRUCTION	1
		ENVIRO-FINISH, INC.	1
		EURO COFFEE	1
		EURODESIGN CABINETS INC	1
		EXCEL CABINETS, INC.	1
		FLORES CABINETS	1
		G HORMANN ENTERPRISES INC	1
		GODIA INC.	1
		IMPERIAL 4 CABINETS, INC.	1
		IMPERIAL CUSTOM CABINET CO	1
		J.C.'S CUSTOM CABINETRY, JAVIER CARDENES	1
		JAMES MAGUIRE CABINETRY	1
		K & C KITCHEN CABINETS & DOORS	1
		KARMICHAEL'S CABINETRY	1
		LUIGI'S FINE WOODWORKS	1
		MARKS CABINETS & DESIGN, AHMAD ELHALWAHI	1
		MARQUEZ'S CUSTOM CABINETS	1
		MC CONNELL CABINETS INC	1
		MORENO & SONS CUSTOM CABINETS	1
		MV CUSTOM CABINETS	1
		NISSAN WOODWORKS INC, NISSAN WOODWORKING	1
		NORM TESSIER CABINETS	1
		PRECISION DISPLAY	1
		PREMIUM CUSTOM FINISH	1
		RINGO'S FINISHING	1
		ROYAL CABINETS	1
		SWISS CABINETS	1
		THE KITCHEN SPECIALISTS	1
		THOMAS CUSTOM CABINETS	1
		TRIPLE K CABINETS	1
		WESTWARD CABINETRY	1
	337121	C B S FURNITURE MFG CO INC	1
		CHATEAU FURNITURE	1
		CISCO BROTHERS, CORP	1
		DOVETAIL FURNITURE	1
		FLORES DESIGN	1
		THE UPHOLSTERY FACTORY INC	1
	337122	CABRAL ROOFING & WATERPROOFING CORP	1
		COLIN'S CUSTOM DESIGNS WOOD FINISHING	1
		DL MAYRA DESIGN INC	1
		EUROTEC	1
		FINISHED BY DESIGN	1
		FITUCCI KITCHEN CENTER INC	1
		IDENTITY CRAFT INC	1
		JOHN BOYD DESIGNS	1
		JP & A FURNITURE	1
		LOCKHART FURNITURE MANUFACTURING, INC	1
		MARIN & CO, INC	1
		OAKWOOD INTERIORS, INC	1
		REMO INC	1
		T & L FURNITURE MFG	1
		TORRES CABINETS	1
		TREE CROWNS FURNITURE, LLC	1
		VAUGHAN BENZ	1
	337124	ELLIOTT'S DESIGNS	1
		INNOVATIVE DESIGNS & MFG INC.	1
		MURRAY'S IRON WORKS	1
		RSI HOME PRODUCTS, GENERAL MARBLE DBA	1
		TERRA FURNITURE INC	1
	337125	ALLWOOD DESIGNS	1
		CAL WIRE PROD. CORP	1
		FREMARC DESIGNS	1
		HANNIBAL MATERIAL HANDLING SYSTEMS	1
		MOON INTERNATIONAL, INC.	1
		MOONLIGHT CUSTOM FINISHING	1

Light Industry/Warehouse	337125	PETER ANTHONY DESIGNS, INC.	1	
		TOP TOP FIBERGLASS MFG	1	
		UNIWEB INCORPORATED	1	
		WOODARD, LLC.	1	
		ZIV SIMONE & ASSOCIATES	1	
	337127	ELITE CABINETRY INC	1	
		J L FURNISHINGS LLC	1	
		PACIFIC HOSPITALITY DESIGN INC	1	
		TALIMAR SYSTEMS	1	
	337211	CONTEMPORA WOOD FINISHING	1	
		FAUSTINO LIMON'S CHAIR FACTORY INC	1	
		PARKINSON ENTERPRISES INC	1	
	337212	ALL AMERICAN CABINETRY INC	1	
		DO+ABLE PRODUCTS INC	1	
		GALERKIN DESIGN & MFG INC	1	
		IMPERIAL KITCHEN CABINETS,BLANCA RAMIREZ	1	
		NANTUCKET WOODWORKING	1	
		REDMART RETAIL INTERIORS	1	
		WEST COAST INDUSTRIES, INC	1	
		WEST COAST SIGNS CO	1	
	337214	THE HON CO	1	
	337215	C&D ZODIAC, INC	1	
		CHANNELL COMMERCIAL CORP.	1	
		CPS ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP	1	
		G & B FIBERGLASS PROD. CO INC	1	
		J D LINCOLN INC	1	
		MOLDED DEVICES	1	
		POLY PAK AMERICA INC	1	
		ROTO-INDUSTRIES, INC	1	
		SHMAZE CUSTOM COATINGS	1	
		SKYLON SPORTS	1	
		TA CHEN INTERNATIONAL	1	
	337910	LOS ANGELES FIBER CO, INC	1	
		LOS ANGELES FIBER COMPANY	1	
		RELIANCE UPHOLSTERY SUPPLY	1	
	337920	ATLANTIC/PACIFIC SHUTTER CO INC	1	
		DESERT CUSTOM SHUTTERS, EDWARD EDELMAN	1	
		ELIZABETH B TAYLER SHUTTERS, INC	1	
		TRAVIS AMERICAN	1	
	Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing Total			212
	Leather and Allied Product			
	Manufacturing			
		316999	DANFIELD INC	1
			SAFARILAND LTD	1
	Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing Total			2
	Merchant Wholesalers, Durable			
	Goods			
		423000	ALLAN COMPANY	1
			BORG PRODUCE SALES INC	1
			COOLEY EQUIPMENT INC	1
		DRP NETWORK	1	
		EQUIPMENT COMPANY OF LOS ANGELES	1	
		EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT SERVICES ODUSA LLC	1	
		GRAND GLASS COMPANY	1	
		KINDER MANUFACTURING CORP	1	
		LR ENVIRONMENTAL EQUIPMENT CO INC	1	
		PICK YOUR PART	1	
		POMA AUTOMATED FUELING, INC.	1	
		SPECTRA DOOR CORPORATION	1	
		ADESA LA	1	
423110		AMERICAN HONDA MOTOR CO INC	2	
		BOXER TRUCK BODY	1	
		J.V. MANUFACTURING LLC.	1	
		MERCEDES-BENZ CLASSIC CAR CENTER	1	
		RIVERSIDE AUTO AUCTION	1	
		STANGWERKS, LLC	1	

Light Industry/Warehouse	423110	UNIVERSAL PROJECTS INC	1	
	423120	2020 TRADING, INC	1	
		CALIFORNIA PONY CARS	1	
		CAR-TECH COLLISION CENTER INC	1	
		GALPIN MOTORS INC	1	
		GUTIERREZ ALTERNATOR SHOP,F GUTIERREZ DB	1	
		HACIENDA AUTO SALES	1	
		HONDA PERFORMANCE DEVELOPMENT, INC	1	
		HUB CAPS ONLY INC	1	
		ICC COLLISION CENTERS	1	
		J.J.L TORQUE CONVERTERS	1	
		JR BODY SHOP, AARON MORALES DBA	1	
		MERCEDES-BENZ US, LLC	1	
		MOB WORKS, MIGUEL ORTIZ DBA	1	
		PRIME WHEEL	1	
		TOYOTA RACING DEVELOPMENT	1	
		VAN NUYS AUTO BODY	1	
		VANGUARD CAR RENTAL USA INC.	1	
		KUMHO TIRE USA INC	1	
	423130		WOLF BEDLINERS INC	1
	423140		DIRECT TERMINAL INC.	1
	423210		LONE STAR AUTOMOTIVE INC, PRO-BUILT DBA	1
			ADRIANO DESIGN INC	1
			CAL CREATIONS, INC	1
			DEARDEN'S	1
			E C GROUP, INC	1
			MANDALAY HOME FURNISHING, INC.	1
			PACIFIC FURNITURE DESIGN ENT.	1
			PHYLLIS MORRIS ORIGINALS INC	1
			TROLAN & TROLAN INC	1
			UPLAND QUALITY FURNITURE REFINISHING	1
	423310		ANGELUS BLOCK CO	1
			ASSOCIATED READY MIXED CONCRETE	1
			BALBOA BRICK & SUPPLY CORP	1
			CANAC KITCHENS	1
			CASTILLO'S CUSTOM CABINETS	1
			ESCON CORPORATION	1
			G O S CONSTRUCTION INC/SOLANGE KITCHEN	1
			INTERIOR DOOR CORP	1
			JAMES HARDIE BUILDING PRODUCTS INC	1
			LOWE'S	1
			LOWE'S HOME IMPROVEMENT WAREHOUSE	1
			OASIS WEST REALTY/BEVERLY HILTON HOTEL	1
			OWL ENERGY RES, BALLY'S TOTAL FITNESS	1
			OWL ENERGY RESOURCES, BALLY TOTAL FITNES	1
			SAROYAN LUMBER CO	1
			SUNSET WINDOW COVERING	1
			THE HOME DEPOT	1
			THE HOME DEPOT #605, 3E CO, REG.	1
			THE HOME DEPOT- LADERA HEIGHTS, CA	1
423320		CALIFORNIA PORTLAND CEMENT CO	1	
		CEMEX CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS PACIFIC,LLC	1	
		COACHELLA VALLEY AGGREGATES INC	1	
		DON DE CRISTO CONCRETE ACCESSORIES INC	1	
		F S T SAND & GRAVEL INC	1	
		F S T SAND & GRAVEL, INC	1	
		F.S.T. SAND AND GRAVEL, INC.	1	
		JOHN B EWLES INC	1	
		MATICH CORP	1	
		MOUNTAIN VIEW LAND COMPANY	1	
		SPECIALIZED BUILDING PRODUCTS	1	
		STANDARD LIME PRODUCTS CO INC	1	
		SUPERCHARGED, INC	1	
423330		DECRA ROOFING SYSTEMS, INC.	1	
		PREFERRED ROOFING CO, DAVID PAINE DBA	1	
		PREMIER METAL PRODUCTS CO	1	
		PREMIER ROOFING CA, INC.	1	
		SOUTH COAST SHINGLE CO INC	1	

Light Industry/Warehouse	423330	VALLEY ROOFING INC	1
		VANCE & ASSOCIATES ROOFING INC	1
	423440	MANNEQUIN GALLERY	1
	423450	GLENDALE ADVENTIST MEDICAL CENTER	1
		METRO MEDICAL MALL	1
	423510	DATA ELECTRONIC SERVICES	1
		MONICO ALLOYS, INC.	1
		PACIFIC COAST RECYCLING, LLC	1
	423520	OXBOW CARBON & MINERALS LLC	1
	423610	AAA ELECTRIC MOTOR SALES & SERVICE INC.	1
		CRITICOM / NACC	1
		MAIN ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO	1
		RDS WIRE & CABLE, INC.	1
		TRIGEN-LA ENERGY CORP	1
		IMPERIAL IRON WORK INC	1
	423620	ISU PETASYS INC	1
	423690	MONAST INC, DBA EUROPEAN HARDWARE	1
	423710	WORLDWIDE TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	1
	423730	MAYEKAWA USA INC	1
	423740	QUINN COMPANY	1
	423810	ONE STOP LANDSCAPE SUPPLY	1
	423820	FANUC AMERICA CORP	1
	423830	HERNANDEZ CABINETS	1
		JIMENEZ ORNAMENTAL & IRON WORKS	1
		NATIONWIDE MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT	1
		PEABODY ENGINEERING	1
		PRODUCTION TOOL SPECIALTIES	1
		SHUR FARMS FROST PROTECTION	1
		SRECO FLEXIBLE, INC	1
		UNITED FLYER & PRINTING, INC.	1
		WILDEN PUMP & ENGINEERING CO	1
	423840	K-DEER LA, INC	1
		MC MASTER-CARR SUPPLY CO	1
		PALMER JOHNSON DISTRIBUTORS LLC	1
	423850	PARADISE CLEANERS	1
		RAINBOW CLEANERS	1
	423860	AVIALL SERVICES INC	1
		METCRAFT ENTERPRISES INC	1
		MONOGRAM AEROSPACE FASTENERS	1
	423910	GENUINE WOOD FINISHING, MANUEL LOPEZ DBA	1
		TROY LEE DESIGNS	1
	423930	CONTAINER RECYCLING ALLIANCE	1
		INTERNATIONAL METAL TRADING INC	1
		SELF SERVE AUTO DISMANTLERS/ADAMS STEEL	1
	423990	DAVID WOOD FINISHING & PAINTINGS	1
		HOSHINO USA INC	1
		J & F WOOD PRODUCTS, INC.	1
		ROBERT KUO LTD.	1
		SPAUN DRUM COMPANY, INC.	1
		THERIEN AND COMPANY INC	1
		TOPCO SALES	1
		Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods Total	139
		Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	
	424130	ERNEST PAPER PRODUCTS	1
		UNISOURCE WORLDWIDE INC	1
	424310	ROYAL PRINTEX INC	1
	424320	SILLA AMERICA, INC	1
	424410	SYSCO FOOD SERV OF LOS ANGELES INC	1
	424420	SPECIALTY BRANDS INC	1
	424430	MORNINGSTAR FOODS, LLC	1
		ROCKVIEW DAIRIES, INC	1
	424460	ORE-CAL CORPORATION	1
	424470	DAY-LEE FOODS INC	1
		RRR REAL ESTATE	1
	424480	CHIQUITA	1
	424490	GOGLANIAN BAKERIES, INC.	1

Light Industry/Warehouse	424490	JEAN MARTIN COFFEE ROASTER	1
		L.A. COUNTY SANITATION DIST VALENCIA PLT	1
		MADISON CLEANERS	1
		NESTLE'S WATER	1
		PACHACOM, INC.	1
	424590	DESERT COTTONSEED PRODUCTS INC	1
	424610	BAUSMAN & COMPANY	1
		ECOPLAST CORP	1
		HUGHES PROCESSING INC	1
		THENAPPAN INTERNATIONAL INC	1
	424690	AIR LIQUIDE INDUSTRIAL U.S., L.P.	1
		CARDINAL INDUSTRIAL FINISHES	1
		CHEMCENTRAL LA	1
		PRAXAIR INC	1
		UNIVAIR USA INC.	1
		VOPAK TERMINAL LONG BEACH INC,A DELAWARE	1
	424710	801 ROYAL OAKS GROUP C/O PES ENV INC	1
		AERA ENERGY LLC	1
		ALEX LEOWINGER	1
		AMBER RESOURCES LLC, SAWYER PETROLEUM	1
		ARCO FAC #01023 - YOUSSEF JOE ABDISHOO	1
		ARCO FAC #05884, BP WEST COAST PRODS LLC	1
		ARCO PRODUCTS COMPANY	1
		ARCO TERMINAL SERVICES CORP., TERMINAL 2	1
		ARCO TERMINAL SERVICES CORPORATION	1
		ATLANTIC RICHFIELD COMPANY	1
		BP WEST COAST PROD., ARCO COLTON	1
		BP WEST COAST PROD/ARCO VINVALE TERMINAL	1
		CARDLOCK FUELS	1
		CHEMOIL CORP, LONG BEACH MARINE TERMINAL	1
		CHEMOIL TERMINALS CORPORATION	1
		CHEVRON ENVIRONMENTAL MGMT COMPANY	1
		CONOCOPHILLIPS CO. L A TERMINAL	1
		CONOCOPHILLIPS/COLTON TERMINAL-WEST CO	1
		CONOCOPHILLIPS/TORRANCE TANK FARM CO	1
		COSTCO WHOLESALE #48	1
		EQUILON ENT LLC, SHELL OIL PROD. U S	1
		EQUILON ENTER LLC/SHELL OIL PRODUCTS US	1
		EQUILON ENTER., LLC, SHELL OIL PROD. U S	1
		EQUILON ENTERPRISES LLC,SHELL OIL PRODS	1
		EQUILON ENTERPRISES LLC/SHELL OIL PRODCT	1
		EQUILON ENTERPRISES, LLC./TULLER AVE	1
		EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP	1
		EXXONMOBIL OIL CORPORATION	12
		KINDER MORGAN LIQUIDS TERMINALS, LLC	1
		PACIFIC TERMINALS LLC	3
		PETRO DIAMOND TERMINAL CO	1
		RIBOST TERMINAL, LLC.	1
		SHELL OIL PRODUCTS	1
		SHELL OIL PRODUCTS US	11
		SHELL OIL PRODUCTS US - HSE/S&E	3
	424720	APRO LLC, APRO #31	1
		CONVENIENCE RETAILERS - 2705742	1
		COOL FUEL INC	1
		EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP, #18-HGC, 11049	1
		FUEL CONTROLS INC	1
		FULLERTON GAS INC, DBA FULLERTON VALERO	1
		KENNY STRICKLAND INC	1
		POMA AUTOMATED FUELING	1
		POMA AUTOMATED FUELING INC	2
		SANTA MONICA PETROLEUM	1
		SOUTHWEST AIRLINES CO	1
		THE SOCO GROUP INC	1
		THOMPSON OIL COMPANY	1
		UNIFIED PETROLEUM #1	1
	424810	ANHEUSER-BUSCH COMPANIES INC	1
		STRAUB FAMILY TRUST DIST CO	1
	424820	SOUTHERN WINE & SPIRITS	1

Light Industry/Warehouse	424900	AL-SAL OIL CO INC #42	1
		WE-CEL CREATIONS	1
	424910	KELLOGG SUPPLY INC	1
	424950	ELLIS PAINT CO/PACIFIC COAST LACQUER	1
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods Total			111
Miscellaneous Manufacturing			
	339000	ADVANCED CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEMS	1
		ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN & SIGNS	1
		E.G.F. CUSTOM QUALITY SIGNS	1
		ICON IDENTITY SOLUTIONS	1
		KENDALL SIGN INC	1
		M & J DESIGN GROUP	1
		MARC'S CREATURE CO	1
		POWERSIGN CLASSIC NEON	1
		SIGNATURE DESIGN	1
		SPARKS EXHIBITS & ENVIRONMENTS, LTD	1
	339111	PARTER MEDICAL PRODUCTS I	1
	339112	ADVANCED CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	2
		B BRAUN MEDICAL, INC	1
		BECKMAN COULTER, INC.	1
		EUTECHNICS DIVISION ALPHA SENSORS	1
		I-FLOW CORP	1
		MEDSEP CORPORATION	1
	339113	AMERICH CORP	1
		EDWARDS LIFESCIENCES LLC	1
		INNOVATION SPORTS LLC	1
		MEDTRONIC INC., HEART VALVES DIV.	1
	339114	3M ESPE DENTAL PRODUCTS DIVISION	1
		3M UNITEK CORPORATION	1
		DENTIUM, INC.	1
	339911	LUMINAR CREATIONS INC	1
		PARK CENTRAL BLDG.	1
	339912	AMERICAN POWDER COATING & PAINTING INC	1
	339914	ENCORE AWARDS & MARKETING CORP	1
	339920	ASTERISK LLC.	1
		NATIONAL SIGNAL, INC	1
		OROZCO INTERNATIONAL INC	1
		PARAMOUNT FITNESS CORP	1
		STEELCRAFT WEST	1
	339932	MATTEL SALES CORP.	1
		REAGENT CHEMICAL & RESEARCH INC	1
		SCHLOSSER FORGE COMPANY	1
	339950	CENSOURCE, INC	1
		GBD GRAPHICS INC	1
		LOREN INDUSTRIES	1
		NATIONAL SIGN DISPLAY MANUFACTURERS INC	1
		PRO SIGNS INC	1
		SIGN COMMUNICATION	1
		SIGN RESOURCE	1
		SIGNS 2000	1
		SIGNS AND LUCITE PRODUCTS	1
		STAR SIDE DESIGN	1
		SUPERIOR ELECTRICAL ADVERTISING	1
		VOMAR PRODUCTS, INC.	1
		WIZARD ENTERPRISES	1
	339991	TRIM QUICK COMPANY	1
	339992	A SHARP SERVICES	1
	339993	SPS TECHNOLOGIES LLC	1
		TEXTRON FASTENING SYSTEMS SANTA ANA OPER	1
	339999	5 STAR REDEMPTION INC	1
		ADVANCED COSMETIC RESEARCH LABORATORIES	1
		ADVANCED MIRROR & DESIGN	1
		JERRY SOLOMON ENTERPRISES INC	1
		LOPEZ WOODWORKING	1
		MODEL WORKS, INC.	1
		PETROCHEM MANUFACTURING, INC.	1

Light Industry/Warehouse	339999	SOUTHWEST MILL & LUMBER	1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Total			62
Motion Picture and Sound			
Recording Industries			
	512000	DOWNTOWN CENTER STUDIOS	1
		ALMOST HUMAN INC	1
	512110	ARCO FAC #09513, BP WEST COAST PRODS LLC	1
		FILM ILLUSIONS, INC	1
		GLOBAL DIGITAL MEDIA XCHANGE INC	1
		GOLDEN ERA PRODUCTIONS	1
		RHYTHM & HUES STUDIOS	1
		SHADOW ANIMATION, LLC	1
		UNIVERSAL CITY STUDIOS, LLC.	1
		WARNER BROS STUDIO FACILITIES RANCH	1
	512191	ASCENT MEDIA GROUP	1
		CREATIVE CHARACTER ENGINEERING	1
		DELUXE LABORATORIES	1
		LEGACY EFFECTS LLC.	1
		MPC CLEANERS, ISACK COHEN DBA	1
		POST LOGIC STUDIOS	1
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries Total			16
Paper Manufacturing			
	322000	GRAPHIC PACKAGING INTERNATIONAL, INC	1
	322121	FONTANA PAPER MILLS INC	1
	322130	ESSELTE CORPORATION	1
		SONOCO PRODUCTS CO	1
	322211	LIBERTY CONTAINER CO, KEY CONTAINER	1
		MONTEBELLO CONT CORP	1
		ORANGE COUNTY CONTAINER CORPORATION	1
		SUNCLIPSE INC	1
		SUNCLIPSE INC, ST HART/CORRU-KRAFT IV DIV	1
		TIN INC., TEMPLE- INLAND, DBA	1
	322214	GLOBAL COMPOSITIES INTERNATIONAL	1
	322222	AVERY DENNISON RESEARCH CENTER	1
	322223	ACCURATE PACKAGING, INC	1
		DELUXE PACKAGES	1
		DEMARIA ELECTRIC MOTOR SERVICES, INC.	1
		FORTIFIBER CORP	1
		GREAT AMERICAN PACKAGING INC	1
	322224	E-Z MIX INC	1
		E-Z MIX, INC.	1
	322232	NATIONAL ENVELOPE	1
	322299	AMERICAN GRAPHIC BOARD	1
		CANTERBURY PRODUCTS	1
		F-D-S MANUFACTURING CO INC	1
		HEXACOMB CORPORATION	1
		ZAPP PACKAGING, INC	1
Paper Manufacturing Total			25
Printing and Related Support			
Activities			
	323000	ADVANTAGE MAILING, INC.	1
		BAGCRAFT PAPERCON	1
		COLOR DIGIT	1
		D'ANDREA GRAPHIC CORP	1
		DIRECT EDGE SCREENWORKS INC	1
		EXTREME FINISHING	1
		FREEDOM GRAPHIC SYSTEMS INC	1
		JAY PETTET PRINTING	1
		KEYLINE LITHOGRAPHY INC	1
		MASTER GRAPHICS PRINTING	1
		MIR PRINTING & GRAPHICS	1
		OPTIMA 2 GRAPHICS INC	1
		PRINT RUNNER	1
		ROYAL PRINTEX , INC.	1
		SUPERPRINT LITHOGRAPHICS INC	1

Light Industry/Warehouse	323110	AA-ONE LITHOGRAPH INC.	1
		ADVANCED MARKETING PRINT AND MAIL	1
		ALPHA PRINTING & GRAPHICS INC.	1
		ANCHOR PRINTING	1
		AV GRAPHICS	1
		B & D LITHO CALIFORNIA INC	1
		C & L GRAPHICS	1
		CALIFORNIA COAST COLOR INC	1
		CALIFORNIA OFFSET PRINTERS	1
		CARR GRAPHICS INC DBA LITHO GRAPHICS	1
		CENVEO ANDERSON LITHOGRAPH	1
		CHINA TIMES PRINTING, INC	1
		CLASSIC IMAGE PRINTING, INC	1
		COLOR FX INC	1
		COLORNET PRESS	1
		CORONET PRINTING	1
		CREEL PRINTING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, INC	1
		CRT COLOR PRINTING INC	1
		CTR WEB PRINTING, INC.	1
		DIFATTA GRAPHICS	1
		DOT GRAPHICS	1
		EXACT PRINTING & BOX CO, INC	1
		FISHER PRINTING INC, CIRCULAR SPECIALIST	1
		GRAPHIC PRESS LLC DBA INSYNC MKTG. SOL	1
		GRIMDITCH GRAPHICS/ALL VALLEY PRINTING	1
		KENNY THE PRINTER	1
		KOYO GRAPHIC INTERNATIONAL INC	1
		LA WEB OFFSET PRINTING INC	1
		LITHOGRAPHIX INC	1
		LOS ANGELES PRINTING CENTER INC	1
		M & M PRINTED BAG INC	1
		M D PHARMACEUTICAL	1
		MACSON PRINTING & LITHOGRAPHY	1
		MADISON-GRAHAM COLORGRAPHICS INC	1
		METROMEDIA TECHNOLOGIES INC	1
		NATIONAL GRAPHICS PRINTING CO	1
		NATIONAL PACKAGING PRODUCTS	1
		NEXT DAY COLOR PRINTING INC	1
		PACE LITHOGRAPHERS INC	1
		PACIFIC GRAPHICS INC	1
		PENN INDUSTRIES, INC.	1
		PRINT TEK PRINTING & GRAPHICS	1
		QUALITY OFFSET	1
		QUEBECOR WORLD GREAT WESTERN PUBLISHING	1
		ROBINSON PRINTING AND CREATIVE MEDIA, INC	1
SHEARS LITHO, INC./COAST PRINTING INC.	1		
SOUTH WEST OFFSET PRINTING CO., INC	1		
STOUGHTON PRINTING COMPANY	1		
TAM PRINTING INC	1		
TECH COLOR GRAPHICS INC	1		
TEDCO PRINTING CO	1		
THE PRINTERY, INC.	1		
TREND OFFSET PRINTING SERVICES, INC	1		
VALLEY BUSINESS PRINTERS INC	1		
VALLEY PRINTERS INC	1		
VARIAN INC.	1		
VERTIS, INC	1		
WEST COAST LITHO	1		
WEST COAST PRINTING & GRAPHICS	1		
ZOO PRINTING	1		
323113	S&A CLASSIC WOOD FINISHING	1	
323119	4 OVER INC	1	
	CALIFORNIA SHIRT PRINTER INC	1	
	CONCEPTUAL TEXTILE PRINTING LLC	1	
	EARTH PRINT INC, COPY-RITE PRINTING DBA	1	
	HANDBILL PRINTERS DBA AMERICAN WEB	1	
	HARVEST PRODUCTIONS LTD	1	
	HEIDELBERG USA INC	1	

Light Industry/Warehouse	323119	ISLAND WAY INC, MORNING SUN SHIRT CO DBA	1	
		LITHOGRAPHIX INC	1	
		PICASSO PRESS	1	
		PRINTOGRAPH INC	1	
		R. R. DONNELLEY & SONS CO, LA MFG DIV	1	
		SIGNATURE FLEXIBLE PACKAGING INC	1	
		SPECTRA USA PRINT USA	1	
		TRICO CONVERTING, INC	1	
		Printing and Related Support Activities Total		91
		Publishing Industries (except Internet)		
		511110	CHINESE DAILY NEWS INC	1
			FREEDOM COMMUNICATIONS INC	1
			FREEDOM ORANGE COUNTY INFORMATION	1
			PACIFIC PALISADES POST, SMALL NEWSPAPER G	1
		511140	DIVERSIFIED PRINTERS INC	1
			VOLT INFORMATION SCIENCES INC	1
		511199	FINE ART SOLUTIONS INC	1
		Publishing Industries (except Internet) Total		7
		Specialty Trade Contractors		
		238000	AAA ELECTRIC MOTOR SALES & SERVICE INC	1
			AMERICAN PATRIOT ROOFING, INC.	1
			ANDERSON CHARNECKY STRUCTURAL STEEL, INC	1
			ARENA PAINTING CONTRACTORS, INC	1
	BALFOUR BEATTY CONSTRUCTION INC	1		
	BATAVIA FURNITURE REFINISHING	1		
	CALIFORNIA CUSTOM FINISHING	1		
	CEMEX CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, LP	1		
	CJI PROCESS SYSTEMS	1		
	CUSTOM WOODWORKS, LOUIS BEDINI	1		
	DE PINHO ROOFING	1		
	DW FINISHING	1		
	EL CAPITAN ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	1		
	EMERALD ROOFING	1		
	FELIPE'S CUSTOM FINISHING	1		
	FINISH COLLECTION, F. DE LUNA DBA	1		
	GILS ROOFING, INC./ENT. PUBLIC STORAGE	1		
	GONZALEZ FINISHING	1		
	GRANITE CONSTRUCTION CO	1		
	IVAN'S CUSTOM FURNISHINGS	1		
	JESSE'S CUSTOM FINISHING	1		
	KASEY CUSTOM FINISHING CO.	1		
	L F COUNTRY CONSTRUCTION	1		
	LALO'S FINISH WORK	1		
	LAV FINISHING	1		
	LDL ENGINEERING INC	1		
	LER BROS CUSTOM FINISH	1		
	MAURICIO QUALITY FINISHING	1		
	MIDWEST FINISHES	1		
	PIZANO'S FINISHING	1		
	R3 INC., R3 CONSTRUCTION SERVICES	1		
	RABELO'S MASTER FINISHES	1		
	RAMIREZ FINISHERS	1		
	RODRIGO SANDBLASTING	1		
	SEACON CONSTRUCTION INC	1		
	SMITH ELECTRIC CO. INC	1		
238110	DAN COPP CRUSHING CORP.	1		
	DEMCON CONSTRUCTION	1		
	SHAW & SONS INC	1		
238120	BAFKO METAL INC	1		
	BRUNTON ENTERPRISES INC, PLAS TAL MFG CO	1		
	SO-CAL STRUCTURAL STEEL FABRICATION INC	1		
	STEEL TECH INDUSTRIAL CORP	1		
	WHITE'S STEEL, INC	1		
238130	ACE SHUTTER FINISHING, GREG V GERARDO	1		

Light Industry/Warehouse	238130	AL'S KITCHEN CABINETS, INC.	1
		AMERICA WOOD FINISHING	1
		ART WOOD	1
		CLOSET WORLD INC	1
		DESIGNS BY LIZOTTE	1
		EVANS CUSTOM MILLWORKS	1
		GAETA FINISHING CO	1
		GERHARD'S CUSTOM WOODWORKS INC	1
		K.O.C. CUSTOM CABINETS INC	1
		LOYA'S SHUTTERS FINISHING,ANTONIO LOYA D	1
238150	238160	PACIFIC DESIGNS & CABINETS, INC	1
		ROY E WHITEHEAD INC.	1
		SAINZ CABINETS, BENJAMIN SAINZ DBA	1
		SANTA FE FIXTURES, INC	1
		WORKING DESIGNS	1
		DINGMASTERS	1
		A. GUTIERREZ ROOFING	1
		AAA ROOFING BY GENE INC	1
		ADAIR ROOFING	1
		AL MILLER & SONS ROOFING CO. INC.	1
238210	238220	AVALON ROOFING, INC.	1
		BECKMAN METALWORKS, STEVE BECKMAN DBA	1
		CALIFORNIA EXTERIORS/ROOFING CONTRACTORS	1
		DIAL ONE WINDOW SPECIALISTS	1
		DRI COMMERCIAL	1
		EAGLE ROOFING PROD DIV/BURLINGAME IND.	1
		EMMONS ROOF SERVICE INC	1
		HULL & SONS ROOFING	1
		J.P. WITHEROW ROOFING	1
		LANG ROOFING INC	1
238220	238320	MAR VISTA ROOFING INC	1
		MASSIE ROOFING CO, INC.	1
		MESA ROOFING CORP	1
		ROOFTOPPERS, INC.	1
		ROSS-DOYLE INC	1
		RWS&P, ROYAL ROOF CO DBA	1
		SBB ROOFING, INC	1
		SKYCRAFT ROOFING INC	1
		SKYLINE ROOF CO INC	1
		VIKING ROOF SERVICE INC	1
238320	238320	R.M. ELECTRIC INC	1
		RIPON COGENERATION LLC	1
		SAUNDERS ELECTRIC INCORPORATED	1
		CONEX TRADING CO, INC CONEX ROOFING CO	1
		INDUSTRIAL CLEANING EQUIPMENT INC	1
		J E DEWITT INC, CL-795	1
		LA CITY DWP, CORDELIA P.S.	1
		LA CITY DWP, HOLLYWOOD P.S.	1
		LA CITY, HYPERION TREATMENT PLANT	1
		LA CITY, TOYON CANYON LANDFILL	1
MAX AUTO BODY SHOP, INC.	1		
MESA ENVIRONMENTAL INC	1		
SO CAL EDISON CO	1		
THE REYNOLDS GROUP	2		
THE SOURCE GROUP	2		
THE SOURCE GROUP INC	1		
THE SOURCE GROUP, INC	1		
THE SOURCE GROUP, INC.	1		
WHITTIER HOME ROOFING INC.	1		
A & A CUSTOM SHUTTERS	1		
CHRIS CLEONI PAINTING	1		
COLOR ZONE DESIGNS	1		
COLORCODE	1		
CUSTOM PAINTING & DECORATING	1		
H & R TRUCK PAINTING	1		
LINCO INDUSTRIES	1		
MPC AUTO BODY SHOP	1		
PRO COATINGS	1		

Light Industry/Warehouse	238320	R & J SPRAY PAINTING	1
		TERRY HUNT PAINTING & DECORATING INC	1
		WILSON & HAMPTON PAINTING CONTRACTORS	1
		MAPEI CORPORATION	1
		CAL ARTWOOD	1
		CUSTOM CARPENTRY INC	1
		CUSTOM FURNITURE & CABINETS INC	1
		ELEGANT MANUFACTURING	1
		FRANK'S HARDWOOD & MILLWORK	1
		GENERAL CUSTOM WOODWORKING,ALBERT GOLDIN	1
238340	238350	INTERIOR SOLUTIONS INC	1
		L & S CABINETS	1
		LEMUS DESIGN MFG, SERGIO LEMUS DBA	1
		LEXINGTON ACQUISITION	1
		PLUMBRIDGE CUSTOM CABINETS	1
		PRESTIGE INTERNATIONAL INC	1
		PRIME TECH CABINETS INC	1
		RILEY & COMPANY, DAN RILEY DBA	1
		ROBLES CABINETS	1
		SWISS WOODWORKING	1
238910	238990	TREASURE VISTA ENTERPRISES INC	1
		YEHUDA VAKNIN INC	1
		BOEING REAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT	1
		CAMP, DRESSER & MCKEE INC.	1
		CLAYTON GROUP SERVICES, INC	1
		ENVIRON STRATEGY CONSULTANTS INC	1
		ENVIRONMENTAL RESOLUTIONS INC	1
		EQUILON ENTER. LLC DBA SHELL OIL PRODUCT	1
		EQUIPOISE CORPORATION	1
		GEOMATRIX CONSULTANTS	1
HOLGUIN, FAHAN & ASSOCIATES INC	1		
INTERIOR REMOVAL SPECIALIST	1		
LARRY JACINTO CONSTRUCTION, INC	1		
R. S. BILLS, INC	1		
RAPID GAS INC	1		
RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC.	1		
THE BOEING COMPANY-COMPTON FACILITY	1		
THE PLANNING CENTER	1		
THE REYNOLDS GROUP	1		
TRI-STAR DYEING AND FINISHING, INC..	1		
ALL IN ONE FENCE	1		
ANGEL'S IRON WORKS, JOSE A ANGEL DBA	1		
ATLANTIC RICHFIELD COMPANY	1		
BURLINGTON ENGINEERING, INC.	1		
CALIFORNIA SANDBLASTING AND COATING, INC	1		
CHEVRON ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT CO	1		
COASTAL ROOFING CO INC	1		
CROWN FENCE CO	1		
DITTRICK CONSTRUCTION & CABINET	1		
EDDIE'S CABINETS	1		
ELITE SANDBLASTING, GILBERT NUNEZ, DBA	1		
ENDLESS POWDER COATING	1		
EXPRESS WELDING & IRON WORKS	1		
F GAVINA & SONS INC	1		
FENCE PROS	1		
GABRIEL'S WROUGHT IRON,GABRIEL VILLAGOME	1		
GOMEZ SANDBLASTING	1		
IKON POWDER COATING	1		
RUBBERIZED CRACKFILLER SEALANT INC	1		
SANDFROG, LLC	1		
SCENARIO DESIGN INC	1		
SHELL OIL PRODUCTS US-HSE/S&E	1		
STOUT WELDING & FABRICATION INC	1		
THE SCENIC EXPRESS INC	1		
THERMOGUARD CALIFORNIA INC	1		
UNITED FENCE & IRON	1		
WAYNE PERRY INC	1		
WAYNE PERRY INC.	1		

Light Industry/Warehouse	238990	WAYNE PERRY, INC.	1
		ZINCATION, INC.	1
Specialty Trade Contractors Total			185
Textile Mills			
313210		COLOR MASTER PRINTEX, INC	1
		DAESHIN USA, INC./JAEWEON LEE	1
		PARADISE TEXTILE CO	1
		US NAMSUNG TEXTILE INC	1
		U-SUN USA, INC.	1
		WIMATEX, INC.	1
		ZION TEXTILES, LLC	1
313230		TEXOLLINI INC	1
313241		ANTEX KNITTING MILLS	1
313311		AMERICA WOOD FINISHES CORP	1
		ARTISTIC DYERS	1
		A'S MATCH DYEING & FINISHING	1
		CAITAC GARMENT PROCESSING INC	1
		FINAL FINISH INC	1
		HARRY'S DYE & WASH, INC	1
		HITEX DYEING & FINISHING, INC	1
		PACIFIC CONTINENTAL TEXTILES, INC.	1
		PACIFIC FABRIC FINISHING	1
		PRIMA-TEX INDUSTRIES INC	1
		SANTA MARGARITA COLLISION CENTER, LLC	1
		SOMITEX PRINTS OF CAL INC	1
		UNIVERSAL DYEING & PRINTING	1
		US TEXTILE PRINTING INC	1
		USDF	1
		WASHINGTON GARMENT DYEING & FINISHING	1
313312		COLORAMERICA TEXTILE PROCESSING, INC	1
		EXPO DYEING & FINISHING, INC.	1
		LAFAYETTE TEXTILE IND LLC	1
		TEXLON CORP	1
313320		CYTEC ENGINEERED MATERIALS INC	1
		ENGINEERED POLYMER SOLUTIONS INC	1
		PMR PRECISION MFG. & RUBBER CO., INC.	1
Textile Mills Total			32
Textile Product Mills			
314110		ATLAS CARPET MILLS INC	1
		BENTLEY PRINCE STREET INC	1
		FABRICA	1
		ROYALTY CARPET MILLS INC	1
314129		FOAM CRAFT, A DIV. OF FUTURE FOAM	1
314912		POLY-FIBER, CONSOLIDATED AIRCRAFT COATING	1
314999		AMERICAN FOAM FIBER & SUPPLIES INC	1
		EDMUND KIM PRODUCTION GROUP, INC.	1
Textile Product Mills Total			8
Warehousing and Storage			
493110		BOEING - LOS ANGELES DISTRIBUTION CENTER	1
		COSTCO WHOLESALE CORP	1
		DONGJIN AMERICA INC.	1
		HOWARD'S	1
		LASZLO SZUCS	1
		LIZ CLAIBORNE	1
		LOWES H I W OF PERRIS RDC	1
		THE AEROSPACE CORP, UNIT NO.04	1
493120		PREFERRED FREEZER SERVICES	1
493190		AMERIGAS PROPANE L.P.	1
		KINDER MORGAN LIQUIDS TERMINALS, LLC	1
		MASTER-HALCO INC	1
		SFPP, L.P. (NSR USE)	1
		SO CAL EDISON CO	1
		SO CAL GAS CO	1
		ULTRAMAR INC (NSR USE ONLY)	1
		WESTWAY TERMINAL COMPANY	1

Light Industry/Warehouse	Warehousing and Storage Total		17
	Waste Management and Remediation Services		
	562000	CHEP USA/BLUE CHIP RECYCLING	1
		ENI OIL & GAS INC	1
		ENV ASSESSMENT& REMEDIATION MGMT, INC.	2
		LA CITY, PUB WKS DEPT, SANITATION BUREAU	1
		NM COLTON GENCO LLC.	1
		UNITED PACIFIC WASTE	1
	562111	WASTE MGMT. HEALTHCARE SOLUTIONS OF CA	1
		ATHENS SERVICES	1
		REPUBLIC SERV OF CALIF LLC(CHIQUITA CAN)	1
		TAORMINA INDUSTRIES LLC	1
		WASTE MANAGEMENT OF SAN GABRIEL/POMONA V	1
		WASTE MANAGEMENT OF THE INLAND EMPIRE	1
		WASTE MANAGEMENT, INC.	1
	562112	EVERGREEN ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	1
	562119	CONSOLIDATED DISPOSAL SERVICES INC	1
		ORANGE COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT	1
	562211	CROSBY & OVERTON, INC.	1
		FOSS ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	1
	562212	MM LOPEZ ENERGY LLC	1
		SAN ANTONIO MATERIALS, INC	1
		STERICYCLE, INC.	1
		SUNSHINE CANYON LANDFILL	1
	562219	U S A WASTE OF CAL(EL SOBRANTE LANDFILL)	1
		CITY OF LA, BOS, WASTEWATER COLL SYS DIV	1
		FLEXRIVERSIDE	1
		LA COUNTY SANITATION DIS	1
		LA CITY, BUREAU OF SANITATION	1
		LA CITY, DEPT OF GEN SERVICES	1
		LA COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS	1
		SO ORANGE CO WASTEWATER AUTHORITY-RTP	1
	562910	K2M MOBILE TREATMENT SERVICES INC	1
	562920	AMAZON ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.	1
		CITY OF LA BUREAU OF SANITATION	1
		CITY OF L. A., BUREAU OF SANITATION	1
		CITY OF LA, BOS, WASTEWATER COLL SYS DIV	1
		CITY OF LA, BOS,WASTEWATER COLL SYS DIV	1
		CITY OF LA/BOS,WASTEWATER COLL SYS DIV	1
		CITY OF LA/BUREAU OF SANITATION/WASTEWTR	1
		COMMERCIAL FILTER RECYCLING, INC	1
		ENERTECH ENVIRONMENTAL CALIFORNIA LLC	1
		INDUSTRIAL SERVICE OIL CO INC	1
		L A CITY, BUREAU OF SANITATION	1
		WORLD WASTE TECHNOLOGIES INC	1
	562998	LA CO SANITATION DISTRICT	1
		LA CO., SANITATION DIST	1
		LA CO., SANITATION DIST NO. 2	1
		TERRA VAC CORP	1
Waste Management and Remediation Services Total			48
	Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers		
	425120	CASTRO DESIGNERS CHOICE	1
		RODRIGUEZ CAB SHOP	1
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers Total			2
	Wood Product Manufacturing		
	321000	A&S FURNITURE MANUFACTURE	1
		ANDRES VELA REFINISH	1
		ARGENT CUSTOM FURNITURE	1
		ARTURO'S FINISHING, ARTURO CARDOZO DBA	1
		B D S FINISHING, JULIO C VALDEZ DBA	1
		EL TORITO FINISH, HECTOR GUARDIA DBA	1

Light Industry/Warehouse	321000	FINISHING CONCEPTS	1
		MOTORCADE INC, SAM SIMS, LAKEWOOD	1
		PRIMO WOODCRAFTS	1
		THE FAST STRIP	1
		THOMAS CRAVEN WOOD FINISHERS	1
	321113	INSIGNIA	1
	321114	CALIFORNIA CASCADE-FONTANA, INC	1
	321211	GEOSYNTEC CONSULTANTS INC	1
		POTTER ROEMER	1
		POWDERCOAT SERVICES INC	1
	321214	SIERRA BUILDING PRODUCTS, OLDCASTLE APG	1
	321900	ARTURO FINISHING	1
		BLACKLINE ENVIRONMENTS	1
		CLASSIC WOOD CREATIONS INC	1
		ELEMENTS OF STYLE	1
		INTERIOR WOOD DESIGNS, DON COLEMAN DBA	1
		JARMAN'S CUSTOM WALLCOVERING INC	1
		MUNOZ CUSTOM FINISHING, WULFRANO MUNOZ	1
		RICK RENDON	1
		SIMPSON SHOWCASE COMPANY	1
		YEHUDA VAKNIN INC	1
	321911	AVALON SHUTTERS INC	1
		M SHUTTERS COLORING	1
		SHERWOOD SHUTTER CORP	1
	321918	WOODWORKS CUSTOM SHUTTERS, MARCO ALBA DBA	1
		ALL QUALITY WOODWORK PROFESSIONALS	1
		AVALON SHUTTERS INC	1
		DAY STAR INDUSTRIES	1
		DESIGNS IN WOOD	1
		INTERIOR DOOR REPLACEMENT CO	1
		M. H. WOODWORK CO., INC.	1
		PEARLWORKS, INC.	1
		RENAISSANCE DOORS & WINDOWS	1
		THURSTON MILLWORK	1
	321991	HALLMARK SW CORP	1
	321999	A & J ALL WOODWORKS	1
		AGGRESSIVE DESIGNS	1
		ALL ABOUT WOOD	1
		BATAVIA TRADING CO	1
		COE & DRU INC	1
		DUTKO HARDWOOD FLOORS INC	1
		MASTER CRAFT WOODWORKS INC	1
		MODERN WOODWORKS	1
		OUTDOOR DIMENSIONS	1
		QUALITY SHUTTERS INC	1
	SOTELO'S PAINT CABINETS, GERARDO SOTELO	1	
	Wood Product Manufacturing Total	52	

Light Industry/Warehouse Total 1133

Retail/Service		Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies	
		Dealers	
	444000	HOME DEPOT #8988	1
		THE HOME DEPOT USA #1083, 3E CO. REG.	1
		WATERMAN SUPPLY COMPANY	1
	444110	ALAMEDA LUMBER INC.	1
		LOWE'S HIW INC	1
		TOP WOOD SHUTTERS INC	1
		VALENTINO'S SHUTTERS	1
	444120	ABSOLUTE CUSTOM PAINT	1
		BANNING MINI MART, GHULAM SARWAR DBA	1
		DESERT FIBERGLASS & PAINT INC.	1
		SILVER STAR ENT INC/QUALITY PERFORMANCE	1
	444130	ALCO TECH	1
		HOOVER WASHINGTON STATION, KIM KYUNG	1
	VALLEY HARDWARE	1	
444190	ANGELUS BLOCK CO INC	1	

Retail/Service	444190	BERBERIAN DESIGN & CABINETS INC	1
		ELDORADO STONE	1
		PARGA CABINET DESIGN, FERNANDO PARGA DBA	1
		BIG PAPPAS OIL INC/GARDEN GROVE SER STN	1
	444220		1
		Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers Total	19
		Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	
	448110	OAKLEY INC.	1
	448120	G & M OIL CO, LLC #24	1
		KELLWOOD COMPANY	1
		SEPULVEDA WEST CAR WASH, D ZEBRACK UNION	1
		SHELL, A ARMASWALKER, PACOIMA SHELL#135727	1
		WOORI AUTO REPAIR	1
	448140	U. S. GARMENT, INC.	1
	448190	PRUDENTIAL OVERALL SUPPLY	1
		Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores Total	8
		Couriers and Messengers	
	492000	FEDEX	1
	492110	ARCO FAC #09523 - PB INC	1
		FEDERAL EXPRESS	1
	492210	U S POSTAL SRVC, SAN BERNARDINO PRO&DIST	1
		UNITED PARCEL SERV	1
		Couriers and Messengers Total	5
		Electronics and Appliance Stores	
	443111	SIEMENS WATER TECHNOLOGIES CORP.	1
	443112	BERNARD AND SONS	1
		CITY OF ANAHEIM, WELL #53	1
		NEW CINGULAR WIRELESS PCS, AT&T MOBILITY	1
		VERIZON CALIFORNIA INC	1
		Electronics and Appliance Stores Total	5
		Food and Beverage Stores	
	445000	CONTESSA PREMIUM FOODS, INC.	1
		FRESH & EASY NEIGHBORHOOD MARKET, INC.	1
		KROGER FOOD4LESS	1
		STATER BROS. MARKETS	2
		VONS-A SAFEWAY CO, VONS FUEL CTR #2832	1
	445100	7-ELEVEN INC #33601	1
		7-ELEVEN INC#33611	1
	445110	A-EXPRESS #6159	1
		A-EXPRESS #6523	1
		ALAMO DISCOUNT STORE	1
		ALBERTSON'S EXPRESS #6158	1
		ALBERTSON'S INC, A-EXPRESS #6734	1
		ALLSTAR SHORTSTOP INC	1
		AMERICAN GAS & MINI MART	1
	CCR MARKET EQUIP & FIXTURES	1	
	CHAPMAN COLLEGE GAS & FOOD MART INC	1	
	CONOCOPHILLIPS CO #253739, KYUNG SO HAN	1	
	CONVENIENCE RETAILERS - 2705636	1	
	CONVENIENCE RETAILERS LLC - 2705244	1	
	EXXONMOBIL SS#18-JJJ/ROSE VALLEY INC	1	
	FOOD 4 LESS #343	1	
	FOOD 4 LESS #354	1	
	FOOD 4 LESS #358	1	
	FOOD 4 LESS STORE #775	1	
	GURUAAN LA II, LP	1	
	HARVEY'S GOLDEN LNTRN MRKT, BHATTI ENT.	1	
	KNC MKT INC, KNC GAS STATION DBA	1	
	MD CHEVRON, DUCM. INC.	1	
	QWIK KORNER DELI-GROCERY, INC	1	
	RALPHS GROCERY #171	1	
	RALPH'S GROCERY CO, FOOD 4 LESS #786	1	
	RALPH'S STORE #45	1	

Retail/Service	445110	S.A.N. OIL INC	1
		SANCHEZ MINI MART	1
		SPUNKY CANYON MARKET	1
		STANTON GAS & MART	1
		THE VONS CO INC	1
		TORITO FINISHING	1
		VONS FUEL CENTER #2596	1
		VONS FUEL CENTER #2688	1
		WINDY COVE VALERO	1
	445120	7-ELEVEN STORE #33436	1
		7-ELEVEN, INC.#33590	1
		7-ELEVEN #33092/MANJIT SINGH	1
		7-ELEVEN INC	2
		7-ELEVEN INC #16825/IJAZ KHAN-FRANCHISEE	1
		7-ELEVEN INC #23818/TARIOCHAN DEJERNETTE	1
		7-ELEVEN INC #32941/AJIT&RAJINDER THIND	1
		7-ELEVEN INC #33484	1
		7-ELEVEN INC #33584	1
		7-ELEVEN INC, #33459	1
		7-ELEVEN INC/7-ELEVEN #20314	1
		7-ELEVEN INC/7-ELEVEN #33151	1
		7-ELEVEN INC/7-ELEVEN #33547	1
		7-ELEVEN INC/7-ELEVEN #33552	1
		7-ELEVEN, INC	1
		7-ELEVEN, INC # 33500	1
		7-ELVEN INC/7-ELEVEN #33560	1
		ALLSUP'S CONVENIENCE STORE	1
		APPLE MARKETS INC, APPLE MARKET ONE DBA	1
		APPLE MARKETS INC, APPLE MARKET TWO DBA	1
		ARCO AM/PM #82419	1
		ARCO FAC #01110 - MAGDI MAHFOUZ	1
		ARCO FAC #01682 - RILLEY GAS & FOOD INC.	1
		ARCO FAC #05514, BP WEST COAST PRODS LLC	1
		ARCO FAC #05618, BP WEST COAST PRODS LLC	1
		ARCO FAC #09539, BP WEST COAST PRODS LLC	1
		ARCO FAC#05305-CLAUDE SHAMAAH	1
		ARCO FAC#09583-WAHIB MIKHAIL	1
		ATLANTIC RICHFIELD C/O DELTA ENVIRO. CON	1
		ATLANTIC RICHFIELD COMPANY. ARCO 01904	1
		BOSE & AVINDER, INC, KANGAROO FOOD MART	1
		CHEVRON DEALER, #90786, BAHMAN NATANZI	1
		CHEVRON STATIONS INC, #200734	1
		CIRCLE K STORES INC, SITE #2705911	1
		CONOCOPHILLIPS CO #253574, S D NAIEM DLR	1
		CONOCOPHILLIPS CO #2705693,JC&ML ENT INC	1
		CONOCOPHILLIPS CO, 76 STATION NO. 5251	1
		CONOCOPHILLIPS CO. # 255621,M. ANTENUCCI	1
		CONOCOPHILLIPS COMPANY - 255881/BEST	1
		CONVENIENCE RETAILERS LLC - 2700522	1
		CONVENIENCE RETAILERS LLC - 2705019	1
		CONVENIENCE RETALERS LLC - 2705699	1
		DUARTE FUEL INC.	1
		DUKE SERVICE STATION	1
		EASTER MARKET, CHANN CHAU DBA	1
		EQUILON DLR, CALIFORNIA SHELL,CHASE PETR	1
		EUCLID ARCO AM/PM	1
		EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP, #18838	1
		EXXONMOBIL OIL,#18-J9X M REZVAN, 12801	1
		EXXONMOBIL OIL,K. PEZESHK, #18-ECP/10980	1
		GALLIONS CASTAIC CNR, STEVEN GALLION	1
		JACK IN THE BOX, QS#7709	1
		JOSH'S VALERO	1
		MJS MARKET	1
		ONE STOP SHOPPE, HAKI DERVISHI	1
		SCOTTY'S GAS & FOOD	1
		SIMON'S MINI MARKET, ARCO DEALER	1
		SUPER STOP	1
		SURF CITY CHEVRON	1

Retail/Service	445120	TEXACO DLR, SHIVALIK INC, DBA	1
	445299	BARRANCA INVESTMENT INC/ARCO GAS MINI MA	1
		EXXONMOBIL OIL S/S 18-MLJ	1
	445310	7-ELEVEN INC, #33161	1
	Food and Beverage Stores Total		106
	Food Services and Drinking Places		
	722000	EDE ENTERPRISES, INC. DBA EVA'S SHELL	1
		EXCELLINE FOOD PRODUCTS	1
		MCI FOODS	1
		MOREHOUSECOWLES	1
		VENTURA FOODS LLC	1
	722110	AIR INDUSTRIES COMPANY, LLC	1
		ALE. SA CUSTOM SHUTTERS & CABINETS	1
		EMBASSY SUITES HOTEL- LA QUINTA	1
		EOP - 10960 WILSHIRE LLC	1
		EXXONMOBIL DLR,HAIFA HILU, 18-J1L/12047	1
		IL FORNAIO PANIFICIO	1
		IN N OUT CORP	1
		INTELLIGENTSIA COFFEE & TEA INC.	1
		JACK IN THE BOX INC. C/O JMM MGMT. GROUP	1
		JORDAN-BOTKE ENTERPRISE,PW ENVIRONMENTAL	1
		KINGS HAWAIIAN BAKERY	1
		NESTLE PREPARED FOODS CO	1
		SAN FAIR CLEANERS	1
	722211	CARL KARCHER ENTER. INC	1
		COSTCO WHOLESale CORPORAT	1
		FOOD 4 LESS #337	1
		FOOD 4 LESS STORE #362	1
		FOOD 4 LESS STORE #517	1
		JACK IN THE BOX INC	1
		JACK IN THE BOX INC 5349/QUICK STUFF7749	1
		JACK IN THE BOX INC. C/O JMM MGMT GROUP	1
		JACK IN THE BOX, QS #7708	1
		JACK IN THE BOX, INC.	2
		JACK IN THE BOX, INC. C/O JMM MGMT GROUP	1
		JACK IN THE BOX/QS 7745	1
		MITCHELL'S GAS & BURGER BOX	1
		UNIVERSITY FOOD MART	1
	722410	THE CHEESECAKE FACTORY	1
	Food Services and Drinking Places Total		34
	Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores		
	442110	A & E WOOD DESIGN INC	1
		AA FURNITURE	1
		ALBERTO'S FINE ART'S FURNITURE	1
		BY DESIGN FURNITURE	1
		CR CUSTOM CABINET DESIGN INC	1
		DESIGNER FINE FINISHES, DAN UPCHURCH DBA	1
		DIAMOND SHUTTERS	1
		J & J FURNITURE, JOSE PEREZ DBA	1
		MANDO'S FURNITURE INC	1
		ROYAL FURNITURE	1
		SHUTTERS TO GO, STEVE HANNS DBA	1
	442210	ARMCRAFT INCORPORATED	1
		ARMSTRONG WORLD INDUSTRIES INC	1
	442291	N.Y. UNIVERSAL DISTRIBUTORS	1
	442299	LEONARD'S CARPET SERVICE INC	1
	Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores Total		15
	Gasoline Stations		
	447000	A & S FUEL CORPORATION	1
		ALMA & AYDIN, INC. HAMID KESHAVARZ	1
		ANGEL'S GAS AND MART, SOON HWAN OH DBA	1
		ARCO #00203 -FARZAD YADOLLAHI & M SALEHI	1
		ARCO FAC #06305, BP WEST COAST PRODS LLC	1

Retail/Service	447000	AT CORPORATION	1
		AZUSA GASOLINE	1
		CANYON SERVICE & DETAIL INC	1
		CONOCOPHILLIPS K.S. 4000,	1
		D & L GAS. LOI C CHAU	1
		EAGLE GLEN MOBIL	1
		EXXONMOBIL DLR, WASMO RUN CORP.#10889	1
		EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP.#12997,YOUNG JOO KIM	1
		EXXONMOBIL,IBRAHIM MEKHAIL,#18-MKK/12687	1
		G & M OIL #156	1
		G&M OIL #154	1
		G&M OIL CO #133	1
		KING CHEVRON	1
		MASK CHEVRON	1
		MIDWAY TEXACO, A. GERGI & A. SHAMOON	1
		MURRIETA HOT SPRINGS SHELL	1
		NB OIL CO, INC #4	1
		NM USA INC., DASHDONDOG WAYNE	1
		NORTH PALM SPRINGS SHELL	1
		OAK VALLEY CHEVRON	1
		OCEAN GAS, D.E.J.H. INC.	1
		PEAK PETROLEUM INC, HAWTHORNE CHEVRON	1
		PETROLEUM MGMT. & MKTG. INC. (PMM INC.)	1
		ROCKET OIL #2	1
		SCOTT MURRIETA SERVICE STATION, LP	1
		SHELL, DLR MOHAMMED KASKAS	1
		SHERIF OSMAN INC., DBA MAGED CHEVRON	1
		SUMMERHILL OIL, INC	1
		TEROSO WEST COAST CO LLC #68101	1
		THRIFTY OIL CO	2
		THRIFTY OIL CO #286	1
		THRIFTY OIL CO #341	1
		THRIFTY OIL CO. #005	1
		THRIFTY OIL COMPANY	2
		THRIFTY OIL COMPANY # 027	1
		THRIFTY OIL COMPANY #345	1
		THRIFTY OIL COMPANY #351	1
		THRIFTY OIL COMPANY #353	1
		THRIFTY OIL COMPANY, #301	1
		UNITED OIL, RAPID GAS #57	1
		VONS FUEL CENTER #2660	1
		VONS FUEL CENTER, #2818	1
		WEST HILLS 76	1
		WOODLAND HILLS CHEVRON	1
		Z & R OIL COMPANY	1
	447100	76 AUTO CARE/NORTHRIDGE, ANTONE NINO DBA	1
		A1 OIL, VINITA KAKKAR	1
		AIRGAS SPECIALTY GASES	1
		AL-SAL OIL CO., INC. #15	1
		AL-SAL OIL CO., INC. #16	1
		AL-SAL OIL CO., INC. #28	1
		AMERICAN GAS	1
		APRO LLC 34	1
		ARCO#09727 - MJS ENGEL NO 1 INC.	1
		AU GROUP INC/AU SHELL #121806	1
		AUTO RESORTS, LLC	1
		CARR & CARR INC, COACHELLA BEACON, DBA	1
		CENTRAL COAST OIL, LLC CALIMESA SHELL	1
		CHINO HILL OIL, INC/SAN CLEMENTE 76 DBA	1
		CITRUS CAR WASH, GARY B WIMMER	1
		CONICO RORO, INC/SHELL FACILITY	1
		CORONA BEACON	1
		DEEPZ INVESTMENTS, INC	1
		DELTA GASOLINE, ISMAELA M TANO DBA	1
		DOWNEY GAS/ EL-SHAHAWI GROUP, INC.	1
		F H GASOLINE	1
		FLAGG STATIONS INC	1
		FRONT FUELS COMPANY	1

Retail/Service	447100	GARDENA OIL	1
		HOLLYWOOD OIL CORPORATION	1
		J E DEWITT INC - #3	1
		J. E. DE WITT INC - CL 8	1
		JACO HILL CO.	1
		K B AUTO	1
		LIM'S GAS MART, LIM'S PRENA DBA	1
		MAGNOLIA PARK AUTOMOTIVE	1
		MAMANNE GAS & MART INC	1
		MK CHEVRON STATION, MAHMOOD KIBRIYA	1
		NASA OIL CORPORATION	1
		NEWELL INVESTMENT SVCS INC,VILLAGE STATN	1
		ORANGE FUEL, AARON VOJDANY	1
		PACIFIC FUEL/LEIGHTON HULL SHELL #120946	1
		PACIFIC FUEL/LEIGHTON HULL/SHELL #120813	1
		RAFFIS CHEVRON	1
		RITE FUEL	1
		ROGER'S ALLIANCE	1
		SHAZ AUTOMOTIVE	1
		SIMI KAMBOJ INC, #9515	1
		SUNLAND VALERO	1
		SUNSET SERVICE & TIRE CENTER	1
		TAWWAKAL CORPORATION	1
		TELLURIS INC	1
		TONY'S AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE	1
		TOPANGA VALU GAS	1
		U. S. GASOLINE, RAZI MOLLASALEHI DBA	1
		USA GAS #13 DBA AUTO BISTRO	1
		VINCENT ARCO	1
	447190	21ST CENTURY GROUP LLC, EUCLID SHELL	1
		4TH STREET SHELL	1
		7TH & VALLEY JOINT VENTURE/SHELL GAS STN	1
		A & H GAS CO INC #1	1
		A M F DISTRIBUTORS	1
		AL SAL OIL CO, INC. # 5	1
		AL SAL OIL CO., INC #21	1
		AL SAL OIL CO., INC. #19	1
		ALAMITOS BAY MARINE	1
		ALIFUAD HUSSAIN, EUCLID ARCO	1
		ALLAN STEWARD INC, 5 POINTS SHELL	1
		ALLEN VILLA MOBIL	1
		ALRON OIL CO., RON ROSE & AL ROSE DBA	1
		AL-SAL OIL CO INC #2	1
		AL-SAL OIL CO INC #24	1
		AL-SAL OIL CO., INC. #1	1
		AL-SAL OIL CO., INC. #13	1
		AL-SAL OIL CO., INC. #14	1
		AL-SAL OIL CO., INC. #20	1
		AL-SAL OIL CO., INC. #23	1
		AL-SAL OIL CO., INC. #27	1
		AL-SAL OIL CO., INC. #32	1
		AL-SAL OIL CO., INC. #7	1
		AL-SAL OIL COMPANY, INC. #48	1
		AMC PETROLIUM INC	1
		AMERICAN FUEL	1
		AMIN'S OIL INC	1
		ANAHEIM GASOLINE FOODMART & CARWASH	1
		ANTCHAU ARCO	1
		APRO LLC	1
		APRO LLC, APRO #33	1
		APRO, LLC #2	1
		ARAD OIL INC	1
		ARCO #01673 - A & B SERVICE STATION INC.	1
		ARCO #09675 - MOHAMMAD KASKAS	1
		ARCO 1905	1
		ARCO 1941	1
		ARCO 3041/SECOR INTERNATIONAL	1
		ARCO AM PM	1

Retail/Service

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ARCO AM/PM MORENO VALLEY	1
ARCO DLR, D VERDI & S YASHARIM	1
ARCO DLR, G & H GAS STATION	1
ARCO DLR, M SAYARI & M VERDI	1
ARCO FAC # 9608/ BATTIR OIL CO.	1
ARCO FAC #00192 - IBR INC	1
ARCO FAC #01260 - TINA CHAU & HUONG CHAU	1
ARCO FAC #01601, BP WEST COAST PRODS LLC	1
ARCO FAC #01941 - PRIME SMOG & REPAIR	1
ARCO FAC #03014 - SHEEVA INC	1
ARCO FAC #03042 - MJS ENGEL # 2 INC.	1
ARCO FAC #03076, BP WEST COAST PRODS LLC	1
ARCO FAC #05049, BP WEST COAST PRODS LLC	1
ARCO FAC #05110, BP WEST	1
ARCO FAC #05170 - GREWAL INVESTMENTS INC	1
ARCO FAC #05593, BP WEST COAST PRODS LLC	1
ARCO FAC #06085 - NGUYEN HUY LOC	1
ARCO FAC #06160, KHALI H ALI	1
ARCO FACILITY #09639/SOMERS GROUP, LLC	1
ARCO PRODUCTS C/O DELTA ENVIRO. CONSULTA	1
ARCO PRODUCTS CO # 5214, ALTORRE CORP.	1
ARCO PRODUCTS CO. C/O DELTA ENVIRO. CONS	1
ARCO PRODUCTS COMPANY	1
ARCO, FOSTER GAS	1
ATLANTIC RICHFIELD	1
ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO	2
ATLANTIC RICHFIELD COMPANY	3
ATLANTIC RICHFIELD COMPANY (ARCO)	1
ATLAS ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, INC	1
AVALON OIL CORPORATION / ALI M. MOURAD	1
AZIZ CHEVRON SERVICE	1
AZUSA GASOLINE, KUMAR JAWA, NAKODAR INC.	1
BALDWIN PARK CHEVRON, HASSAN & SONS INC	1
BASIC PROPERTIES	1
BEL AIR OIL INC/ BEL AIR 76	1
BEST ARCO	1
BEVERLY CHEVRON, COR UNO INC.	1
BOYLE HEIGHTS SHELL & SUBWAY	1
BRENDA SCOTT CHEVRON	1
BRYAN ARCO,MORCOS KHALIL BENYAMIN	1
C & J OIL INC	1
CABRILLO CHEVRON	1
CABRILLO FUEL DOCK, LLC	1
CAL COAST INC	1
CALABASAS UNION CORP., AMIR AMIRIAN	1
CAPITAN, LLC ROXFORD CHEVRON	1
CEDAR MART & GAS	1
CENTINELA CHEVRON	1
CENTURY ARCO, ASHVINI AGGARWAL DBA	1
CHAHAYED SRV. INC, KWIK SERV GASOLINE	1
CHEVRON DEALER # 95998, C JAVAHERIAN	1
CHEVRON DEALER 90634, JITENDER S ROPERIA	1
CHEVRON DEALER 9-3357, BOURIS POULDAR	1
CHEVRON DEALER SIERRA MADRE OIL, #9-7762	1
CHEVRON DEALER, 98442, K YANKOWSKI	1
CHEVRON DEALER, BEHRAD DASHTI	1
CHEVRON DEALER, EDWARD O'SON #9-7460	1
CHEVRON DEALER, F SHEIKHPOUR #9-9125	1
CHEVRON DEALER, JAMAL SAYEGH #9-0477	1
CHEVRON DEALER, M SALEMINIK # 9-4279	1
CHEVRON DEALER, MOE GHANEIAN #202017	1
CHEVRON DEALER, SS # 9-2766	1
CHEVRON DEALER, SS#9-8643, RON COURREGES	1
CHEVRON DLR #99944, MATTHEW FROBISH	1
CHEVRON DLR, ALFRED BABABOGHOSSIAN	1
CHEVRON DLR, B KASRAVI SS#9-0817	1
CHEVRON DLR, BARRY'S CHEVRON, P A BARRY	1
CHEVRON DLR, BOB KASHANI #92860	1

Retail/Service

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CHEVRON DLR, BOB LINGLEY #9-6779	1
CHEVRON DLR, CHEVRON STATION 90561	1
CHEVRON DLR, F GHADOOSHAIY #9-0922	1
CHEVRON DLR, FAWAZ R ELMASRI	1
CHEVRON DLR, HARBANS SINGH #9-6311	1
CHEVRON DLR, HAROLD BUTLER SS#9-3532	1
CHEVRON DLR, JOHN VEGENIAN #20-2022	1
CHEVRON DLR, QUAN NELSON SS#9-3699	1
CHEVRON DLR, RAINBOW OIL #9-9003	1
CHEVRON DLR, ROBERT MEYER SS #851	1
CHEVRON DLR, SAMIR I EL-KHOURY	1
CHEVRON DLR, SS#9-1686, AZAR DOKHT RITA	1
CHEVRON DLR, SS#9-3673	1
CHEVRON DLR, SS#9-9010, WARREN SHINE DBA	1
CHEVRON DLR, SYLMAR CHEVRON, F FAIVAR	1
CHEVRON DLR, W P MICHAELIS CHEVRON	1
CHEVRON ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT CO	1
CHEVRON PROD CO INC, STATION # 90199	1
CHEVRON PRODUCTS CO SS# 21-1869	1
CHEVRON PRODUCTS CO STATION #91319	1
CHEVRON PRODUCTS CO, SS# 201093	1
CHEVRON PRODUCTS CO, STATION #91733	1
CHEVRON PRODUCTS CO, STATION #94360	1
CHEVRON PRODUCTS CO, STATION #98119	1
CHEVRON PRODUCTS COMPANY	1
CHEVRON PRODUCTS COMPANY #90154	1
CHEVRON PRODUCTS COMPANY #93162	1
CHEVRON PRODUCTS COMPANY SS#20952	1
CHEVRON SERVICE STATION #9-4863	1
CHEVRON SS# 21-0409	1
CHEVRON SS# 30-1784	1
CHEVRON SS# 30-2222	1
CHEVRON STATION #202016	1
CHEVRON STATION #202027	1
CHEVRON STATION #20-9515	1
CHEVRON STATION #93113	1
CHEVRON STATION #95619	1
CHEVRON STATIONS INC	1
CHEVRON STATIONS INC #94658	1
CHEVRON U S A SS#9-0236	1
CHEVRON USA INC	1
CHEVRON USA INC #7568	1
CHEVRON USA INC APSI #1404 SS#200913	1
CHEVRON USA INC APSI #1447 SS#200238	1
CHEVRON USA INC APSI #1483 #200374	1
CHEVRON USA INC #30-5025	1
CHEVRON USA INC #93050	1
CHEVRON USA INC #95753	1
CHEVRON USA INC SERV STA	1
CHEVRON USA INC SS #95348	1
CHEVRON USA INC, CHEVRON STN #9-0944	1
CHEVRON USA INC, SS #9-0864	1
CHEVRON USA INC, SS#9-9956	1
CHEVRON USA PROD.CO, STATION 9-3691	1
CHEVRON USA PRODUCTS CO-STATION # 202029	1
CHEVRON USA, INC #9-3910	1
CHEVRON USA, INC #99528	1
CHINA PETROL INC	1
CHINO VALLEY FUEL, INC.	1
CIRCLE K UNOCAL, RAINBOW SERVICE STATION	1
CLASSIC OIL INC	1
COLDWATER CHEVRON	1
CONOCO PHILLIPS,UNOCAL 76, KEVIN DYKSTRA	1
CONOCOPHILLIPS COMPANY	1
CONOCOPHILLIPS CO #4817	1
CONOCOPHILLIPS	1
CONOCOPHILLIPS # 255599, GALAXY OIL CO	1
CONOCOPHILLIPS #255076, GALAXY OIL CO	1

Retail/Service	447190		
CONOCOPHILLIPS #256145 ROBERT SADEGHI		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS 251841,KINDCHANT INVESTME		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS 254944 T. BOU-ABSI		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS 2705947/MISSION VIEJO CAR		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS AMER ROYAL PETRO #255230		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS CO		3	
CONOCOPHILLIPS CO - 256733		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS CO - 76 STATION # 0330		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS CO - 76 STATION #4814		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS CO # 255578, M&M SERVICE		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS CO # 255599, E. J FARAH		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS CO # 255833, AL-SAL OIL		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS CO #255041, DAVID TAN DLR		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS CO #256899,AL-SAL OIL CO		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS CO #256926		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS CO #257486,AL-SAL OIL CO		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS CO #2657		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS CO #2705694,FIELD ENERGY		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS CO #3574		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS CO 254359 K. HATHAIDHARM		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS CO 254448 A, MANSWER		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS CO 254613 BOB'S UNION INC		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS CO 254814 O.M. OSMAN		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS CO 254822 C. WEBSTER		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS CO. 255435,GEORGES SEMAAN		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS CO. 76 STATION # 3768		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS CO. 76 STATION # 4992		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS CO,LOS ANGELES GAS #30728		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS CO.# 255567, MAJID NAZARI		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS CO-251113 , D.S. UNION		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS CO-255510 A.H.B. PROPER		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS CO-255546-C.L. ROSANA		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS COMPANY		32	
CONOCOPHILLIPS COMPANY - 256267		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS COMPANY, 76 FACILIT# 6909		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS COMPANY, 76 STAT # 5078		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS COMPANY, 76 STATION #1065		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS COMPANY, 76 STATION #6399		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS COMPANY/76 STATION 6907		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS P & R OIL INC # 252158		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS, S. VARTANIAN, #256394		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS, SS# 255044, M. K. MINAIE		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS, Y MAHMOODZADE, #270575		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS,GASIRAN, INC#255708-30961		1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS,KAMBIZ KATIRAI, #256082		1	
CRENSHAW CARSON INC		1	
DANA POINT FUEL DOCK, KDL SERV DBA		1	
DAY-CREEK ARCO		1	
DE SOTO GAS FOR LESS, AMRIT DHILLON DLR		1	
DEBORAH & TWINS INC		1	
DELTA GAS		1	
DESERT CENTER COMPANY		1	
DEWITT PETROLEUM - JEDI #13		1	
DOWNEY TEXACO, HEROS HAGOPIAN		1	
DUCM INC		1	
DUKE SERVICE CENTER		1	
EASTLAND CHEVRON, SKARIMI INC, T&N INC		1	
EQL/SHELL, GRANADA HILLS SHELL #135366		1	
EQLN/SHELL DLR,S ANABI,EDISON SHELL		1	
EQUILON DLR, AGOURA SHELL, B & P NATANZI		1	
EQUILON DLR, BLAINE SHELL, BOB MILLER		1	
EQUILON DLR, DAVID CHAO, CSC SHELL DBA		1	
EQUILON DLR, DEL AMO SHELL, SAMI MERHI		1	
EQUILON DLR, GARDEN GROVE SHELL #1, J HU		1	
EQUILON DLR, LIMONITE SHELL, D MASTAMAND		1	
EQUILON DLR, MOE SHELL II, A MOEZZI		1	
EQUILON DLR, ROSCOE AD SHELL, A DHILLON		1	
EQUILON ENTER., LLC, SHELL OIL PROD. U S		1	

Retail/Service	447190		
EQUILON ENTER.LLC,SHELL OIL PRODUCTS US		1	
EQUILON ENTERPRISES, PNP SHELL		1	
EQUILON SHELL DLR, DB OIL LLC #121022		1	
EQUILON/ W COVINA SHELL AUTO CARE#136250		1	
EQUILON/SHELL DLR, SAMMY VENTURE INC DB		1	
EQUILON/SHELL DLR,F.KIM/S.KIM DBA SIMA		1	
EQUILON/SHELL OIL PRODS US,KHOURY#121767		1	
EQUILON/SHELL OPUS,KELLY'S SHELL#135156		1	
ESMAT & FATEN, INC. SAM'S CHEVRON		1	
EXCALIBER FUELS #2		1	
EXCALIBER FUELS #3		1	
EXXONMOBIL # 11507 AMERICAN PETROLEUM		1	
EXXONMOBIL #12813, M2 UNITED INC		1	
EXXONMOBIL #17036, WARNER SVC INC		1	
EXXONMOBIL CORP / ETIC ENGINEERING INC		1	
EXXONMOBIL CORP, #18-DOD, #10888		1	
EXXONMOBIL CORPORATION		3	
EXXONMOBIL CORPORATION # 18-TM7, 19004		1	
EXXONMOBIL CORPORATION/ ETIC ENGINEERING		1	
EXXONMOBIL DLR #10872		1	
EXXONMOBIL DLR ,MIKE MORADI,18-F17,13009		1	
EXXONMOBIL DLR A SURKHABI #11159		1	
EXXONMOBIL DLR W LEE, AHN'S MOBIL#11097		1	
EXXONMOBIL DLR, BAO THO, # 11550		1	
EXXONMOBIL DLR, EDWIN SCOTT, SS# 11270		1	
EXXONMOBIL DLR, EFRAM DORI, #11200		1	
EXXONMOBIL DLR, HARRY YOUNG #10697		1	
EXXONMOBIL DLR, ISSAC TAWIL 11543,18-LM9		1	
EXXONMOBIL DLR, JIM JAMEEL #11340,18-MF6		1	
EXXONMOBIL DLR, K. HAIRABEDIAN #11253		1	
EXXONMOBIL DLR, M & T LIANG, SS# 18-KAJ		1	
EXXONMOBIL DLR, M. BADAWI, 18-FJE /1504		1	
EXXONMOBIL DLR, M. KOH, # 18-G4Y (10458)		1	
EXXONMOBIL DLR, N. GHAM # 11237		1	
EXXONMOBIL DLR, TONY R NASSAR		1	
EXXONMOBIL DLR,B KOHANTEB #18-L5K/12377		1	
EXXONMOBIL DLR,C. R. KHALIL,CHARLES SERV		1	
EXXONMOBIL DLR,F S MEHRDAD,#18-HV4,11525		1	
EXXONMOBIL DLR,G. HAWATMEH #18-LMQ/17862		1	
EXXONMOBIL DLR,GEORGE KILZI,12033,18-JQY		1	
EXXONMOBIL DLR,K HAIRABEDIAN #12091		1	
EXXONMOBIL DLR,K.ARSLANIAN,18-LTK,#11400		1	
EXXONMOBIL DLR,M. BASTAJIAN,18-JPL/11670		1	
EXXONMOBIL DLR,MARY A YOUSSEF,SS#11-ENY		1	
EXXONMOBIL DLR,NAZIH SIMAAN,12692,18-031		1	
EXXONMOBIL DLR,YOUNG J KI,#18-JPA(10329)		1	
EXXONMOBIL DLR/MIRZA BAIG #11506,18-JPE		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL #10323		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL #12240, SUNSET E & S INC		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP		2	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP # 19137		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP #10923		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP #11249		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP #11442		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP #11476		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP #11865 EMILE KHEIR		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP #11997, SUN YANG KIM		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP #12464,WEBROS ENTER.		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP #12887		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP #17885		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP #18-FSQ 12896		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP SS #18-TGI		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP, # 11463		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP, #10300		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP, #11394, IN KU LEE		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP, #12661,V. MANKERIAN		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP, #18-164 / 10009		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP, #18-833, #11420		1	

Retail/Service	447190		
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP, #18-E1B (11238)		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP, #18-E50 / 11494		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP, #18-EHQ /11379		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP, #18-FLM / #17857		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP, #18-GEB, 12009		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP, #18-GN1/ 10800		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP, #18-KRX / 11395		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP, #18-L8P #11353		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP, #18-L90 / 12367		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP, #18-LA4, #13047		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP, C/O ETIC ENG INC		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP, M. CHAHAYED, #12439		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP, R. BEHROOZI #11751		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP, S.S.# 18-J5K		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP, SEUNG K. AHN,#10609		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP, SS #18-EM1 / 11503		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP, SS# 11430		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP, YOUNG JOO KIM,18-BA9		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP. #11354		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP. #11444		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP. #13042		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP., MOBIL S/S 18 MNF		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORPORATION		22	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORPORATION # 10193		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORPORATION #10197		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORPORATION #18-NTS 18821		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL DLR #10643		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL S/S#18-EP2, EMILE KHEIR		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL, #11167, ZIBA INVEST CORP		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL, ABBAS MOHAMMAD, #18-836		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL, GEORGINA HANNE, SS#10397		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL, H. KALHOR, #10879		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL, M.GHANEIAN,18-824,#12515		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL, S/S 18-VBV, 12746		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL,10857, B&F WORLD IND INC		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL,P. NOURIAN,#18-ETY,10494		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL,S. DANESH, #18-174/13183		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL,T.DERSEWEH,#18-912/10615		1	
EXXONMOBIL OIL/S.A. YASSINE, #18-E/13000		1	
EXXONMOBIL, E. HAIRABEDIAN,#18-L1L/10790		1	
EXXONMOBIL, MISSION VIEJO PETRO, #18-HL8		1	
EXXONMOBIL, Y SONG #11532		1	
EXXONMOBIL, Y. CHONG, 10864, #18-EKB		1	
EXXONMOBIL,A. HAIRABEDIAN,#18-LD4,17878		1	
EXXONMOBIL,ELIAS F BATSHON,#18-M10/11684		1	
EXXONMOBIL,GREG KALAJIAN,#18-HWM(10909)		1	
EXXONMOBIL,JERRY & ROSE INC,11-B4W,10385		1	
EXXONMOBIL,KHOURY'S MOBIL,N KHOURY 11363		1	
EXXONMOBIL,MASAO NAKAMURA,#11-L9C/11475		1	
EXXONMOBIL,NEWHOPE PETROLEUM INC,#17871		1	
EXXONMOBIL,R HASHEMI,GARDENA MOBIL 10628		1	
EXXONMOBIL,SAM SIMONIAN 11531, #18-HPJ		1	
EXXONMOBIL,STEVE HAIM #18-LEE 12410		1	
FAMILY OIL COMPANY		1	
FAROOQ IFTIKHAR, LA PAZ SHELL DBA		1	
FIELD PASADENA OIL CO, INC/HILL UNION 76		1	
FIRESTONE SHELL, MAROON BOUTROS DBA		1	
FOOTHILL CHEVRON - #90492		1	
FOSTER GAS STATION,VASKEN ARTINIAN DBA		1	
FREEWAY FUEL & FOODMART		1	
FRY'S HOLLYWOOD SHELL		1	
FRY'S NORTHRIDGE CHEVRON #91277		1	
FULLIN TREE INC		1	
G & M OIL #1		1	
G & M OIL CO #123		1	
G & M OIL CO #127		1	
G & M OIL CO #129		1	
G & M OIL CO #131		1	

Retail/Service	447190		
G & M OIL CO LLC #122		1	
G & M OIL CO, LLC # 87		1	
G & M OIL CO, LLC #14		1	
G & M OIL CO, LLC #15		1	
G & M OIL CO, LLC #23		1	
G & M OIL CO, LLC #28		1	
G & M OIL CO, LLC #30		1	
G & M OIL CO, LLC #38		1	
G & M OIL CO, LLC #4		1	
G & M OIL CO, LLC #51		1	
G & M OIL CO, LLC #58		1	
G & M OIL CO, LLC #71		1	
G & M OIL CO, LLC #81		1	
G & M OIL CO, LLC #88		1	
G & M OIL CO, LLC #91		1	
G&M OIL CO #135		1	
G&M OIL CO #137		1	
G&M OIL CO INC #134		1	
G&M OIL CO, LLC #111		1	
G&M OIL CO, LLC #113		1	
G&M OIL CO., LLC #114		1	
G&M OIL COMPANY #144		1	
GAREY CHEVRON, HASSAN & SONS, INC		1	
GAS & GO, HARI ALIPURIA DBA		2	
GAS OF AMERICA		1	
GAS PLUS-HEMET LLC		1	
GLOBAL OIL		1	
GNC PROPERTIES, ARCO AM/PM, DBA		1	
GRACH MINASIAN		1	
GRAND CHEVRON, BHUPINDER S MAC DBA		1	
GRAND DIAMOND SHELL		1	
H & M ONE STOP INC, H JACK KOKSHANIAN		1	
HARBOR CHEVRON, BHUPINDER S MAC DBA		1	
HARBOR FAIR STATION		1	
HARRY HAHN/FLORENCE STATION		1	
HASSAN & SONS INC, WALNUT CHEVRON DBA		1	
HELO CHEVRON		1	
HI SPEED OIL INC, HARBOR CHEVRON		1	
HIGHLAND CHEVRON, C H HOUSTON, LLC		1	
HIGHLAND RANCH SERVICE		1	
HILLSIDE MTR FUEL INC,HILLSIDE CHEVRON,D		1	
IMPERIAL STATIONS INC # 1		1	
INDIO TRUCK STOP		1	
INDO HARRIER, INC/FOOTHILL CHEVRON		1	
INLAND CHEVRON, HASSAN & SONS, INC		1	
IRVINE HAND CAR WASH		1	
IRVINE SERVICE STATION INC		1	
J H MOBIL SERVICE		1	
JACO OIL CO		2	
JOLUKAS INC		1	
KELLY'S SHELL, KHALIL KHOURY DBA		1	
KINDER MORGAN LIQUIDS TERMINALS LLC		1	
KRAEMER CHEVRON		1	
KRT MGMT INC/NORTHSTAR ENV. REMEDIATION		1	
L & L MARKET, S JARIWALA & K PATEL ETAL		1	
LA CANADA UNION INC.		1	
LAGUNA CHEVRON SERVICE,K.CAREY #9-1966		1	
LAGUNA HILLS UNION 76 SERVICE/DIPU HAQUE		1	
LEO'S AUTOMOTIVE		1	
LINCOLN GAS DLR, THOMAS GOUNTOUMAS		1	
LONG BEACH CITY, SHORELINE MARINE FUELS		1	
LOS ANGELES ARCO, MAMU INC, DBA		1	
M & M GAS STATION & MINI MART		1	
MAC CHEVRON (BHUPINDER S MAC)		1	
MADRONA CAR WASH, RAMESH G BAJARIS		1	
MANCHESTER 76 - ABE CORPORATION		1	
MARINA FUELS & SERVICE		1	
MARRZ OIL LLC/ ARCO FACILITY # 82271		1	

Retail/Service	447190		
MAYWOOD SHELL, MAROUN BOUTROS	1		
MD CHEVRON SERV STATION #3, DUC TRAN DBA	1		
MECCA TRAVEL CENTER	1		
MIKE'S CHEVRON, MOHAMMED ABDELNABY#9-1825	1		
MINA'S SHELL, RAMZY HANNAH DBA	1		
MKL CHEVRON	1		
MOBIL DLR, A NABIL	1		
MONTCLAIR CARWASH, K CAMPBELL	1		
MOTORCADE, INC.	1		
NARMS BABA CORP., ALPINE SHELL & SUBWAY	1		
NEWPORT COAST INC	1		
NIGROS SERVICE STATION	1		
NORTH PALM CANYON SHELL	1		
NORTHRIDGE 76, ANTONE E. NINO	1		
NOVA SHELL, WIESLAW S. STREKOWSKI, DBA	1		
NUMBER ONE FUEL	1		
ODELOS, INC./CHEVRON GAS STAT.	1		
OH SINGSON GROUP, INC.	1		
ONTARIO GAS & FOOD, P BAINS&C SINGH DBA	1		
ORTEGA HWY GAS/ORTEGA SHELL	1		
P & S MOBIL	1		
P.M. FUEL - A. JAMBAZIAN	1		
PACIFIC COAST HWY TRUCK STOP CENTER, INC	1		
PACIFIC OIL COMPANY	1		
PALM SPRINGS OIL CO #13 (UNION)	1		
PALM SPRINGS OIL CO #14	1		
PALM SPRINGS OIL COMPANY	1		
PALM SPRINGS OIL COMPANY STATION #9	1		
PALM SPRINGS OIL INC #12 (MAG GAS)	1		
PALM VALLEY SHELL, A. MOTLAGH, DBA	1		
PALMIRA ASSOC, INC. DBA TAMPA CHEVRON	1		
PALMIRA ASSOC., INC DBA MOORPARK CHEVRON	1		
PATHFINDER CHEVRON, MOHAMAD SALIMINIA DBA	1		
PILOT TRAVEL CENTERS LLC #307	1		
POMONA FUEL, SAMUEL AGHAZARIAN DBA	1		
PURE-EFFECT, INC.	1		
R. T. SMITH, INC.	1		
RAFI'S CHEVRON # 3, RAFAT A. SALIB	1		
RAFI'S CHEVRON # 4	1		
RAFI'S CHEVRON #91078 DBA RAFAT A SALIB	1		
RAMIREZ AUTO SERVICE CENTER	1		
RAPID GAS #12, UNITED OIL CO	1		
RAPID GAS #24	1		
RAPID GAS INC., UNITED OIL, #25	1		
RAPID GAS, INC. #79., UNITED OIL CO.	1		
RASHID & SONS INC	1		
ROSE DRIVE SHELL, A DAHER	1		
ROSEMEAD OIL CO	1		
S & M SERVICE STATION, INC	1		
SANTA MONICA CHEVRON	1		
SECOR INTL INC/ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO	1		
SHARZAD PETROLEUM ENTERPRISES CORP	1		
SHEIK MAIZON CORPORATION	1		
SHELL DLR, G&M OIL CO, INC #10	1		
SHELL DLR, KAPRIYEL PAYLAN	1		
SHELL OIL PRODUCTS US	3		
SHELL OIL PRODUCTS US - HSE/S&E	5		
SHELL OIL PRODUCTS US ,ELM SHELL #12	1		
SHELL OIL PRODUCTS US ,SIERRA SHELL #10	1		
SHELL OIL PRODUCTS US, EQL ENT LLC	1		
SHELL OIL PRODUCTS US, NORCO SHELL #14	1		
SHELL OIL PRODUCTS US/HSE/S&E	1		
SHELL OIL PRODUCTS US-HSE/S&E	2		
SHELL OIL, FOODMART/CARWASH/DEL AMO	1		
SHELL OPUS,S.KIM, JERONIMO SHELL#121775	1		
SHERMAN CAR, INC	1		
SHOKER TRADING CORP/TRIPLE S CHEVRON	1		
SHRI RANCHHOD CORP	1		

Retail/Service	447190		
SMC (STAUFFER MANAGEMENT CO)	1		
SOCO PETROLEUM	1		
SOLLECO	1		
SOTO MOBIL MART INC	1		
SPYGLASS AUTOMOTIVE INC	1		
SUNLAND AUTO STATION, INC	1		
SUNLAND MOBIL, MARK KELISHADI	1		
SUN'S MARKET GAS & DIESEL	1		
TEMPLE CHEVRON, JAMES J PFEIL #9-0369	1		
TEMPLE CITY CHEVRON, HENRY WONG #202036	1		
TEMPLE CITY SERVICE STATION	1		
TETRA TECH, INC.	1		
THRIFTY OIL CO	2		
THRIFTY OIL CO #34	1		
THRIFTY OIL CO. #129	1		
THRIFTY OIL COMPANY	1		
TOPANGA CANYON CHEVRON, AMINDER RANDHAWA	1		
TRIPLE A GAS, INC, BROOKHURST CTR., MOBIL	1		
TUSTIN VALERO SERVICE CENTER	1		
ULTRAMAR DLR/OSCAR LESCHHORN	1		
UNITED OIL #14	1		
UNITED OIL CO., RAPID GAS #49	1		
UNITED OIL CO., RAPID GAS #54	1		
UNITED OIL, RAPID GAS # 44	1		
UNITED OIL, RAPID GAS #11	1		
UNITED OIL, RAPID GAS #20	1		
UNITED OIL, RAPID GAS #4	1		
UNITED OIL, RAPID GAS #66	1		
UNITED OIL, RAPID GAS #69	1		
UNIVAR USA INC	1		
US ROYAL OIL	1		
USA GASOLINE CORPORATION #44	1		
USA PETR CORP #5	1		
USA PETR CORP #51	1		
VALENCIA CHEVRON	1		
VALERO DLR JAMES LEE, JAMES SERVICE CTR	1		
VALERO STATION #3770	1		
VALLEY GAS & DIESEL, INC.	1		
VALLEY GAS, OLD TOWN STATION INC	1		
VALLEY'S UNION INC	1		
VALLEYWAY ARCO	1		
VENICE ARCO - MAYA EL-KHOURY	1		
VENICE SUPER PETROL	1		
VINTNERS DISTRIBUTORS, INC	1		
WADIH & KAWKAH SEMAAN	1		
WALPORT ENTERPRISES INC., ED O'SON	1		
WEST FLORIDA VALERO, HARRY JAVAHERIAN	1		
WESTERN GAS	1		
WHITE'S BLACK GOLD GAS STN - N.S. CHANDI	1		
WIE'S STATION	1		
WINALL OIL CO #2	1		
WORLD AUTO SERVICE	1		
WORLD OIL MARKETING CO #33	1		
WORLD OIL MARKETING COMPANY	1		
WORLD OIL MARKETING COMPANY #19	1		
WORLD OIL MARKETING COMPANY #28	1		
WORTMANN OIL CO	1		
ZOHURA CORP, E-Z SERVE FOODMART DBA	1		
(blank)	1		
Gasoline Stations Total	748		
General Merchandise Stores			
452000	COSTCO WHOLESALE CORP	3	
	COSTCO WHOLESALE CORP.	1	
	COSTCO WHOLESALE CORPORATION # 418	1	
	COSTCO WHOLESALE CORPORATION # 627	1	
452100	COSTCO WHOLESALE CORP./CO	1	

Retail/Service	452100	SAM'S WEST, INC SAM'S CLUB #4941	1
		SAM'S WEST, INC, SAM'S CLUB #6240	1
	452111	J C PENNEY CO	3
		J C PENNEY CO, MONTCLAIR PLAZA	1
		MACY'S WEST, INC.	1
		SAKS FIFTH AV	1
		TARGET FONTANA DC-553	1
	452910	COSTCO WHOLESALE	2
		COSTCO WHOLESALE CORP	1
		COSTCO WHOLESALE CORPORAT	2
		COSTCO WHOLESALE CORPORATION	1
		COSTCO WHOLESALE CORPORATION # 437	1
		COSTCO WHOLESALE CORPORATION #447	1
		SAM'S WEST INC/SAM'S CLUB #4824	1
	452990	ARMY & AIR FORCE EXCHANGE SERVICE	1
	General Merchandise Stores Total		26
	Health and Personal Care Stores		
	446110	COSTCO WHOLESALE	1
		KAISER PERMANENTE	1
		VONS FUEL CENTER #2681	1
	446191	EQUILON ENTERPRISES LLC,SHELL OIL PRODS	1
	Health and Personal Care Stores Total		4
	Miscellaneous Store Retailers		
	453110	LA CITY DWP, LOS FELIZ P.S.	1
	453220	BLUEPOINT ENERGY PRTRNR LLC/EMBASSY STE	1
		CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, FULLERTON	1
		HUNTINGTON BEACH CITY, WATER DEPT	1
		NBC UNIVERSAL	1
		PICO RENTS INC	1
		PROVIDENCE ST JOSEPH MED CTR	1
	453310	CAPELLI ANTIQUES, INC	1
		DEPAUL'S FURNITURE & REFINISHING	1
		PANACHE DESIGNS LLC	1
	453998	ANTHONY'S BODY SHOP	1
		CALIFORNIA FUEL MART	1
		ELECTRONICS PARTNERS CORPORATION	1
		EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP,B&L FUEL MART,#10453	1
		GRAND AUTO BODY & MECH,ISABEL LORENZANA	1
		JUST IN TIME CLEANERS & SHIRT LAUNDRY	1
		NON-STOP BODY SHOP	1
		ROHR INC, UNIT NO.01	1
		SOMERSET AUCTIONS	1
		SOUTH COAST FOAM SHAPES INC	1
		SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BOILER INC	1
	Miscellaneous Store Retailers Total		21
	Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers		
	441000	ARM & HAMMER COACH WORK'S	1
		CATAYAK	1
		FINAL TOUCH COACH WORKS LLC	1
		G & S AUTO ACCESSORIES, INC.	1
		INLAND KENWORTH	1
		VOGUE MOTORS	1
	441110	ALLEN OLDSMOBILE-CADILLAC INC	1
		ARTISAN HOUSE INC.	1
		AUTO SQUARE COLLISION	1
		AUTO-TECH COLLISION CENTER	1
		BARGAIN RENT-A-CAR,LEXUS OF CERRITOS DBA	1
		BUDGET RENT A CAR SYS INC #1422	1
		CAMINO REAL CHEVROLET	1
		CARMAX AUTO SUPERSTORES CA , LLC #7195	1
		CARMAX AUTO SUPERSTORES CA, LLC # 7120	1
		CENTER CHEVROLET, INC	1

Retail/Service	441110	CERRITOS IMPORTS INC,POWER VOLVO CERR.	1
		CORMIER CHEVROLET CO	1
		DESERT EUROPEAN MOTORCARS LTD	1
		EILEEN GOMEZ/GOMEZ FAC	1
		FORD OF UPLAND	1
		GALPIN MOTORS INC	1
		GENERAL MOTORS CORP	1
		HARRIS AUTOMOTIVE, INC.	1
		HI TECK AUTO BODY, MAGDY MICHAEL DBA	1
		HONDA CONNECTION	1
		HUNTINGTON BEACH DODGE INC	1
		KEYES MOTORS, VALENCIA LEXUS	1
		LONGO TOYOTA, D LONGO INC	1
		MARK CHRISTOPHER COMMERCIAL TRUCK CENTER	1
		MARTIN CADILLAC CO INC	1
		MCKENNA COLLISION CENTER	1
		MILLS FORD	1
		MOUNTAIN VIEW CHEVROLET, INC.	1
		N.G.P. MOTORS INC, SUNRISE FORD	1
		NORM REEVES HONDA	1
		PACIFIC FORD INC	1
		PENSKE CADILLAC	1
		PMB MOTORCARS, INC. PENSKE JAGUAR	1
		POWER CHEVROLET IRVINE	1
		POWER TOYOTA OF BUENA PARK	1
		RANCHO FORD LINCOLN MERCURY	1
		RANCHO SANTA MARGARITA TOYOTA	1
		REDLANDS AUTO CENTER, INC.	1
		RELIANCE TRUCK BODY & EQUIPMENT CORP	1
		RICHFIELD INC	1
		SADDELEBACK GOLF CARS, INC.	1
		SCHAIERS' NISSAN OF LONG BEACH	1
		SCOTT ROBINSON HONDA INC	1
		SCOTT ROBINSON HONDA/HONDA SERVICE CTR	1
		SHAVER AUTO CENTER	1
		SOUTH BAY BMW	1
		SUPERIOR NISSAN OF CARSON	1
		TOYOTA MOTOR SALES, USA INC.	1
		TOYOTA MOTORS ENG & MFG NORTH AMERICA	1
		TRI-BUICK, OPEL-PONTIAC INC	1
		US BODY SHOP, JUNG BAI KIM DBA	1
		WESTMINSTER AUTOMOTIVE GRP, HONDA WORLD	1
		7 DAY MARKET/CHEERS LIQUOR	1
	441120	ALDER AUTO BODY & REPAIR/ALDER ALVARADO	1
		AMERICAN MUSCLE CARS/SAL PEREZ	1
		AUTOMART COLLISION CENTER	1
		BEST CHOICE AUTO BODY&PAINT, A TAJERIAN	1
		BUYRITE	1
		CALIFORNIA Z CARS INC	1
		CARMAX AUTO SUPERSTORES CAL, LLC # 7129	1
		CARS TOUCH UP, JESUS A OCHOA DBA	1
		CLASSIC VISION RESTORATION	1
		CORVETTE SPECIALTY OF CALIFORNIA	1
		E & E IRON WORKS	1
		GARCIA'S AUTO DISMANTLER	1
		GOODWILL BODY SHOP & AUTO INTERNATIONAL	1
		JAUREGUI IMPORTS	1
		PARAMOUNT SHELL	1
		TRUCK DEPOT	1
		COACHMEN RV GROUP	1
	441210	RICHARDSON'S RV CENTERS INC	1
		TURNER'S TRUCK STUFF	1
	441229	SIGNATURE COMBS INC.	1
	441310	LINEX OF HUNTINGTON BEACH/VENABLE KONCEP	1
		SATELLITE BODIES	1
	441320	LUMARY'S TIRE SERV	1
		WHEELS AMERICA	1
	Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers Total		83

Retail/Service		
Nonstore Retailers		
454113	AVON PROD. INC	1
	RK SPORT INC	1
454210	VENDING WORLD	1
454311	MILLION AIR NORTH, INC	1
454312	AMERIGAS	1
	MOBIL DLR DARIYOUSH(DANNY)KOHANOF,NEWHAL	1
454319	GREAT AMERICAN GAS	1
454390	CLEMENT- PAPPAS CA INC	1
	EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT	1
	F. J. FOODSERVICE, INC.	1
Nonstore Retailers Total		10
Personal and Laundry Services		
812000	AFTER HOURS FORMAL WEAR	1
	AIDEN DRYCLEANERS	1
	ALL STAR CLEANERS	1
	APRIL'S CLEANERS	1
	ART'S CLEANERS, SOON C. SHIN	1
	ASHAHI CLEANERS DBA FELIX LEOS	1
	BEST CLEAN INC. FAULTLINE CLEANERS	1
	BEST CLEANERS	1
	BEST CLEANERS PATEL BAKUL	1
	BEST CLEANERS, PAUL S JUN DBA	1
	BIO SAFE CLEANERS, JUNG KIM	1
	BOULEVARD CLEANERS	1
	BOUQUET 2 CLEANERS	1
	BRYANT RANCH CLEANERS, R H CRYSTAL INC	1
	CALI FRESH CLEANERS	1
	CELEBRITY CLEANERS, GEORGE KUPELIAN DBA	1
	CENTINELA CLEANERS & LAUNDRY	1
	CHALY'S DRY CLEANERS, FRANCISCO CLEMENTE	1
	CHAMP CLEANERS	1
	CLAREMONT CLEANING VILLAGE	1
	CLEANERS R US, CHARMAINE SUNGLAO DBA	1
	COLONIES CLEANERS & SHIRT LAUNDRY	1
	CONTINENTAL CLEANERS, INC	1
	CROWN CLEANERS AND LAUNDRY	1
	CUSTOMER CLEANERS INC.	1
	DAY & NIGHT REMOVAL & CREMATION	1
	DRY CLEAN EXPRESS	1
	DRY-CLEAN EXPRESS, DIPTI PANDIT	1
	ECOGREEN CLEANERS	1
	ELEGANT CLEANERS	1
	EURO CLEANERS	1
	EXPRESS CLEANERS	1
	FAIRCHILD CLEANERS, INC.	1
	FASHION CLEANERS, JOSE RAMIREZ	1
	FAZIO CLEANERS, INC.	1
	FIFTH AVENUE CLEANERS	1
	FLAMINGO CLEANERS, INC.	1
	FREDERICK CLEANERS	1
	FRESH CLEANERS	1
	GALINDOS CLEANERS	1
	GEORGIO CLEANER	1
	GLORIAS DRY CLEANERS, GLORIA DIAZ	1
	GLORY CLEANERS, MICKEAL CHEHATA	1
	GOLDEN SPAS	1
	GOLDEN TOUCH CLEANERS, YOUNG CHO	1
	GQ CLEANERS, JOHN S DEBELAK DBA	1
	GREEN FEEL CLEANERS	1
	GREEN STAR CLEANERS	1
	GREEN VALLEY CLEANER	1
	HEARTLAND PET CREMATORY, G.H. REINART	1
	HERITAGE CLEANERS	1
	HI TECH DRY CLEANERS, OLGA RAMIREZ	1

Retail/Service		812000	
	HI-TEK CLEANERS		1
	HUNTINGTON CLEANERS, MARY ANN KIM DBA		1
	JONATHAN'S		1
	KALMIA CLEANERS LLC		1
	KENNY'S CLEANERS		1
	KINGDOM CLEANERS		1
	KONA CLEANERS		1
	LA CRESTA CLEANERS, BILL YIM DBA		1
	LA SIERRA VERDE CLEANERS		1
	LAKEVIEW CLEANERS, DAVEN PATEL		1
	LEGACY 1 HR CLEANERS		1
	LE'S ONE HOUR CLEANER		1
	LEWIS CLEANERS		1
	LINDA PLAZA CLEANERS		1
	LUCKY CLEANERS		1
	M & M CLEANERS, T NGUYEN		1
	M & V CLEANERS, MARRYANNE DAYOAN		1
	M.G.M.CLEANERS #1, NSHAN POGOSYAN		1
	MAIN CLEANERS, ERICA YOUN		1
	MARS FABULOUS CLEANERS		1
	MARVIN'S CLEANERS		1
	MASON CLEANERS, ARUSYAK ADZHAN		1
	MASTER CLEANERS, GINA KIM DBA		1
	MIRAGE CLEANERS		1
	MITCHELL NALLIN DBA THE HILLS CLEANERS		1
	MY DRY CLEANER - JAIME MARTINEZ		1
	NAUTICA CLEANERS		1
	NEWPORT HILLS CLEANERS		1
	NICK'S DRY CLEANERS, DONG Y OH DBA		1
	NU-WAY CLEANERS		1
	ON BROADWAY CLEANERS		1
	ORGANIC CLEANERS		1
	PARAMOUNT T CLEANERS		1
	PATTERSON CLEANERS/AVEDIS SUREKEN		1
	PATTY'S CLEANERS		1
	PIALAGO CLEANERS		1
	PICCADILLY CLEANERS, SEVAN SETIAN		1
	PLAZA CLEANERS, YOUNG HWA KANG DBA		1
	POLO CLEANERS, DON DONGSOON MYUNG		1
	PRESTIGE CLEANERS, JUNG HO SON		1
	PRICELESS CLEANERS		2
	PRIME CLEANERS ONE, DBA SUZA, INC.		1
	RAMONA CLEANERS		1
	RITZ CARLTON LAGUNA NIGUEL		1
	ROCKET CLEANERS		1
	ROJAS CLEANERS		1
	ROSE CLEANERS, STEVE PARK		1
	ROYAL CLEANERS MARIBEL RUIZ		1
	ROYAL CLEANERS/PIYUSH & NUTAN KHANA		1
	ROYDESH, INC. DBA CROWN LINEN		1
	SANG Q CLEANERS		1
	SCOTT'S REGAL CLEANERS		1
	SCV CLEANERS		1
	SEA CREST CLEANERS		1
	SHALOM ENT INC, MURRE CLEANERS DBA		1
	SHATTO CLEANERS, HAN SOUNG KIM		1
	SILVER HANGER CLEANERS		1
	SKY COUNTRY CLEANERS		1
	SLOANS DRY CLEANERS ANDRES HERNANDEZ DBA		1
	SNOW WHITE CLEANERS, WON		1
	SPIC N SPAN DRY CLEANERS/GILBERT HWANG		1
	SPIC-N-SPAN CLEANERS, DAVEN PATEL		1
	STAR CLEANERS		1
	SUMMIT/KLEANERETTE CLEANERS		1
	SUNNY CLEANERS		1
	SUPERIOR CLEANERS, DAN ARAIZA DBA		1
	SWAN CLEANERS, JAE JUNG CHO DBA		1
	TELE CLEANERS		1

Retail/Service	812000	THE CORNER CLEANERS	1
		TJ CLEANERS, THEODORE ALBERT MASANGCAY	1
		TRABUCO HILLS CENTER CLEANERS	1
		TROJAN CLEANERS & LAUNDRY	1
		TVC CLEANERS, RC EXPRESS DRY CLEANING	1
		UNITED CLEANERS, BEVERLY PLUS CLEANERS I	1
		V & R CLEANERS & LAUNDRY	1
		VALENCIA CLEANERS, LETICIA BARRAGAN	1
		VALLEY CLEANERS, MARILYN BELONIO DBA	1
		VELVETONE CLEANERS	1
		VENICE CLEANERS	1
		VIP CLEANERS	1
		WILLIAM'S CLEANERS	1
		WINCHESTER CLEANERS, KWANG HWAN LEE DBA	1
		WOW CLEANERS	1
	812112	ALPHA CLEANERS, ARMANDO RUBIO	1
		T-MOBILE USA INC	1
	812199	HUNTINGTON BCH, CITY, CENTRAL PARK SPORT	1
	812210	HUNTER-PEREZ MORTUARY	1
		SOUTHLAND CREMATORY	1
	812220	COACHELLA CITY, SANITARY DIST PLANT	1
		FOREST LAWN MEM PARK ASSOC	1
		MACERA CREMATORIUM INC	1
		ROSE HILLS CO	1
	812300	FLAMINGO CLEANERS, E. SEKEBOGLU	1
	812310	BROCKTON CLEANERS	1
		CLEAN 4 LESS	1
		COYOTE HILL CLEANERS	1
		CROWN CLEANERS	1
		DOLLAR CLEANERS INC	1
		FINAL TOUCH DYEING & FINISHING	1
		FOASBERG LAUNDRY & CLEANERS INC	1
		GREEN CLEANERS, JOSEPH LEE	1
		HARBOUR CLEANERS, S SEMERCIAN	1
		LA CLEANERS, FARAMARZ GHOLIAN DBA	1
		LA SIERRA PLAZA CLEANERS, B. CHO, DBA	1
		METROPOLITAN CLEANERS, G. GORODETSKY, DBA	1
		RADIANT SRVS CORP, EL SEGUNDO CLNRS/LDRY	1
		SEABREEZE CLEANERS	1
		SIGNATURE CAPITAL INV TRUST, SIGNATURE CL	1
		SNOW WHITE CLEANERS	1
		SOUTHBAY SUEDE & SPECIALTY CLEANERS	1
		SWISS CLEANERS	1
		THE CLEANERS- MT. WASHING	1
		TOWN WASH LAUNDRY INC	1
		VILLAGE CLEANERS, CHOM SUK YU	1
		YORBA CANYON CLEANERS	1
	812320	20/20 CLEANERS	1
		5 STAR QUALITY CLEANERS	1
		A PLUS CLEANERS, IK MYUN JANG	1
		A-1 CLEANERS	1
		A-1 CLEANERS, MARIA HERNANDEZ	1
		ACE CLEANERS	1
		ACE CLEANERS, SAE W PARK, DBA	1
		AGOURA CLEANERS	1
		AIDA'S CLEANERS	1
		AJAY CLEANERS, JAYESH K PATEL	1
		AL PHILLIPS THE CLEANER	1
		ALISO HILLS CLEANERS	1
		ALL AMERICAN CLEANERS, C. BRENNAN	1
		ALL THAT GLITTERS, ENTER., LLC	1
		ALL WORLD CLEANERS	1
		ALLEN'S CLEANERS & LAUNDRY	1
		ALPER CLEANERS, HERMILA CHOMSINSUB DBA	1
		AMERICAN DYE HOUSE	1
		AMERICAN DYE HOUSE, INC.	1
		ANGEL'S CLEANERS	1
		ANNA'S DRYCLEANING, ANNA D'ALESSIO	1

Retail/Service	812320	ANZA CLEANERS, KAREN KIM DBA	1
		A-ONE CLEANERS	1
		A-TEAM CLEANERS	1
		AVIVA CLEANERS, YOUNG BAE YANG DBA	1
		B B CLEANERS, CHOONG JIN LEE DBA	1
		BARONET CLEANERS	1
		BEAR VALLEY CLEANERS, SA HYUN KIM DBA	1
		BEASLEY'S CLEANERS	1
		BELLA CLEANERS	1
		BELLA CLEANERS, CHAE YUN DBA	1
		BEN CLEANERS, HAMID GHORSHINEJAD DBA	1
		BERKELEY CLEANERS	1
		BERKLEY SQUARE CLEANERS, NEUNG TOM SUH DB	1
		BEST CLEANERS, SUNNYU PARK DBA	1
		BEVERLY HILLS CUSTOM CLNRS	1
		BEVERLY PLUS CLEANERS	1
		BLU WHITE CLEANERS & LAUNDERS	1
		BLUE RIBBON CLEANERS	1
		BOB'S CLEANERS	1
		BONNIE'S COURTESY CLEANERS	1
		BOUQUET CLEANERS, HARUTYAN BICAKCI DBA	1
		BOWERS CLEANERS/COTTON CLUB CLEANERS	1
		BREA MARKETPLACE CLEANERS, Z NOVRUZYAN DB	1
		BRENTWOOD VILLAGE CLEANERS, KI SU KIM DBA	1
		BRITE CLEANERS	1
		BRYAN'S CLEANERS & DYERS INC	1
		BY THE SEA CLEANERS, ARET ELBICER DBA	1
		C & R CLEANERS	1
		C QUALITY CLEANERS, CAROLINA CANTE	1
		CALIF SUPER CLEANERS	1
		CALIFORNIA CLEANERS, CAA HOLDINGS LLC	1
		CAMPUS CLEANERS, D MARKARIAN	1
		CANYON CLEANERS, CHONG SAM LEE	1
		CANYON CLEANERS, SANG KYU KIM DBA	1
		CANYON CREST CLEANERS, J.LEE & THOMAS LEE	1
		CAPRI CLEANERS, JAMES ALEXANDER CHIANIS	1
		CARRIAGE CLEANERS, SHIN CHUNG HYUN, DBA	1
		CARRIAGE TRADE CLEANERS, L AZNAVOUR, DBA	1
		CATALINA CLEANERS, M F BASSIR, DBA	1
		CELEBRITY CLEANERS	1
		CELEBRITY CLEANERS, JOSE & A VERGARA	1
		CERRITOS ONE HOUR CLEANERS, OK SOON PARK	1
		CHANNEL CLEANERS	1
		CHERBONE CLEANERS, LAWRENCE BERGERON DBA	1
		CHOE'S CLEANERS, YOUNG CHO KIM	1
		CIRCLE DRY CLEANING	1
		CITY EXPRESS CLEANERS	1
		CK CLEANERS	1
		CLASSIC CLEANERS	4
		CLASSIQUE CLEANERS, NAM LE DBA	1
		CLEANERCO	1
		CLEANERS CLUB, INC	1
		CLENET CLEANERS	1
		CLOUD 9 CLEANERS	1
		CLUB CLEANERS, DURSUN ERGUN, DBA	1
		COAST CLEANERS	1
		COFFEE BROTHERS INC	1
		COLLEGE CLEANERS	1
		CONCIERGE DRY CLEANERS	1
		CONTINENTAL 1-HOUR CLEANERS	1
		CONTINENTAL 1HR CLEANERS	1
		CONTINENTAL CLEANERS	2
		CONTINENTAL CLEANERS, MAGGIANI ENT INC	1
		COOLEY PLAZA CLEANERS, SURENDRA PATEL	1
		COPPERHILL CLEANERS	1
		CORONA CLEANERS	1
		COUNTRY CLEANERS	1
		COUNTRY CLEANERS, CTG INVESTMENT INC	1

Retail/Service	812320		
COUNTRY CLUB CLEANERS, J K OH, DBA		1	
COUNTRY HILLS CLEANERS		1	
COURTESY 1 HOUR CLEANERS		1	
COURTESY CLEANERS		1	
COURTYARD CLEANING BARON,D.L.PATEL DBA		1	
COURY & SON CLEANERS, ESTER SOON OK SHIN		1	
CREIGHTON'S CLEANERS		1	
CREST CLEANERS, FIRAS ALDAYYAT, DBA		1	
CRESTMONT CLEANERS		1	
CROWN CLEANERS		1	
CROWN CLEANERS, CLEANERS CONNECTION, INC		1	
CRYSTAL CLEANERS		2	
CRYSTAL CLEANERS, KYO IM KIM		1	
CRYSTAL CLEAR CLEANERS		1	
CULVER CLEANERS, HYUN JU CHA DBA		1	
CUSTOM CLEANERS		1	
DANA POINT CLEANERS DAVID EUN LEE		1	
DEBBIE'S IMPERIAL CLEANERS, C SANDOVAL		1	
DEL AMO CLEANERS		1	
DESERT DISCOUNT CLEANERS		1	
DEUX AMIS INC, EFFREY'S CUSTOM DRY CLEAN		1	
DEVONSHIRE WEST CLEANERS		1	
DIAMOND CLEANERS		1	
DICK'S CLEANERS		1	
DLJ ENTERPRISE INC, SAME DAY CLEANERS DBA		1	
DOHENY DRY CLEANERS		1	
DOLLAR WISE CLEANERS, F TALEHAKIMI DBA		1	
DON'S CLEANERS		1	
DOOR TO DOOR VALET CLEANERS, Y VEERA DBA		1	
DOVE MASTER CLEANERS, RICHARD NOH DBA		1	
DOWNEY CRYSTAL CLEANERS		1	
DR. CLEANER, IHN GUL YOON		1	
DRY CLEAN CALIFORNIA		1	
DRY CLEAN CLUB, INC		1	
DRY CLEAN CLUB, LLC		1	
DRY CLEAN EXPRESS		2	
DRY CLEAN EXPRESS, PHUNG HUYNH DBA		1	
DRY CLEAN X-PRESS		1	
DRYCLEAN EXPRESS CLEANERS, KYUHONG LIM		1	
DUPON'S CLEANERS, THU NGUYEN		1	
DYNASTY CLEANERS		1	
EAGLE GLEN CLEANERS		1	
EAST HILLS CLEANERS, JOSEPH K. LEE, DBA		1	
EBENEZER CLEANERS		1	
ECOUNTRY CLEANER		1	
EL RANCHO CLEANERS		1	
ELEGANTE CLEANERS, M. SALVINI & R. LATA		1	
ELITE CLEANERS		4	
EMERALD CLEANERS, A & H HAKIMDAVAR		1	
ESPRIT CLEANERS INC		1	
EVERGREEN CLEANERS		1	
EVERGREEN NATURAL CLEANERS; R. ARELLANO		1	
EXPRESS CLEANERS		3	
EXPRESS CLEANERS, FRED YU DBA		1	
FAIR OAKS CLEANERS		1	
FAIRVIEW CLEANERS		1	
FALCON RIDGE CLEANERS & SHIRT LAUNDRY		1	
FAMILY CLEANERS		1	
FASHION CLEANERS # 2		1	
FASHION CLEANERS, JOHN YANG		1	
FAZIO CLEANERS, INC		1	
FAZIO INC, FAZIO CLEANERS DBA		1	
FLAIR CLEANERS		1	
FLAIR CLEANERS INC		1	
FLAIR CLEANERS INC.		1	
FLAIR CLEANERS, INC		1	
FLAIR INC, FLAIR CLEANERS		1	
FLAIRE ONE HOUR CLEANER		1	

Retail/Service	812320		
FLETCHER'S DRAPERY CLEANING		1	
FOASBERG LAUNDRY & CLEANERS INC		1	
FORD CLEANERS		1	
FORMOSA CLEANERS		1	
FOUR SEASONS CLEANERS & LAUNDRY		1	
FOUR SEASONS CLEANERS, YOUSEF J BERAL ETC		1	
FRANCISCO'S DRY CLEANERS, KY YONG KIM		1	
FRESH CLEANERS, JAMES SONG		1	
FULTON CLEANERS		1	
G & G INVESTMENTS, REGAL CLEANERS		1	
GALAXY CLEANERS		1	
GATEWAY CLEANERS		1	
GATEWAY CLEANERS, JI EUN KIM DBA		1	
GATEWAY CLEANERS, ROBIN RIX DBA		1	
GLORY CLEANERS		1	
GOLDEN CLEANERS, KWANG Y LEE DBA		1	
GOLDEN SPRINGS CLEANERS		1	
GOLDEN STAR CLEANERS		1	
GOLDENWEST LAUNDRY AND VALET SERVICES IN		1	
GOOD HANDS CLEANERS		1	
GRACE CLEANERS		1	
GRANER OIL CO EL SEGUNDO #1 & #2		1	
GREEN CLEANERS, JOSEPH LEE DBA		1	
GREEN HILLS CLEANERS, CHI WON LEE DBA		1	
GREEN WORLD CLEANERS		1	
H & K IMPERIAL CLEANERS, INC		1	
HALVORSON'S CLEANERS, M N LEE, DBA		1	
HANGER CLEANERS, STOAN ENTERPRISES INC		1	
HAPPY CLEANERS		1	
HAPPY HANGER CLEANERS, HENRY TO, DBA		1	
HENRY'S CLEANERS, M PEREZ, R MORALES DBA		1	
HIGHLAND EXPRESS CLEANERS		1	
HILL TOP CLEANERS, JAE HA LEE, DBA		1	
HILLSIDE CLEANERS		1	
HI-Q CLEANERS, DO JUN LEE, DBA		1	
HI-TECH CLEANERS #1		1	
HI-TECH CLEANERS #6		1	
HOLLY HILLS CLEANERS, SUNG KWON CHOI		1	
HOLLYWOOD HILLS CLEANERS, MIKE(SAID)REFUA		1	
HONEY'S CLEANERS		1	
HOP-SING'S LAUNDRY, CRAIG WILLEMS		1	
HUNTINGTON HARBOUR CLEANERS		1	
HYTONE CLEANERS CORP		1	
I M PRESS, TAMER AZMY DBA		1	
IMAGE CLEANERS, HYUNSUK KIM DBA		1	
IMPERIAL CLEANERS, PAUL S PARK DBA		1	
ISABEL CLEANERS, JULIAN TORRES DBA		1	
ISLAND CLEANERS, SUSAN CHOI DBA		1	
ISLAND CLEANERS, UI SU CHOI DBA		1	
ITALIA CLEANERS INC/DRY CLEAN EXPRESS		1	
J & J CLEANERS		1	
J.C. LIBERTY CLEANERS		1	
JASMINE CLEANERS		1	
JERRY'S CLEANERS		2	
JIM DANDY CLEANERS		1	
JOSEPH'S CLEANERS		1	
JOY CLEANERS		2	
K&S CLEANERS, JYUNG JIN HAM, DBA		1	
KARINA'S CLASSIC CLEANERS		1	
KELLY'S CLEANERS		1	
KEY CLEANERS		1	
KING CLEANERS, JESUS AVILA, DBA		1	
KONA CLEANERS, BHAVIN PATEL DBA		1	
K'S CUSTOM CLEANERS		1	
L & J CLEANERS, ALFRED HOWELL DBA		1	
L & S CLEANERS		1	
LA CIENEGA 1 HOUR DRY CLEANERS, INC.		1	
LA DERA CLEANERS		1	

Retail/Service	812320		
LADERA CLEANERS		1	
LAS PALMAS CLEANERS, B H RAMA, DBA		1	
LAUREL QUALITY CLEANERS		1	
LAWDALE CITY CLEANERS		1	
LAWRENCE ARONSON ECO COASTAL CLEANERS		1	
LE GRAND'S CLEANERS		1	
LEE'S CLEANERS, KWANG HWAN LEE DBA		1	
LEWIS CLEANERS		1	
LEWIS CLEANERS, HORIN OZDEMIR, DBA		1	
LINCOLN CLEANERS		1	
LORD'S CLEANERS		1	
LOS ALTOS CLEANERS		1	
LOUIE'S CLEANERS & LAUNDRY, FEDERICO/HID		1	
LPJ CLEANERS, IUDI RUDI MASBRATA DBA		1	
LUCKY CLEANERS		1	
LUCKY CLEANERS, HONG SOO NO, DBA		1	
M & N MIRACLE CLEANERS		1	
MABURY CLEANERS		1	
MACLAY CLEANERS		1	
MAGIC CLEANERS, BILL HANNA DBA		1	
MAGNOLIA CLEANERS		1	
MARGARITA SQ. TOWN CLEANERS, Y. M. KIM		1	
MARINA CLEANERS		2	
MARINA DEL REY QUALITY CLEANERS		1	
MARKET PLACE CLEANERS		1	
MARLO CUSTOM DRY CLEAN		1	
MARSHALL'S CLEANERS, ROBERT WILMETH DBA		1	
MASTER TOUCH CLEANERS, CHERKEZIAN & CERK		1	
MAX'S CLEANERS		1	
MEADOWS CLEANERS		1	
MEMORY LANE CLEANERS		1	
MERRIT CLEANERS		1	
MERRILL CLEANERS		1	
METRO WASH & LAUNDRY		1	
MINA'S CLEANERS		1	
MINA'S CLEANERS, REFAT MIKHAEL, DBA		1	
MINT CLEANERS		1	
MIRACLE CLEANERS, PHILLIP S. YU DBA		1	
MITAGE CLEANER, M. EBRAHIMPOUR DBA		1	
MOM & SON CLEANERS		1	
MOUNTAIN SQUARE CLEANERS		1	
MOUNTAIN VIEW CLEANERS		1	
MR CLEAN CLEANERS & LAUNDRY		1	
MR DRYCLEAN		1	
MR. CLEANERS		1	
MXS DRY CLEANERS, KELLY LI DBA		1	
MY FAVORITE CLEANERS		1	
MY PERFECT DRY CLEANERS		1	
NABERS CLEANERS, JOHN M NABER DBA		1	
NATALINDA INC, THE CLEANING BARON DBA		1	
NATIONAL CLEANERS		1	
NATIONAL CLEANERS, RUBEN QUINONES, DBA		1	
NATL CLEANERS		1	
NATURE CLEANERS		1	
NEW ERA CLEANERS		1	
NEW IMAGE CLEANERS		1	
NEW MARINA CLEANERS		1	
NICE & NEAT CLEANERS		1	
NICE/ACE CLEANERS		1	
NICK'S VIP CLEANERS, KYUNG C. KIM, DBA		1	
NORGE VILLAGE CLEANERS, TAE H KWACK, DBA		1	
NORGETOWN CLEANERS		1	
NORMANDIE CLEANERS		1	
NU LIFE CLEANERS		1	
NU-WAY CLEANERS		2	
OAKDALE CLEANERS		1	
OC CLEANERS, TATYOS TED DEMIRCIAN		1	
OGDEN'S CLEANER, SANG HOON LEE, DBA		1	

Retail/Service	812320		
OGDEN'S CLEANERS		2	
OGDEN'S CLEANERS, BONGKOO KIM		1	
OLD ENGLISH CLEANERS & SERVICES		1	
OLGA DRY CLEANER SUPREME		1	
OLIVE CLEANERS		2	
ONE DOLLAR CLEANERS INC./1\$ DRY CLEANERS		1	
ONE HOUR FABRIC CARE		1	
ONE HOUR FABRIC CARE, MOON ZA OH DBA		1	
ONE STOP CLEANERS		1	
ORANGE CLEANERS, IN YONG NA		1	
ORANGE PLAZA CLEANER, S PATEL, DBA		1	
ORCHID CLEANERS, YONG KIM, DBA		1	
ORCHID CLEANERS, JONG CHUN LEE, DBA		1	
PACIFIC GLOBE INC. DAY CREEK SHELL DBA		1	
PACIFIC PLAZA CLEANERS, EUNICE KIM DBA		1	
PALM CLEANERS, HYUNG S. RYU, DBA		1	
PALM CLEANERS, KWANG HWAN LEE DBA		2	
PALM DESERT C & C CLEANERS INC		1	
PALM DESERT CLEANERS		1	
PALM SPRINGS CLEANERS INC		1	
PALMS CLEANERS, KWANG H. LEE DBA		1	
PANTORIUM CLEANERS INC		1	
PARADISE CLEANERS		1	
PARADISE CLEANERS, JAY SHAH DBA		1	
PARAGON CLEANERS, BOLEV INC DBA		1	
PATEL & CO. 1HR FABRICARE CLEANERS DBA		1	
PEGASUS CLEANERS, EMMA KAZARYAN		1	
PEPPERMINT CLEANERS, NGA THIEN VU		1	
PERFECT CLEANERS		1	
PERFECT CLEANERS II		1	
PICASSO CLEANERS		1	
PICO CLEANING CNTR, S & S & B DJAHANBANI		1	
PINK PANTHER CLEANERS		1	
PLATINUM CLEANERS		1	
PLAZA CLEANERS		1	
PLAZA CLEANERS #1		1	
PLAZA CLEANERS, JAE HONG KIM DBA		1	
PLAZA CLEANERS, JONG AE YU DBA		1	
PLAZA CLEANERS, JUNG S. CHON DBA		1	
PORTER RANCH CLEANERS		1	
PORTOLA 1 HR CLEANERS		1	
POWER PROFESSIONAL CLEANERS CORPORATION		1	
PRESSED 4 TIME		1	
PRESTO CLEANERS		1	
QUALITY CLEANERS, CARLOS DELATORRE		1	
QUALITY CLEANERS, SAAD Z. FARAG		1	
QUICK & CLEAN, MANINDER SINGH DBA		1	
R-A CLEANERS		1	
RAINBOW CLEANERS		1	
RANCH CLEANERS		1	
RANCHO CLEANERS		1	
RANCHO CLEANERS, RAVI PATEL DBA		1	
RAYMAR CLEANERS, LEE KWAN JIN. DBA		1	
REA CLEANERS INC		1	
REDLANDS CLEANERS		1	
RELAXX DRY CLEANING		1	
RELIABLE CLEANERS, RICARDO RIVAS DBA		1	
RESEDA ONE HOUR CLEANERS, JOON H LIM DBA		1	
REYES ADOBE CLEANING & TAILORING, J.CHOI		1	
RITZ CLEANERS, ARMADA PACIFIC CORP DBA		1	
RITZ CLEANERS, KAYMEE SIN DBA		1	
RIVERDALE CLEANERS, D SOMMAY DBA		1	
ROBERTSON CLEANERS, S DJAHANBANI ETAL		1	
ROCKET CLEANERS		1	
ROCKET CLEANERS & LAUNDRY		1	
ROLLING RIDGE CLEANERS, MALEK AYASS, DBA		1	
ROSALI ENT, INC., ROSALI CLEANERS DBA		1	
ROSE'S CLEANERS		1	

Retail/Service	812320	ROSITAS CLEANERS, ROSALINDA PALOMARES DB	1
		ROUND THE CLOCK CLEANERS	1
		ROYAL CLEANERS	1
		ROYAL CLEANERS, RAJINDER MANCHANDA DBA	1
		ROYAL DRY CLEANERS, SUNIL PATEL DBA	1
		RUTLEYS CLEANERS	1
		SAM'S QUALITY CLEANER, SURENDRA PATEL DB	1
		SANTIAGO HILLS CLEANERS	1
		SCOTTEE CLEANERS	1
		SEA BREEZE CLEANERS	1
		SHARP CUSTOM CLEANERS	1
		SHINE CLEANERS, URBAN CLEANERS DBA	1
		SIMONS SUN VALLEY CLEANERS	1
		SKY CANYON CLEANERS/CHONG I KIM	1
		SKYLARK CLEANERS	1
		SLOAN'S DRY CLEANERS	1
		SLOANS DRY CLEANERS & LNDY, I. TRONCOSO	1
		SNAPPY CLEANERS	1
		SO FRESH, SO CLEANERS	1
		SOFTONE CLEANERS, KYUNG JA IM DBA	1
		SPARKLING CLEANERS	1
		SPIC & SPAN CLEANERS	1
		SPIN CYCLE DRYCLEAN	1
		SPRING CLEANERS, ISSA GHARIBEH	1
		STAR CLEANERS	1
		STARBRITE CLEANERS, STARBRITE INC	1
		STONEVIEW CORP, CARRIAGE TRADE CLEANERS	1
		STUDIO 4 CLEANERS	1
		SUN VALLEY CLEANERS	1
		SUNNY CLEANERS	1
		SUNNY FRESH CLEANERS	1
		SUNNY FRESH CLEANERS # 4	1
		SUNRISE CLEANERS	1
		SUPER CLEAN DRY CLEANERS	1
		SWAN CLEANERS FALF LLC	1
		SYCAMORE 1 HR CLEANERS	1
		TAMMIE'S 1 HR CLEANERS	1
		TEJAL CLEANERS	1
		THE CLEANING SPOT	1
		THE CLEANING STORE, JONG OK KONG	1
		THE CORNER CLEANERS	2
		THIRD STREET CLEANERS	1
		TINKER BELL CLEANERS	1
		TOKYO CLEANERS	1
		TORO CLEANERS	1
		TORRANCE PLAZA CLEANERS, A. GRIJALVA DBA	1
		TORRANCE TOWNE CLEANERS	1
		TOWN CENTER CLEANERS, SUK JOONG KIM DBA	1
		TOWN SQUARE CLEANERS & LAUNDRY	1
		TOWNE CLEANERS	1
		TRANCAS CLEANERS, S SUNG, DBA	1
		TRIANGLE CLEANERS	1
		TRI-CITY CLEANERS	1
		TROJAN CLEANERS	1
		TUSTIN RANCH CLEANERS	1
		U S CLEANERS	2
		ULTRA CLEAN CLEANERS	1
		UNIQUE CLEANERS	1
		UNIQUE CLEANERS, BYUNG WOO MIN	1
		UNIVERSITY CLEANERS	1
		V & M CLEANERS	1
		VALET CLEANERS	1
		VALUCLEAN CLEANERS	1
		VALUE 1 HOUR CLEANERS, SANG H KIM	1
		VALUE CLEANERS	1
		VALUE VILLAGE CLEANERS, LAWRENCE PARK	1
		VIA VERDE CLEANERS, KI J & KAREN YANG	1
		VIEW CLEANERS	1

Retail/Service	812320	VILLA CLEANERS	1
		VILLA PARK CLEANERS, Y H CHO	1
		VILLAGE CLEANERS	1
		VILLAGE DRY CLEANERS	1
		VIP CLEANERS, SO JUNG DBA	1
		VIP CLEANERS, YOUNG CHO	1
		VIRGINIA CLEANERS, A JERONIMO	1
		VISTA CLEANERS	1
		WALTERIA CLEANERS, YOUNG NAM KIM DBA	1
		WALT'S CLEANERS, YOUNG SUN ROH	1
		WASHINGTON CLEANERS	1
		WASHINGTON CLEANERS, K S PARK DBA	1
		WAYMAN CLEANERS, HWA BOK LEE DBA	1
		WEAVERS CLEANERS, JOHNNY FOSTER	1
		WEST COVINA CLEANERS,RODON FABRICARE INC	1
		WEST OAKS CLEANERS & LAUNDRY	1
		WESTWOOD PETROLEUM INC	1
		WETHERLY CLEANERS	1
		WHEELER'S CLEANERS, D KESHMIR ETAL	1
		WHITE HOUSE CLEANERS	1
		WILLOW TREE CLEANERS, HYUK SUNG PARK DBA	1
		WILSHIRE HILL CLEANERS	1
		WINERY CLEANERS, SON YONG YODER DBA	1
		WINNETKA CLEANERS	1
		WON'S CLEANERS	1
		WOODRUFF CLEANERS, E J LEE DBA	1
		WOODSIDE VILLAGE CLEANERS	1
		WORLD CLASS CLEANERS, HAROUT SHAMAMIAN	1
		YOUNGS CLEANERS	1
		YOUR CLEANERS, MOHAMMAD SHAGHAGHI DBA	1
		YOUR CLEANERS,DBA TRAN THAN VAN	1
		ZEPPELIN CLEANERS, RICHARD NAM DBA	1
	812331	FOASBERG LAUNDRY & CLEANERS INC	1
		PRUDENTIAL OVERALL SUPPLY	1
	812332	ARAMARK UNIFORM SERVICES	1
		FRESHTEX	1
		GARMENT INDUSTRY LAUNDRY INC.	1
		PRUDENTIAL OVERALL SUPPLY CO	1
		STONE BLUE INC	1
	812921	STAN WINSTON INC	1
	812930	FAMILY ANIMAL SERVICES, MAURICE G LEON	1
		PICO VALET SRVCS/FLORA J CORPORATION DBA	1
		AP CAR & BODY SERVICES	1
		ARCO AM/PM; BEAR CREEK	1
	812990	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CORP., ARCO 1958	1
		CAL PET CREMATORY	1
		CUSTOM FOOD PRODUCTS	1
		DESERT CREMATION SOCIETY, INC	1
		FAIRHAVEN MEM PARK	1
		FOREST LAWN MEM PARK ASSOC	2
		G & H ULTRAMAR, INC.	1
		GATEWAY PET CEMETERY	1
		HARBOR LAWN MEM PARK	1
		HCH SERVICE STATION, INC.	1
		HERITAGE CREMATORY	1
		INLAND MEMORIAL	1
		JPR TECHNICAL SERVICES INC	1
		MT. VIEW CEMETERY	1
		PACIFIC MARITIME SERVICES, LLC	1
		RICHARD EGZI II	1
		RON & JULIE ENT. INC, PET HAVEN CEMETERY	1
		STADIUM GATEWAY, LLC	1
		STRICKLIN-SNIVELY MORTUARY	1
		SUPERHEAT FGH SERVICES, INC	1
		VISHAY TRANSDUCERS, LTD	1
		WEAVER MORTUARY, INC	1
		WHITE DOVE PET CREMATION SERVICES, INC.	1
		WHITE- EMERSON CO	1

Retail/Service		Personal and Laundry Services Total	686
Postal Service			
491110	UNIVERSAL CITY STUDIOS,LLC		1
Postal Service Total			1
Repair and Maintenance			
811000	213 COLLISION REPAIR CENTER, INC		1
	3 B'S INC, STAR BODY & PAINT DBA		1
	3M AUTO CENTER INC.		1
	A & H AUTOBODY		1
	A & J BODY SHOP		1
	A A AUTOWORKS		1
	A AND B AUTO REPAIR AND PAINT		1
	A2 COLLISION CENTER		1
	AA AUTOWORKS		1
	ALCHEMY AUTO PAINTING & COLLISION REPAIR		1
	ALL AROUND AUTO BODY		2
	ALL STATE AUTO BODY LLC		1
	ARANZA'S AUTO BODY & PAINT		1
	AUTO BODY CONCEPTS		1
	AUTO EXTRA'S		1
	AZTECA TIRES & AUTO REPAIR/BODY SHOP		1
	B & M OIL SERVICES INC		1
	BARAC'S AUTO BODY SHOP, JOSE LUIS FLORES		1
	BELL'S BUMPER REPAIR, MARC DANIEL BELL		1
	BEST AUTOBODY & PAINT		1
	BUSTILLOS COLLISION AUTO REPAIR		1
	CALIBER BODY WORKS INC,CALIBER COLLISION		1
	CALIBER COLLISION CENTERS		1
	CALIFORNIA COLLISION CENTER		1
	CALIFORNIA CUSTOMS & CLASSICS		1
	CANELA COLLISION CENTER INC		1
	CAPITAL AUTO REPAIR AND BODY		1
	CARL'S REFINISHING, CARLOS GOMES, DBA		1
	CESAR'S AUTO BODY		1
	CHAMPION COLLISION CENTER LLC		1
	CITY WIDE AUTO BODY		1
	CLASSIC COLLISION CTR OF TUJUNGA, INC		1
	CM HOLDINGS INC,BODY & PAINT INNOVATIONS		1
	COLLISION 1		1
	CROOK BROTHERS BODY SHOP		1
	CUCO'S AUTOBODY		1
	DAN LEMAY WEST COAST COLLISION CENTER		1
	DEEP BLUE COLLISION CENTER INC.		1
	DELTA AUTO SERVICE CENTER		1
	DIEGO'S AUTO BODY		1
	DRASCO BODY & FENDER WORKS		1
	EASY BODY SHOP, CARLOS MONTES		1
	ENTERPRISE AUTOBODY, NORMA SIMS		1
	EUROTECH REFINISHING AND COLLISION, INC.		1
	EV GENERAL AUTO, EDMUND ESKANDARI		1
	F & G BODY SHOP FRAME, GODO VASQUEZ DBA		1
	G & H COLLISION CENTER, INC		1
	GENERAL AUTO BODY		1
	GILBERTS AUTO BODY		1
	GLO BODY SHOP & PAINT, J. MARTINEZ DBA		1
	H & A TUJUNGA AUTOMOTIVE CENTER		1
	H D AUTO BODY		1
	HAIZAR AUTO TRADE, HAIZAR ASSI DBA		1
	HANKEY INVSTMNT CO/MIDWAY COLLISION CTR		1
	HARRY'S COLLISION CENTER		1
	HOT RODS AND HOBBIES, SCOTT BONOWSKI DBA		1
	INGLEWOOD AUTO BODY		1
	INLAND EMPIRE AUTO BODY & PAINT INC		1
	J & P TRUCK BODY SHOP		1
	JJ COLLISION CENTER		1
	JOE'S BODY SHOP		1

Retail/Service		811000	
	JPJ BODY COLLISION, INC.		1
	K & W AUTO BODY		1
	KINGZ AUTO BODY		1
	K'S AUTO, AZAT KURAJIAN DBA		1
	L A CAR GUY AUTOBODY		1
	LANKERSHIM COLLISION & AUTO REPAIR		1
	LEGACY AUTO BODY		1
	LIDIMAR CORP. DBA AUTO FITNESS CORP.		1
	LONG BEACH COLLISION CENTER CORP.		1
	LYNWOOD AUTO CRAFT		1
	MAC II AUTO BODY SHOP, INC.		1
	MASTER COLLISION REPAIR, INC.		1
	MASTERPIECE BODY WORKS LLC		1
	MC LAREN AUTO BODY		1
	MODENA AUTO WORKS, INC.		1
	MONTEBELLO COLLISION CENTER		1
	MONTES BODY, MARUYN MONTES DBA		1
	MORAN'S COLLISION CENTER		1
	MZ BODY SHOP		1
	NICK AUTO BODY & PAINT		1
	OFFICE SYSTEMS SPECIALISTS		1
	OLIVE AMERICAN GAS		1
	P & C AUTO BODY AND AUTO SERVICE		1
	PACIFIC COMMERCIAL TRUCK BODY		1
	PAULEE BODY SHOP		1
	PENA Y CORTEZ BODY SHOP, C.J. RUIZ DBA		1
	PERFORMANCE AUTO BODY & PAINT		1
	PINKY'S AUTOMOTIVE II LLC		1
	PRECISE COLLISION CENTER		1
	PRECISION AUTO CENTER		1
	PREMIER MOTORSPORT, INC.		1
	PRISTINE AUTO/ARAM MANOYAN		1
	PROMAX GAS, ASHRAF ENYAD DBA		1
	PRO-MOTOR COLLISION REPAIR INC		1
	QUICK AUTO BODY		1
	RAMOS BODY SHOP		1
	RC EMPIRE BODY SHOP & PAINT REPAIR		1
	RED STAR AUTO BODY		1
	RESEDA INTERNATIONAL COLLISION CENTER		1
	ROAD DOG CUSTOMS INC		1
	ROBERT BASHARA AUTO, R. BASHARA, DBA		1
	SERAFIN COLLISION REPAIR		1
	SERGIO'S AUTO COLLISION, INC		1
	SIERRA AUTO BODY		1
	SOUTHERN BAJA, INC		1
	STATE ST AUTO BODY		1
	STERLING AUTO BODY CENTERS		1
	SUPERIOR COLLISION CNTR, DONALD SPRAGGS		1
	TENORIOS AUTO BODY & PAINT		1
	THE BUMPER CLINIC		1
	TOMM'S AUTO BODY		1
	TWINNS AUTO BODY		1
	UNIQUE AUTO BODY & PAINT		1
	URUAPAN BODY SHOP, JAVIER ALCALA DBA		1
	V & S AUTO BODY AND PAINT		1
	VAHE AUTO BODY		1
	VALLEY WIDE COLLISION		1
	VL AUTO CRAFT BODY & PAINT		1
	WATERCAR, INC.		1
	WEST AUTO BODY & REPAIR		1
	XCLUSIVE AUTO BODY		1
	A & F FORKLIFT, INC.	811100	1
	AUTO RECON INC.	811110	1
	AUTOZONE SUPPORT CENTER		1
	AXIS AUTOMOTIVE INC., DBA		1
	CARMAX THE AUTO SUPERSTORES CA, LLC		1
	GRAND AVE. SERVICE STATION		1
	HILLSIDE AUTO SALVAGE & PICK-A-PART/RIV		1

Retail/Service	811110	MENIFEE CAR WASH, LP	1
		MIDNIGHT AUTO RECYCLERS &	1
		NAPOLEON'S AUTO BODY	1
		NAT AUTO CENTER	1
		NATIONAL CARD, LABEL & AFFIXING, INC.	1
		RIALTO USD, WILMER AMINA CARTER HS	1
		ROYALTY CARPET MILLS	1
		U.S. GAS & SMOG PROFESSIONAL, GHAJAR INC	1
		WOODY'S AUTO WORKS	1
	811111	101 STUDIO AUTO COLLISION INC	1
		7 ELEVEN, INC./ #33578	1
		A - Z TECH AUTOMOTIVE, DOUG LONG	1
		A & B AUTO COLLISION	1
		A.TO Z. AUTO REPAIR	1
		A-CAR AUTO COLLISION CENTER	1
		ACCURATE COLLISION CENTER	1
		AD AUTO BODY	1
		ALICIA AUTO SERVICE INC	1
		ANGEL'S MOBILE PAINT & BODY SHOP	1
		ART'S AUTO CARE	1
		AUTO PERFECTIONS	1
		AUTOCARE EXPERTS	1
		AUTOSQUARE COLLISION CENTER	1
		AVIO COACH CRAFT	1
		BANGKOK AUTO BODY	1
		BOB'S AUTO BODY INC	1
		BODY FRAME AND WHEEL ALIGNMENT SVC	1
		BOULEVARD AUTO REPAIR, INC.	1
		BURBANK CITY, CITY HALL	1
		CALIBER BODYWORKS, CALIBER COLLISION CTR	1
		CALIFORNIA COACH AUTO BODY	1
		CARMONA'S COLLISION REPAIR	1
		CASA AUTOMOTIVE GROUP BODY SHOP, MCGOLDR	1
		CBS AUTOBODY SHOP INC	1
		CHATSWORTH AUTO REPAIR	1
		CITY BODY & FRAME	1
		CITY BODY AND FRAME	1
		COLLISION MASTER, CRAM'S AUTO PAINT DBA	1
		CONOCOPHILLIPS 2705948/IRVINE FUEL	1
		CONOCOPHILLIPS CO #2705623,ROBERT E LEE	1
		CONOCOPHILLIPS CO, J A HATTONI #254970	1
		COOL DADDY'S	1
		D' AUTOMAN	1
		DIEP CORP, T&T AUTO & BODY SERVICE DBA	1
		DIGO'S HOLLYWOOD AUTO CENTER	1
		DIVERSIFIED SPECIALTIES	1
		EMPIRE TRUCK & EQUIPMENT REPAIR	1
		EQUILON DLR, RIVERSIDE SHELL, S AGGARWAL	1
		EXXONMOBIL DLR, G. BAHRI #11317	1
		EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP, #18-170 / 10568	1
		EXXONMOBIL OIL DLR #11159/RADC ENT INC	1
		EXXONMOBIL,,TORRANCE SERV STA 11322	1
		EXXONMOBIL,G HANA, 17856, #18-MXY	1
		FAST AUTO COLLISION CENTER	1
		FINE CARS BODY SHOP	1
		FIX AUTO CENTER	1
		FLEET FUELING, TED SHACHORY DBA	1
		G & D AUTO COLLISION INC	1
		GALAXY AUTO BODY&PAINT,AVETIS AKSKALYAN	1
		GOLDEN BROTHERS AUTO BODY,ANGEL TREJO DB	1
		GORDO'S AUTO BODY, GABRIEL MACEDO DBA	1
		HANSEN AUTO BODY & PAINT/CYPRESS AUTO	1
		HARRY'S AUTOMOTIVE & BODY REPAIR	1
		HIGH ROLLERS BODY & PAINT	1
		HONDA R & D NORTH AMERICAS INC	1
		I-10 COLLISION CENTER	1
		INT'L AUTO SPECIALISTS BERGER/PORRASSETAL	1
		J & J BODY SHOP	1

Retail/Service	811111	J & R FLEET SERVICES, LLC	1
		J.S. AUTO TECH.	1
		JOHNNY'S STOUT BODY SHOP, J. DELA TORRE	1
		JOHN'S AUTO CENTER	1
		JOSE AUTO BODY SHOP	1
		KIMSE'S AUTO	1
		L & J REPAIR AUTO BODY	1
		L & S AUTO COLLISION / A-1 AUTO BODY	1
		LA CITY, DEPT OF GEN SERVICES	1
		LA CITY, LAPD MOTOR TRANSPORT DIV	1
		LA UNI SCH DIST, BSC BUS GARAGE	1
		LEE'S AUTO BODY	1
		LEE'S SUNRISE CO, J & J AUTO CTR, DBA	1
		LUPIAN AUTO REPAIR, ABEL LUPIAN, DBA	1
		MAG INSTRUMENT, INC	1
		MAGNETIC COMPONENT ENGINEERING	1
		MARCO'S AUTO BODY OF NORTH HOLLYWOOD	1
		MARINA AUTO BODY /WILLIAMSON ENT, INC.	1
		MC KINELY AUTO SERVICE	1
		MCBRIDE SERVICE & SUPPLY	1
		MIKE'S AUTO SERVICE, MICHEL WEHBE, DBA	1
		MILLENNIA ENT INC, FMC AUTOMOTIVE DBA	1
		MINIKA ENTERPRISE INC.SIDLE'S AUTOMOTIVE	1
		MIRACLE AUTOBODY	1
		MISSION AUTO EXPRESS	1
		MJ AUTO	1
		MOL AUTO BODY COLLISION	1
		MONTCLAIR AUTO BODY	1
		MOTORCARS DIRECT	1
		NETSTAR RAC CORP, JOHN HENNESAY	1
		NETWORK AUTO BODY INC	1
		NEW CENTRAL AUTO CENTER	1
		NEW PERFORMANCE 2000 AUTO, INC.	1
		NEW TECH AUTO	1
		NUMBER ONE AUTO BODY INC	1
		NUNEZ AUTO REPAIR	1
		NU-WORLD AUTO COLLISION	1
		PEREIRA'S AUTO REPAIR & BODY SHOP	1
		PRESTIGE AUTO CENTER	1
		PRIME AUTO BODY SPECIALIST	1
		PRO-TECH COLLISION AUTOMOTIVE CENTER INC	1
		QT AUTO COLLISION CTR, QUAN TRAN DBA	1
		QUALITY PAINT & BODY CENTER	1
		QUINO'S BODY SHOP	1
		R DREAM BODY SHOP, MOUCHEG YEGHIKIAN DBA	1
		RETRO AUTO WORKS, INC.	1
		ROLLIN AUTO & COLLISION CENTER	1
		S & G AUTO BODY	1
		SHINE AUTO PROJECT, INC	1
		SILVER MOTORS, INC/MANUEL CRUZ	1
		SOUTH BAY COLLISION & AUTO REPAIR,E BAK	1
		SUN MOTORS	1
		TARGET AUTO BODY REPAIR INC	1
		TASHKEN AUTO SERVICE INC	1
		TEAM THOMPSON INC	1
		TECHNICAL ELEMENT AUTO INC	1
		THE PROFESSIONALS BODY SHOP, B GALINDO	1
		TOPANGA AUTO CENTER	1
		TUTTOBENE AUTO REPAIR & BODY SHOP	1
		UNIQUE AUTOBODY & PAINT	1
		VALLES AUTO PAINTING & BODY REP,R. VALLE	1
		VICTOR'S PAINT & BODY	1
		VIP CUSTOMZ	1
		WESTERN AVENUE AUTO BODY	1
		WESTWOOD AUTO	1
		YORK AUTO BODY	1
		YOSSI EXPRESS AUTO BODY	1
		ARCO FAC #06171,EXPRESS SMOGCHKEK & REPAI	1
	811112		

Retail/Service	811112	SHELL OPUS,S. KIM, JAMBOREE SHELL#120718	1
	811113	PICO AUTO, INC.	1
	811118	ALL STAR COLLISION, INC., DEAN SEIF	1
		AL-SAL OIL CO., INC. #26	1
		AM AUTO CENTER, ANDREW KIM DBA	1
		AUTO BODY SPECIALIST INC	1
		B AND H AUTO REPAIR INC	1
		BALBOA CAR CARE CENTER	1
		BANNING, CITY OF	1
		CA COLLECTABLE COACHWORKS	1
		CALIFORNIA COLLISION BODY SHOP INC.	1
		CEDAR GLEN GAS STOP&CEDAR GLEN AUTO CARE	1
		COLLISION CENTER OF TEMECULA	1
		CONTRERAS AUTO MECHANIC SHOP	1
		CRAFTSMEN AUTO BODY SHOP	1
		G.C.C. FINE CABINETRY & GRANITE INC.	1
		LA CAR REPAIR SPECIALISTS, INC	1
		LIBERTY COLLISION CENTER	1
		LONG BEACH AUTO REPAIR CTR, MARILYN TIM	1
		MM WEST COVINA LLC	1
		RAMONA AUTO BODY & REPAIR	1
		RIVERA'S AUTO COLLISION	1
		RONALD'S AUTO BODY SHOP	1
		SPECIAL EFFECTS, INC. AUTO BODY	1
		THROGMORTONS FRAME CLINIC INC	1
		TOWN AUTO CENTER	1
		VICTOR'S SERVICE CENTER GARAGE	1
		VIP AUTO BODY	1
	811121	101 COLLISION	1
		2 WHEEL CYCLE REPAIR	1
		64 LOW INC, GREG VASQUEZ, DBA	1
		866 I WAS HIT INC	1
		88 AUTO BODY COLLISION REPAIR INC	1
		A & A AUTOBODY & PAINT	1
		A & A FLEET REPAINTING, INC.	1
		A & M QUALITY BODY SHOP,	1
		A & S AUTO SERVICE CENTER	1
		A 1 QUALITY AUTO	1
		A AND J AUTO BODY	1
		A PLUS AUTOCENTER INC	1
		A&E COLLISION CENTER, LLC	1
		A&J AUTO BODY	1
		A. T. V. COATINGS	1
		A+ AUTO CENTER	1
		A2ZFX INC.	1
		AA DELANO AUTO BODY SHOP	1
		ABC AUTO BODY & PAINT	1
		ABM ENTERPRISES, INC.	1
		ABSOLUT AUTO PLACE, SARUYUN CHERKESYAN	1
		ACAPULCO AUTO BODY	1
		ACE QUALITY COLLISION CENTER	1
		ACR AUTO BODY	1
		ADAMS COLLISION CENTER	1
		ADVANCE AUTO BODY	1
		ADVANCED COLLISION TECHNOLOGIES	1
		AERO-CLASSICS INC	1
		AIRHEAD KUSTOMS	1
		AK 1 MOTOR SPORTS	1
		AK1 MOTOR SPORTS	1
		ALGER AUTO BODY & PAINT	1
		ALHAMBRA AUTO KRAFT, INC.	1
		ALL CITY AUTO BODY, SARKIS FURNCHYAN	1
		ALL MAGIC PAINT & BODY, INC.	1
		ALL STAR AUTO BODY	1
		ALPHA'S 1 AUTO SALES	1
		ALPINE BODY SHOP	1
		AL'S BODY SHOP OF MAYWOOD	1
		ALVIN'S AUTO BODY & PAINT	1

Retail/Service	811121	AMERICA AUTO BODY	1
		AMERICAN COLLISION CENTER	1
		ANAHEIM HILLS AUTO BODY	1
		ANAHEIM PRESTIGE AUTO BODY INC	1
		ANA'S AUTO BODY SHOP	1
		ARCHITECTURAL FINISHING, LLC	1
		ARNOLD BODY SHOP	1
		ARROW GLEN BODY SHOP INC	1
		ATLANTIC COLLISION CENTER	1
		AUTLAN COLLISION CENTER	1
		AUTO CENTER BODY WORK & PAINT, INC.,	1
		AUTO COLORS PAINT & BODY	1
		AUTO CRAFT AUTOBODY, INC. A. ALVAREZ	1
		AUTO CTR AUTO BODY	1
		AUTO EVOLUTION, ESTHER RAMIREZ DBA	1
		AUTO EXPLOSION/ESTEBAN PIMENTEL	1
		AUTO TECH BODY & REPAIR, INC.	1
		AUTO TECH LEWIS	1
		AUTOMOTIVE BODY PAINT	1
		AUTOMOTIVE COLLISION REFINISH SPECIALIST	1
		AUTOPRACTOR AUTO BODY	1
		AVALON COLLISION CENTER	1
		B&E CUSTOM	1
		BADDONS CUSTOM MOTORCYCLE,RICHARD BADDON	1
		BAIR'S KEYSTONE BODY SHOP, INC.	1
		BANDA'S AUTO BODY, ADAM BANDA DBA	1
		BELAGIO QUALITY AUTOBODY & REPAIR INC	1
		BEN CLYMER'S "THE BODY SHOP"	1
		BEN CLYMER'S-THE BODY SHOP, B CLYMER DBA	1
		BENS AUTO COLLISION	1
		BEST BUY IMPORTS	1
		BEST CHOICE AUTO BODY REPAIR,JIN A JEONG	1
		BEST-4-LESS AUTO BODY,CARLOS BRISENO DB	1
		BETO'S AUTO BODY INC	1
		BEVERLY HILLS AUTO BODY GROUP	1
		BEYOND AUTO BODY	1
		BIG DOG PRODS INC	1
		BIG J'S AUTOBODY, JOSE CASAREZ DBA	1
		BOB'S BODY & FENDER REPAIR	1
		BOLEAB INC/CERTIFIED COLLISION CRAFT DBA	1
		BOND GLASS & BODYSHOP	1
		BRENTWOOD CHEVIOT AUTO BODY SHOP	1
		BROOKS ORANGE BODY & PAINT	1
		C & C COLLISION CENTER, INC	1
		C & D AUTO BODY, CARLOS MARTINEZ DBA	1
		C & M AUTOBODY	1
		C & R CLASSIC AUTO BODY	1
		C & R ONE STOP AUTO BODY & PAINT	1
		CAL SMITH MAACO CORPORATION	1
		CALIBER AUTO INC	1
		CALIBER BODYWORKS INC,CALIBER COLLISION	1
		CALIBER BODYWORKS, INC.	1
		CALIBER BODYWORKS, INC.,CALIBER COLL CTR	1
		CALIBER COLLISION CENTER	1
		CALIF AUTO COLLISION CORP	1
		CALIFORNIA CONCEPTS CUSTOM USA	1
		CAMINO REAL COLLISION CENTER INC	1
		CANALES AUTO BODY & PAINT	1
		CANOGA AUTO BODY	1
		CANYON PAINT AND BODY, INC	1
		CAR TOPICS AUTO BODY	1
		CARS - CORONA COLLISION REPAIR INC	1
		CARSMETICS	1
		CARSON COLLISION CARE CENTER	1
		CEDAR GLEN AUTO BODY & TIRE, WEATHERWAX	1
		CENTRE POINTE COLLISION CENTER	1
		CENTURY 1ST AUTO BODY	1
		CENTURY COLLISION CENTER	1

Retail/Service	811121		
CENTURY ENTER. INC, BEVERLY HILLS BODY		1	
CHAFFEY AUTO BODY, INC.		1	
CHAMPION COLLISION CENTER		1	
CHANG'S AUTO BODY & PAINTING, H.S. CHANG		1	
CHATSWORTH COLLISION		1	
CHAVEZ AUTO BODY		1	
CHERRY AUTO BODY		1	
CHICO CARVINGS		1	
CIVIC AUTO BODY INC		1	
CL FINANCIAL DBA COASTAL COACHWORKS		1	
CLASSIC AUTO BODY		1	
CLASSIC TOYS		1	
CLASSIC TRADITIONS		1	
COACHELLA VALLEY COLLISION CENTER		1	
COACHELLA VALLEY COLLISION CENTER EAST		1	
COLLISION CENTER OF MORENO VALLEY		1	
COLONY AUTO BODY, JORGE LUQUIN DBA		1	
COLOR BY WOZ		1	
COLOR TECH COMMERCIAL PRINTING		1	
COMMUNITY AUTO BODY		1	
COMPRESSOR PARTS & REPAIR INC		1	
CORONA AUTO WORKS II		1	
CRENSHAW AUTO COLLISION		1	
CROWN AUTO REPAIRS LLC		1	
CROWN COACHWORKS AUTO BODY, J DUNKEL, DBA		1	
CUSTOM AUTO CRAFT		1	
CUSTOM WORLD AUTO BODY		1	
D & D BODY & PAINT		1	
DAVID ELLIS CHRYSLER, INC.		1	
DB COLLISION CENTER		1	
DEE'S AUTO BODY & PAINT		1	
DELUXE AUTO BODY		1	
DESHLERS QUALITY COLLISION REPAIR		1	
DIAMOND AUTO BODY		1	
DIAMOND AUTO BODY, INC.		1	
DIAMOND AUTOMOTIVE CENTER		1	
DIAMOND BODY SHOP, KENNY NOU DBA		1	
DIAMOND TOUCH BODY SHOP		1	
DILLANO AUTO BODY		1	
DISCOUNT AUTO BODY		1	
DISTRICT AUTO BODY		1	
DON STEVE'S COLLISION		1	
DON'S BODY SHOP		1	
DOUGLAS AUTO BODY & PAINT, INC.		1	
DREAMWORK CUSTOMS & COLLISIONS, INC		1	
D'S PAINT AND BODY INC		1	
DURAN'S QUALITY PAINTING		1	
EAGLE AUTO BODY		1	
EAGLE BODY SHOP		1	
EAJ CUSTOM CABINETS		1	
EARL SCHEIB OF CALIFORNIA INC		1	
ECKLES AUTO BODY INC		1	
EDWIN'S BODY SHOP		1	
EIGHTBALL RODS AND CHOPPERS		1	
EL RINCON AUTO & BODY SHOP		1	
ELEGANT BODY SHOP		1	
ENGLISH & REEVES CUSTOM CABINETS INC.		1	
EPIC WOODWORKS		1	
ERNESTO'S BODY SHOP		1	
ESPINOZA'S BODY SHOP		1	
ESTRADA'S BODY & PAINT SHOP		1	
EURO AMERICAN COLLISION CTR		1	
EUROPEAN AUTO BODY, LEVON GYULTRASHYAN		1	
EUROTECH REFINISHING & COLLISION, INC.		1	
EXCLUSIVE AUTO BODY CENTER		1	
EXPERT COLLISION, INC		1	
EXPO COLLISION CENTER INC.		1	
EXTREME QUALITY COLLISION CTR, J YOUNG DB		1	

Retail/Service	811121		
F & A AUTOBODY		1	
FACTORY COLLISION		1	
FERNANDO'S BODY SHOP, FERNANDO GONZALEZ		1	
FINE CAR EXTERIORS, CARLOS MARIN DBA		1	
FIX AUTO IRVINE, 0081 LLC, DBA		1	
FIX AUTO ONTARIO NORTH		1	
FIX-RIGHT PAINT & BODY		1	
FLAVIO AUTO BODY & PAINT		1	
FORD AUTO BODY		1	
FRANKS AUTO BODY, INC.		1	
FRONTLINE RECON SERVICES, INC		1	
FUSION COLLISION CENTER, INC		1	
FUTURE CAR CO		1	
G & J AUTO BODY, JOSE VALENCIA DBA		1	
G & S AUTO		1	
G AND G AUTO BODY SHOP		1	
G. ZEAK MCPEAK INC		1	
GANZO'S COLLISION, GONZALO MANZO DBA		1	
GEEZ AUTO COLLISION, JOSE ADRIAN AZAMAR		1	
GERMAN AUTO, LOTHAR SPRANGER DBA		1	
GIL'S BODY SHOP, GIL PEREZ DBA		1	
GLENDALE AUTO BODY, INC		1	
GO ORIGINAL COLLISION CTR, SARA COHAN DBA		1	
GOLDEN AUTO BODY & PAINT		1	
GOLDEN HANDS AUTO BODY INC		1	
GONZALEZ'S BODY WORKS & PAINT, J GONZALEZ		1	
GORDON'S PIER COLLISION		1	
GRADY GARRISON'S PAINT AND AUTO BODY		1	
GRAND PRIX AUTO BODY		1	
GREEN LITE AUTO		1	
GREG'S AUTO BODY		1	
GREG'S WHITTIER AUTO BODY, G GUNTER DBA		1	
GSP COLLISION INC, PATTERSON'S COLLISION		1	
GUASAVE AUTO BODY & REPAIR		1	
H & H AUTO BODY SHOP INC		1	
HARRY'S AUTO BODY		1	
HERIBERTOS KITCHEN CABINETS, MOISES PARRA		1	
HERITAGE COLLISION CENTER INC		1	
HI QUALITY AUTO CENTER		1	
HIGH PERFORMANCE AUTO BODY		1	
HIGH TECH AUTO BODY		1	
HJS GRAPHICS DBA THE PRINTING CONNECTION		1	
HOUSE OF CLASSICS AUTO BODY & PAINT		1	
HOWARD BROWN & SONS AUTO BODY		1	
HUGO'S AUTOBODY		1	
HURLEY AUTO BODY		1	
HVAC COATING, INC.		1	
I & R AUTO BODY & PAINT, IGNACIO GONZALEZ		1	
ICC COLLISION CENTERS		1	
IMPERIAL BODY SHOP		1	
INDIO AUTO BODY & PAINT, C&I VALLES JR DB		1	
INDUSTRY AUTO BODY		1	
INGLEWOOD AUTO BODY		1	
INLAND BODY & PAINT CTR, FRANK MONTES DBA		1	
INLAND EMPIRE COLLISION		1	
INNOVATIVE MOBILE AUTO BODY		1	
INTERNATIONAL AUTO BODY		1	
INTERSTATE COLLISION CENTER INC		1	
INTREPID COLLISION INC		1	
IRVINE AUTO COLLISION		1	
J & A AUTO BODY & PAINT INC.		1	
J & L BODY AND PAINT SHOP INC		1	
J AUTO BODY		1	
J M BODY SHOP, JAVIER MARIN DBA		1	
J P AUTO BODY & PAINT		1	
J V COLLISION CENTER		1	
JAMES ALLEN COLLISION CENTER		1	
JAPAN AUTO BODY		1	

Retail/Service	811121		
JDR, INC.		1	1
JIUJULPAN COLLISION CENTER		1	1
JMET ENTERPRISES, INC. DBA RACEONUSA		1	1
JOE'S AUTO BODY		1	1
JOE'S CLASSIC COACHWORKS		1	1
J'S BODY SHOP		1	1
JT MECHANIC & BODY SHOP, INC.		1	1
JWW TRUST		1	1
K & B AUTO BODY		1	1
K B P INTERNATIONAL INC		1	1
KELLY'S BODY SHOP, INC.		1	1
KELLY'S CUSTOM PAINT & BODY		1	1
L & J AUTO BODY		1	1
L & M AUTO BODY INC		1	1
L A AUTO BODY, ARTEK AUTOWORKS INC		1	1
L A X WHEEL REFINISHING INC		1	1
L AUTO BODY, GARRY BALIKJI		1	1
LA PUERTA AUTO BODY, HUGO ORELLANA DBA		1	1
LAKE AVENUE AUTO BODY		1	1
LANCE'S COLLISION INC		1	1
LAND ROVER'S LAND		1	1
LANSE HASELRIG FINE AUTO RESTORATION INC		1	1
LARA'S AUTO BODY & PAINT, J PASTOR LARA		1	1
LASERA TECHNOLOGIES		1	1
LEGACY AUTO BODY SHOP # 2		1	1
LINE X SANTA FE SPRINGS		1	1
LINE-X OF NORTH HOLLYWOOD		1	1
LINE-X OF SANTA CLARITA		1	1
M & J AUTO BODY SRV		1	1
M.L. COLLISION		1	1
MAGNOLIA STREET AUTO BODY		1	1
MAKEOVER AUTOBODY & FRAME, INC.		1	1
MANHEIM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA		1	1
MANUEL'S BODY SHOP		1	1
MAPLEWORKS REMODELING		1	1
MARCO'S AUTO BODY INC		1	1
MASTER AUTO BODY, ALBERT CHANG DBA		1	1
MASTER CRAFT PAINT&BODY,MARGARITA RAMOS		1	1
MAURICIO'S BODY SHOP.MAURICIO RIVERA DBA		1	1
MCALISTER BODY SHOP		1	1
MEDINA'S AUTO BODY SHOP		1	1
MEL'S AUTO BODY, MELVIN SHIOTA DBA		1	1
MERIT COLLISION REPAIR, INC.		1	1
METAL TATTOO, INC.		1	1
METCRAFT ENTERPRISES, INC.		2	1
MICHAEL CHAN AUTO BODY		1	1
MICHAEL'S AUTO BODY & PAINT		1	1
MINI COACH, INC.		1	1
MOBILE PREP STATION, PRO DENT AWAY, INC.		1	1
MOISES AUTO BODY & PAINT		1	1
MURRIETTA AUTO COLLISION		1	1
MVAC INC, MISSION VIEJO AUTO COLLISION		1	1
NASCAR COLLISION CENTER		1	1
NETWORK AUTO BODY INC		1	1
NETWORK AUTO BODY, INC		1	1
NEW IMAGE AUTO BODY		1	1
NEW IMAGE AUTOBODY & PAINT INC		1	1
NEW IMAGE SIGN & SERVICE		1	1
NEW YOUNG'S AUTO BODY & PAINT		1	1
NGUOI VIET AUTO BODY CENTER		1	1
NICK'S AUTO BODY		1	1
NICK'S OLD CAR SPECIALTY		1	1
NORM'S AUTO COLLISION CTR,S MANOUKIAN DB		1	1
NORTH HOLLYWOOD AUTO BODY & PAINTING		1	1
NORTH VALLEY AUTO BODY		1	1
NORTHWEST PAINT & BODY		1	1
OCEAN DRIVE COLLISION & PAINT		1	1
OHIO AUTO BODY		1	1

Retail/Service	811121		
OPTIMUM MOTORS, INC		1	1
OPTION COLLISION CENTER INC		1	1
ORANGE COUNTY BODY WORKS		1	1
ORIGINAL AUTO CENTER		1	1
OZ-KAR COLLISION CENTER		1	1
P & B COLLISION MGMT LLC/SUNRISE CTR		1	1
PACIFIC AERODYNAMIC INC		1	1
PACIFIC AUTO BODY		1	1
PACIFIC COLLISION CENTERS		1	1
PACIFIC COLLISION SPECLST, R MORONEY DBA		1	1
PACIFIC TRAILS COLLISION, INC.		1	1
PACOIMA AUTO BODY & PAINT		1	1
PAINT AND DETAIL EXPRESS		1	1
PAINT BY BRIGGS		1	1
PARADISE BODY & PAINT		1	1
PEOPLE'S CHOICE AUTO BODY AND PAINT		1	1
PEPE'S GARAGE		1	1
PERFECT AUTO BODY		1	1
PERFECT FINISH BODY SHOP		1	1
PERFORMANCE PAINT AND BODY, INC.		1	1
PERRIS ELITE COLLISION CENTER		1	1
PHU'S AUTO BODY & REPAIRING		1	1
PICASSO BODY SHOP, ELENA MARKUW DBA		1	1
PICTURE CAR WAREHOUSE INC		1	1
PIPO'S AUTO CENTER		1	1
PJ BONIFACIO MOTORCARS AUTODESIGN		1	1
POLANCO TRUCKING & COLLISION CENTER		1	1
POLMAN AUTO BODY		1	1
POMONA AUTO BODY COLLISION CENTER		1	1
POWDER COATING SERVICES		1	1
POWER AUTO BODY & PAINT		1	1
PRECISE COLLISION CENTER		1	1
PREMIER AUTO BODY		1	1
PREMIER AUTO COLLISION, QUAN NGUYEN, DBA		1	1
PRESTIGE TOO AUTO BODY INC		1	1
PRICE AUTOMOBILIA GROUP LLC		1	1
PRIDE COLLISION CTRS INC/FORD AUTO BODY		1	1
PRO AUTO BODY		1	1
PRO ONE AUTO BODY SHOP, INC.		1	1
QUALITY TOUCH UP		1	1
R & A AUTO BODY & PAINT		1	1
RAH INDUSTRIES		1	1
RALFI'S COLLISION CENTER		1	1
RALPH'S AUTO PAINTING		1	1
RANZ MOTOR SPORTS, INC		1	1
RATICAL AUTOMOTIVE		1	1
RDMI INC, CAL-STATE AUTO BODY & REPAIR		1	1
RECON SPECIALIST INC		1	1
REYES CUSTOM FURNITURE,MARTIN CAMACHO DB		1	1
RICH & FAMOUS AUTO BODY & UPHOLSTERY		1	1
ROBERT'S AUTO BODY & PAINT		1	1
ROCK & ROLL CUSTOM PAINTWORKS		1	1
ROCKETEER AUTO BODY		1	1
RODRIGUEZ REFINISHING		1	1
ROSE CITY COLLISION CENTER		1	1
ROYALTY AUTO BODY		1	1
RUBEN'S AUTO BODY		1	1
RUBEN'S AUTO COLLISION CENTER		1	1
RUDY'S AUTO CENTER, RODOLFO ESQUIVEL DBA		1	1
S & K AUTO BODY		1	1
S. R. A. AUTO BODY SHOP		1	1
SAHAR INC, ANTHONY'S PAINT & BODY SHOP		1	1
SAN FERNANDO COLLISION CENTER		1	1
SANTANA'S AUTO BODY		1	1
SATISFIED AUTO BODY,PEDRO MANZANAREZ DBA		1	1
SEIDNER'S COLLISION CENTER		1	1
SEIDNER'S COLLISION CENTERS		1	1
SHINE MOTORSPORTS		1	1

Retail/Service	811121	SIAM AUTO BODY	1
		SIDIKUS AUTO BODY & PAINT	1
		SILVAS AUTO BODY	1
		SLAUSON AUTO RESTORATION	1
		SMART LEVELS MEDIA	1
		SOLESBEE AUTO CRAFTS INC	1
		SOUTH BAY AUTO	1
		SOUTH BAY COLLISION CENTER, INC.	1
		SOUTH COAST ROOF INC	1
		SOUTH COUNTY AUTO BODY	1
		SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT SERVICES	1
		SPECIALTY CAR CRAFT	1
		SPECTRUM 3D, INC	1
		SPEED SHOP CUSTOM PAINT	1
		SPEEDWAY COLLISION, SAM CARLOS DBA	1
		STARBUCK TRUCK REFINISHING INC	1
		STERLING AUTOBODY CENTERS	1
		STERLING COLLISION CENTER LLC	1
		STERLING COLLISION CENTERS, INC	1
		STEVES AUTO BODY	1
		STEVE'S T & G MOTORS	1
		STINGER COLLISION CENTER	1
		STUDIO CUSTOM AUTO BODY, S MOVSES DBA	1
		STUDIO SERVICES INC	1
		SUN WEST AUTO BODY	1
		SUNSET AUTO BODY & PAINT INC.	1
		SUPERIOR AUTO BODY	1
		SUPERIOR AUTO WRKS INC,SUPERIOR AUTO BDY	1
		TAPATIO AUTOMOTIVE	1
		TD AUTO BODY	1
		TEE PEE AUTOMOTIVE, BELLWOOD AUTO BODY	1
		TEMECULA AUTO BODY & PAINT	1
		THE AUTO PRO COLLISION CENTER II	1
		THE CAR-O-PRACTOR, TENEN CORP, DBA	1
		THE DING DOCTOR, INC.	1
		THE WESTSIDE GROUP	1
		TIKAL AUTO BODY WORK REPAIR & PAINTING	1
		TIP TOP AUTOBODY & PAINT	1
		TIRADOS AUTO BODY	1
		TOLES ENTERPRISES, INC.	1
		TOM BROS AUTO BODY & PAINT, V V NGUYEN	1
		TONY'S AUTO WORKS	1
		TRANSFORM QUALITY BODY WORK & PAINT	1
		TURY'Z CONCEPTS INC	1
		T-WRECKS BODY SHOP	1
		ULTIMATE COACHWORKS, INC.	1
		UNICAR AUTO BODY & PAINT	1
		UNIQUE COLLISION, STEPHEN ZOLIAN DBA	1
		V W SANTA MONICA INC	1
		VALLEY MOTOR CENTER, MARMAX PARTNERS INC	1
		VELASQUEZ AUTO BODY SPECIALISTS	1
		VERMONT AUTO COLLISION CENTER	1
		VINCENT'S GENERAL SERVICES	1
		VIP BUMPER & BODY REPAIR	1
		VISTA FORD AUTO BODY	1
		WEST AUTO BODY INC	1
		WEST COAST CUSTOMS	1
		WILLHOIT AUTO RESTORATION	1
		WILLIAMS AUTO BODY	1
		WILLIAMSON ENTERPRISES, I	1
		WILSON COMPLETE AUTO REPAIR INC	1
		WOODLAND HILLS AUTO BODY, A BAKCHAJIAN	1
		XTREME AUTO BODY	1
		Y & S AUTO BODY SHOP	1
		Y & S ENTERPRISES INC	1
		YOSEMITE AUTO BODY SHOP	1
		Z BEST PAINT	1
		ZD AUTOBODY INC	1

Retail/Service	811121	ZUKIE ENT. DBA LEMAN'S BODY & PAINT	1
	811122	ALPHA SPRAY POWDER COATING	1
		ANTIQUED MIRRORS CO	1
		ARATH METAL FINISHING	1
		CASTOR AUTOMOTIVE CENTER/QUEEN	1
		CLASSIC TOUCH AUTO	1
		FIRST PLACE POWDER COATING	1
		MEGA MET INC.	1
		RAINBOW CUSTOM COATING	1
		RITeway AUTO PAINT AND BODY WORKS	1
	811192	A-Z AUTO BODY	1
		BEACON BAY AUTO WASH	1
		BRENT WEST CAR WASH	1
		C & S CAR WASH SHELL	1
		CAR WASH OF AMERICA	1
		CONOCOPHILLIPS CO #257344,ACWA ASSOCIATE	1
		EL MONTE AUTO SPA & RESORT	1
		EXXONMOBIL #11590, EMILE KHEIR	1
		FOOTHILL CAR WASH & DETAIL	1
		GATEWAY AUTO SPA	1
		GLENROCK CARWASH, GARY WIMMER	1
		LAGUNA NIGUEL CARWASH	1
		LOS ANGELES CAR WASH CORP	1
		MOULTON PARKWAY AUTO SPA, K. OKKO, DBA	1
		PREMIER COLLISION CENTER	1
		SAN CLEMENTE CARWASH	1
		SHELL OIL PRODUCTS US-HSE/S&E	1
		SPARKLE CAR WASH	1
		TELEGRAPH DIESEL & MINI MART	1
		TUSTIN PLAZA AUTO WASH	1
		VALENCIA AUTO CARE CENTER	1
		WESTERN & 4TH CAR WASH	1
		WESTLAKE VILLAGE CAR WASH INC.	1
		WINC INC., CYPRESS CAR WASH	1
	811198	A.I. CRAFT CO., LTD.	1
		BUDGET GRAPHIC SERV. & TRAILER	1
		C X TECH	1
		EXXONMOBIL, HANNA S HANNA,11270, #18-L81	1
		GOLD STAR WIRE WHEELS	1
		MARK HUNTER CUSTOM PAINT	1
		MV DESIGNZ	1
		PACIFIC COAST RETREADERS	1
		RECON WHEEL & BUMPER INC	1
		THE WESTSIDE GROUP, LLC	1
		TOM BELL CHEVROLET	1
		WEST COAST CUSTOMS	1
	811211	WINGFOOT COMMERCIAL TIRE SYSTEMS, LLC	1
		CHROMALLOY LOS ANGELES	1
		INTERNATIONAL CARGO EQUIPMENT INC	1
		LITTLEJOHN-REULAND CORP	1
		PRAXAIR SERVICES, INC.	1
		T MARKUS CUSTOM PAINTING / TONY MARKUS	1
	811212	A & D ELECTRONICS	1
	811219	FLOWSERVE U S INC	1
		TED LEVINE DRUM CO	1
		(blank)	1
	811310	E & L ELECTRIC	1
		GOLDEN TOUCH AUTO BODY,NORIK SETAREH DBA	1
		HRD AERO SYSTEMS, INC	1
		RAINBOW TRANSPORT TANK CLEANERS,C.ALBIN	1
		SULLIVAN CONCRETE TEXTURES	1
	811400	R & C VALVE REPAIR, INC.	1
	811411	NOEL SHARPENING & WELDING CENTER	1
	811412	A-MOBILE REFINISHING & REPAIR WOOD SRVC	1
		BIG GUY AUTO BODY REPAIR LLC	1
	811420	AL'S WOODCRAFT INC.	1
		ART'S WOOD REFINISHING	1
		BMP AUTO BODY & PAINT	1

Retail/Service	811420	BROTHERS SANDBLASTING, J VILLALPANDO	1	
		COASTLINE METAL FINISHING	1	
		CRAIG FURNITURE REPAIR & REFINISHING	1	
		CUSTOM WOOD FINISHING LLC	1	
		D F FINISHING	1	
		DESERT BROTHERS REFINISHING	1	
		EMILIO'S FINISHING STUDIOS	1	
		FINISHING TOUCH	1	
		GEORGE'S ANTIQUES & RESTORATION	1	
		J & J WOOD REFINISHING	1	
		KEN JACKSON FINISHING	1	
		MURPHY'S TOUCH, PAUL J. MURPHY DBA	1	
		R & N FURNITURE REFINISHINGS	1	
		R. HIGGINS QUALITY FINISHING	1	
		R. W. INC, RECOATING WEST DBA	1	
		SAM ROHLOFF	1	
		SHUTTERS LAKE	1	
	811430	JB MARK ALLEN HOTEL VALET CLEANER'S	1	
		M & M CLEANERS	1	
	811490	CANYON PLAZA CLEANERS	1	
		CAPITOL ARTS & FRAME	1	
		DRICAL LAUNDRY SERVICES	1	
		ELI INDUSTRIES INC	1	
		FRANK MUSLAR REFINISHING, FRANK MUSLAR D	1	
		GRAND VIEW CLEANERS	1	
		J. R. WELDING CO.	1	
		PLAZA CLEANERS, KIRIT PATEL, DBA	1	
		PUEBLA WELDING, INC.	1	
		RENE'S WELDING, ISRAEL CAMORLINGA DBA	1	
	Repair and Maintenance Total			840
	Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores			
	451110	BRAD BASHAM SURFBOARDS, BRAD BASHAM DBA	1	
		CITY OF BURBANK/WATER AND POWER	1	
		KAYSEN SURF DESIGNS INC	1	
		MONTEBELLO MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE	1	
451120	COSTAL AIRBRUSH	1		
451130	UNIPOLO FABRIC CORP	1		
451211	LA CO., MUSEUM OF ART	1		
	LA SOUTHWEST COLLEGE	1		
	NO ORANGE CO., COMM COLLEGE DIST, CYPRESS	1		
451220	US GSA, CHET HOLIFIELD FEDERAL BUILDING	1		
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores Total			10	
Retail/Service Total			2621	
Transportation	Air Transportation			
	481111	CONTINENTAL AIRLINES UNIT NO.02	1	
		NORTHWEST AIRLINES INC	1	
	481219	FRENCH VALLEY AVIATION INC	1	
	Air Transportation Total			3
	Pipeline Transportation			
	486110	SEMMATERIALS L.P.	1	
		SFPP, L.P.	1	
	486210	EQUILON ENTER. LLC, SHELL OIL PROD. US	1	
		EQUILON ENTERPRISES LLC	1	
		LOMITA RAIL TERMINAL, LLC	1	
		SO CAL GAS CO - SAN DIMAS	1	
		SO CAL GAS CO (EIS USE)	1	
		SO CAL GAS CO/PLAYA DEL REY STORAGE FACI	1	
	486910	ARCO PRODUCTS CO	1	
		SFPP, L.P.	1	
		SFPP, L.P. (NSR USE ONLY)	1	
	Pipeline Transportation Total			11
	Rail Transportation			

Transportation	482111	ALAMEDA CORRIDOR TRANSPORTATION AUTHORIT	1	
		BURLINGTON NORTHERN SANTA FE RAILWAY	1	
		UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD	1	
		UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO	1	
	Rail Transportation Total			4
	Support Activities for Transportation			
	488000	J. E. DEWITT INC, JEDI #8	1	
		LOS ANGELES WORLD AIRPORT	1	
		MARCH INLAND PORT AIRPORT AUTHORITY/TAS	1	
		PORT OF LONG BEACH	1	
	488111	LA CITY, DEPT OF AIRPORT	1	
	488119	AIRCRAFT SERVICE INT'L GROUP (ASIG)	1	
		BURBANK-GLENDALE-PAS. AIRPORT AUTHORITY	1	
		CLAY LACY AVIATION	1	
		COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO, CHINO AIRPORT	1	
		FLABOB AIRPORT, LLC	1	
		MENZIES AVIATION GROUP, INC.	1	
		ORANGE, COUNTY OF - JOHN WAYNE AIRPORT	1	
	488190	SNAFUEL INC	1	
		AERO WHEEL & BRAKE SERVICE	1	
	SIGNATURE FLIGHT SUPPORT	1		
	UNITED AIRLINES INC	1		
488210	D & S INGREDIENT TRANSFER CO INC	1		
	ECOLOGO AUTO PARTS	1		
488320	INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SVC. INC	1		
	LONG BEACH CONTAINER TERMINAL INC	1		
	METROPOLITAN STEVEDORE CO	1		
	METROPOLITAN STEVEDORE COMPANY	1		
	PACIFIC LA MARINE TERMINAL LLC	2		
	THUMS LONG BEACH CO, SAN PEDRO BAY	1		
488410	EXXONMOBIL OIL CORP SS# 18-BV7 / 11429	1		
	GERMAN CENTENO'S AUTO, TRUCK SRV CTR INC	1		
	GOLDEN TOUCH AUTO BODY, INTL AUTO TECH D	1		
	HADLEY COLLISION CENTER	1		
	OUR PRIDE COLLISION REPAIR, J L DICKSON	1		
	ROYAL COACHES AUTOBODY	1		
488490	BASIN VALVE COMPANY	1		
	CONOCOPHILLIPS COMPANY	1		
	FEDEX FREIGHT WEST	1		
488510	APM TERMINALS - MPL	1		
	CON-WAY FREIGHT - USB	1		
	DC CARLSON ENT INC/SO BAY CHOPPERS	1		
	DYNAMIC AIR TECHNOLOGY INC	1		
	TARGET LOGISTIC SERVICES	1		
488999	CALNEV PIPE LINE, LLC	1		
	PACIFIC TERMINALS LLC	1		
	PACIFIC TERMINALS LLC - LONG BEACH	1		
	PLAINS EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION CO	2		
Support Activities for Transportation Total			44	
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation				
485000	FASTLANE TRANSPORTATION	1		
	FOOTHILL TRANSIT	1		
	OMNITRANS	1		
485112	G & M OIL CO, LLC #82	1		
485113	LA CO., METROPOLITAN TRANS AUTHORITY	1		
	LONG BEACH TRANSIT	1		
	LOS ANGELES CO METRO TRANS AUTH (MTA)	1		
	ORANGE COUNTY TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY	1		
	TWO HARBORS ENTERPRISES, INC	1		
485119	CITY OF SANTA MONICA EPD/BIG BLUE BUS	1		
	LA CO., METROPOLITAN TRANS AUTHORITY	2		
	MONTEBELLO CITY, CORPORATE YARD	1		
485210	MV TRANSPORTATION, INC.	1		
485410	OMNI TRANS	1		

Transportation	485410	TEMECULA VALLEY UNI SCH DIST FACILITY	1
	485510	RYANS EXPRESS MOTORCOACH	1
	485999	BLS LIMOUSINE SERVICE OF LOS ANGELES INC	1
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation Total			18
Truck Transportation			
	484110	1-800-DRYCLEAN OF ORANGE COUNTY	1
		ACCESS BUSINESS GROUP LLC, NUTRILITE	1
		ADVANCED ENVIRONMENTAL INC	1
		ANCON MARINE INC	1
		AVALON PREMIUM TANK CLEANING	1
		COMM RECYCLING & RESOURCE RECOVERY INC	1
		DINEEN TRUCKING INC	1
		ECOLOGY CONTROL INDUSTRIES	1
		MAERSK DISTRIBUTION SERVICES INC	1
		PRESSING MATTERS, VICKI S. GUNTHER DBA	1
		SCHICK MOVING & STORAGE INC	1
		STD CONCRETE MATERIALS INC	1
		WASTE MGMT DISP & RECY SERV INC (BRADLEY	1
	484121	ROADWAY EXPRESS	1
		SYSTEM TRANSPORT	1
		W A WOODS INDUSTRIES INC	1
	484122	FEDEX FREIGHT WEST	1
Truck Transportation Total			17
Water Transportation			
	483111	FOSS MARITIME	1
		TERMINAL SERVICE COMPANY	1
	483113	YUSEN TERMINALS, INC.	1
Water Transportation Total			3
Transportation Total			100

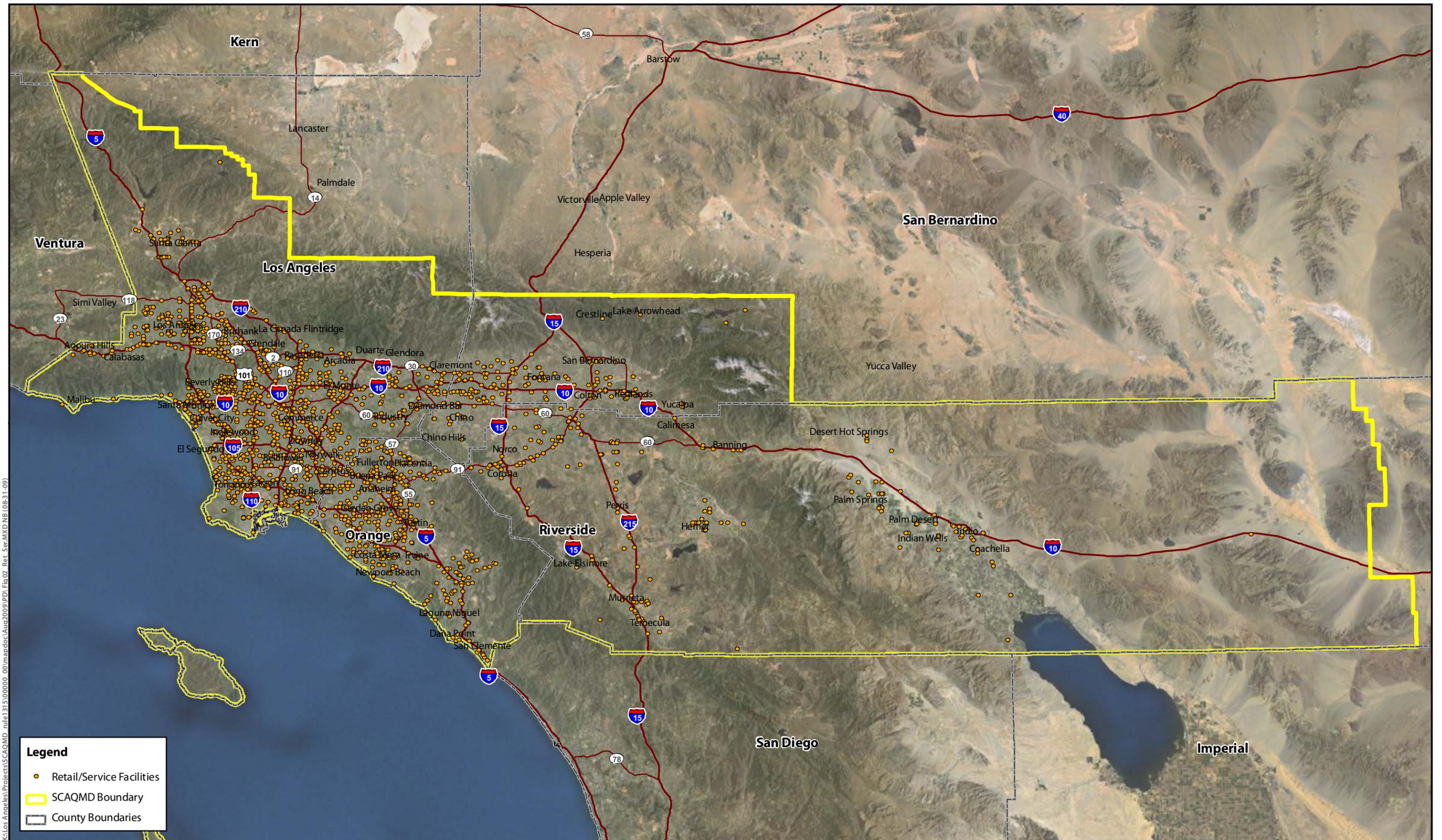
Utilities	Utilities		
	221000	FONTANA WATER COMPANY	1
		J&A-WHITTIER LLC	1
		JOE'S 76	1
		LA CITY, DWP, GREEN VERDUGO PS	1
		LEE LAKE WATER DISTRICT	1
		SANTA MARGARITA WATER DISTRICT	1
		SO CAL WATER CO	1
		SUBURBAN WATER SYSTEMS, PLANT 201 W9	1
		SUBURBAN WATER SYSTEMS, PLANT 216 B-8	1
	221100	NP COGEN INC	1
		VALLE DEL SOL ENERGY, LLC	1
		WELLHEAD POWER COLTON LLC	1
	221110	LA CITY, DWP HAYNES GENERATING STATION	1
		LA CITY, DWP SCATTERGOOD GENERATING STN	1
		LA CITY, DWP VALLEY GENERATING STATION	1
	221111	CITY OF CORONA, DEPT OF WATER & POWER	1
		LA CITY DWP, CALNEVA PUMPING STN	1
		LA CITY DWP, DE SOTO P.S.	1
		LA CITY DWP, ENCINO PUMPING & CHLOR STA	1
		LA CITY DWP, ESTEPA P.S.	1
		LA CITY DWP, GIRARD PUMPING STN	1
		LA CITY DWP, LAUREL CANYON P.S.	1
		LA CITY DWP, REDMONT P.S.	1
		LA CITY DWP, SIMSHAW P.S.	1
		LA CITY DWP, TRAILER PUMPING STATION	1
		LA CITY, DWP	2
		METRO WATER DIST OF SO CAL	1
	221119	AES ALAMITOS, LLC	1
		AES HIGHGROVE, LLC	1
		AES REDONDO BEACH, LLC	1
		BLACK HILLS ONTARIO LLC	1
		CAL ST. WATER RESOURCES DEPT	1
		CARSON COGENERATION COMPANY	1
		LONG BEACH PEAKERS LLC	1

Utilities	221119	MM PRIMA DESHECHA ENERGY, LLC	1
		NM MID VALLEY GENCO LLC	1
		NM MILLIKEN GENCO, LLC	1
		RELIANT ENERGY ETIWANDA, INC.	1
		RIDGEWOOD POWER MANAGEMENT, LLC	1
		SO CAL EDISON CO	6
		SO CAL EDISON CO	1
		SO CAL EDISON COMPANY	1
		SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON	1
		(blank)	1
	221122	GOLDEN ST. WATER CO, DBA BEAR VLY ELEC.	1
		PACIFIC TERMINALS LLC	1
	221200	DIGAS COMPANY	1
		NP GAS INC	1
		RAPID GAS INC #75	1
	221210	APPLIED LNG TECHNOLOGIES USA LLC	1
		LONG BEACH CITY, GAS DEPT	1
		MAJID NAZARI	1
		MSRK INC - PLAYA VISTA	1
		SO CAL GAS CO	3
		THE GAS CO./ SEMPRA ENERGY	1
		UNITED EL SEGUNDO, INC. UNITED OIL #8	1
	221300	WASTE MANAGEMENT CARSON TRANSFER STATION	1
	221310	CALIFORNIA DOMESTIC WATER	1
		CHINO BASIN DESALTER AUTHORITY	1
		CITY OF HUNTINGTON BEACH- WATER OPER.	1
		CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO MUNICIPAL WTR DPT	1
		COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DIST	1
		COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DIST(WPR 7)	1
		COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT (WRP4)	1
		COMPTON CITY, MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT	1
		CRESTLINE-LAKE ARROWHEAD WATER AGENCY	2
		EAST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT	1
		EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER D	1
		EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DIST	1
		EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT	13
		HUNTINGTON BEACH CITY, WATER DEPT	1
		INLAND EMPIRE UTILITIES A	1
		INLAND EMPIRE UTL AGEN, A MUN WATER DIS	1
		IRVINE RANCH WATER DIST	2
		IRVINE RANCH WATER DISTRICT	3
		LA CITY, DWP	2
		LA CO, DEPT OF PUBLIC WORKS-FLOOD MAINT	1
		LAKE HEMET WATER DISTRICT	1
		LAS VIRGENES MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT	2
		LEE LAKE WATER DISTRICT	1
		MESA CONSOLIDATED WATER DIST	1
		METROPOLITAN WATER DIST OF SO CAL	2
		METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SO CAL	2
		MONTEBELLO LAND & WATER CO	1
		MOULTON NIGUEL WATER DIST	1
		MOULTON NIGUEL WATER DISTRICT	1
		NEWHALL COUNTY WATER DISTRICT	1
		ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT	1
		RANCHO CALIFORNIA WATER DISTRICT	1
		RIVERSIDE CITY, WATER QUALITY CONTROL	1
		ROWLAND WATER DISTRICT	1
		SAN CLEMENTE CITY	1
		SAN GABRIEL COUNTY WATER DISTRICT	1
		SANTA MARGARITA WATER DISTRICT	2
		SOUTH MONTEBELLO IRRIGATION DIST	1
		THE GAGE CANAL COMPANY	2
		UNITED PARCEL SERVICE COMPANY	1
		WEST BASIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT	1
		WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT	3
		YORBA LINDA WATER DIST	2
		YORBA LINDA WATER DISTRICT	2
		YORBA LINDA WATER DISTRICT-TIMBER RIDGE	1

Utilities	221310	YUCAIPA VALLEY WATER DIST	1
	221320	BIG BEAR AREA REGIONAL WASTEWATER	1
		EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT	1
		LA CO SANITATION DISTRICT	1
		LA CO, SANITATION DIST/BCH AVE PUMP PLAN	1
		LA CO., SANITATION DISTRICT	4
		ORANGE COUNTY SANITATION	1
		RUNNING SPRINGS WATER DIST-TREATMNT PLNT	1
		SO ORANGE CO. WASTEWATER AUTH -3-A	1
		STATE OF CALIF, DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION	1
		VALLEY SANITARY DIST	1
	Utilities Total	150	
Utilities Total		150	
Grand Total		6230	

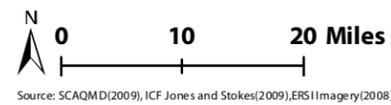
APPENDIX F

PRIMARY FACILITY CATEGORIES LOCATION MAPS



Legend

- Retail/Service Facilities
- ▭ SCAQMD Boundary
- ▭ County Boundaries



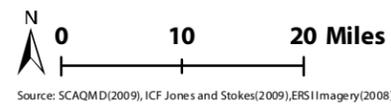
Source: SCAQMD(2009), ICF Jones and Stokes(2009), ERSI Imagery(2008)

Figure 2
Retail/Service Facilities within South Coast Air Quality Management District



Legend

- Commercial Facilities
- ▭ SCAQMD Boundary
- ▭ County Boundaries



Source: SCAQMD(2009), ICF Jones and Stokes(2009), ERSI Imagery(2008)

Figure 3
Large Commercial Facilities within South Coast Air Quality Management District

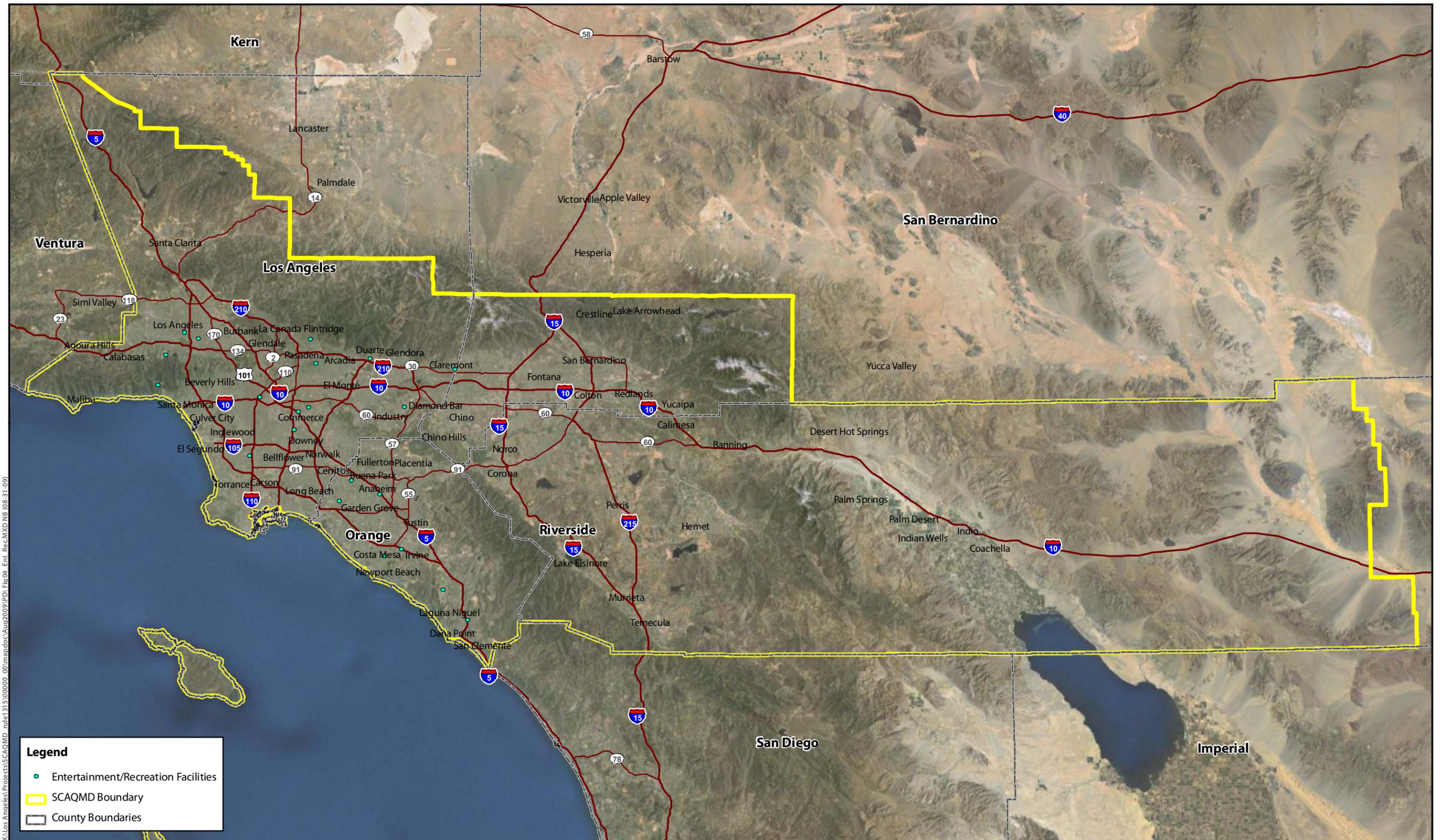
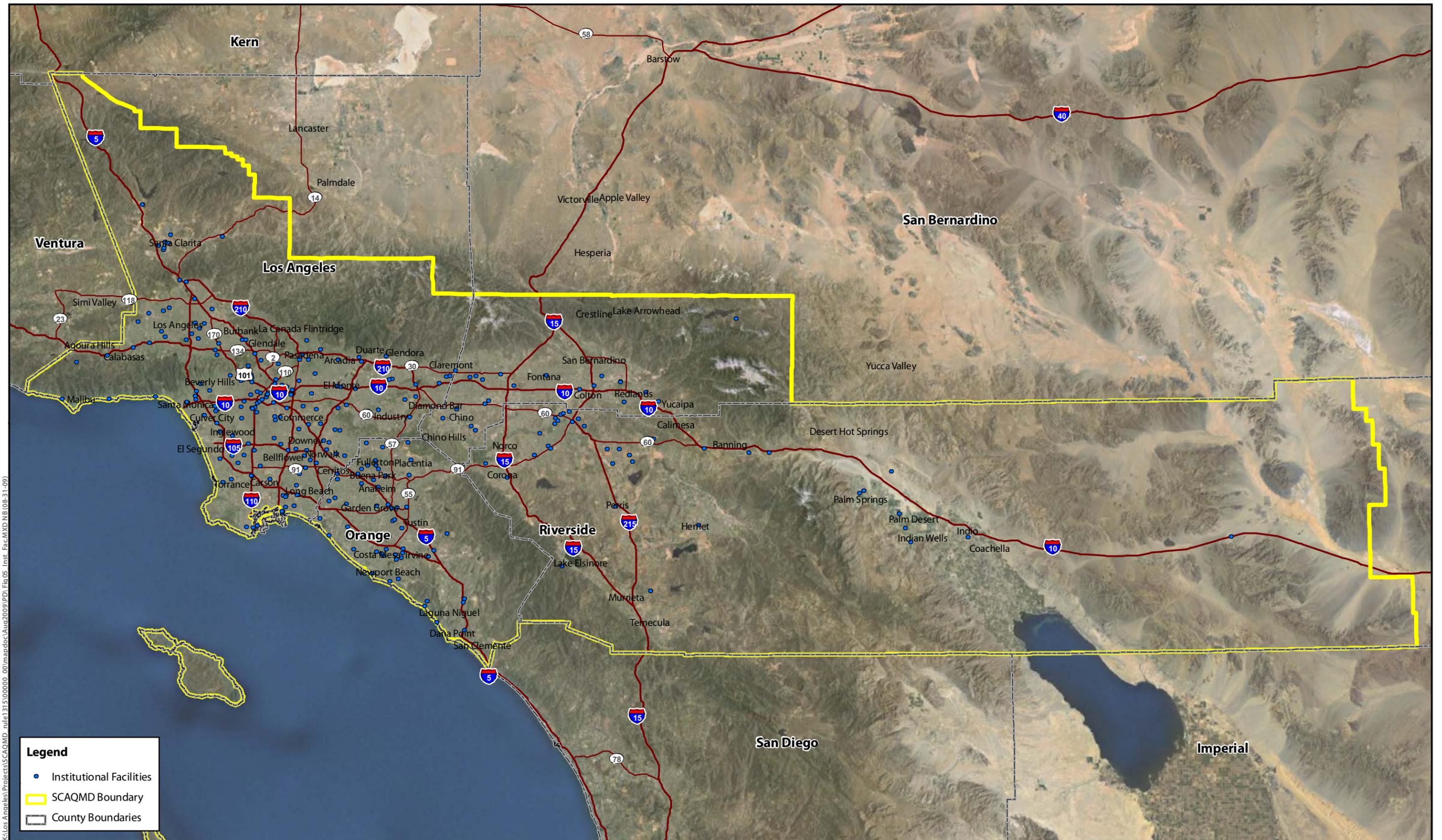


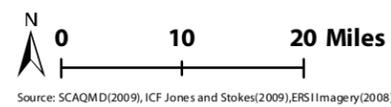
Figure 4
Entertainment/Recreational Facilities within South Coast Air Quality Management District



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Legend

- Institutional Facilities
- SCAQMD Boundary
- County Boundaries



Source: SCAQMD(2009), ICF Jones and Stokes(2009), ERSI Imagery(2008)

Figure 5
Institutional Facilities within South Coast Air Quality Management District



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Legend

- Transportation Facilities
- ▭ SCAQMD Boundary
- - - County Boundaries

0 10 20 Miles

Source: SCAQMD(2009), ICF Jones and Stokes(2009), ERSI Imagery(2008)

Figure 6
Transportation Facilities within South Coast Air Quality Management District



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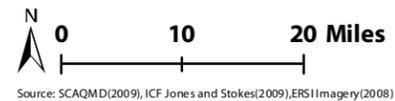
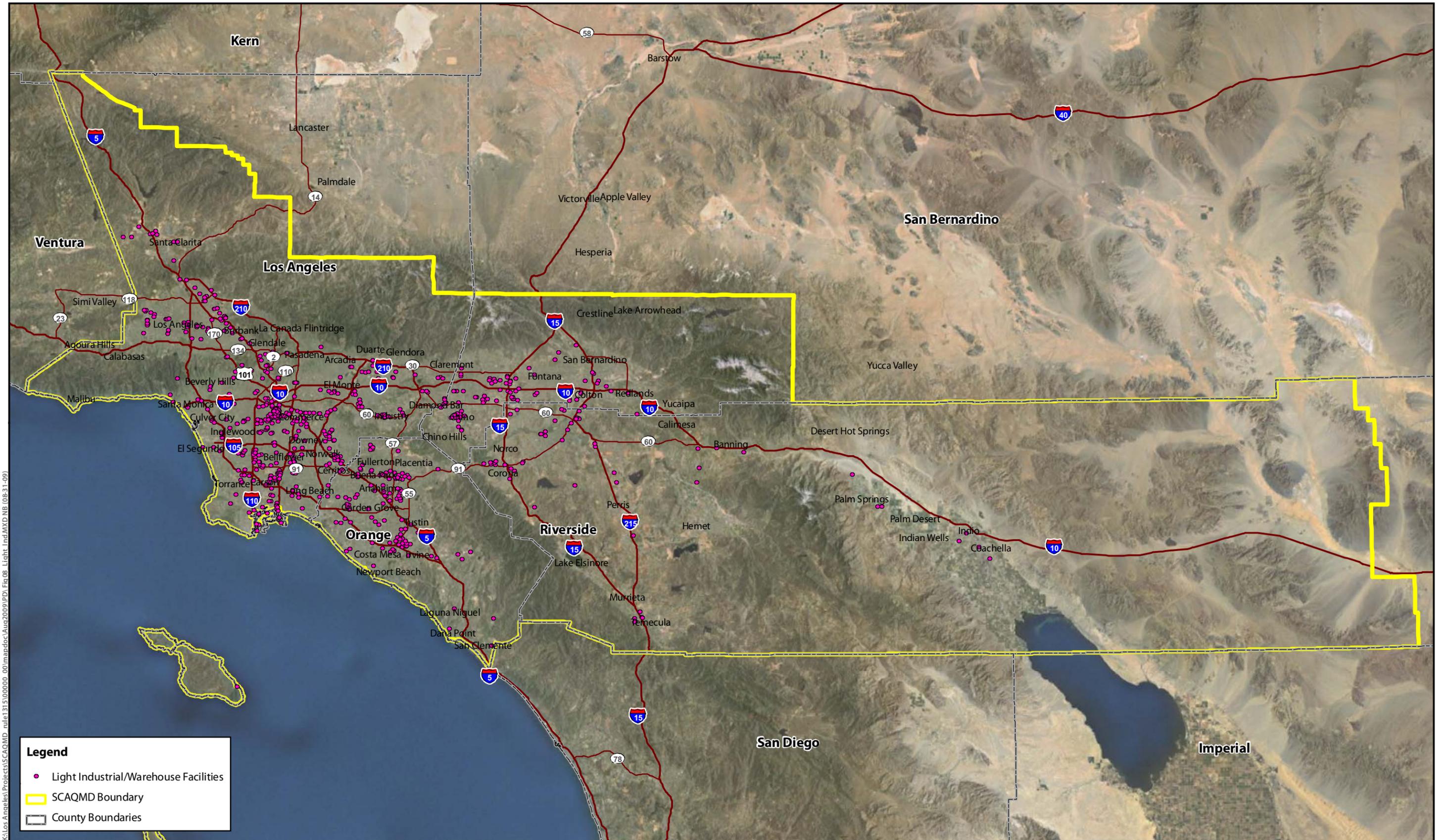


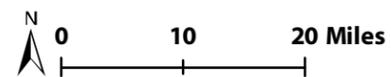
Figure 7
Utility and Power Generating Facilities within South Coast Air Quality Management District



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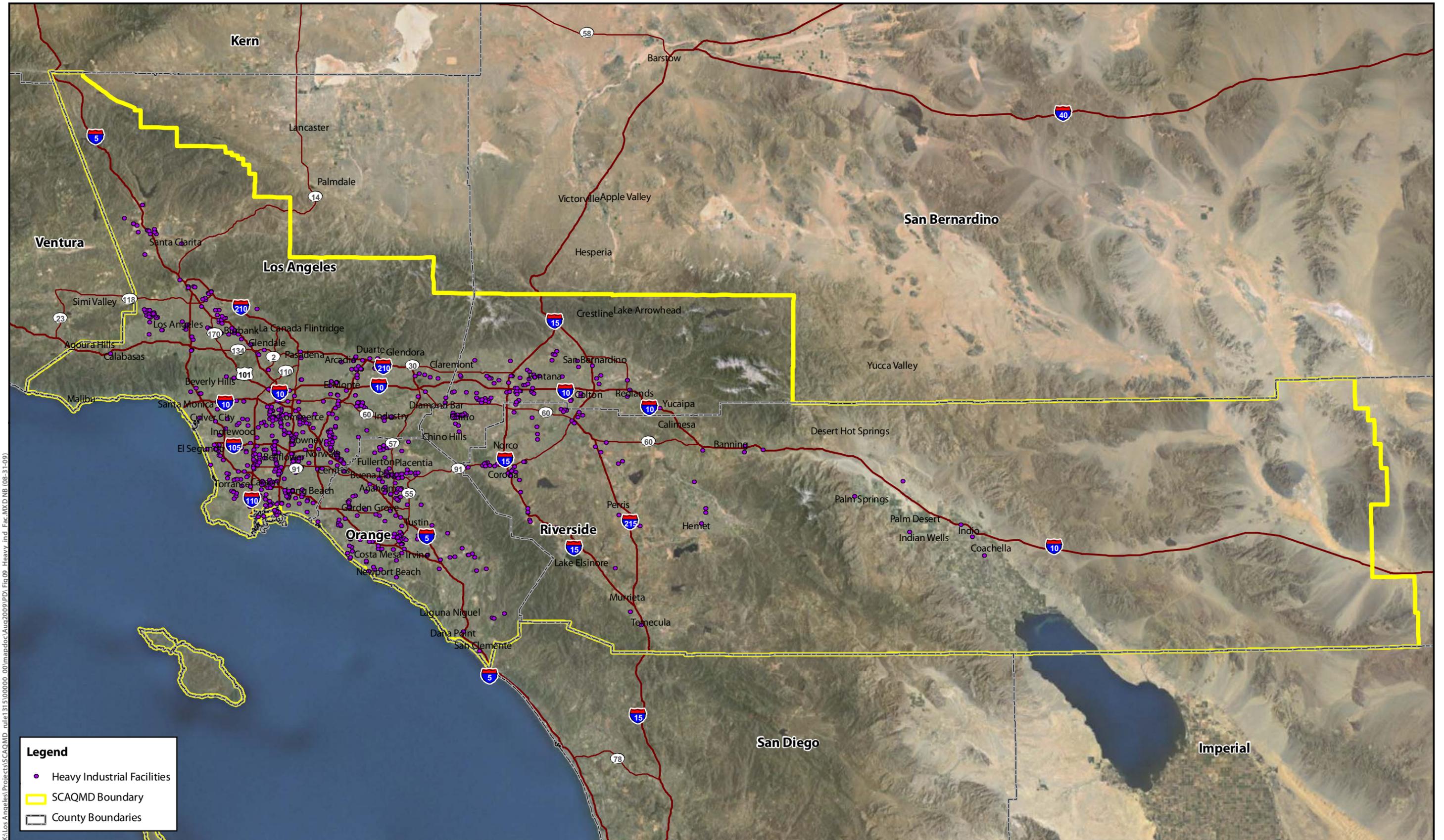
Legend

- Light Industrial/Warehouse Facilities
- SCAQMD Boundary
- County Boundaries



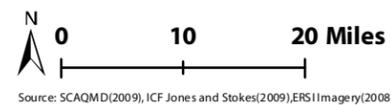
Source: SCAQMD(2009), ICF Jones and Stokes(2009), ERS1 Imagery(2008)

Figure 8
Light Industrial/Warehouse Facilities within South Coast Air Quality Management District



Legend

- Heavy Industrial Facilities
- SCAQMD Boundary
- County Boundaries



Source: SCAQMD(2009), ICF Jones and Stokes(2009), ERSI Imagery(2008)

Figure 9
Heavy Industrial Facilities within South Coast Air Quality Management District

APPENDIX G

(APPENDIX G HAS BEEN WITHDRAWN)

APPENDIX H

FACILITIES AFFECTED BY PERMIT MORATORIUM

Examples of Projects Affected by the SCAQMD Permit Moratorium

EMISSION REDUCTION PROJECTS					EMISSION REDUCTIONS NOT ACHIEVED				
Facility Name	Facility Type	Project Location	Facility Operation	Proposed Project	NOx	CO	PM10	VOC	SOx
Advanced Cardiovascular System	Medical Services	Temecula	Facility makes most heart stents used in the U.S.	Replace three existing boilers with three new state of the art, cleaner units that are more energy efficient	10 lbs/day	2 lbs/day			
Allergan	Medical Services	Irvine	Pharmaceutical company	Replace an existing emergency back up generator with a new state of the art, cleaner unit that is more energy efficient.	31 lbs/day	2 lbs/day	3 lbs/day		
Armorcast Products	Manufacturer	North Hollywood	Facility manufactures utility boxes.	Install a new air pollution control system (regenerative thermal oxidizer) to control emissions from 3 spray booths and a resin mixing and pouring enclosure.				43 lbs/day	
Avalon Glass & Mirror	Manufacturer	Carson	Facility manufactures mirrors.	Replacing an old air pollution control system with a new unit to reduce VOC emissions from their mirror backing coating equipment.	7 lbs/day			2 lbs/day	
Cal Pet Crematory	Crematory	Sun Valley	Crematory	Replacing six existing crematories with six state of the art units that are more energy efficient.	Small reduction				

EMISSION REDUCTION PROJECTS					EMISSION REDUCTIONS NOT ACHIEVED				
Facility Name	Facility Type	Project Location	Facility Operation	Proposed Project	NOx	CO	PM10	VOC	SOx
Clean Air Logix	Contractor	Various locations in Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach	Contractor	Providing shore side power for ships during loading and unloading at the berth by using a natural gas-fired engine with state of the art controls so that ships can shut down high emitting auxiliary boilers and engines during loading and unloading operations.	125 lbs/day	11 lbs/day	13 lbs/day		96 lbs/day
New Basis	Manufacturer	Riverside	Facility manufactures polymer concrete cast enclosures for cables.	Replacing its old air pollution control system with a new and more efficient unit	2 lbs/day			27 lbs/day	
Pacific Fruit Processors	Food Services	Southgate	Food production facility.	Replacing an existing boiler with a new state of the art, cleaner unit that is more efficient	3 lbs/day				
Providence Holy Cross Medical Center	Medical Services	Mission Hills	Hospital	Replacing burners on two (2) existing boilers with new state of the art, cleaner burners.	16 lbs/day	136 lbs/day			
S A Recycling LLC	Recycling Services	Anaheim	Auto shredding and recycling plant	Modifying the existing air pollution control system by adding a regenerative thermal oxidizer				60 lbs/day	

EMISSION REDUCTION PROJECTS					EMISSION REDUCTIONS NOT ACHIEVED				
Facility Name	Facility Type	Project Location	Facility Operation	Proposed Project	NOx	CO	PM10	VOC	SOx
Tesoro Los Angeles Refinery	Refinery	Wilmington	Refinery	Installing a new 42 MW cogeneration plant and two new boilers to replace two older and dirtier cogeneration units (60 MW total) and four older boilers.	1,527 lbs/day	1,913 lbs/day	1 lb/day	4 lbs/day	416 lbs/day
The Kroger Co/Ralphs Grocery	Food Services	La Habra	Supermarkets	Replacing an existing oven with a new state of the art, cleaner unit that has a lower heat input rating	Small reduction				
TOTAL EMISSION REDUCTIONS NOT ACHIEVED					1,721 lbs/day	2,064 lbs/day	17 lbs/day	136 lbs/day	512 lbs/day

MEDICAL AND HEALTH CARE PROJECTS				
Facility Name	Facility Type	Project Location	Facility Operation	Proposed Project
Beach Cities Health District	Medical Services	Redondo Beach	Hospitals, medical centers	Installing three boilers to provide additional heat capacity to the health care district
Beckman Coulter, Inc.	Medical Services	Brea	Facility manufactures raw material for medical instruments.	Install a chemical synthesis, purification and drying systems.
Diversified Silicone Products Inc	Medical Services	Santa Fe Springs	Facility manufactures medical industry products	Installing an oven.
GIP 7th Street	Medical Services	Los Angeles	Facility is a large data center that maintains medical as well as other records	In order to safeguard these records, the company is proposing to install 3 emergency backup generators for use during power outages.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH CARE PROJECTS				
Facility Name	Facility Type	Project Location	Facility Operation	Proposed Project
Glendale Adventist Medical Center	Medical Services	Glendale	Hospital	Installing emergency generators to provide additional back-up power for use during power outages
Kaiser Permanente Ontario Vineyard Medical Center	Medical Services	Ontario	Hospital	Installing boiler to provide additional heat capacity for medical center
Paragon Labs, Natural Life Eco Vite Labs	Medical Services	Torrance	Facility manufactures dietary supplements	Installing an oven and a mixer.
Providence Holy Cross Medical Center	Medical Services	Mission Hills	Hospital	Replacing burners on two (2) existing boilers with new state of the art, cleaner burners.
Rancho Specialty Hospital	Medical Services	Rancho Cucamonga	Hospital	Installing emergency generator to provide additional back-up power for use during power outages
Varian Inc.	Medical Services	Lake Forest	Facility manufactures chemical substances for medical/health testing	Installing an oven.

RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS, SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS, LANDFILLS & WATER SERVICE OPERATIONS				
Facility Name	Facility Type	Project Location	Facility Operation	Proposed Project
Banning City	Essential Public Services	Banning	Sewage treatment plant	Installing a new boiler and a backup flare to utilize renewable digester gas to generate steam for in-plant use
Bowerman Power Lfg, Llc	Essential Public Services	Irvine	Landfill	5 electrical generating units and control system (flares) to use renewable landfill gas to produce electricity and reduce release of methane, a greenhouse gas, and odors into the atmosphere
City Of Huntington Beach- Water Operations	Essential Public Services	Huntington Beach	Water treatment plant	Replacing older engine with new state of the art and cleaner natural gas fired engine
City Of Monrovia, Dept Of Public Works	Essential Public Services	Monrovia	Water treatment plant	Modifying groundwater treatment system to cleanup contaminated well water to increase drinking water supply
City Of Torrance	Essential Public Services	Torrance	Landfill	Installing landfill gas collection system to collect landfill gas generated at dump site to prevent migration offsite and release of methane and odors into the atmosphere
Coachella City	Essential Public Services	Coachella	Sewage treatment plant	Installing emergency backup generator for use during power outages and continue treating raw sewage sludge
Eastern Municipal Water District	Essential Public Services	Temecula, Perris, San Jacinto, Moreno Valley	Sewage treatment plant	Modification to upgrade sewage treatment plant and biofilter used to control emission of organic gases and install emergency backup generator for use during power outages
Irvine Ranch Water District	Essential Public Services	Irvine	Sewage treatment plant	Installing internal combustion engine for sewage pumping and emergency backup generator for use during power outages

RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS, SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS, LANDFILLS & WATER SERVICE OPERATIONS				
Facility Name	Facility Type	Project Location	Facility Operation	Proposed Project
La City Bureau Of Sanitation, Hyperion Treatment Plant	Essential Public Services	Playa Del Rey	Sewage treatment plant	Installing control system (flare) to mitigate odors and dispose of excess digester gas when it is not used as renewable energy
La County Sanitation District	Essential Public Services	Rolling Hills Estates	Landfill	Installing electrical generating units and a backup flare to use renewable landfill gas to produce electricity to replace older and less efficient units
Mm West Covina LLC	Essential Public Services	West Covina	Landfill	Utilizing renewable energy (landfill gas) for power generation
Orange County Sanitation District	Essential Public Services	Fountain Valley	Landfill	Replacement of older less efficient boiler using renewable fuel (digester gas) for steam generation with new state of the art and cleaner unit
Ridgewood Power Management, LLC	Essential Public Services	Brea	Landfill	Utilizing renewable energy (landfill gas) for power generation
Riverside City	Essential Public Services	Riverside	Sewage treatment plant	Modification to expand existing sewage treatment plant
Riverside County Waste Management	Essential Public Services	Thousand Palms, Rubidoux	Landfill	Landfill condensate collection and handling and control system (flares) to dispose of landfill gas and reduce release of methane, a greenhouse gas, and odors into the atmosphere
Running Springs Water Dist	Essential Public Services	Running Springs	Sewage treatment plant	Improvements to sewage treatment plant for handling raw sewage
San Bernardino County Special Services	Essential Public Services	Devore Heights	Sewage treatment plant	Improvements to sewage treatment plant, addition of odor control system (odor scrubber) and emergency backup generator for use during power outages

RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS, SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS, LANDFILLS & WATER SERVICE OPERATIONS				
Facility Name	Facility Type	Project Location	Facility Operation	Proposed Project
South Orange County Wastewater Authority	Essential Public Services	Laguna Niguel	Sewage treatment plant	Improvements to sewage treatment plant, addition of odor control system (odor scrubber), boiler, and emergency backup generator for use during power outages
Sunshine Gas Producers LLC	Essential Public Services	Sylmar	Landfill	Installation of electrical generating units to use renewable landfill gas to produce electricity at sunshine canyon landfill
Tetra Tech Inc	Essential Public Services	Carson	Landfill	Control system (flare) to dispose of landfill gas and reduce release of methane, a greenhouse gas, and odors into the atmosphere
USA Waste Of California	Essential Public Services	Corona	Landfill	Control system (flare) to dispose of landfill gas to minimize odors and reduce release of methane, a greenhouse gas, and odors into the atmosphere
Valley Sanitary District	Essential Public Services	Indio	Sewage treatment plant	Improvements to sewage treatment plant
West Basin Municipal Water District	Essential Public Services	El Segundo	Water treatment plant	Treatment system for reclaimed water
Yucaipa Valley Water District	Essential Public Services	Yucaipa	Sewage treatment plant	Improvements to sewage treatment plant

POLICE, FIRE PROTECTION & SCHOOLS				
Facility Name	Facility Type	Project Location	Facility Operation	Proposed Project
Anaheim City, Police Dept	Essential Public Services	Anaheim	Police Facility	Modification of existing gasoline dispensing facility to comply with state law and to increase throughput
Cal State University, Dominguez Hills	Essential Public Services	Carson	School	Installing trigeneration plant for electrical generation, heating and cooling at the university
Crafton Hills College	Essential Public Services	Yucaipa	School	Installing two boilers to provide additional heat capacity for students and staff
La County, Fire Dept - Forest & Fire Warden	Essential Public Services	Pacoima	Fire Station	Installing control system (spray booth) for coating operations for carpentry shop used by the fire department
La Unified School District, Woodrow Wilson High	Essential Public Services	Los Angeles	School	Installing three boilers to provide additional heating capacity for students and staff
Rio Hondo Community College	Essential Public Services	Whittier	School	Installing two boilers to provide additional heat capacity for students and staff

Declarations Submitted by Permit Holders Regarding the Effects of SCAQMD Permit Moratorium

Contact Name	Company Name	Affected Facility Type	Location	Project - Affected Equipment	Environmental Impact	Quantification Analysis of Impact
EMISSION REDUCTION PROJECTS						
Ernie Bacon	Baker-Furnace, Inc	Control equipment manufacturer	Yorba Linda	Thermal oxidizers, ovens, afterburners, soil remediation	Air Quality: no emission reductions; Hydrology: potential adverse impacts to water quality and groundwater (without cleanup)	
Ken Barker	Sully-Miller Contracting Co.	Asphalt/aggregate manufacturer	Southern California	Control equipment; new facilities (reducing distance to transport aggregate)	Air Quality: no emission reductions; increase in diesel fuel emissions; Energy: reduction Transportation: traffic reduction (if less truck VMT)	
Stephen Bledsoe	California Construction and Industrial Materials Association	Cement/aggregate manufacturer	Southern California	Control equipment; new facilities (reducing distance to transport aggregate)	Air Quality: no emission reductions; increase in diesel fuel emissions; Energy: reduction Transportation: traffic reduction (if less truck VMT)	
Mark Christie	Mattivi Bros. Leasing Company	Asphalt rubber blending plant	Sun Valley	Blending equipment (replacing diesel powered equipment with natural gas or electric)	Air Quality: no emission reductions	

Contact Name	Company Name	Affected Facility Type	Location	Project - Affected Equipment	Environmental Impact	Quantification Analysis of Impact
EMISSION REDUCTION PROJECTS						
John Engelhart	Resources Environmental LLC	Remediation services	Hawthorne	Soil vapor extraction and vapor treatment equipment; thermal/catalytic oxidizers	Air Quality: no emission reductions; Hydrology: potential adverse impacts to water quality and groundwater (without cleanup)	
Robert Freeman	LAX	Airport	Los Angeles	Boilers and turbines replacement	Air Quality: no NOx and GHG emission reductions; Energy: no gain in energy efficiency	
Torbjorn Helland	M.W. Sausse & Co.	Equipment manufacturer (steel)	Valencia	Spray booth replacement	Air Quality: no PM or VOC emission reductions	Use 1.5 gallons/day
Linda Holcomb	J.R. Sandavol Enterprises & Consulting	Spray booth manufacturer	Monrovia	Spray booths	Air Quality: no PM or VOC emission reductions (if spray booth not purchased)	
David Hummel	Lehigh Hanson	Cement/aggregate manufacturer	Southern California	Control equipment; new facilities (reducing distance to transport aggregate)	Air Quality: no emission reductions; increase in diesel fuel emissions; Energy: reduction Transportation: traffic reduction (if less truck VMT)	
Ian Hurlock-Jones	Fox Interactive Media, Inc.	Media services	Playa Vista	Emergency electrical generator	Public Services: safety concerns if no emergency power	

Contact Name	Company Name	Affected Facility Type	Location	Project - Affected Equipment	Environmental Impact	Quantification Analysis of Impact
EMISSION REDUCTION PROJECTS						
Pat Kelly	Granite Construction Co.	Construction/ aggregate services	Indio	Control equipment; new facilities (reducing distance to transport aggregate)	Air Quality: no emission reductions; increase in diesel fuel emissions; Energy: reduction Transportation: traffic reduction (if less truck VMT)	
Michael Lewis	Construction Industry Air Quality Coalition	Construction services	West Covina	Emergency generators	Public Services: safety concerns if no emergency power	
Earl Mahan	Coast Booth Services	Spray booth repairer	Chino	Spray booths	Air Quality: potential increase in PM emissions (if spray booths are not repaired)	
William McKenna	Platinum Coachworks	Auto Body Shop	Covina	Spray booths (2)	Air Quality: no emission reduction	
Larry Padfield	U.S. Development Group, LLC	Ethanol unloading and distribution	Southern California	Rail car-to-truck unloading facility	Air Quality: no emission reduction; Transportation: no traffic reduction	15,000 140-mile RT truck trips reduced to 2-miles.
Michael Renwick	CRE Spray Booths & Metal Buildings	Auto Body Shops	Southern California	Spray booths	Air Quality: no PM or VOC emission reductions (if spray booth not permitted and used)	
Tony Royster	Department of General Services of City of Los Angeles	Maintenance facility	Los Angeles	Emergency generator for LNG fueling station	Air Quality: no emission reductions from replacing diesel vehicles with LNG/CNG powered vehicles	

Contact Name	Company Name	Affected Facility Type	Location	Project - Affected Equipment	Environmental Impact	Quantification Analysis of Impact
EMISSION REDUCTION PROJECTS						
Henrik Scherer	Solar Turbines Inc.	Solar turbine manufacturer	San Diego	Solar turbines (to replace combustion turbines)	Air Quality: no NOx and PM10 emission reductions; Energy: no gain in energy efficiency	
Claudia Steiding	Riverside County Dept. of Facilities Mgmt	Communication facilities (3)	Riverside	3 generators	Public Services: lack of backup power could affect health and safety services	
Karma Thompson	Tesoro Refinery	Refinery	Los Angeles	Replace existing cogeneration units and boilers	Air Quality: no NOx emissions reductions	
Enrique Zaldivar	Dept of Public Works' Bureau of Sanitation for City of Los Angeles	Alternative fueling stations	Los Angeles	Emergency generator at LNG/CNG fueling facility	Air Quality: no emission reductions from replacing diesel vehicles with LNG/CNG powered vehicles	
MEDICAL AND HEALTH CARE PROJECTS						
Roger Richter	California Hospital Association	Hospital	25 hospitals throughout So. California	Emergency generator and boilers	Public/Emergency Services	

Contact Name	Company Name	Affected Facility Type	Location	Project - Affected Equipment	Environmental Impact	Quantification Analysis of Impact
RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS, SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS, LANDFILLS & WATER SERVICE OPERATIONS						
Gregory Adams	County Sanitation Districts of LA County	Landfill/Wastewater treatment/ Reclamation plants	Los Angeles County	Landfill gas to energy equipment; boilers; emergency standby generators	Air Quality: no NOx and GHG emission reductions; Energy: no gain in energy efficiency; Public Services: impact essential public services	
Shane Chapman	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	Water treatment plants	Southern California	Emergency standby generators	Hydrology: water quality/supply concerns if no emergency power	
Stephen Galowitz	Ridgewood Renewable Power LLC	5 MW landfill gas to electric generating facility	Brea	30 MW turbine (fueled by landfill gas) to replace flaring	Air Quality: no NOx and GHG emission reductions; Energy: no gain in energy efficiency	
Robert Lawhn	Reliant Energy	Electric generating facility	Rancho Cucamonga	Installing efficient electric generating equipment	Energy: no energy efficiency gains	
Joseph McCann	Riverside County Waste Management Dept	Landfills (39)	Moreno Valley	Landfill gas to energy projects (avoiding use of flares)	Air Quality: no NOx and GHG emission reductions; Energy: no gain in energy efficiency	

Contact Name	Company Name	Affected Facility Type	Location	Project - Affected Equipment	Environmental Impact	Quantification Analysis of Impact
RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS, SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS, LANDFILLS & WATER SERVICE OPERATIONS						
Anthony Pack	Eastern Municipal Water District	Wastewater collection and treatment facility	Perris	Pumps, emergency engines, scrubber, waste gas flare, boilers, blowers, fuel cells and dryers with control equipment	Hydrology and Water Quality: without updated infrastructure, potential adverse water quality and supply impacts	
Martin Ryan	Bowerman Power LFG	Landfill renewable energy	Irvine	20 MW electric generation facility (fueled by landfill gas) to replace flaring	Air Quality: no NOx and GHG emission reductions; Energy: no gain in energy efficiency	
Ed Torres	Orange County Sanitation District	Wastewater treatment plants	Fountain Valley; Huntington Beach	Infrastructure/ modifications	Public services – school, hospitals	
Enrique Zaldivar	Dept of Public Works' Bureau of Sanitation for City of Los Angeles	Wastewater treatment plants	Los Angeles (Playa del Rey)	60 MW cogeneration system (to replace flaring digester gas)	Air Quality: no NOx and GHG emissions reductions; Aesthetics: flare remains; no improvement	

Contact Name	Company Name	Affected Facility Type	Location	Project - Affected Equipment	Environmental Impact	Quantification Analysis of Impact
POLICE, FIRE PROTECTION & SCHOOLS						
Joseph Mehula	LAUSD	Schools	Los Angeles	Operating equipment	Public Services: schools	
Thomas Robinson	City of La Mirada	Fire Station	La Mirada	Emergency generator	Public/Emergency Services	
Willem Van der Pol	California State University, Fullerton	School	Fullerton	4.5 MW trigeneration facility	Energy; Public services (schools)	

SCAQMD Permit Applications (1,178) Affected by the Permit Moratorium Pursuant to Rules 1304 and 1309.1

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Aerospace	Monrovia	Oven, Drying
Aerospace	Monrovia	Oven, Drying
Aerospace	Los Angeles	Tank, Plating (Other)
Aerospace	Los Angeles	Tank, Plating (Other)
Aerospace	Manhattan Beach	Solder Leveling
Aerospace	Carson	Abrasive Blasting (Cabinet/Machine/Room)
Aerospace	Carson	Abrasive Blasting (Cabinet/Machine/Room)
Aggregate Industry	Irwindale	Aggregate Products/Crush >= 5000 tons per day (tpd)
Aggregate Industry	Rialto	Aggregate Crushing (<5000 tpd)
Aggregate Industry	Rialto	Asphalt Blending/Batching Equipment
Aggregate Industry	Cabazon	Aggregate Products/Crush >= 5000 tpd
Aggregate Industry	Riverside	Aggregate Products/Crushing (<5000 tpd)
Asphalt Operation	Irwindale	Asphalt Blending/Batching Equipment
Auto Body Shop	Rialto	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Van Nuys	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	El Monte	Spray Booth Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Rubidoux	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Santa Ana	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	La Habra	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Sun Valley	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Auto Body Shop	Riverside	Spray Booth, Automotive

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Auto Body Shop	Torrance	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Sun Valley	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	La Puente	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Huntington Park	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Long Beach	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Fullerton	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Tujunga	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Stanton	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Stanton	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Costa Mesa	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Los Angeles	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Auto Body Shop	Wilmington	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Van Nuys	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Hawaiian Gardens	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Tarzana	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Los Angeles	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Paramount	Spray Booth/Enclosure, Powder Coating System
Auto Body Shop	Paramount	Oven, Powder Coating
Auto Body Shop	Paramount	Spray Booth/Enclosure, Powder Coating System
Auto Body Shop	Paramount	Oven, Powder Coating
Auto Body Shop	Sun Valley	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Santa Ana	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Los Angeles	Spray Booth, Automotive

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Auto Body Shop	Torrance	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Riverside	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	North Hollywood	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Los Angeles	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Huntington Park	Spray Booth Paint & Solvent
Auto Body Shop	Montebello	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Los Angeles	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Norco	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Arcadia	Spray Booth
Auto Body Shop	Arcadia	Spray Booth
Auto Body Shop	South Gate	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	South Gate	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	North Hollywood	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Van Nuys	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Los Angeles	Spray Booth
Auto Body Shop	South El Monte	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Fontana	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Los Angeles	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	El Monte	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Auto Body Shop	Los Angeles	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Lake Elsinore	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Banning	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Stanton	Spray Booth, Automotive

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Auto Body Shop	South El Monte	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Fullerton	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Los Angeles	Spraybooth Automotive
Auto Body Shop	San Clemente	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Temecula	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Van Nuys	Perp. Station
Auto Body Shop	Lake Elsinore	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Lakewood	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Auto Body Shop	Los Angeles	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Bloomington	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Auto Body Shop	North Hollywood	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Los Angeles	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Body Shop	Riverside	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Repair Shop	Montebello	Tire Buffer
Auto Repair Shop	Montebello	Tire Buffer
Auto Repair Shop	Van Nuys	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Repair Shop	Los Angeles	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Repair Shop	Los Angeles	Tire Buffer
Auto Repair Shop	Los Angeles	Tire Buffer
Auto Repair Shop	Fontana	Tire Buffer
Auto Repair Shop	Sylmar	Spray Booth, Automotive
Auto Repair Shop	Long Beach	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Auto Repair Shop	Murrieta	Spray Booth, Automotive

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Auto Sales	Fontana	I C E (>500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen Diesel
Brewery	Van Nuys	I C E (50-500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen-Diesel
Coating Operation	Fontana	Spray Booth/Enclosure, Powder Coating System
Coating Operation	Fontana	Oven, Powder Coating]
Coating Operation	Anaheim	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Anaheim	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Westminster	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Chino	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	San Fernando	Spray Booth(s) (1 - 5) w/ Afterburner
Coating Operation	San Fernando	Oven, Other
Coating Operation	North Hollywood	Spray Booth(s) (1 - 5) w/ Afterburner
Coating Operation	Montebello	Abrasive Blasting (Cabinet/Machine/Room)
Coating Operation	Montebello	Oven, Cooking Or Curing
Coating Operation	San Bernardino	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	San Bernardino	Spray Equipment Open
Coating Operation	Costa Mesa	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	North Hollywood	Spray Booth Styrenated Resins
Coating Operation	Hemet	Spray Booth Styrenated Resins
Coating Operation	North Hollywood	Paints Blending
Coating Operation	North Hollywood	Paints Blending
Coating Operation	North Hollywood	Paints Blending
Coating Operation	North Hollywood	Paints Blending
Coating Operation	North Hollywood	Paints Blending

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Coating Operation	North Hollywood	Paints Blending
Coating Operation	North Hollywood	Paints Blending
Coating Operation	North Hollywood	Paints Blending
Coating Operation	North Hollywood	Paints Blending
Coating Operation	North Hollywood	Paints Blending
Coating Operation		Spray Booth Paint & Solvent
Coating Operation	Los Angeles	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Placentia	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Gardena	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Gardena	Spray Booth/Enclosure, Powder Coating System
Coating Operation	Pomona	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Pomona	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Commerce	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Commerce	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Commerce	Oven, Drying
Coating Operation	Commerce	Oven, Drying
Coating Operation	Anaheim	Spray Booth Styrenated Resins
Coating Operation	Los Angeles	Spray Machine - Coating
Coating Operation	Chatsworth	Spray Booths (Multiple) With Multiple VOC Control Equipment
Coating Operation	Chatsworth	Oven, Powder Coating
Coating Operation	Chatsworth	Spray Machine - Coating
Coating Operation	Chatsworth	Spray Machine - Coating
Coating Operation	Chatsworth	Spray Machine - Coating

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Coating Operation	Los Angeles	Paints Blending
Coating Operation	Los Angeles	Paints Blending
Coating Operation	Los Angeles	Paints Blending
Coating Operation	Los Angeles	Paints Blending
Coating Operation	Los Angeles	Paints Blending
Coating Operation	Northridge	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Valencia	Abrasive Blasting (Cabinet/Machine/Room)
Coating Operation	Santa Fe Springs	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Anaheim	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Sun Valley	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Sun Valley	Oven, Drying
Coating Operation	Fontana	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Fontana	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Rancho Cucamonga	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Rancho Cucamonga	Oven, Rubber Curing
Coating Operation	Torrance	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Los Angeles	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Pico Rivera	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Los Angeles	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Los Angeles	Oven, Powder Coating
Coating Operation	Los Angeles	Spray Booth/Enclosure, Powder Coating System
Coating Operation	N. Hollywood	Spray Booth
Coating Operation	N. Hollywood	Spray Booth

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Coating Operation	San Bernardino	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Chatsworth	Paints Blending
Coating Operation	Long Beach	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Long Beach	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Long Beach	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Long Beach	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Long Beach	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Long Beach	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Long Beach	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Long Beach	Mist Eliminator, HEPA Filter
Coating Operation	Long Beach	Tank, Surface Preparation - Other Acids
Coating Operation	Long Beach	Tank, Chromic Acid - Anodizing
Coating Operation	City Of Industry	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Topanga	Spray Booth/Enclosure, Powder Coating System
Coating Operation	Los Angeles	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Monrovia	Spray Booth, Automotive
Coating Operation	North Hills	Oven, Powder Coating
Coating Operation	Fullerton	Oven, Powder Coating
Coating Operation	Fullerton	Spray Booth/Enclosure, Powder Coating System
Coating Operation	Fountain Valley	Oven, Drying
Coating Operation	Fullerton	Tank, Sulfuric/Phosphoric Acid - Anodizing
Coating Operation	Riverside	Paints Blending
Coating Operation	Riverside	Paints Blending
Coating Operation	Riverside	Paints Blending

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Coating Operation	Riverside	Paints Blending
Coating Operation	Inglewood	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Sun Valley	Spray Booth/Enclosure, Powder Coating System
Coating Operation	Orange	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Northridge	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Los Angeles	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Los Angeles	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	La Verne	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Los Angeles	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Fontana	Spray Booth/Enclosure, Powder Coating System
Coating Operation	Fontana	Abrasive Blasting (Cabinet/Machine/Room)
Coating Operation	Fontana	Baghouse, Ambient Temp (>500 Sq Ft)
Coating Operation	Fontana	Baghouse, Ambient Temp (>500 Sq Ft)
Coating Operation	Fontana	Abrasive Blasting (Cabinet/Machine/Room)
Coating Operation	Costa Mesa	Spray Booth/Enclosure, Powder Coating System
Coating Operation	Arcadia	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Anaheim	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Santa Fe Springs	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Diamond Bar	Spray Equipment Open
Coating Operation	Valencia	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Valencia	Oven, Other
Coating Operation	Valencia	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Valencia	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Coating Operation	Valencia	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Panorama City	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Corona	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Corona	Spray Booth Other
Coating Operation	Corona	Oven, Drying
Coating Operation	Lynwood	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Valencia	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Coating Operation	Van Nuys	Spray Booth/Enclosure, Powder Coating System
Coating Operation	Van Nuys	Spray Booth/Enclosure, Powder Coating System
Coating Operation	Van Nuys	Oven, Powder Coating]
Coating Operation	Van Nuys	Baghouse, Ambient Temp (>500 Sq Ft)
Coating Operation	Van Nuys	Abrasive Blasting (Cabinet/Machine/Room)
Coating Operation	Van Nuys	Oven, Powder Coating
Communications	Pasadena	I C E (>500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen Diesel
Communications	Anaheim	I C E (>500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen Diesel
Communications	Irwindale	I C E (>500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen Diesel
Communications	Costa Mesa	I C E (>500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen Diesel
Communications	Riverside	I C E (>500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen Diesel
Communications	Commerce	I C E (>500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen Diesel
Communications	Anaheim	I C E (>500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen Diesel
Communications	Mission Hills	I C E (>500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen Diesel
Concrete Batch Plant	Ontario	Storage Silo Cement
Concrete Batch Plant	Ontario	Concrete Batch Equipment

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Concrete Batch Plant	Ontario	Baghouse, Ambient Temp (<=100 Sq Ft)
Concrete Batch Plant	Chino	Concrete Batch Equipment
Construction Services	Colton	Pigments Blending
Construction Services	Colton	Storage Silo Cement
Construction Services	Santa Ana	Storage Tank Cement
Construction Services	Santa Ana	Storage Tank Cement
Construction Services	Santa Ana	Storage Tank Cement
Construction Services	Santa Ana	Concrete Batch Equipment
Construction Services	City Of Industry	Misc Minerals Conveying
Construction Services	Fontana	Storage Tank Cement
Construction Services	Indio	Storage Tank Asphalt <=50,000 Gallons
Construction Services	Indio	Storage Tank Asphalt <=50,000 Gallons
Construction Services	Indio	Electrostatic Precip Lo Volt (<3000 cfm)
Construction Services	Riverside	Concrete Blending
Construction Services	Riverside	Concrete Blending
Construction Services	Riverside	Concrete Blending
Construction Services	Riverside	Concrete Blending
Construction Services	Riverside	Storage Silo Cement
Construction Services	Coachella	Misc Organic Chemicals Separation
Construction Services	Coachella	Misc Organic Chemicals Separation
Construction Services	Coachella	Afterburner (<1 Mmbtu/Hr, Venting S.S.)
Construction Services	Long Beach	I C E (50-500 Hp) N-Em Port N-Rent Diesel
Construction Services	Downey	Asphalt Blending/Batching Equipment

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Construction Services	Downey	Dry Filter (>500 Sq Ft)
Construction Services	Downey	Storage Tank, Asphalt >50,000 Gallons
Construction Services	Downey	Baghouse, Hot
Construction Services	Los Angeles	Pigments Blending
Construction Services	Los Angeles	Pigments Blending
Construction Services	Los Angeles	Dry Filter (>100-500 Sq Ft)
Construction Services	South Gate	Concrete Batch Equipment
Construction Services	South Gate	Storage Silo Cement
Construction Services	Signal Hill	I C E (50-500 HP) Diesel
Construction Services	Signal Hill	I C E (50-500 HP) Diesel
Construction Services	Diamond Bar	Scrubber, Other Venting M.S.
Construction Services	Diamond Bar	Scrubber, Other Venting M.S.
Construction Services	Long Beach	Cement Marine Loading & Unloading
Construction Services	Long Beach	Selective Catalytic Reduction
Construction Services	West Hollywood	I C E (>500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen Diesel
Construction Services	Fontana	Clay Size Reduction
Construction Services	Fontana	Clay Size Reduction
Construction Services	Fontana	Baghouse, Ambient Temp (>100-500 Sq Ft)
Construction Services	Diamond Bar	Tank Degassing Unit
Construction Services	Diamond Bar	Tank Degassing Unit
Construction Services	Diamond Bar	Scrubber, Other Chemical Venting S.S.
Construction Services	Diamond Bar	Scrubber, Other Chemical Venting S.S.
Construction Services	Wilmington	Sludge Dewatering

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Construction Services	Wilmington	Afterburner, Catalytic
Construction Services	Santa Ana	Concrete Batch Equipment
Construction Services	Fontana	Concrete Batch Equipment
Construction Services	Fontana	Baghouse, Ambient Temp (>100-500 Sq Ft)
Construction Services	Montclair	Baghouse, Ambient Temp (>500 Sq Ft)
Construction Services	Montclair	Concrete Batch Equipment
Construction Services	Montclair	Storage Silo Cement
Consulting	Long Beach	Odor Control Unit
Crematory	Sun Valley	Crematory Ovens
Crematory	Sun Valley	Crematory Ovens
Crematory	Sun Valley	Crematory Ovens
Crematory	Sun Valley	Crematory Ovens
Crematory	Sun Valley	Crematory Ovens
Crematory	Carson	Boiler (5-20 MMBTU/Hr) Nat Gas Only
Crematory	Los Angeles	Crematory Ovens
Dry Cleaning	Chatsworth	Dry Cleaning Equip Petroleum Solvent
Dry Cleaning	Corona	Dry Cleaning, Dry-To-Dry Nv,w/ Sic,Perc
Dyeing Operations	Vernon	Boiler (5-20 MMBTU/Hr) Nat Gas Only
Dyeing Operations	City Of Industry	Boiler (5-20 MMBTU/Hr) Nat Gas Only
Dyeing Operations	Ontario	Dip Tank Coating Dye
Dyeing Operations	Los Angeles	Boiler (5-20 MMBTU/Hr) Nat Gas Only
Energy Generating Facility	Desert Hot Springs	Turbine Engine (>50 MW) Other Fuel
Energy Generating Facility	Desert Hot Springs	Turbine Engine (>50 MW) Other Fuel

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Energy Generating Facility	Desert Hot Springs	Turbine Engine (>50 MW) Other Fuel
Energy Generating Facility	Desert Hot Springs	Turbine Engine (>50 MW) Other Fuel
Energy Generating Facility	Desert Hot Springs	Turbine Engine (>50 MW) Other Fuel
Energy Generating Facility	Desert Hot Springs	Turbine Engine (>50 MW) Other Fuel
Energy Generating Facility	Desert Hot Springs	Turbine Engine (>50 MW) Other Fuel
Energy Generating Facility	Desert Hot Springs	Turbine Engine (>50 MW) Other Fuel
Energy Generating Facility	Murrieta	Turbine Engine (<=50 MW) Nat Gas Only
Energy Generating Facility	Long Beach	Turbine Engine (>50 MW) El Peak Other Fuel
Energy Generating Facility	Long Beach	Turbine Engine (>50 MW) El Peak Other Fuel
Energy Generating Facility	Long Beach	Turbine Engine (>50 MW) El Peak Other Fuel
Energy Generating Facility	Long Beach	Turbine Engine (>50 MW) El Peak Other Fuel
Energy Generating Facility	Long Beach	Turbine Engine (>50 MW) El Peak Other Fuel
Energy Generating Facility	Long Beach	Turbine Engine (>50 MW) El Peak Other Fuel
Energy Generating Facility	Etiwanda	Turbine Engine (>50 MW) Nat Gas Only
Energy Generating Facility	Etiwanda	Selective Catalytic Reduction
Energy Generating Facility	Etiwanda	Turbine Engine (>50 MW) Nat Gas Only
Energy Generating Facility	Etiwanda	Selective Catalytic Reduction
Energy Generating Facility	Etiwanda	Boiler (>50 MMBTU/Hr) Nat Gas Only
Energy Generating Facility	Brea	Turbine Engine (<=50 MW) Landfill Gas
Energy Generating Facility	Brea	Turbine Engine (<=50 MW) Landfill Gas
Energy Generating Facility	Brea	Turbine Engine (<=50 MW) Landfill Gas
Energy Generating Facility	Brea	Turbine Engine (<=50 MW) Landfill Gas
Energy Generating Facility	Brea	Selective Catalytic Reduction

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Energy Generating Facility	Brea	Selective Catalytic Reduction
Energy Generating Facility	Brea	Selective Catalytic Reduction
Energy Generating Facility	Brea	Selective Catalytic Reduction
Energy Generating Facility	Brea	Landfill Gas Absorption
Energy Generating Facility	Brea	Flare, Open Landfill/Digester Gas
Energy Generating Facility	Brea	Storage Tank Ammonia
Energy Generating Facility	Romoland	Turbine Engine (>50 MW) Other Fuel
Energy Generating Facility	Romoland	Turbine Engine (>50 MW) Other Fuel
Energy Generating Facility	Romoland	Turbine Engine (>50 MW) Other Fuel
Energy Generating Facility	Romoland	Turbine Engine (>50 MW) Other Fuel
Energy Generating Facility	Romoland	Turbine Engine (>50 MW) Other Fuel
Energy Generating Facility	City Of Industry	Turbine Engine (>50 MW) Other Fuel
Energy Generating Facility	City Of Industry	Turbine Engine (>50 MW) Other Fuel
Energy Generating Facility	City Of Industry	Turbine Engine (>50 MW) Other Fuel
Energy Generating Facility	City Of Industry	Turbine Engine (>50 MW) Other Fuel
Energy Generating Facility	City Of Industry	Turbine Engine (>50 MW) Other Fuel
Food Services	Huntington Beach	Plastic/Resin Size Reduction
Food Services	Huntington Beach	Plastic/Resin Size Reduction
Food Services	Huntington Beach	Plastic/Resin Size Reduction
Food Services	Santa Fe Springs	Abrasive Blasting (Cabinet/Machine/Room)
Food Services	Santa Fe Springs	Baghouse, Ambient Temp (<=100 Sq Ft)
Gas Plant	Long Beach	Gas Plant
Gas Plant	Long Beach	Gas Plant

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Gas Plant	Sylmar	Turbine Engine (<=50 MW) Landfill Gas
Gas Plant	Sylmar	Turbine Engine (<=50 MW) Landfill Gas
Gas Plant	Sylmar	Turbine Engine (<=50 MW) Landfill Gas
Gas Plant	Sylmar	Turbine Engine (<=50 MW) Landfill Gas
Gas Plant	Sylmar	Turbine Engine (<=50 MW) Landfill Gas
Gas Plant	Sylmar	Flare, Enclosed Landfill/Digester Gas
Gas Plant	Sylmar	Landfill Gas Treating
Gasoline Fueling And Dispensing	Van Nuys	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Gasoline Fueling And Dispensing	Anaheim	Service Stat Storage & Dispensing Gasoline
Gasoline Fueling And Dispensing	Long Beach	Service Stat Storage & Dispensing Gasoline
Gasoline Fueling And Dispensing	South Gate	Service Stat Storage & Dispensing Gasoline
Gasoline Fueling And Dispensing	Hawthorne	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Gasoline Fueling And Dispensing	Castaic	Service Stat Storage & Dispensing Gasoline
Gasoline Fueling And Dispensing	Diamond Bar	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Gasoline Fueling And Dispensing	Diamond Bar	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Gasoline Fueling And Dispensing	Diamond Bar	Afterburner, Direct Flame
Gasoline Fueling And Dispensing	Diamond Bar	Tank Degassing Unit
Gasoline Fueling And Dispensing	Harbor City	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Gasoline Fueling And Dispensing	Los Angeles	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Gasoline Fueling And Dispensing	Los Angeles	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Gasoline Fueling And Dispensing	Diamond Bar	Serv Stat Storage & Dispensing Gasoline
Gasoline Fueling And Dispensing	Anaheim	Gasoline Dispensing
Gasoline Fueling And Dispensing	Los Angeles	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Other Voc Under

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Gasoline Fueling And Dispensing	Los Angeles	Serv Stat Storage & Dispensing Gasoline
Gasoline Fueling And Dispensing	Anaheim	Serv Stat Storage & Dispensing Gasoline
Gasoline Fueling And Dispensing	Calabasas	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Gasoline Fueling And Dispensing	Rialto	Serv Stat Storage & Dispensing Gasoline
Gasoline Fueling And Dispensing	Coachella	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Hotel	Santa Ana	Boiler (<5 MMBTU/Hr) Nat Gas Only
Hotel	Santa Ana	Boiler (<5 MMBTU /Hr) Nat Gas Only
Hotel	City Of Industry	Boiler (5-20 MMBTU /Hr) Nat Gas Only
Hotel	Rancho Palos Verdes	Boiler (5-20 MMBTU /Hr) Nat Gas Only
Hotel	Rancho Palos Verdes	Boiler (5-20 MMBTU /Hr) Nat Gas Only
Hotel	Rancho Palos Verdes	Boiler (5-20 MMBTU /Hr) Nat Gas Only
Landfill	Garden Grove	Landfill Gas Collection (10-50 Wells)
Landfill	Garden Grove	Landfill Gas Collection (10-50 Wells)
Landfill	Irvine	Landfill Gas Treating
Landfill	Irvine	Turbine Engine (<=50 MW) Landfill Gas
Landfill	Irvine	Turbine Engine (<=50 MW) Landfill Gas
Landfill	Irvine	Turbine Engine (<=50 MW) Landfill Gas
Landfill	Irvine	Turbine Engine (<=50 MW) Landfill Gas
Landfill	Irvine	Turbine Engine (<=50 MW) Landfill Gas
Landfill	Torrance	Landfill Gas Collection (>50 Wells)
Landfill	Torrance	Afterburner, Direct Flame
Landfill	Calabasas	Flare, Enclosed Landfill/Digester Gas
Landfill	West Covina	Boiler (>10 MMBTU /Hr) Landfill Gas

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Landfill	West Covina	Boiler (>10 MMBTU /Hr) Landfill Gas
Landfill	West Covina	Turbine Engine (<=50 MW) Landfill Gas
Landfill	Thousand Palms	Landfill Condensate/Leaching/Collection
Landfill	Moreno Valley	Flare, Enclosed Landfill/Digester Gas
Landfill	Rubidoux	Flare, Open Landfill/Digester Gas
Landfill	Carson	Flare, Enclosed Landfill/Digester Gas
Landfill	Corona	Flare
Landscaping	Carson	I C E (>500 HP) Non-Emergency Port N-Rent Diesel
Landscaping	La Habra	I C E (50-500 HP) Non-Emergency Stat Oil Only
Landscaping	Gardena	I C E (50-500 HP) Non-Emergency Port N-Rent Gasoline
Library	San Marino	I C E (>500 HP) Non-Emergency Port N-Rent Diesel
Manufacturer - Aerosol	Anaheim	Storage Tank LPG
Manufacturer - Battery	Santa Fe Springs	Battery Manufacturing
Manufacturer - Car Care Products	Duarte	Misc Organic Material Blending
Manufacturer - Car Care Products	Duarte	Misc Organic Material Blending
Manufacturer - Car Care Products	Duarte	Misc Organic Material Blending
Manufacturer - Car Care Products	Duarte	Misc Organic Material Blending
Manufacturer - Car Care Products	Duarte	Misc Organic Material Blending
Manufacturer - Car Care Products	Duarte	Misc Organic Material Blending
Manufacturer - Car Care Products	Duarte	Misc Organic Material Blending
Manufacturer - Car Care Products	Duarte	Misc Organic Material Blending
Manufacturer - Car Care Products	Duarte	Misc Organic Material Blending
Manufacturer - Car Care Products	Duarte	Misc Organic Material Blending
Manufacturer - Car Care Products	Duarte	Misc Organic Material Blending

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Manufacturer - Car Care Products	Duarte	Misc Organic Material Blending
Manufacturer - Car Care Products	Duarte	Misc Organic Material Blending
Manufacturer - Car Care Products	Duarte	Misc Organic Material Blending
Manufacturer - Car Care Products	Duarte	Storage Tank Methanol
Manufacturer - Car Care Products	Duarte	Storage Tank Ketones
Manufacturer - Catalysts	Signal Hill	Baghouse, Ambient Temp (>100-500 Sq Ft)
Manufacturer - Catalysts	Signal Hill	Baghouse, Ambient Temp (>100-500 Sq Ft)
Manufacturer - Catalysts	Signal Hill	Baghouse, Ambient Temp (>100-500 Sq Ft)
Manufacturer - Catalysts	Signal Hill	Catalyst Size Classification
Manufacturer - Catalysts	Signal Hill	Baghouse, Ambient Temp (>500 Sq Ft)
Manufacturer - Catalysts	Signal Hill	Baghouse, Ambient Temp (>500 Sq Ft)
Manufacturer - Catalysts	Signal Hill	Baghouse, Ambient Temp (>500 Sq Ft)
Manufacturer - Catalysts	Signal Hill	Baghouse, Ambient Temp (>500 Sq Ft)
Manufacturer - Catalysts	Wilmington	I C E (>500 HP) Nat Gas
Manufacturer - Catalysts	Wilmington	Selective Catalytic Reduction
Manufacturer - Ceramics	Costa Mesa	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Manufacturer - Cosmetics	Chatsworth	Cosmetics Blending
Manufacturer - Cosmetics	Chatsworth	Cosmetics Blending
Manufacturer - Cosmetics	Chatsworth	Cosmetics Blending
Manufacturer - Cosmetics	Los Angeles	Cosmetics Blending
Manufacturer - Cosmetics	Los Angeles	Cosmetics Blending
Manufacturer - Cosmetics	Los Angeles	Cosmetics Blending
Manufacturer - Cosmetics	Los Angeles	Cosmetics Blending

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Manufacturer - Cosmetics	Los Angeles	Cosmetics Blending
Manufacturer - Cosmetics	Los Angeles	Cosmetics Blending
Manufacturer - Cosmetics	Los Angeles	Cosmetics Blending
Manufacturer - Cosmetics	Los Angeles	Cosmetics Blending
Manufacturer - Cosmetics	Los Angeles	Cosmetics Blending
Manufacturer - Cosmetics	Los Angeles	Cosmetics Blending
Manufacturer - Cosmetics	Los Angeles	Cosmetics Blending
Manufacturer - Cosmetics	Los Angeles	Cosmetics Blending
Manufacturer - Cosmetics	Los Angeles	Cosmetics Blending
Manufacturer - Cosmetics	Los Angeles	Cosmetics Blending
Manufacturer - Cosmetics	Los Angeles	Cosmetics Blending
Manufacturer - Cosmetics	Los Angeles	Cosmetics Blending
Manufacturer - Cosmetics	Los Angeles	Cosmetics Blending
Manufacturer - Cosmetics	Los Angeles	Baghouse, Ambient Temp (<=100 Sq Ft)
Manufacturer - Cosmetics	Los Angeles	Plastic/Resin Size Reduction
Manufacturer - Cosmetics	North Hollywood	Cosmetics Blending
Manufacturer - Cosmetics	North Hollywood	Cosmetics Blending
Manufacturer - Cosmetics	North Hollywood	Cosmetics Blending
Manufacturer - Electronic Component	Vernon	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Manufacturer - Electronic Component	Commerce	Rollercoater
Manufacturer - Electronic Component	North Hollywood	Oven, Other
Manufacturer - Electronic Components	Chatsworth	Circuit Board Etchers, Ammonia
Manufacturer - Electronic Components	Sylmar	Electrostatic Precip Hi Volt (>=3000cfm)

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Manufacturer - Electronic Components	Sylmar	Misc Materials Production
Manufacturer - Electronic Components	Orange	Misc Stripping Tank
Manufacturer - Electronic Components	Orange	Tank, Precious Metal - Plating
Manufacturer - Electronic Components	Orange	Tank, Plating (Other)
Manufacturer - Electronic Components	Orange	Tanks, Nickel Plating Line
Manufacturer - Electronic Components	Orange	Tank, Plating (Other)
Manufacturer - Electronic Components	Orange	Tank, Other Aqueous Solution
Manufacturer - Electronic Components	Santa Ana	Tank, Other Aqueous Solution
Manufacturer - Engines	Irvine	Jet Engine Test Facility Other Fuel
Manufacturer - Foam Products	Ontario	Oven, Other
Manufacturer - Foam Products	Ontario	Oven, Other
Manufacturer - Foam Products	Ontario	Oven, Other
Manufacturer - Food Product	Buena Park	Boiler (<5 MMBTU/Hr) Nat Gas Only
Manufacturer - Food Product	Montebello	Storage Silo Flour
Manufacturer - Food Product	Montebello	Storage Silo Flour
Manufacturer - Food Product	Mira Loma	Deep Fat Fryer
Manufacturer - Food Product	Mira Loma	Deep Fat Fryer
Manufacturer - Food Product	Mira Loma	I C E (50-500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen-Diesel
Manufacturer - Food Product	Mira Loma	Boiler (5-20 MMBTU/Hr) Nat Gas Only
Manufacturer - Food Product	Torrance	Coffee Roasting, >= 100 lbs. Capacity
Manufacturer - Food Product	Torrance	Afterburner, Catalytic
Manufacturer - Food Product	Torrance	Coffee Roasting, >= 100 lbs. Capacity
Manufacturer - Food Product	Torrance	Afterburner, Catalytic

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Manufacturer - Food Product	San Clemente	Misc Materials Separation
Manufacturer - Food Product	San Clemente	Spray Equipment Open
Manufacturer - Food Product	San Clemente	Baghouse, Ambient Temp (>500 Sq Ft)
Manufacturer - Food Product	San Clemente	Miscellaneous Distillation
Manufacturer - Food Product	San Clemente	Organic Chemicals Misc Blending
Manufacturer - Food Product	San Clemente	Organic Chemicals Misc Blending
Manufacturer - Food Product	San Clemente	Misc Materials Blending
Manufacturer - Food Product	San Clemente	Organic Chemicals Misc Blending
Manufacturer - Food Product	San Clemente	Organic Chemicals Misc Blending
Manufacturer - Food Product	San Clemente	Organic Chemicals Misc Blending
Manufacturer - Food Product	San Clemente	Organic Chemicals Misc Blending
Manufacturer - Food Product	San Clemente	Organic Chemicals Misc Blending
Manufacturer - Food Product	San Clemente	Organic Chemicals Misc Blending
Manufacturer - Food Product	Yorba Linda	Boiler (5-20 MMBTU/Hr) Nat Gas Only P/P
Manufacturer - Food Product	Rancho Cucamonga	Storage Tank Corn Products
Manufacturer - Food Product	Rancho Cucamonga	Storage Tank Corn Products
Manufacturer - Food Product	Rancho Cucamonga	Storage Tank Corn Products
Manufacturer - Food Product	Rancho Cucamonga	Storage Tank Corn Products
Manufacturer - Food Product	Rancho Cucamonga	Storage Tank Corn Products
Manufacturer - Food Product	Rancho Cucamonga	Storage Tank Corn Products
Manufacturer - Food Product	Fontana	Boiler (<5 Mmbtu/Hr) Nat Gas Only
Manufacturer - Food Product	Los Angeles	Oven Bakery
Manufacturer - Food Product	Costa Mesa	Coffee Roasting (50-90 lbs Capacity)
Manufacturer - Food Product	Costa Mesa	Afterburner (<1 MMBTU/Hr, Venting S.S.)

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Manufacturer - Food Product	Van Nuys	Oven Bakery
Manufacturer - Food Product	Van Nuys	Oven Bakery
Manufacturer - Food Product	Azusa	Oven Bakery
Manufacturer - Food Product	Irvine	Deep-Fat Fryer Vegetable Oils
Manufacturer - Food Product	Irvine	Deep-Fat Fryer Vegetable Oils
Manufacturer - Food Product	Irvine	Feed And Food Misc Production
Manufacturer - Food Product	Irvine	Feed And Food Misc Blending
Manufacturer - Food Product	Anaheim	Food Processing-Grinding, Blending, Packaging, Convey, Flavoring
Manufacturer - Food Product	Anaheim	Dry Filter (<=100 Sq Ft)
Manufacturer - Food Product	Anaheim	Dry Filter (<=100 Sq Ft)
Manufacturer - Food Product	Anaheim	Dry Filter (<=100 Sq Ft)
Manufacturer - Food Product	Anaheim	Dust Collector Cartridge Type
Manufacturer - Food Product	Anaheim	Afterburner, Catalytic
Manufacturer - Food Product	Panorama City	Afterburner, Direct Flame
Manufacturer - Food Product	Panorama City	Deep Fat Fryer
Manufacturer - Food Product	Panorama City	Deep Fat Fryer
Manufacturer - Food Product	Panorama City	Afterburner, Direct Flame
Manufacturer - Food Product	Panorama City	Oven, Baking
Manufacturer - Food Product	Panorama City	Oven, Baking
Manufacturer - Food Product	Panorama City	Baghouse, Ambient Temp (>100-500 Sq Ft)
Manufacturer - Food Product	Panorama City	Storage Silo Flour
Manufacturer - Food Product	Panorama City	Baghouse, Ambient Temp (>100-500 Sq Ft)

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Manufacturer - Food Product	Panorama City	Storage Silo Flour
Manufacturer - Food Product	Los Angeles	I C E (50-500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen-Diesel
Manufacturer - Food Product	Carson	I C E (>500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen Diesel
Manufacturer - Food Product	Vernon	Deep Fat Fry Other Feed And Food
Manufacturer - Food Product	Vernon	Deep Fat Fry Other Feed And Food
Manufacturer - Food Product	Vernon	Deep Fat Fry Other Feed And Food
Manufacturer - Food Product	Vernon	Deep Fat Fry Other Feed And Food
Manufacturer - Food Product	Azusa	Boiler (5-20 MMBTU/Hr) Nat Gas Only P/P
Manufacturer - Food Product	Riverside	Deep Fat Fryer
Manufacturer - Food Product	Riverside	Meat Products, React-Deep Fat Fry
Manufacturer - Food Product	Riverside	Electrostatic Precip Hi Volt (>=3000cfm)
Manufacturer - Food Product	Riverside	Electrostatic Precip Hi Volt (>=3000cfm)
Manufacturer - Food Product	Cerritos	Food Processing-Grinding,Blending,Packaging, Convey,Flavoring
Manufacturer - Food Product	La Habra	Oven Bakery
Manufacturer - Food Product	La Habra	Afterburner - Catalytic For Bakery Oven
Manufacturer - Food Product	Rancho Dominguez	Nut Roaster
Manufacturer - Food Product	Rancho Dominguez	Nut Roaster
Manufacturer - Food Product	Rancho Dominguez	Nut Roaster
Manufacturer - Food Product	Riverside	Deep Fat Fryer
Manufacturer - Food Product	Riverside	Electrostatic Precipitator
Manufacturer - Food Product	Riverside	Deep Fat Fryer
Manufacturer - Food Product	Riverside	Electrostatic Precipitator
Manufacturer - Food Services	Vernon	I C E (>500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen Diesel

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Manufacturer - Fountains	Sun Valley	Laser Cutter
Manufacturer - Furniture	Lynwood	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Manufacturer - Furniture	Santa Fe Springs	Spray Booth
Manufacturer - Furniture	Santa Fe Springs	Spray Booth
Manufacturer - Furniture	Santa Fe Springs	Flowcoater
Manufacturer - Industrial Vehicles	Anaheim	Baghouse, Ambient Temp (>100-500 Sq Ft)
Manufacturer - Industrial Vehicles	Anaheim	Baghouse, Ambient Temp (>100-500 Sq Ft)
Manufacturer - Industrial Vehicles	Anaheim	Laser Cutter
Manufacturer - Industrial Vehicles	Anaheim	Laser Cutter
Manufacturer - Lawn/Garden Products	Los Angeles	Synthetic Fertilizer Production
Manufacturer - Lawn/Garden Products	Los Angeles	Natural Fertilizer Packaging/Processing
Manufacturer - Lawn/Garden Products	Los Angeles	Natural Fertilizer Packaging/Processing
Manufacturer - Lawn/Garden Products	Los Angeles	Synthetic Fertilizer Blending
Manufacturer - Lawn/Garden Products	Los Angeles	Synthetic Fertilizer Blending
Manufacturer - Lawn/Garden Products	Los Angeles	Storage Tank Synthetic Fertilizer
Manufacturer - Lawn/Garden Products	Los Angeles	Synthetic Fertilizer Conveying
Manufacturer - Lawn/Garden Products	Los Angeles	Natural Fertilizer Packaging/Processing
Manufacturer - Merchandise	Foothill Ranch	Spray Booth(s) w/ Carbon Adsorber (Regenerative)
Manufacturer - Merchandise	Foothill Ranch	Afterburner, Direct Flame
Manufacturer - Merchandise	Foothill Ranch	Flowcoater
Manufacturer - Merchandise	Foothill Ranch	Oven, Drying
Manufacturer - Merchandise	Foothill Ranch	Dip Tank (<=3 Gal/Day) Misc
Manufacturer - Merchandise	Foothill Ranch	Dip Tank (<=3 Gal/Day) Misc

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Manufacturer - Merchandise	Foothill Ranch	Oven, Drying
Manufacturer - Merchandise	Foothill Ranch	Dip Tank (<=3 Gal/Day) Misc
Manufacturer - Merchandise	Foothill Ranch	Oven, Drying
Manufacturer - Merchandise	Foothill Ranch	Dip Tank (<=3 Gal/Day) Misc
Manufacturer - Metal Products	Valencia	Laser Cutter
Manufacturer - Metal Products	Van Nuys	Furnace Reverb Aluminum
Manufacturer - Metal Products	Van Nuys	Furnace Reverb Aluminum
Manufacturer - Metal Products	Van Nuys	Furnace Reverb Aluminum
Manufacturer - Metal Products	Van Nuys	Baghouse, Hot
Manufacturer - Metal Products	Fontana	Furnace Other Met Ops Aluminum
Manufacturer - Metal Products	Fontana	Heat Treating Furnace
Manufacturer - Mirrors	Carson	Regenerative Oxidizer
Manufacturer - Optics	Valencia	Flowcoater
Manufacturer - Pillows	Vernon	Polyester Blending
Manufacturer - Piping	Fontana	Plasma Arc Cutting
Manufacturer - Piping	Fontana	Abrasive Blasting (Cabinet/Machine/Room)
Manufacturer - Piping	Fontana	Baghouse, Ambient Temp (>500 Sq Ft)
Manufacturer - Piping	Fontana	Abrasive Blasting (Cabinet/Machine/Room)
Manufacturer - Piping	Fontana	Baghouse, Ambient Temp (>500 Sq Ft)
Manufacturer - Piping	Fontana	Baghouse, Ambient Temp (>500 Sq Ft)
Manufacturer - Piping	Fontana	Spray Equipment Open
Manufacturer - Piping	Fontana	Spray Equipment Open
Manufacturer - Piping	Fontana	Abrasive Blasting (Cabinet/Machine/Room)

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Manufacturer - Piping	Fontana	Abrasive Blasting (Cabinet/Machine/Room)
Manufacturer - Piping	Fontana	Abrasive Blasting (Cabinet/Machine/Room)
Manufacturer - Piping	Fontana	Abrasive Blasting (Cabinet/Machine/Room)
Manufacturer - Piping	Fontana	Baghouse, Ambient Temp (>500 Sq Ft)
Manufacturer - Piping	Ontario	Boiler (<5 MMBTU/Hr) Oil Only
Manufacturer - Piping	Ontario	Boiler (<5 MMBTU /Hr) Oil Only
Manufacturer - Piping	Ontario	Boiler (<5 MMBTU /Hr) Oil Only
Manufacturer - Piping	Ontario	Boiler (<5 MMBTU /Hr) Oil Only
Manufacturer - Piping	Ontario	Boiler (<5 MMBTU /Hr) Oil Only
Manufacturer - Piping	Vernon	Rubber Roll Mill
Manufacturer - Piping	Vernon	Rubber Roll Mill
Manufacturer - Piping	Vernon	Rubber Roll Mill
Manufacturer - Piping	Vernon	Rubber Roll Mill
Manufacturer - Piping	Vernon	Miscellaneous Machining
Manufacturer - Piping	Vernon	Miscellaneous Machining
Manufacturer - Piping	Vernon	Miscellaneous Machining
Manufacturer - Piping	Vernon	Miscellaneous Machining
Manufacturer - Plastics	San Fernando	Plastics And Resins Molding
Manufacturer - Plastics	Santa Fe Springs	Misc Materials Blending
Manufacturer - Plastics	Santa Fe Springs	Misc Materials Blending
Manufacturer - Plastics	Glendale	Foams, Plastic, & Rubber Packaging
Manufacturer - Plastics	Chatsworth	Plastics And Resins Molding
Manufacturer - Plastics	Chatsworth	Plastic/Resin Size Reduction

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Manufacturer - Plastics	Chatsworth	Plastic/Resin Size Reduction
Manufacturer - Plastics, Steel	Riverside	Regenerative Oxidizer
Manufacturer - Propane	Pasadena	Storage Tank LPG
Manufacturer - Propane	Pasadena	Storage Tank LPG
Manufacturer - Rubber	Brea	Oven, Rubber Curing
Manufacturer - Rubber	Ontario	Natural Rubber Size Reduction
Manufacturer - Rubber	Ontario	Cyclone
Manufacturer - Rubber	Orange	Oven, Rubber Curing
Manufacturer - Rubber	Orange	Oven, Rubber Curing
Manufacturer - Sealing Product	Fullerton	Adhesives Melting
Manufacturer - Silicone	Santa Fe Springs	Oven, Cooking Or Curing
Manufacturer - Steel	Lynwood	Baghouse, Ambient Temp (>500 Sq Ft)
Manufacturer - Steel	Santa Fe Springs	Abrasive Blasting (Cabinet/Machine/Room)
Manufacturer - Steel	Santa Fe Springs	Plasma Arc Cutting
Manufacturer - Steel	Santa Fe Springs	Plasma Arc Cutting
Manufacturer - Steel	Santa Fe Springs	Dust Collector Cartridge Type
Manufacturer - Vending Machines	Pacoima	Laser Cutter
Marine Operations	San Pedro	Tank Degassing, Underground, Other
Marine Operations	San Pedro	Unspecified Equip/Process (schedule D in Rule 301)
Marine Operations	Wilmington	I C E (50-500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen-Diesel
Marine Operations	Terminal Island	Marine Bulk Ldng/Unldng Sys., Crude Oil
Marine Operations	Terminal Island	Afterburner, Direct Flame
Marine Operations	San Pedro	Afterburner, Direct Flame

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Medical Services	Temecula	Boiler (5-20 MMBTU/Hr) Nat Gas Only
Medical Services	Temecula	Boiler (5-20 MMBTU /Hr) Nat Gas Only
Medical Services	Temecula	Boiler (5-20 MMBTU /Hr) Nat Gas Only
Medical Services	Westminster	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Other Voc Under
Medical Services	Irvine	Turbine Engine (<=50 MW) Nat Gas Only
Medical Services	Irvine	Turbine Engine (<=50 MW) Nat Gas & Other Oil
Medical Services	Irvine	Selective Catalytic Reduction
Medical Services	Redondo Beach	Boiler (<5 MMBTU /Hr) Nat Gas Only
Medical Services	Redondo Beach	Boiler (<5 MMBTU /Hr) Nat Gas Only
Medical Services	Redondo Beach	Boiler (<5 MMBTU /Hr) Nat Gas Only
Medical Services	Brea	Evaporator, Toxics
Medical Services	Brea	Evaporator, Toxics
Medical Services	Brea	Evaporator, Toxics
Medical Services	Brea	Evaporator, Toxics
Medical Services	Los Angeles	I C E (>500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen Diesel
Medical Services	Los Angeles	I C E (>500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen Diesel
Medical Services	Los Angeles	I C E (>500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen Diesel
Medical Services	Los Angeles	I C E (>500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen Diesel
Medical Services	Glendale	I C E (>500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen Diesel
Medical Services	Glendale	I C E (>500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen Diesel
Medical Services	Glendale	I C E (>500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen Diesel
Medical Services	Ontario	Boiler (>20-50 MMBTU/Hr) Nat Gas Only
Medical Services	Ontario	I C E (>500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen Diesel

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Medical Services	Long Beach	I C E (>500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen Diesel
Medical Services	Long Beach	I C E (>500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen Diesel
Medical Services	Carson	Healthcare Equipment
Medical Services	Carson	Healthcare Equipment
Medical Services	Carson	Healthcare Equipment
Medical Services	Carson	Healthcare Equipment
Medical Services	Rancho Cucamonga	I C E (>500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen Diesel
Medical Services	Hemet	I C E (>500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen Diesel
Medical Services	Lake Forest	Unspecified Equip/Process (schedule C in Rule 301)
Medical Services	El Segundo	Heater/Furnace (<5 MMBTU/Hr) Nat Gas & Misc
Medical Services	El Segundo	Heater/Furnace (5-20 MMBTU/Hr) Nat Gas & Misc
Metallurgical Services	Los Angeles	Storage Tank Ammonia
Metallurgical Services	Santa Fe Springs	Heat Treating Furnace
Metallurgical Services	Paramount	Drop Forge
Metallurgical Services	Paramount	Drop Forge
Metallurgical Services	Paramount	Drop Forge
Metallurgical Services	Paramount	Drop Forge
Metallurgical Services	Paramount	Drop Forge
Metallurgical Services	Paramount	Drop Forge
Metallurgical Services	Paramount	Drop Forge
Metallurgical Services	Compton	Tank, Nitric Acid
Metallurgical Services	Huntington Park	Foundry Sand Mold, Cold Forming Process
Metallurgical Services	Lake Forest	Furnace Elect Ind & Res Aluminum
Metallurgical Services	Lake Forest	Dust Collector/HEPA Filter, Other R-1401 Toxics

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Metallurgical Services	Lake Forest	Furnace Elect Ind & Res Aluminum
Metallurgical Services	Santa Ana	Mesh Pad, Other Acid Mists
Metallurgical Services	Santa Ana	Mesh Pad, Other Acid Mists
Metallurgical Services	Santa Ana	Tank Chrome Plating Hexavalent
Metallurgical Services	Santa Ana	Tank Chrome Plating Hexavalent
Metallurgical Services	Santa Fe Springs	Misc Minerals Size Classification
Metallurgical Services	Monrovia	Oven, Drying
Metallurgical Services	North Hollywood	Laser Cutter
Metallurgical Services	North Hollywood	Laser Cutter
Metallurgical Services	North Hollywood	Laser Cutter
Metallurgical Services	North Hollywood	Laser Cutter
Motion Picture Industry	Los Angeles	Film Cleaning Machine
Office	Los Angeles	I C E (50-500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen-Diesel
Office	Los Angeles	I C E (50-500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen-Diesel
Petroleum Operation	Huntington Beach	Crude Oil/Gas/Water Sep System (>5 tanks)
Petroleum Operation	Huntington Beach	Vapor Recovery Unit Compress & Condense
Petroleum Operation	Huntington Beach	Crude Oil/Gas/Water Sep System (>5 tanks)
Petroleum Operation	Bellflower	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Petroleum Operation	Gardena	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Petroleum Operation	La Canada	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Petroleum Operation	Carson	Turbine Engine (>50 Mw) N G & Misc
Petroleum Operation	Carson	Selective Catalytic Reduction
Petroleum Operation	Carson	Storage Tank w/ External Floating Roof Crude

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Petroleum Operation	Carson	Storage Tank w/ External Floating Roof Crude
Petroleum Operation	Carson	Storage Tank w/ External Floating Roof Crude
Petroleum Operation	Carson	Storage Tank Fx Rf w/ Internal Floater Crude
Petroleum Operation	Carson	Storage Tank Fx Rf w/ Internal Floater Crude
Petroleum Operation	Los Angeles	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Petroleum Operation	Santa Monica	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Petroleum Operation	Brea	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Petroleum Operation	Inglewood	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Petroleum Operation	Los Angeles	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Petroleum Operation	El Segundo	Turbine Engine (<=50 MW) Nat & Proc Gas
Petroleum Operation	El Segundo	Selective Catalytic Reduction
Petroleum Operation	El Segundo	Turbine Engine (<=50 MW) Nat & Proc Gas
Petroleum Operation	El Segundo	Turbine Engine (<=50 MW) Nat & Proc Gas
Petroleum Operation	El Segundo	Boiler (>50 MMBTU/Hr) Process Gas
Petroleum Operation	Woodcrest	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Petroleum Operation	Lakewood	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Petroleum Operation	Los Angeles	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Petroleum Operation	Signal Hill	Storage Contain, Baker-Type w/Ctl Crude
Petroleum Operation	Los Angeles	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Petroleum Operation	Cypress	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Petroleum Operation	Wilmington	Marine Bulk Ldng/Unloadng Syste,, Crude Oil
Petroleum Operation	Carson	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Other Voc Under
Petroleum Operation	Carson	Bulk Load/Unload (>200,000 gal/day) Gasoline

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Petroleum Operation	Carson	Afterburner, Direct Flame
Petroleum Operation	Van Nuys	Storage Tank, Ethanol
Petroleum Operation	Van Nuys	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Other Voc Under
Petroleum Operation	Los Angeles	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Other Voc Under
Petroleum Operation	Long Beach	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Petroleum Operation	Torrance	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Petroleum Operation	Long Beach	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Petroleum Operation	Riverside	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Petroleum Operation	Hacienda Heights	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Petroleum Operation	Santa Fe Springs	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Petroleum Operation	Santa Fe Springs	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Petroleum Operation	Santa Fe Springs	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Petroleum Operation	Carson	Baghouse, Ambient Temp (>100-500 Sq Ft)
Petroleum Operation	Carson	Baghouse, Ambient Temp (>100-500 Sq Ft)
Petroleum Operation	Carson	Baghouse, Ambient Temp (>100-500 Sq Ft)
Petroleum Operation	Carson	Storage Tank Fx Rf w/ Internal Floater Crude
Petroleum Operation	Carson	Storage Tank Fx Rf w/ Internal Floater Crude
Petroleum Operation	Carson	Storage Tank Fx Rf w/ Internal Floater Crude
Petroleum Operation	Carson	Storage Tank Fx Rf w/ Internal Floater Crude
Petroleum Operation	Carson	Storage Tank Fx Rf w/ Internal Floater Crude
Petroleum Operation	Carson	Storage Tank Fx Rf w/ Internal Floater Crude
Petroleum Operation	Carson	Storage Tank Fx Rf w/ Internal Floater Crude
Petroleum Operation	Carson	Storage Tank Fx Rf w/ Internal Floater Crude
Petroleum Operation	Carson	Storage Tank Fx Rf w/ Internal Floater Crude

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Petroleum Operation	Carson	Storage Tank Fx Rf w/ Internal Floater Crude
Petroleum Operation	Carson	Storage Tank Fx Rf w/ Internal Floater Crude
Petroleum Operation	Carson	Storage Tank Fx Rf w/ Internal Floater Crude
Petroleum Operation	Carson	Storage Tank Fx Rf w/ Internal Floater Crude
Petroleum Operation	Carson	Storage Tank Fx Rf w/ Internal Floater Crude
Petroleum Operation	Carson	Storage Tank Fx Rf w/ Internal Floater Crude
Petroleum Operation	Carson	Storage Tank Fx Rf w/ Internal Flt Gasoline
Petroleum Operation	Carson	Storage Tank Fx Rf w/ Internal Flt Gasoline
Petroleum Operation	Carson	Storage Tank Fx Rf w/ Internal Flt Gasoline
Petroleum Operation	Carson	Storage Tank Fx Rf w/ Internal Flt Gasoline
Petroleum Operation	Carson	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Petroleum Operation	Santa Ana	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Other Voc Under
Petroleum Operation	Santa Fe Springs	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Other Voc Under
Petroleum Operation	Colton	Railroad Car Unload Hydrocarbons Misc
Petroleum Operation	Riverside	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Petroleum Operation	La Verne	Degreaser Other Solvent (>1 lb VOC/Day)
Petroleum Operation	La Verne	Degreaser Other Solvent (>1 lb VOC/Day)
Petroleum Operation	Palm Springs	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Petroleum Operation	Paramount	I C E (>500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen Diesel
Petroleum Operation	Paramount	Tank Degassing Unit
Petroleum Operation	Inglewood	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Other VOC Under
Petroleum Operation	Diamond Bar	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Other VOC Under
Petroleum Operation	Bloomington	Alcohols Bulk Unloading

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Petroleum Operation	Bloomington	Storage Tank w/ External Float Roof Alcohols
Petroleum Operation	Bloomington	Storage Tank Fx Rf w/Internal Floater Crude
Petroleum Operation	Bloomington	Storage Tank Fx Rf w/Internal Floater Crude
Petroleum Operation	South Gate	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Petroleum Operation	Carson	I C E (50-500 HP) Emergency Fire Fighting-Diesel
Petroleum Operation	Carson	I C E (50-500 HP) Non-Emergency Port Rent Diesel
Petroleum Operation	Inglewood	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Other Voc Under
Petroleum Operation	Wilmington	Storage Tank Ethanol
Petroleum Operation	Wilmington	Boiler (>50 MMBTU/Hr) Process Gas
Petroleum Operation	Wilmington	Selective Catalytic Reduction
Petroleum Operation	Wilmington	Selective Catalytic Reduction
Petroleum Operation	Wilmington	Boiler (>50 MMBTU /Hr) Process Gas
Petroleum Operation	Wilmington	Storage Tank Fx Rf w/Ctl Ammonia
Petroleum Operation	Wilmington	Turbine Engine (>50 MW) Other Comb Fuels
Petroleum Operation	Wilmington	Selective Catalytic Reduction
Petroleum Operation	Canoga Park	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Petroleum Operation	Whittier	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Petroleum Operation	Van Nuys	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Petroleum Operation	Northridge	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Petroleum Operation	Riverside	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Petroleum Operation	Los Angeles	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Petroleum Operation	Long Beach	Heater/Furnace (<5 MMBTU /Hr) Other Fuel
Petroleum Operation	Long Beach	Heater/Furnace (<5 MMBTU /Hr) Other Fuel

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Petroleum Operation	Wilmington	Heater/Furnace (>50 MMBTU /Hr) Proc Gas
Petroleum Operation	Wilmington	Fuel Gas, Treating
Petroleum Operation	Wilmington	Storage Tank Petroleum Middle Distillate
Petroleum Operation	Wilmington	Storage Tank Petroleum Middle Distillate
Petroleum Operation	Wilmington	Storage Tank Petroleum Middle Distillate
Petroleum Operation	Wilmington	Storage Tank Petroleum Middle Distillate
Petroleum Operation	Wilmington	Storage Tank Petroleum Middle Distillate
Petroleum Operation	Wilmington	Storage Tank Petroleum Middle Distillate
Petroleum Operation	Wilmington	Storage Tank Petroleum Middle Distillate
Petroleum Operation	Wilmington	Storage Tank Petroleum Middle Distillate
Petroleum Operation	Wilmington	I C E (50-500 HP) Emergency Fire Fighting-Diesel
Petroleum Operation	Wilmington	I C E (50-500 HP) Emergency Fire Fighting-Diesel
Petroleum Operation	La Habra Heights	Crude Oil/Gas/Water Separation >=400 barrels per day (bpd)
Petroleum Operation	Wilmington	Crude Oil/Gas/Water Separation >=400 bpd
Petroleum Operation	Wilmington	Waste Water Treating (>50000 gal/day)
Petroleum Operation	Wilmington	Heater/Furnace (<5 MMBTU/Hr) Other Fuel
Petroleum Operation	Wilmington	Flare, Other
Petroleum Operation	Wilmington	Flare, Other
Petroleum Operation	Wilmington	Bulk Load Tank Truck (1 Rack) Crude Oil
Petroleum Operation	Wilmington	Heater/Furnace (5-20 MMBTU /Hr) Other Fuel
Petroleum Operation	Wilmington	Gas Turbine-Dig. Gas/Ldf <300 kW
Petroleum Operation	Wilmington	Gas Turbine-Dig. Gas/Ldf <300 kW
Petroleum Operation	Wilmington	Gas Turbine-Dig. Gas/Ldf <300 kW
Petroleum Operation	Wilmington	Gas Turbine-Dig. Gas/Ldf <300 kW

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Petroleum Operation	Wilmington	Gas Turbine-Dig. Gas/Ldf <300 kW
Petroleum Operation	Wilmington	Gas Turbine-Dig. Gas/Ldf <300 kW
Petroleum Operation	Wilmington	Flare, Other
Petroleum Operation	Wilmington	Vapor Recovery Serving Crude Oil Production System
Petroleum Operation	Newhall	Boiler (5-20 MMBTU/Hr) Other Fuel
Petroleum Operation	Diamond Bar	Boiler (< 2 MMBTU /Hr) Oil Fired
Petroleum Operation	Terminal Island	Mobile Refuel Storage/Dispense Gasoline
Petroleum Operation	Terminal Island	Mobile Refuel Storage/Dispense Gasoline
Pharmaceuticals	Torrance	Oven, Drying
Pharmaceuticals	Torrance	Pharmaceuticals Blending
Pharmaceuticals	Tustin	Pharmaceuticals Blending
Pharmaceuticals	Corona	Pharmaceuticals Mfg.-Tableting, Coating, Vitamins, Herbs
Pharmaceuticals	Corona	Pharmaceuticals Mfg.-Tableting, Coating, Vitamins, Herbs
Pharmaceuticals	Corona	Pharmaceuticals Mfg.-Tableting, Coating, Vitamins, Herbs
Pharmaceuticals	Corona	Afterburner, Direct Flame
Pharmaceuticals	Corona	Pharmaceuticals Drying
Pharmaceutical	Irvine	I C E (>500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen Diesel
Pharmaceutical	Torrance	Pharmaceuticals, Reaction

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Plating Facility	Compton	Abrasive Blasting (Cabinet/Machine/Room)
Plating Facility	Compton	Abrasive Blasting (Cabinet/Machine/Room)
Plating Facility	Compton	Baghouse, Ambient Temp (<=100 Sq Ft)
Plating Facility	Harbor City	Tank, Surface Preparation - Other Acids
Plating Facility	Harbor City	Scrubber, NOx, Single Stage
Postal Delivery	Fontana	I C E (>500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen Diesel
Power Supplier	Tustin	Soldering Machine
Printing	Irvine	Printing Press Flexographic Heat Set
Printing	Montebello	Printing Press Lithographic Air Dry
Printing	Garden Grove	Printing Press Lithographic Heat Set
Printing	Garden Grove	Regenerative Oxidizer
Printing	Burbank	Printing Press Misc Air Dry
Printing	Burbank	Printing Press Misc Air Dry
Printing	Burbank	Printing Press Misc Air Dry
Printing	Burbank	Printing Press Misc Air Dry
Printing	Commerce	Ink Manufacturing/Blending
Printing	Garden Grove	Oven, Screen Printing
Printing	Corona	Printing Press Flexographic Air Dry
Printing	Corona	Printing Press Flexographic Air Dry
Printing	Corona	Printing Press Flexographic Air Dry
Printing	Corona	Printing Press Flexographic Air Dry
Printing	Corona	Printing Press Flexographic Air Dry
Printing	Fontana	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Printing	Fontana	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Printing	El Monte	Printing Press Lithographic Air Dry
Printing	El Monte	Printing Press Lithographic Air Dry
Printing	El Monte	Printing Press Lithographic Air Dry
Printing	El Monte	Printing Press Lithographic Air Dry
Printing	El Monte	Printing Press Lithographic Heat Set
Printing	El Monte	Afterburner, Direct Flame
Printing	Arcadia	Printing Press Lithographic Air Dry
Printing	Arcadia	Printing Press Lithographic Air Dry
Printing	Arcadia	Printing Press Lithographic Air Dry
Printing	Cerritos	Flexographic Printing Press, Ultraviolet (UV) Dry
Printing	City Of Industry	Printing Press Flexographic Air Dry
Printing	City Of Industry	Printing Press Flexographic Air Dry
Printing	City Of Industry	Printing Press Flexographic Air Dry
Printing	City Of Industry	Printing Press Flexographic Air Dry
Printing	City Of Industry	Printing Press Flexographic Air Dry
Printing	City Of Industry	Printing Press Flexographic Air Dry
Printing	City Of Industry	Printing Press Flexographic Air Dry
Printing	City Of Industry	Lithographic Printing Press, Infared Dry
Printing	City Of Industry	Lithographic Printing Press, Infared Dry
Printing	Torrance	Flexographic Printing Press, UV Dry
Printing	Torrance	Flexographic Printing Press, UV Dry
Printing	Torrance	Flexographic Printing Press, UV Dry

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Printing	Torrance	Flexographic Printing Press, UV Dry
Printing	Rancho Cucamonga	Printing Press Lithographic Air Dry
Printing	Los Angeles	Printing Press Screen (All)
Printing	Los Angeles	Printing Press Screen (All)
Printing	Los Angeles	Printing Press Screen (All)
Printing	Los Alamitos	Printing Press Lithographic Heat Set
Printing	Los Alamitos	Printing Press Lithographic Heat Set
Printing	Los Alamitos	Printing Press Lithographic Heat Set
Printing	Los Alamitos	Afterburner, Direct Flame
Printing	Los Alamitos	Afterburner, Direct Flame
Printing	Los Alamitos	Dryer
Printing	Fullerton	Lithographic Printing Press, UV Dry
Printing	Huntington Beach	Printing Press Lithographic Air Dry
Printing	Monterey Park	Printing Press Lithographic Air Dry
Public Services	Anaheim	Serv Stat Storage & Dispensing Gasoline
Public Services	Claremont	Boiler < 2 MM BTU/Hr Oil-Fired Diesel
Public Services	Claremont	I C E (50-500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen-Diesel
Public Services	Claremont	I C E (50-500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen-Diesel

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Public Services	Claremont	I C E (>500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen Diesel
Public Services	Los Angeles	I C E (50-500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen-Diesel
Public Services	Los Angeles	I C E (>500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen Diesel
Public Services	Pacoima	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Public Services	Downey	I C E (>500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen Diesel
Public Services	Westminster	I C E (>500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen Diesel
Recycling	Terminal Island	Misc Minerals Size Classification
Recycling	Anaheim	Misc Materials Size Classification
Recycling	Anaheim	Storage Silo Cement
Recycling	Anaheim	Storage Silo Cement
Recycling	Anaheim	Cement Blending
Recycling	Anaheim	Miscellaneous Conveying
Recycling	Anaheim	Miscellaneous Conveying
Recycling	Anaheim	Storage Silo Cement
Recycling Operations	Hawthorne	Waste Water Evaporation
Recycling Operations	Moreno Valley	Natural Rubber Size Reduction
Recycling Operations	Moreno Valley	Baghouse, Ambient Temp (>500 Sq Ft)
Recycling Operations	Gardena	Misc Materials Size Reduction
Recycling Operations	Sun Valley	Odor Control Unit
Roofing Company	Los Angeles	Tar Pot
Roofing Company	Los Angeles	Tar Pot
Roofing Company	Los Angeles	Tar Pot
Roofing Company	Los Angeles	Tar Pot

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Roofing Company	Los Angeles	Tar Pot
Roofing Company	Los Angeles	Tar Pot
Roofing Company	Orange	Tar Pot
Roofing Company	Riverside	Tar Pot
Roofing Company	Riverside	Tar Pot
Roofing Company	Riverside	Tar Pot
Roofing Company	Riverside	Tar Pot
Roofing Company	Riverside	Tar Pot
Roofing Company	Riverside	Tar Pot
Roofing Company	Santa Ana	Tar Pot
Roofing Company	Riverside	Tar Pot
Roofing Company	Gardena	Tar Pot
Roofing Company	Gardena	Tar Pot
Roofing Company	Gardena	Tar Pot
Roofing Company	Gardena	Tar Pot
Roofing Company	Gardena	Tar Pot
Roofing Company	Gardena	Tar Pot
Roofing Company	Gardena	Tar Pot
Roofing Company	Gardena	Tar Pot
Roofing Company	Gardena	Tar Pot
Roofing Company	Gardena	Tar Pot
Roofing Company	Gardena	Tar Pot
Roofing Company	Orange	Tar Pot
Roofing Operations	North Hollywood	Tar Pot
Roofing Operations	Costa Mesa	Tar Pot
Roofing Operations	Anaheim	Tar Pot

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Roofing Operations	Sylmar	Tar Pot
Sandblasting Operations	Maywood	Baghouse, Ambient Temp (<=100 Sq Ft)
Sandblasting Operations	Maywood	Abrasive Blasting (Cabinet/Machine/Room)
Sandblasting Operations	Maywood	Abrasive Blasting (Cabinet/Machine/Room)
Sandblasting Operations	Los Angeles	Baghouse, Ambient Temp (>100-500 Sq Ft)
Sandblasting Operations	Los Angeles	Abrasive Blasting (Cabinet/Machine/Room)
Sandblasting Operations	Cudahy	Foundry Sand Blending
Sandblasting Operations	Santa Ana	Foundry Sand Blending
Sandblasting Operations	Fontana	Abrasive Blasting (Open)
School	Carson	Adsorption Chillers (Gas Fired)>=5mmbtu
School	Carson	I C E (>500 HP) Non-Emergency Stat Nat Gas Only
School	Carson	Adsorption Chillers (Gas Fired)>=5mmbtu
School	Carson	Selective Catalytic Reduction
School	Carson	Adsorption Chillers (Gas Fired)>=5mmbtu
School	Pomona	Boiler (5-20 MMBTU/Hr) Nat Gas Only
School	Yucaipa	Boiler (<5 MMBTU /Hr) Nat Gas Only
School	Yucaipa	Boiler (<5 MMBTU /Hr) Nat Gas Only
School	Los Angeles	Boiler (<5 MMBTU /Hr) Nat Gas Only
School	Los Angeles	Boiler (<5 MMBTU/Hr) Nat Gas Only
School	Los Angeles	Boiler (<5 MMBTU /Hr) Nat Gas Only
School	Whittier	Boiler (5-20 MMBTU /Hr) Nat Gas Only
School	Whittier	Boiler (5-20 MMBTU /Hr) Nat Gas Only
School	Irvine	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Sewage Treatment Plant	Colton	Waste-To-Energy Equipment
Sewage Treatment Plant	Colton	Control Systems, Four Or More In Series
Sewage Treatment Plant	Colton	Fly Ash Conveying
Sewage Treatment Plant	Colton	Baghouse, Ambient Temp (>500 Sq Ft)
Sewage Treatment Plant	Colton	Storage Silo Lime & Limestone
Sewage Treatment Plant	Colton	Storage Tank Silica Sand
Sewage Treatment Plant	Colton	Boiler (>20-50 MMBTU /Hr) Other Fuel
Sewage Treatment Plant	Thermal	Sewage Treatment (>5 M g/d) Aerobic
Sewage Treatment Plant	San Jacinto	Sewage Treatment (>5 M g/d) Anerobic
Sewage Treatment Plant	San Jacinto	Biofilter
Sewage Treatment Plant	San Jacinto	Sewage Treatment (>5 M g/d) Anerobic
Sewage Treatment Plant	Perris	I C E (>500 Hp) Emergency Elec Gen-Nat Gas
Sewage Treatment Plant	Sun City	Sewage Treatment (<=5 MM g/d)
Sewage Treatment Plant	Temecula	I C E (>500 HP) Non-Emergency Stat Nat Gas Only
Sewage Treatment Plant	Temecula	I C E (>500 HP) Non-Emergency Stat Nat Gas Only
Sewage Treatment Plant	Temecula	Sewage Treatment (>5 M g/d) Anerobic
Sewage Treatment Plant	Temecula	Sewage Treatment Plant
Sewage Treatment Plant	Moreno Valley	Flare
Sewage Treatment Plant	Moreno Valley	Ice (>500 HP) Emergency Port N-Rent Diesel
Sewage Treatment Plant	Rialto	Heater/Furnace (>20-50 MMBTU/Hr) Nat Gas
Sewage Treatment Plant	Rialto	Sewage Sludge Drying
Sewage Treatment Plant	Rialto	Flare, Enclosed Landfill/Digester Gas
Sewage Treatment Plant	Rialto	Sludge Dewatering

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Sewage Treatment Plant	Rialto	Regenerative Oxidizer
Sewage Treatment Plant	Playa Del Rey	Flare, Enclosed Landfill/Digester Gas
Sewage Treatment Plant	Playa Del Rey	Scrubber, Other Venting M.S.
Sewage Treatment Plant	Van Nuys	Storage Tank Ammonia
Sewage Treatment Plant	Van Nuys	Sewage Treatment (>5 M g/d) Aerobic
Sewage Treatment Plant	Rolling Hills Estates	Turbine Engine (<=50 MW) Landfill Gas
Sewage Treatment Plant	Rolling Hills Estates	Unspecified Equip/Process (schedule C in Rule 301)
Sewage Treatment Plant	Rolling Hills Estates	Flare, Enclosed Landfill/Digester Gas
Sewage Treatment Plant	Carson	Plasma Arc Cutting
Sewage Treatment Plant	Carson	Plasma Arc Cutting
Sewage Treatment Plant	Carson	Plasma Arc Cutting
Sewage Treatment Plant	Carson	Plasma Arc Cutting
Sewage Treatment Plant	Saugus	Activated Carbon Adsorber Drum Vent T.S.
Sewage Treatment Plant	Long Beach	Boiler/Hotwater Heater, Single Facility, Portable,<600,000 BTU/Hr, Diesel/Oil Fired
Sewage Treatment Plant	Cerritos	Plasma Arc Cutting
Sewage Treatment Plant	Trabuco Canyon	Sewage Treatment (<=5 MM g/d)
Sewage Treatment Plant	Lake Elsinore	Sewage Treatment (<=5 MM g/d)
Sewage Treatment Plant	Fountain Valley	Boiler (>10 MMBTU/Hr) Nat & Digester Gas
Sewage Treatment Plant	Riverside	Sewage Treatment (>5 M g/d) Anerobic
Sewage Treatment Plant	Running Springs	Sewage Treatment (<=5 MM g/d)
Sewage Treatment Plant	Devore Heights	Sewage Treatment (<=5 MM g/d)
Sewage Treatment Plant	Devore Heights	Scrubber, Odor

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Sewage Treatment Plant	Devore Heights	I C E (>500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen Diesel
Sewage Treatment Plant	Laguna Niguel	Sewage Treatment (<=5 MM g/d)
Sewage Treatment Plant	Laguna Niguel	Boiler (<5 MMBTU /Hr) Nat Gas & Pg; Res Recovery
Sewage Treatment Plant	Laguna Niguel	Flare, Open Landfill/Digester Gas
Sewage Treatment Plant	Laguna Niguel	Scrubber, Odor
Sewage Treatment Plant	Diamond Bar	Sludge Dewatering
Sewage Treatment Plant	Indio	Sewage Treatment (>5 Mg/D) Aerobic
Sewage Treatment Plant	Yucaipa	Storage Tank Methanol
Sewage Treatment Plant	Yucaipa	Sewage Treatment (<=5 MM g/d)
Soil Remediation	Gardena	Soil Treat Vapor Extract Gasoline Under
Steel Treating	South Gate	Dip Tank (<=3 gal/day) Misc
Tank Cleaning Operation	Gardena	Waste Water Treating <20,000 g/d, No Toxic
Terminal	Rialto	Ethanol Unloading
Terminal	Rialto	Ethanol Unloading
Textiles	Fullerton	Oven, Fabric (Tenter Frame)
Textiles	Fullerton	Oven, Fabric (Tenter Frame)
Textiles	Fullerton	Oven, Fabric (Tenter Frame)
Textiles	Fullerton	Oven, Fabric (Tenter Frame)
Textiles	Fullerton	Oven, Fabric (Tenter Frame)
Textiles	Fullerton	Oven, Fabric (Tenter Frame)
Textiles	Coachella	Boiler (5-20 MMBTU/Hr) Nat Gas Only
Textiles	Vernon	Garnetting Paper/Polyester Polyester
Textiles	Vernon	Garnetting Paper/Polyester Polyester

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Textiles	Vernon	Garnetting Paper/Polyester Polyester
Textiles	Vernon	Garnetting Paper/Polyester Polyester
Textiles	Vernon	Garnetting Paper/Polyester Polyester
Textiles	South Gate	Abrasive Blasting (Cabinet/Machine/Room)
Textiles	South Gate	Spray Booth Other
Textiles	South Gate	Abrasive Blasting (Cabinet/Machine/Room)
Textiles	South Gate	Abrasive Blasting (Cabinet/Machine/Room)
Textiles	South Gate	Dry Filter (>500 Sq Ft)
Textiles	South Gate	Dry Filter (>500 Sq Ft)
Textiles	Los Angeles	Textiles, Recycled, Processing
Textiles	Los Angeles	Textiles, Recycled, Processing
Textiles	Los Angeles	Textiles, Recycled, Processing
Textiles	El Monte	Regenerative Oxidizer
Textiles	El Monte	Spray Booth Paint And Solvent
Textiles	El Monte	Regenerative Oxidizer
Textiles	El Monte	Boiler (>20-50 MMBTU/Hr) Nat Gas Only
Textiles	Long Beach	Boiler (5-20 MMBTU/Hr) Nat Gas Only
Textiles	Compton	Oven, Fabric (Tenter Frame)
Textiles	Compton	Printing Press Screen (All)
Transportation	Signal Hill	Carbon Adsorber
Transportation	Signal Hill	Truck Washing
Waste Disposal	Los Angeles	Storage Tank, Crude Oil W/O Control
Waste Disposal	Los Angeles	Bulk Loading/Unloading Rack, JP-8, >50k-200k g/d

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Waste Disposal	Los Angeles	Railroad Car Unloading Miscellaneous
Waste Disposal	Los Angeles	Storage Tank, Crude Oil W/O Control
Waste Disposal	Los Angeles	Storage Tank, Crude Oil W/O Control
Waste Disposal	Compton	Abrasive Blasting (Cabinet/Machine/Room)
Waste Disposal	Compton	Abrasive Blasting (Cabinet/Machine/Room)
Waste Disposal	Compton	Abrasive Blasting (Cabinet/Machine/Room)
Waste Disposal	Compton	Baghouse, Ambient Temp (>500 Sq Ft)
Waste Disposal	Compton	Tank, Surface Preparation - Other Acids
Waste Disposal	Compton	Tank, Chromic Acid - Anodizing
Waste Disposal	Compton	Tank, Surface Preparation - Other Acids
Waste Disposal	Lake View Terrace	Green Waste Screening
Waste Disposal	Lake View Terrace	I C E (50-500 HP) Non-Emergency Port N-Rent Oil
Waste Disposal	Lake View Terrace	I C E (50-500 HP) Non-Emergency Port N-Rent Oil
Waste Disposal	Lake View Terrace	Green Waste Screening
Waste Disposal	Lake View Terrace	Green Waste Screening
Waste Disposal	Lake View Terrace	Green Waste Screening
Waste Disposal	Valencia	Plasma Arc Cutting
Waste Disposal	Santa Ana	Boiler (<5 MMBTU/Hr) Nat Gas Only
Waste Disposal	Santa Ana	Boiler (<5 MMBTU /Hr) Nat Gas Only
Waste Disposal	Redlands	Green Waste Screening
Waste Disposal	Colton	Green Waste Screening
Waste Disposal	Colton	I C E (50-500 Hp) Non-Emergency Stat Diesel
Wastewater Treatment	Banning	Sewage Treatment (<=5 MM g/d)

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Wastewater Treatment	Banning	Flare, Enclosed Landfill/Digester Gas
Wastewater Treatment	Banning	Boiler (<=10 MMBTU /Hr) Landfill/Digester Gas & Other Oil
Wastewater Treatment	Banning	I C E (>500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen Diesel
Wastewater Treatment	Coachella	I C E (50-500 HP) Emergency Other, Diesel
Wastewater Treatment	Torrance	Container Filling Liquid Waste Water
Wastewater Treatment	Torrance	Container Filling Liquid Waste Water
Wastewater Treatment	Torrance	Container Filling Liquid Waste Water
Wastewater Treatment	Torrance	Container Filling Liquid Waste Water
Wastewater Treatment	Torrance	Container Filling Liquid Waste Water
Wastewater Treatment	Torrance	Container Filling Liquid Waste Water
Wastewater Treatment	Torrance	Container Filling Liquid Waste Water
Wastewater Treatment	Torrance	Container Filling Liquid Waste Water
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Wastewater Treatment	Torrance	Container Filling Liquid Waste Water
Wastewater Treatment	Torrance	Container Filling Liquid Waste Water
Wastewater Treatment	Torrance	Container Filling Liquid Waste Water

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Wastewater Treatment	Torrance	Container Filling Liquid Waste Water
Wastewater Treatment	Torrance	Container Filling Liquid Waste Water
Wastewater Treatment	Torrance	Container Filling Liquid Waste Water
Wastewater Treatment	Torrance	Container Filling Liquid Waste Water
Wastewater Treatment	Torrance	Storage Tank Fx Rf w/Ctl Misc Organic Material
Wastewater Treatment	Signal Hill	Baghouse, Ambient Temp (<=100 Sq Ft)
Wastewater Treatment	Long Beach	Afterburner, Catalytic
Wastewater Treatment	Long Beach	Afterburner, Catalytic
Wastewater Treatment	Long Beach	Storage Tank Fx Rf w/Ctl Pet Mid Distill
Wastewater Treatment	Long Beach	Storage Tank Fx Rf w/Ctl Pet Mid Distill
Wastewater Treatment	Long Beach	Storage Tank Fx Rf w/Ctl Pet Mid Distill
Wastewater Treatment	Long Beach	Storage Tank Fx Rf w/Ctl Pet Mid Distill
Wastewater Treatment	Long Beach	Storage Tank Fx Rf w/Ctl Pet Mid Distill
Wastewater Treatment	Long Beach	Storage Tank Fx Rf w/Ctl Pet Mid Distill
Wastewater Treatment	Long Beach	Afterburner, Direct Flame
Wastewater Treatment	Long Beach	Storage Tank Fx Rf w/Ctl Pet Mid Distill
Wastewater Treatment	Long Beach	Storage Tank Fx Rf w/Ctl Pet Mid Distill
Wastewater Treatment	Long Beach	Storage Tank Fx Rf w/Ctl Pet Mid Distill
Wastewater Treatment	Long Beach	Storage Tank Fx Rf w/Ctl Pet Mid Distill
Wastewater Treatment	Long Beach	Storage Tank Fx Rf w/Ctl Pet Mid Distill
Wastewater Treatment	Long Beach	Tank Degassing, Aboveground
Wastewater Treatment	Long Beach	Afterburner, Direct Flame
Wastewater Treatment	Long Beach	Afterburner, Direct Flame

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Wastewater Treatment	Long Beach	Pneumatic Conveyor
Wastewater Treatment	Long Beach	Afterburner, Direct Flame
Wastewater Treatment	Long Beach	Sparger
Wastewater Treatment	Long Beach	Sparger
Wastewater Treatment	Long Beach	Sparger
Wastewater Treatment	Long Beach	Sparger
Wastewater Treatment	Long Beach	Sparger
Wastewater Treatment	Long Beach	Sparger
Wastewater Treatment	Lynwood	Waste Water Treating (<10,000 g/d)
Wastewater Treatment	Lynwood	Afterburner, Direct Flame
Wastewater Treatment	San Pedro	Hydrogen Sulfide Treating
Wastewater Treatment	Rancho Cucamonga	Waste Water Treating <20,000 g/d, No Toxic
Wastewater Treatment	Laguna Niguel	Activated Carbon Adsorber Drum Vent T.S.
Wastewater Treatment	Los Angeles	Scrubber, Other Venting S.S.
Wastewater Treatment	Los Angeles	Waste Water Treating <20,000 g/d, No Toxic
Wastewater Treatment	Long Beach	Waste Water Treating >=10,000-<20,000 g/d
Wastewater Treatment	Irvine	Waste Water Evaporation
Wastewater Treatment	El Segundo	Waste H ₂ O Treating >50,000 g/d
Water Treatment Plant	Huntington Beach	I C E (50-500 HP) Non-Emergency Stat Nat Gas Only
Water Treatment Plant	Monrovia	Groundwater Treatment System
Water Treatment Plant	Colton	Unspecified Equip/Process (schedule C in Rule 301)
Water Treatment Plant	Rancho Cucamonga	I C E (>500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen Diesel
Water Treatment Plant	Colton	I C E (>500 HP) Emergency Fire Fighting-Diesel

Facility Type	Facility Location	Equipment Description
Water Treatment Plant	Chino	I C E (>500 HP) Non-Emergency Stat Other Fuel
Water Treatment Plant	Irvine	I C E (50-500 HP) Non-Emergency Stat Nat Gas Only
Water Treatment Plant	Irvine	I C E (50-500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen-Diesel
Water Treatment Plant	Long Beach	I C E (50-500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen-Diesel
Water Treatment Plant	El Segundo	Regenerative Oxidizer
Water Treatment Plant	El Segundo	Coating & Drying Equip Continuous Org, Web Type
Water Treatment Plant	Rancho Santa Margarita	I C E (50-500 HP) Non-Emergency Port N-Rent Oil
Water Treatment Plant	Wildomar	I C E (50-500 HP) Emergency Elec Gen-Diesel
Wood Treating	Fontana	Wood Material Treating

APPENDIX I

MODELING INPUT/OUTPUT FILES

To obtain copies of the Modeling input/output files used for the Draft PEA analysis, it is necessary to bring an electronic storage device, e.g., portable hard drive, to SCAQMD headquarters at the following address: 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar CA., 91765. The electronic storage device must be capable of storing at least one to two terabytes of information. To obtain the input/output modeling files, please contact Steve Smith at 909.396.3054 or by e-mail at ssmith@aqmd.gov.

APPENDIX J

COMMENTS AND RESPONSES TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

The following is a list of persons, organizations, and public agencies commenting on the Draft Program Environmental Assessment for Proposed Rule 1315.

Comment Letter #1

Communities for a Better Environment – Maya Golden-Krasner
Communities for a Safe Environment – Adriano Martinez
Natural Resources Defense Council – Adriano Martinez
California Communities Against Toxics – Angela Johnson Meszaros

Comment Letter #2

California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance – Bill Quinn

Comment Letter #3

Latham & Watkins, LLP, on behalf of the Regulatory Flexibility Group – Michael J. Carroll

Comment Letter #4

Department of Water and Power, the City of Los Angeles – Mark J. Sedlacek

Comment Letter #5

County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County – Gregory M. Adams

Comment Letter #5

Walnut Creek Energy, LLC – Jenifer Morris Lee

**CALIFORNIA COMMUNITIES AGAINST TOXICS
COALITION FOR A SAFE ENVIRONMENT
COMMUNITIES FOR A BETTER ENVIRONMENT
NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL**

November 9, 2010¹

Via email

Mr. Michael Krause
South Coast Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765
MKrause@aqmd.gov

**RE: Comments on Draft Program Environmental Assessment for Re-
adoption of Proposed Rule 1315—Federal New Source Review
Tracking System**

Dear Mr. Krause:

1-1 We submit these comments on the South Coast Air Quality Management
District's ("SCAQMD" or "District") Draft Program Environmental Assessment for Re-
adoption of Proposed Rule 1315—Federal New Source Review Tracking System
("DPEA") on behalf of the above-captioned organizations. These groups are
environmental and environmental justice organizations that work to improve air
quality and community health for residents in the South Coast Air Basin and other
affected areas. We request that the District consider and respond to these comments
and objections in the Final Program Environmental Assessment in accordance with
1-2 CEQA Guidelines section 15088.²

INTRODUCTION

1-3 We are deeply distressed to learn that, in the SCAQMD's assessment, the
adoption of Rule 1315 will result in staggering negative health impacts—most notably
that use of the Rule will result in 1 premature death every 3 weeks.³ We are not aware

¹ Corrected version sent November 10, 2010.

² On October 11, 2010, a large collection of organizations from across the State asked the SCAQMD for an extension of time to November 23 to comment on this DPEA. On October 15, the SCAQMD responded allowing only until November 9 for comment based upon a recitation of CEQA Guidelines § 15105. For the record, we direct the SCAQMD's attention to CEQA Guidelines § 15141 - Page Limits: The text of draft EIRs should normally be less than 150 pages and for proposals of unusual scope or complexity should normally be less than 300 pages. Given that the DPEA is approximately 1,900 pages, granting the entire extension requested would have been entirely reasonable.

³ We note, however, that the SCAQMD has historically taken the position that Rule 1315 does "not, directly or indirectly, result in any adverse effect on the environment." 2007 Final Program Environmental Assessment 1-10. See generally, Comments on Draft Program Environmental Assessment for Proposed Amended Rule 1309.1 - Priority Reserve and Proposed Re-adopted Rule 1315 - Federal New Source Tracking System, June 29, 2007. As a result, it is not surprising that despite a direct order from

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Cont.

of any air pollution control district in the country that has ever proposed to undertake a project that would result in the massive negative health and environmental impacts described by the SCAQMD in this DPEA. We are equally distressed to find that the SCAQMD staff has offered no mitigation for this massive air pollution project and has proposed that the Governing Board reject the *Environmentally Superior, Least Toxic Alternative* ("Alternative D") to the proposed project. Even as the SCAQMD staff notes that Alternative D will meet the project's objectives, it refuses to recommend Alternative D, even though it would "result in substantially lower air quality, health, and greenhouse gas impacts for most milestone years than the proposed project and the other projects."

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Although the admitted magnitude of impacts from the proposed project is enormous, the DPEA still understates the true scope and impact of the proposed project. If implemented, it is reasonably foreseeable that even more death and illness will occur than is detailed in the document.

While this is the third time that the SCAQMD has attempted to adopt this project, the project still lacks a clear and stable project description that corresponds to the project that the SCAQMD has analyzed in the DPEA. Further, the SCAQMD has proposed a "future baseline" that not only fails to provide information about the actual existing environment by which to measure the impacts of the project, but also works as an artificial and implausible rationale for the SCAQMD's failure to analyze the project's true impacts. In fact, the DPEA systematically under-discloses the impacts of the real project the SCAQMD seeks to undertake: creating and banking hundreds of thousands of pounds per day of air pollution emission reduction credits. Once created and banked, it is reasonably foreseeable that the credits will result in air pollution emissions. CEQA generally, and the ruling from the Los Angeles Superior Court in particular on this exact issue, require the SCAQMD to disclose, analyze, and mitigate the impacts of the massive expansion of the SCAQMD's emissions bank. Yet, after disclosing the impacts caused by only a portion of the real project, the SCAQMD fails to provide any mitigation of its staggeringly large impacts and refuses to adopt a scaled-down version of the project that is both feasible and meets the objectives of the project.

The SCAQMD has proposed a project that would create *at least* 222,000 pounds *per day* of pollution credits,⁴ but has decided to analyze the impacts of only subset of those emissions credits because, according to the SCAQMD, the rest of the credits will not be used. If a project proponent were to build 222,000 houses, but decided to analyze the impacts of building only some of them because some would always be vacant, the absurdity of the project proponent's position would be clear. The

the Los Angeles Superior Court to consider the project to be the impact of emission all the credits created by Rule 1315, SCAQMD persists in analyzing only a subset of the credits this project will create.

⁴ This sum is based upon the numbers disclosed by the SCAQMD in its 2007 PEA as tabulated and presented to the Los Angeles Superior Court in NRDC v. SCAQMD, Los Angeles Super. Ct. Case No BS110792. These numbers covered the period between 1990 and 2003 and were never disputed by the SCAQMD. Oddly, the SCAQMD notes in the Staff Report that accompanied the release of the DPEA that the information about how many thousands of pounds per day of pollution emissions the SCAQMD plans to credit to its bank "will be available no later than November 3, 2010 or 30 days before the Board Meeting at which the Proposed Rule 1315 is considered, whichever comes later." Staff Report at p. 20 and I-1. As of November 9, 2010, we do not have the information. Without this number, it is not even possible to know, much less evaluate the impacts of the project on the environment.

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cont.

proposition from the SCAQMD that it does not have to analyze all of the emissions it creates and banks, all of which could be distributed if the SCAQMD or the legislature so chooses, but that instead it can analyze just a subset of emission credits it creates and banks, is equally problematic.

For reasons that are unclear, the SCAQMD has decided to embark on a massive (nearly 1,900 page) undertaking in its most recent DPEA, comprised of a complex story of purported detailed analysis of the impacts of its project. And still, despite all of this effort, the SCAQMD has failed to disclose, analyze, and mitigate what the project actually is: creating and banking at least 222,000 pounds per day of air pollution emissions credits, including retroactively creating and banking credits for pollution that has not been in the air since 1990, in addition to the amount that would be created prospectively from the new methods of creating pollution credits for use in the South Coast Air Basin and beyond. All these changes are being undertaken to facilitate the addition of more sources of air pollution to this already desperately over-polluted region (and for export to other regions).

In this, the third attempt to adopt this project, the DPEA remains fatally flawed.

DISCUSSION

CEQA compels an interactive process of assessment of environmental impacts and responsive project modification which must be genuine. It must be open to the public, premised upon a full and meaningful disclosure of the scope, purposes, and effect of a consistently described project, with flexibility to respond to unforeseen insights that emerge from the process. In short, a project must be open for public discussion and subject to agency modification during the CEQA process. This process helps demonstrate to the public that the agency has in fact analyzed and considered the environmental implications of its action.⁵

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The DPEA is substantively inadequate, failing to meet even the most basic requirements of CEQA. The DPEA makes clear that the SCAQMD is doggedly determined to adopt a rule with the exact same pollution generation provisions as the rule adopted in 2006, to provide no mitigation for the rule's impacts, and to refuse to adopt a feasible alternative that significantly reduces the number of people who would suffer from the project. In so doing, the SCAQMD's DPEA shows that the project is not "open for public discussion and subject to agency modification during the CEQA process." This approach contravenes CEQA, the policies of the state, and the trust of the people of the South Coast, Coachella, Antelope, Mojave, and Salton Sea Air Basins.⁶

⁵ *Concerned Citizens of Costa Mesa, et al v. 32nd District Agricultural Association* (1986) 42 Cal. 3d 929, 936.

⁶ The creation of the emission reduction credits by the SCAQMD has impacts beyond the South Coast Air Basin because the credits banked here can be transferred to those other Basins. See, e.g., Health and Safety Code section 40709.6 (allowing the transfer of credits to other basins.) The attempted transfer to the Antelope Air Basin of credits through the rescinded Rule 1309.1 for use by two power plants in that air basin, and the use of emission reduction credits by the Sentinel Power Project, located in the Coachella Valley Air Basin are two recent examples of these kinds of transfers. This history shows that

I. The Project Description and Objectives are Fatally Flawed

CEQA requires that a project description and statement of objectives be accurate and consistent throughout an EIR. An accurate, stable and finite project description is the *sine qua non* of an informative and legally sufficient EIR.⁷ Such a description is critical in order for agencies and the public to fully and accurately evaluate the potential impacts of a project. This premise is entrenched in CEQA and in its jurisprudence. Indeed since 1977, courts have repeatedly stated that:

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A curtailed or distorted project description may stultify the objectives of the reporting process. Only through an accurate view of the project may affected outsiders and public decision-makers balance the proposal's benefit against its environmental costs, consider mitigation measures, assess the advantage of terminating the proposal (i.e., the "no project" alternative) and weigh other alternatives in the balance.⁸

Similarly, "[a] clearly written statement of objectives will help the lead agency develop a reasonable range of alternatives to evaluate in the EIR and will aid the decision makers in preparing findings or a statement of overriding considerations, if necessary. The statement of objectives should include the underlying purpose of the project."⁹

A. The Project Description Fails to Describe the Actual Project, and Masks the Nature of the Project

The DPEA includes a Project Description chapter that is 23 pages long, with the sub-section titled "Project Description" covering 7 pages. The language of the Project fails to provide necessary substantive information as required by CEQA. The very first sentence under the title "Project Description," states:

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The proposed project consists of adopting a revised version of Rule 1315. The major components of proposed Rule 1315 are briefly summarized in the following subsections. A complete copy of proposed Rule 1315 can be found in Appendix A.¹⁰

Telling in this language is the concept of the project as "adopting a revised version of Rule 1315." It is beyond dispute that no current version of Rule 1315 exists, as it was rescinded by the SCAQMD Governing Board, pursuant to an order by the Los Angeles Superior Court. Under CEQA, a "Project" means the whole of an action, which has a potential for resulting in either a direct physical change in the

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such transfers are reasonably foreseeable, especially since the SCAQMD has shown an eagerness to support power plants' bids to obtain CEQA exemptions from the legislature, allowing them access to the SCAQMD's bank of credits.

⁷ *County of Inyo v. City of Los Angeles* (1977) 71 Cal.App.3d 185, 193; *Kings County Farm Bureau v. City of Hanford* (1990) 221 Cal.App.3d 692, 738; *San Joaquin Raptor/Wildlife Rescue Center v. County of Stanislaus* (1994) 27 Cal.App.4th 713, 730.

⁸ *County of Inyo*, 71 Cal.App.3d at 192-93.

⁹ CEQA Guidelines §§ 15124(b), 15124(b).

¹⁰ DPEA, p. 2-12.

1-8 Cont. ↑ environment, or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment.”¹¹ While in some sense “adopting a revised version of Rule 1315” is the act that will result in the impact on the environment, such a description is completely devoid of content, failing to provide the information needed for decision-making.

1-9 Actually, the “project” proposed by the SCAQMD is: create and bank *at least* 222,000 pounds *per day* of air pollution emissions reductions, including retroactively creating and banking credits for pollution that has not been in the air since 1990, in addition to the amount that would be created prospectively from the new methods of creating pollution credits for use in the South Coast Air Basin and beyond.¹² The DPEA does not articulate this—or anything like this—as the project. Indeed, there is really no way to know by reading the project description anything about the size and scope of the project. Indeed, the DPEA does not disclose anywhere how many credits will be created by the project.¹³

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1-11 The SCAQMD’s choice to emphasize the readoption of the previous Rule as its project demonstrates that, rather than figuring out the environmentally superior, least toxic way to accommodate its stated objectives, the SCAQMD has determined that its real goal is to adopt essentially the same Rule it adopted in 2006 regardless of massive environmental impacts its long-delayed environmental review identified.

Further, even if the proposed project description of “adopting a revised version of Rule 1315” were adequate and meaningful, the DPEA does not then proceed to analyze the impacts of adopting the Rule, but instead analyzes the impacts of Rules 1304 and Rules 1309.1. This highlights a fundamental flaw of the DPEA: it does not disclose, analyze, or mitigate the impact of the proposed Rule.

1-12 The DPEA states that the proposed project does not include the emission reduction credits created by the SCAQMD under the District-sponsored SB 827 (Wright, 2009) and District-supported AB 1318 (M. Perez, 2009). Excluding those emission reduction credits is improper for three reasons. First, the legislative direction in both of those statutes was clear: the District is to follow all of the mandates of the Superior Court detailed in *NRDC v. SCAQMD*. The Court directed the SCAQMD to undertake environmental review of all of the credits it creates. Second, the SCAQMD’s decision to include the impacts of the credits created with identical language in SB 827 and AB 1318 for the period beginning July 2010, but not the impacts of the creation of credits for the period of January 2010 through June 2010 is completely arbitrary and is another way that the DPEA hides the true impacts of the proposed project. Third, the project is the creation of credits both retroactively to 1990 and prospectively into the future; it is improper to carve out the six month period between January 2010 and June 2010—or any other period—from the analysis of the impacts of the project.

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¹¹ CEQA Guidelines § 15378(a).

¹² The contention that the “project” will end in 2030 is misleading and inappropriate since the need for and use of the banked emission reduction credits will continue as long as the South Coast Air Basin fails to attain either the federal or state Ambient Air Quality Standards.

¹³ In Chapter 8, *Response to the Court’s Decision*, the DPEA purports to analyze the “starting balances as of 12-31-06 as the ‘maximum use scenario.’” The starting balances on 12-31-06 are not the amount of emission credits created by this project.

B. The Project Objectives are Likely to Mislead the Public and Agencies

The primary purpose of an EIR (or EA, in this case) is to inform the public, and agencies that may be concerned, of the project's purpose, scope and impacts. The DPEA provides three "Project Objectives": 1) maintain the ability to administer the new source review program for major and minor sources and to accommodate population growth through implementation of Rule 1304 and Rule 1309.1; 2) memorialize in rule form the accounting procedures used to establish equivalency of the New Source Review Program; and 3) recognize sufficient previously-unused emission reductions to demonstrate federal equivalency.¹⁴

In this list, the SCAQMD has offered as objectives a series of justifications, based on unreasonable and inconsistent assumptions, for the SCAQMD's chosen rule. The three articulated objectives of the project do not clarify the project description, and all three objectives, in fact, hide important aspects of the project.

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First, the SCAQMD's objective of "accommodat[ing] [the] population growth" predicted in the 2007 AQMP¹⁵ provides an illustration of shifting assumptions underlying its objectives in order to justify the project. In the project Description, as well as discussion of impacts, the District insists the project is intended merely (read: benignly) to accommodate population growth that is already predicted to occur.¹⁶ To the contrary, however, in the District's Baseline discussion, the District assumes the project will, in fact, *effect* this growth.¹⁷ This sleight of hand appears throughout the document, and provides a convenient way for the District to justify its pre-chosen Rule 1315. For instance, one reason the District notes Alternative D is the environmentally superior alternative is because it will not cause as much emissions growth, and will therefore lead to fewer air impacts than the preferred project. At the same time, one reason the District simultaneously *rejects* Alternative D is that it would not accommodate the population growth predicted in the AQMP.

One important reason for the confusion about accommodating and facilitating growth in the PEA is that the District conflates population growth, economic growth, and emissions growth throughout the document. The District assumes accommodating population growth means allowing increased emissions, necessitating an increased supply of emissions credits. On the contrary, AQMP predictions about future population growth do not necessarily translate into increased emissions, and neither does the desire to facilitate economic growth.

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The SCAQMD indeed must plan to accommodate the population growth predicted in the AQMP. The measures used, however, must comply with the state and

¹⁴ DPEA p. 2-20.

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ The DPEA states one of the Project's objectives is to "maintain the SCAQMD's ability to continue to administer its new source review program for major and minor sources for facility modernization and to accommodate population growth through implementation of Rule 1304 and 1309.1." (DPEA, pp. 1-1, 2-20, emphasis added.)

¹⁷ "The analysis assumes that if the project were not approved, a portion of the regional growth projected in the AQMP would not occur and future regional emissions without the project would be lower than they would be with the future project." (DPEA, pp. 1-5, 4.0-3.)

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Cont.

federal Clean Air Act mandates to achieve attainment of the National and California Ambient Air Quality Standards.¹⁸ Yet, the SCAQMD admits that the Project may well slow attainment for PM and ozone:

In the future, additional emissions reduction measures will be needed beyond the control measures identified in the 2007 AQMP in order to reduce ambient ozone levels to achieve attainment of the ... [ozone standards].... It cannot be ascertained precisely when these standards will be attained.... It is possible that, without the project, attainment of the ozone and particulate matter NAAQS and CAAQS could occur at an earlier date than under the conditions of the proposed project....¹⁹

Generating credits from pollution that disappeared from the South Coast's skies in 1990 is anathema to the legal requirement that the South Coast achieve and maintain air quality standards; nor does the creation and distribution of credits contribute to the District's mandate to encourage economic growth based on cleaner technologies, such as alternative fuels.²⁰

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In the second stated objective, the SCAQMD uses the word "memorializing" to describe its activities related to the new "accounting procedure", implying that it is not changing its past "accounting" practices. In fact, the District is inventing new, never before ways to *generate* emission credits to deposit into its accounts—changing its generation procedures not only prospectively, but also retroactively back thirty years. This new system has never legitimately been approved. In 2008, the Superior Court issued an injunction prohibiting the SCAQMD from relying on, or in any way using, the system described in the 2006/2007 version of Rule 1315. If the SCAQMD's representation that these generation methods are in use were true, the SCAQMD would be in direct violation of a court's injunction. The second objective hides the fact that the SCAQMD's intention is to adopt a rule that articulates new credit generation procedures to be used, changing the existing procedures both prospectively and retroactively. To cast these changes as simply memorializing the status quo, could lead reviewers to believe that the accounting system currently is, and has been, in use.

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The third objective is likewise misleading. It suggests that the project would recognize only enough previously-unused emission reductions to show federal equivalency, when in fact, the project would create hundreds of thousands of pounds of new pollution credits per day, far in excess of what would be required to replace credits the U.S. EPA found the District relied upon in violation of federal law.

¹⁸ See, e.g., Health & Safety Code § 40910, which requires that the SCAQMD achieve and maintain state ambient air quality standards by the earliest practicable date. See also Health & Safety Code § 40440(c), which requires the SCAQMD to "adopt rules and regulations that will assure that all its administrative practices and the carrying out of its programs are...consistent with the goals of achieving and maintaining federal and state ambient air quality standards and achieving the purposes of this chapter." One of these purposes includes "the rapid abatement of existing emission levels to levels which will result in the achievement and maintenance of the state and federal ambient air quality standards and to ensure that new sources of emissions are planned and operated so as to be consistent with the basin's air quality goals." Health and Safety Code § 40402(e).

¹⁹ DPEA, p. 1-10.

²⁰ See Health & Safety Code § 40440(b), which requires the SCAQMD to adopt rules and regulations that, for instance, "promote cleaner burning alternative fuels."

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This potential confusion is compounded by the fact that the project description is inconsistent in its discussion of what types of emission reductions will be credited to its internal accounts. The PEA states that the project allows credits to be used for federal purposes that although they were tracked under state law, had not previously been tracked before for federal purposes.²¹ In a footnote, however, the PEA admits that:

Many, but not all, of the sources of offset credits that had not previously been accounted for in federal tracking were previously tracked for purposes of demonstrated equivalency with California "No Net Increase" (NNI) requirements. Specifically, shutdowns and reductions from minor sources, regardless of how small, were tracked for state purposes for VOC and NOx. Shutdowns and reductions from minor sources of CO, PM10 and SOx were tracked for state purposes if emissions were 15 tons per year or more, the threshold for state NNI tracking.²²

The Rule appears to use these reductions, previously untracked even for state purposes, as new sources of credits in the District's internal accounts.

Thus, neither the "project objectives" nor the project description as a whole accurately represents the project. As such, they are woefully inadequate to inform the public or other decision-makers of what the project *actually is*.²³ Overall, the District fails to provide the public or other decision makers with an accurate, stable, consistent, and finite description of the program. This failing permeates the entire PEA, and is based on flawed assumptions about the baseline, the program's end dates, and about how many credits will be generated and used, all of which serve to undermine the SCAQMD's impacts and alternatives analyses.

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II. The DPEA Fails to Analyze the True Impacts of the Project

A PEA must articulate and analyze all direct and indirect impacts the proposed project may have. As noted in our comments on the 2007 DPEA, the DPEA for the previous attempt to adopt Rule 1315 and Rule 1309.1 ("2007 Comments"), the Air Resources Board has estimated that more California residents die from their exposure to air pollution than those who die from traffic accidents and homicide, combined.²⁴ California is truly facing a public health crisis due to air pollution. Further, there is now a clear consensus that particulate matter has devastating impacts on health, particularly on the health of children.²⁵ The 2007 Comments describe in detail the

²¹ DPEA, p. 1-4.

²² DPEA, p. 2-13.

²³ The contention that the "project" will end in 2030 is misleading and inappropriate since the need for and use of the banked emission reduction credits will continue as long as the South Coast Air Basin fails to attain either the federal or state Ambient Air Quality Standards.

²⁴ Air Resources Board, Recent Research Findings: Health Effects of Particulate Matter and Ozone Air Pollution, January 2004 (<http://www.arb.ca.gov/research/health/fr/PM-03fr.pdf>)

²⁵ California Communities Against Toxics et al., Comments on Proposed Amended Rule 1309.1 - Priority Reserve; and Proposed re-adopted Rule 1315 - Federal New Source Tracking System (May 29, 2007) ("2007 Comments"), p. 2.

1-18
Cont. ↑ air quality, health, aesthetic, and regulatory impacts of Rule 1315.²⁶ Although the SCAQMD attempts to address these impacts in its DPEA, because the analysis incorrectly focuses on how many credits will be distributed rather than generated, and places artificial limitations on its analysis, the document grossly underestimates and minimizes the impacts the project will have on health and the environment.

1-19 The SCAQMD's misconception begins with its definition of the project as limited to distribution of permits, instead of the creation and banking of emission reduction credits and the reasonably foreseeable result of creation and banking of credits: that emissions will be allowed by those credits. As the superior court stated with respect to the SCAQMD's 2006 PEA for Rules 1315 and 1309.1, however,

[i]t is the universe of emission credits (and, foreseeably and consequently, the emissions that will be allowed thereby to be released into the environment) that is at the heart of a programmatic assessment of the rule-making.... Nor is the impact of Rule 1315—on a programmatic basis—limited to the eleven power plants currently in line for Priority Reserve access.²⁷

1-20 Nor, here, is the impact limited to the District's new suggested foreseeable projects—three power plants and facilities under current versions of 1304 and 1309.1—that will likely receive Priority Reserve credits. Rather, the District must analyze the consequences of all the credits available being used.

1-21 Compounding the SCAQMD's low estimate of the impacts of the project, the SCAQMD artificially and inexplicably limits its analysis of the health effects of the pollution to the effects on people over 25 years old.²⁸ Yet, in one of the nation's most comprehensive studies on the impact of pollution on children, USC Keck School of Medicine preventive medicine researchers have clearly demonstrated the significant relationship between PM 2.5 and slow lung growth in children.²⁹ Elderly, women of child-bearing age, people with existing heart and lung disease, and other subpopulations with limited access to healthcare are also particularly vulnerable to the adverse health impacts of PM 2.5 and PM10.

↓ The SCAQMD did provide an estimate (albeit based on faulty assumptions that emissions will be lower than the project actually creates) of excess morbidity cases from cancer, decreased respiratory function (bronchitis, respiratory illness) and heart attacks, as well as the increase in emergency

²⁶ See *id.*, pp. 2-8.

²⁷ Judge Ann I. Jones, Decision on Ruling on Respondent's Motion for Summary Adjudication, BS 110792, July 29, 2008 ("2008 Decision"), p. 12.

²⁸ While this point is not made clear in the text of the DPEA, it is shown in the extra data files that accompanied the release of the DPEA. See, e.g., SCAQMD Rule 1315 data\AERMOD_Modeling\Sentinel_Mortality.xlsx.

²⁹ W. James Gauderman, Frank Gilliland, Hita Vora, Edward Avol, Daniel Stram, Rob McConnell, Duncan Thomas, Fred Lurmann, Helene G. Margolis, Edward B. Rappaport, Kiros Berhane and John M. Peters, "Association between Air Pollution and Lung Function Growth in Southern California Children: Results from a Second Cohort," *American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine*, Vol. 165, No. 13, July 1, 2002.

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Cont.

room and hospital visits, as well as lost activity and work (though not school) days. In addition to these numbers in themselves being low estimates, the SCAQMD seems to ignore substantial evidence linking PM and ozone to elevated risks for other illnesses and causes of death, including, but not limited to: diabetes, neurological diseases, low birth weight, infant bronchiolitis, postneonatal mortality, infant mortality, sleep apnea, and suicide.³⁰ Further, studies have also shown that climate change will exacerbate the environmental and health impacts of ozone and PM,³¹ a fact the SCAQMD ignores despite the project's 20-year timeline.

1-22

For most other potential impacts, the SCAQMD simply punts any analysis to future environmental review, rather than examining the impacts from the project as a whole. For instance, the SCAQMD believes that the only impacts on biological resources are from facility construction and siting.³² By ignoring the impacts of the entire project, the SCAQMD fails to analyze the impact of increased air pollution on sensitive species, such as lichens,³³ other species, such as leafy vegetables,³⁴ and even whole ecosystems, such as Southern California's mixed conifer forests.³⁵

³⁰ See, e.g., J.F. Pearson, C. Bachireddy C, S. Shyamprasad, A.B. Goldfine, J.S. Brownstein, "Association between fine particulate matter and diabetes prevalence in the U.S.," *Diabetes Care*, Vol. 33, No. 10, Oct. 2010, pp. 2196-201; J.C. Chen, J. Schwartz, "Neurobehavioral effects of ambient air pollution on cognitive performance in US adults," *Neurotoxicology*, Vol. 30, No. 2, March 2009, pp. 231-39; X. Xu, R.K. Sharma, E.O. Talbot, J.V. Zborowski, J. Rager, V.C. Arena, C.D. Volz, "PM10 air pollution exposure during pregnancy and term low birth weight in Allegheny County, PA, 1994-2000," *International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health*, May 23, 2010; J.H. Seo, J.H. Leem, E.H. Ha, O.J. Kim, B.M. Kim, J.Y. Lee, H.S. Park, H.C. Kim, Y.C. Hong, Y.J. Kim, "Population-attributable risk of low birthweight related to PM10 pollution in seven Korean cities," *Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology*, Vol. 24, No. 2, March 2010, pp. 140-48; C.J. Karr, P.A. Demers, M.W. Koehoorn, C.C. Lencar, L. Tamburic, M. Brauer, "Influence of ambient air pollutant sources on clinical encounters for infant bronchiolitis," *American Journal of Respiratory Critical Care Medicine*, Vol. 180, No. 10, Nov. 15, 2009, pp. 995-1001; T.J. Woodruff, L.A. Darrow, J.D. Parker, "Air pollution and postneonatal infant mortality in the United States, 1999-2002," *Environmental Health Perspectives*, Vol. 116, No. 1, Jan. 2008, pp. 110-15; L. Carbajal-Arroyo, V. Miranda-Soberanis, M. Medina-Ramón, L. Rojas-Bracho, G. Tzintzun, P. Solís-Gutiérrez, I. Méndez-Ramírez, M. Hurtado-Díaz, J. Schwartz, I. Romieu, "Effect of PM10 and O3 on infant mortality among residents in the Mexico City Metropolitan Area: a case-crossover analysis, 1997-2005," *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*, Aug. 18, 2010; A. Zanobetti, S. Redline, J. Schwartz, D. Rosen, S. Patel, G.T. O'Connor, M. Lebowitz, B.A. Coull, D.R. Gold, "Associations of PM10 with sleep and sleep-disordered breathing in adults from seven U.S. urban areas," *American Journal of Respiratory Critical Care Medicine*, Vol. 182, No. 6, Sept. 15, 2010, pp. 819-25; C. Kim, S.H. Jung, D.R. Kang, H.C. Kim, K.T. Moon, N.W. Hur, D.C. Shin, I. Suh, "Ambient particulate matter as a risk factor for suicide," *American Journal of Psychiatry*, Vol. 167, No. 9, Sept. 2010, pp. 1100-07.

³¹ H.H. Chang, J. Zhou, M. Fuentes, "Impact of climate change on ambient ozone level and mortality in southeastern United States," *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, Vol. 7, No. 7, July 2010, pp. 2866-80; K. Ebi, G. McGregor, "Climate change, tropospheric ozone and particulate matter, and health impacts," *Cien Saude Colet*, Vol. 14, No. 6, Nov.-Dec. 2009, pp. 2281-93.

³² DPEA, pp. 5.4-32 - 36.

³³ Jenifer Hutchinson, Debbie Maynard, and Linda Geiser, "Air Quality and Lichens - A Literature Review Emphasizing the Pacific Northwest, USA," USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region Air Resource Management Program, Dec. 16, 1996, available at: <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/air/lichen/almanac.htm>. See also "Lichens as Bioindicators of Air Pollution," available at: <http://mason.gmu.edu/~jlawrey/CUE/sensitivity>.

³⁴ J. P. Bennett, "The Interaction of Low Levels of Ozone and Relative Humidity on Leafy Vegetables: Final Report to the California Air Resources Board," Contract No. A6-194-30, March 6, 1979, available at: <http://www.arb.ca.gov/research/anr/past/a6-194-30.pdf>.

³⁵ Patrick J. Temple, Andrzej Bytnerowicz, Mark E. Fenn, and Mark A. Poth, "Air Pollution Impacts in the Mixed Conifer Forests of Southern California," USDA Forest Service General Technical Report, PSW-GTR-

1-23

In addition to deferring much of its impacts analysis to future projects, and basing its air quality impacts analysis on speculative musings about how many credits the SCAQMD thinks it might give out, rather on the very concrete number of credits the project is generating, the impacts analysis is handicapped by other flaws in the DPEA. Unreasonable assumptions about future conditions permeate the DPEA, and consistently lead the SCAQMD to underestimate the project's impacts.³⁶

III. The Baseline is the Condition at the Time of the Notice of Preparation, not Future, Hypothetical Conditions

Pursuant to section 15125 of the CEQA Guidelines:

An EIR must include a description of the *physical environmental conditions* in the vicinity of the project, as they exist at the time the notice of preparation is published, This environmental setting will normally constitute the baseline

A. Imposing a Future Baseline Dramatically Understates the Project's Scope

1-24

The DPEA states that "because the project will be carried out over the next twenty years, a 'future' baseline is appropriate for assessing the project's emission-related effects."³⁷ This baseline assumes reduced future "regional emissions of all pollutants" as a result of effectuation and success of the 2007 AQMP, instead of simply looking to existing actual levels to set a baseline from which to measure impacts. The document explains:

The PEAs therefore compares forecasts of future emissions with the proposed project in place to forecasts of future emissions without the proposed project. The analysis assumes that if the project were not approved, a portion of the regional growth projected in the AQMD would not occur and future regional emissions without the project would be lower than they would be with the project.³⁸

In other words, the "baseline" chosen by the SCAQMD is the forecasted world with the project and then the analysis of the project consists of subtracting emissions from the future, hypothetical world. In that future, hypothetical world, the SCAQMD attains the federal NAAQS in various milestone years thereby eliminating the need to use the emission reduction credits that this project creates. Further, in this future, hypothetical world the emission growth levels are the predicted levels from the 2007 AQMP. Not only is the use of a "future baseline" legally unwarranted, the practical

195. 2005. For more studies on biological resources and air pollution, see California Air Resource Board, Air Pollution Research Reports/Studies – Ecological Effects of Air Pollution, available at: <http://www.arb.ca.gov/research/apr/past/ecol.htm>.

³⁶ An EIR prepared for a temporary project may be found deficient if evidence shows a reasonable probability that the project will last longer than identified in the project description. (*City of Santee v. County of San Diego* (1989) 214 Cal.App.3d 1438, 1450-1455.) Further, assumptions about future activities must be reasonable, and supported by substantial evidence and expert opinion. (*Environmental Council of Sacramento v. City of Sacramento* (2006) 142 Cal.App.4th 1018; *San Francisco Ecology Ctr. v. County of San Francisco* (1975) 48 Cal.App.3d 584.)

³⁷ DPEA, p. 1-5.

³⁸ DPEA, p. 1-5.

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Cont.

effect of this “future baseline” is that the SCAQMD discloses the impacts of some, but not all of the emission reduction credits created by the proposed project. This is exactly what the courts have consistently and clearly prohibited. As the Supreme Court noted in March of this year in a case in which the SCAQMD was a defendant: “An approach using hypothetical allowable conditions as the baseline results in ‘illusory’ comparisons that ‘can only mislead the public as to the reality of the impacts and subvert full consideration of the actual environmental impacts,’ a result at direct odds with CEQA’s intent.”³⁹

Every project analyzed by CEQA will occur in the future, so the fact that this project will occur in the future is not a rational justification for reliance upon a “future baseline.” CEQA clearly provides that the baseline against which to measure the project’s impacts are the environmental conditions that exist when the agency embarks on its CEQA review, not hypothetical conditions, whether future or past. The baseline is different from the “No Project Alternative,” which should look forward to see the distinction between a future with the project and a future without the project.⁴⁰ The DPEA’s reliance on a future baseline prematurely ends the analysis of the Project’s impacts by assuming attainment in attainment years. Unfortunately, the District may not meet the NAAQS in the projected year, and as explained further below it does not have a plan in place to meet the NAAQS with respect to the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} standard or the 8-hour ozone standard, contrary to the DPEA’s assumption.

By assuming that future environmental gains will occur, and relying on three specific future years during the project’s 20-year life, the DPEA adopts an improper baseline and fails to account for the actual impacts the Project will impose on the environment.

The DPEA’s reliance upon a future baseline does not result in a fuller exposition of project impacts that might otherwise be hidden by reductions in permitted emissions. It instead serves to shift the focus of decision-makers away from the impacts of this project, to focus on “reductions forgone” by the project. By employing this shift in focus, the DPEA invites decision-makers and the public to view the air quality as being much cleaner than today, even with this project instead of having the clear-eyed discussion of the air getting dirtier *because* of this project.

This future, hypothetical baseline is the justification provided in the DPEA to stop attributing emissions to new facilities that would rely upon the emission reduction credits created and banked by the project after 2014 for PM, 2023 for SO_x, and 2030 for ozone. The incorrect baseline masks the impacts and significance of changing how the SCAQMD creates pollution credits. The change allows the District to capture and bank at least 222,000 pounds *per day* of air pollution emissions reductions retroactively to 1990, plus whatever the amount that would be created prospectively from the policy change, for use in—and beyond—the South Coast Air Basin to facilitate the addition of more sources of air pollution. The use of an incorrect hypothetical baseline leads to a vast underestimate of project’s impacts.

The baseline is not the place to calculate the scope of the Project – the baseline is the actual environment as it exists in March 2009, when the District issued the

³⁹ *CBE v. SCAQMD* (2010) 48 Cal.4th 310, 322 (quoting *Environmental Planning Information Council v. County of El Dorado* (1982) 131 Cal.App.3d 350, 358).

⁴⁰ Remy, Thomas, Moose and Manley *Guide to CEQA*, pp. 207-208.

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Notice of Preparation for Rule 1315. To that actual baseline, the DPEA must compare the impact of the total new credits to be created.

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B. The DPEA Cannot Use an Unsubstantiated Attainment Argument to Curtail Analysis of Impacts from Harmful Particulate Matter Emissions.

In analyzing the air quality impacts from the proposed project, the DPEA dramatically underestimates the health impacts from PM emissions.⁴¹ Specifically, the DPEA includes a curtailed analysis by presuming no emission reduction credits will be issued from the SCAQMDs bank after 2014. The DPEA substantiates this decision by improperly claiming that the 2007 AQMP “demonstrated attainment with the annual [PM2.5] NAAQS by 2015.”⁴² This statement is wrong for two distinct reasons: EPA has not approved the 2007 attainment demonstration for the PM2.5 plan, and EPA’s regulations preclude the SCAQMD from assuming the 2007 PM 2.5 plan demonstrates attainment.

First, EPA has not approved the attainment demonstration for the PM2.5 plan that was submitted in 2007. In fact, the EPA released a Federal Register Notice that provided for the following action:

EPA is proposing to disapprove the attainment demonstration because it does not provide sufficient emissions reductions from adopted and EPA approved measures to provide for attainment of the NAAQS.⁴³

EPA clearly does not believe the SCAQMD, under its current plan, will come into attainment by 2015, nor does EPA intend to extend the attainment deadline. Besides, absent this approval of the attainment demonstration by EPA, the DPEA cannot rely on the fact that the 2007 PM2.5 plan will attain the annual PM2.5 standard by 2014.

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Second, even if the commitments to adopt regulations in the 2007 PM SIP actually could meet attainment requirements, EPA’s regulations preclude the DPEA from assuming the 2007 PM SIP demonstrates attainment. Specifically, EPA requires states and regions to submit adopted, enforceable control measures. In pertinent part, EPA’s regulations provide the following:

Emission limitations and other measures necessary for attainment and maintenance of any standard, including any measures necessary to implement the requirements of subpart L must be adopted as rules and regulations enforceable by the State agency. Copies of all such rules and regulations must be submitted with the plan. Submittal of a plan setting forth proposed rules and regulations will not satisfy the requirements of this section nor will it be considered a timely submittal.⁴⁴

Many of the regulations that form the basis for the attainment demonstration have not been submitted to EPA for approval as part of the 2007 PM2.5 plan. Absent actual submission of rules like the statewide heavy-duty truck rule, the DPEA is wrong that the 2007 AQMP demonstrates attainment of the annual PM2.5 standard. The

⁴¹ DPEA, p. 4-1.36.

⁴² DPEA, p. t 4.1-19.

⁴³ EPA, Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of California; 2007 South Coast State Implementation Plan for 1997 Fine Particulate Matter Standards; 2007 State Strategy; PM2.5, November 8, 2010.

⁴⁴ 40 C.F.R. § 51.281.

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proposed federal register notice confirms this position by proposing disapproval of the attainment demonstration.

The DPEA's assumption that the 2007 South Coast Plan will attain the annual PM standard is not supported by substantial evidence on the record. Moreover, the DPEA fails to mention that there will be future PM standards that need to be met, which requires extension of analysis of these impacts. Absent SCAQMD showing that it has an EPA-approved attainment demonstration or that the actual measures committed in the 2007 PM AQMP have been submitted to and approved by the EPA, this assumption renders the PEA inadequate for environmental disclosure purposes under CEQA.

1-27

IV. The SCAQMD Fails to Offer Any Mitigation for this Massive Project

"It is the policy of the state that public agencies should not approve projects as proposed if there are . . . feasible mitigation measures available which would substantially lessen the significant environmental effects of such projects."⁴⁵ The mitigation and alternatives sections are considered "the core" of an EIR.⁴⁶ Moreover, "[a]n adequate EIR must respond to specific suggestions for mitigating a significant environmental impact unless the suggested mitigation is facially infeasible."⁴⁷

The DPEA provides one act that it describes as a mitigation measure:

the proposed project includes a cap on total emissions offsets to be provided from the SCAQMD internal accounts...to ensure that the net emissions increase ... do not exceed the emissions analyzed in this PEA.⁴⁸

Basically, the SCAQMD has proposed as "mitigation" to not expand the project more than what it analyzed in the DPEA. To refrain from polluting more than it said it would pollute is not "mitigation." This is especially troubling given that the impacts that the SCAQMD admits will occur are so staggering. None of the harm that the SCAQMD predicts will be lessened or changed in any way by the "mitigation" the District has proposed. Further, again, the failure to properly describe the project causes the SCAQMD to fail to properly develop and apply reasonable mitigation measures. When the "project" is to "adopt Rule 1315" then it is impossible to properly conceptualize appropriate mitigation measures for the project.

The complete failure of the SCAQMD's analysis is highlighted in the following passage:

. . . the regional emissions directly resulting from Proposed Rule 1315 equal the quantity of the Rule 1315 offsets that are used pursuant to Rules 1304 and 1309.1. Thus, any reduction or limitation on the use of the offsets will directly reduce the quantity of regional air pollutant emissions.⁴⁹

While that is true, the project is the *creation and banking* of the credits. The SCAQMD simply cannot have it both ways—to propose a project that creates hundreds

⁴⁵ *Los Angeles Unified School District v. City of Los Angeles* ("LAUSD") (1997) 58 Cal.App.4th 1019, 1028-29 (quoting Pub. Res. Code § 21002); 14 C.C.R. § 15021(a)(2)).

⁴⁶ LAUSD, 58 Cal.App.4th at 1029.

⁴⁷ *Id.*

⁴⁸ DPEA, p. 4.1-59.

⁴⁹ DPEA, p. 4.1-58-59.

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of thousands of pounds of emission reduction credits and then analyze the impacts of a subset of what was created based upon some “future baseline” and a completely implausible cap. (A “cap” that will be, as a practical matter, unenforceable by the public since there is no way for the public to track the credits distributed by the SCAQMD. The proposed reporting will come far too late prevent the environmental harm caused by exceeding the “cap”.) The complete implausibility of the “cap” is not speculative, but proven by the SCAQMDs own actions. As the District recited in the DPEA itself, in 2009 legislation that was adopted by the State of California under which “the SCAMQD was required to use internal account offsets” it created and put into its account.⁵⁰ Also in 2009, legislation was adopted “requiring that [certain power plants] be provided with offsets from the SCAQMD’s internal accounts.”⁵¹ The activities of 2009 demonstrate in the starkest possible way that the SCAQMD cannot plausibility say that they can “cap” the emissions credits that will be used.

1-28

Further, the SCAQMD cannot simply limit its analysis to the credits’ use by current 1304 and 1309.1 facilities. As the Los Angeles Superior Court noted in its Decision on this question:

[I]t cannot be doubted that in a world of ever-scarcer emission credits that a huge cache of district-held credits in a now-accessible Priority Reserve will be used. This foreseeable consequence is particularly apparent where, as in this case, the District has articulated a willingness to open the Priority Reserve for uses far removed from the entities who historically could obtain access to those reserves.⁵²

While the SCAQMD has now decided not to include an amended Rule 1309.1 for use by power plants, or adopt a Rule1309.2 to open the bank of credits to any proposed source of air pollution willing to buy credits from the District, it is reasonably foreseeable that revisions would be made to those rules (or completely new rules could be adopted either by the SCAQMD or the legislature) that would draw upon this newly expanded bank of credits. Since *this* project is the creation and banking of credits, the creation and banking is what must be analyzed.

1-29

V. The District Fails to Choose A Feasible Alternative that can Substantially Lessen or Avoid Environmental Effects.

The District has an obligation, under both CEQA’s substantive mandates and to the people who breathe the air in the South Coast Air Basin, to refrain from approving this proposed project when feasible alternatives exist that can substantially lessen or avoid harmful effects. It is for this reason that the alternatives and mitigation analysis have been called “the core” of CEQA’s environmental review process.⁵³

In particular, Section 21002 of the Public Resources Code states:

The Legislature finds and declares that it is the policy of the state that public agencies *should not* approve projects as proposed if there are *feasible*

⁵⁰ The SCAQMD fails to acknowledge that it was the sponsor of the proposed legislation, took a very active role in writing the language of the statute, and that it lobbied heavily for passage of the legislation.

⁵¹ DPEA, p. 2-21.

⁵² 2008 Decision, pp. 8, 12.

⁵³ LAUSD, 58 Cal App.4th at 1029; *County of San Diego v Grossmont-Cuyamaca Community College Dist.* (2006) 141 Cal. App. 4th 86, 98.

1-29
Cont.

alternatives or feasible mitigation measures available which would substantially lessen the significant environmental effects of such projects, and that the procedures required by this division are intended to assist public agencies in systematically identifying both the significant effects of proposed projects and the feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures which will avoid or substantially lessen such significant effects. (emphasis added)

In the Alternatives section of the District's DPEA, the SCAQMD identified five alternatives in addition to the required "no-project" Alternative,⁵⁴ and rejected four Alternatives as "infeasible." Alternatives can function as mitigation for a proposed project when the proposed project's impacts are very difficult to mitigate.⁵⁵

The SCAQMD's proposed project will create at least 222,000 pounds per day of emission reduction credits. While the SCAQMD's analysis has systematically underestimated the true environmental impacts of the foreseeable use of the credits in the South Coast Air Basin and beyond, its analysis still predicts staggering environmental health impacts—including significant levels of death and illness for people living in the South Coast Air Basin—caused by the proposed project. For all practical purposes, the SCAQMD has proposed no mitigation at all for the proposed project. In this type of circumstance, choosing one of the alternatives described in the environmental review document would meet the requirement that an agency refrain from approving a project that has substantial negative impacts on the environment.

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Alternative D is titled "Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only."⁵⁶ As its name suggests, Alternative D is like the proposed project in every way, except it generates and banks only those credits created after 2009.⁵⁷ As the SCAQMD describes it: "[t]he primary effect of implementing Alternative D is that a fewer number of new credits would be available each year after adoption of this alternative compared to the proposed project."⁵⁸ SCAQMD finds that

Alternative D is concluded to be the environmentally superior alternative. Alternative D has the potential to result in substantially lower air quality, health, greenhouse gas impacts for most milestone years that the proposed project and the other project alternatives.⁵⁹

Nowhere in the 513 pages that the SCAQMD devotes to its analysis of the Alternatives is there an explanation of why Alternative D—identified by the SCAQMD as the Environmentally Superior and Least Toxic Alternative—was not recommended as the agency's proposed project. Alternative D meets the project's articulated goals. What it would not do, however, is result in a large surplus of credits in the SCAQMD's internal accounts. As Judge Jones observed, it is a strange delusion to imagine that, when credits are scarce or expensive on the open market, credits held in the SCAQMD's internal bank would remain unused. The actions of both the SCAQMD and of Power plant lobbyists have already demonstrated how easily the SCAQMD's

⁵⁴ See, generally, DPEA Chapter 6.

⁵⁵ See, e.g., *Laurel Heights Improvement Association v. Regents of the University of California* (1988) 47 Cal 3d 376, 403 ("alternatives and mitigation measures have the same function—diminishing or avoiding adverse environmental effects").

⁵⁶ The analysis of all the alternatives is negatively by all of the shortcomings discussed in this letter, however, as compared to the proposed project. Alternative D has significantly fewer impacts.

⁵⁷ DPEA, p. 7-43.

⁵⁸ *Id.*

⁵⁹ DPEA, p. 6-147.

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rules limiting access can be overridden with timely lobbying in Sacramento. The only honest and lawful approach to this project is to consider the impact of creating the entire pool of credits. The only way to mitigate that pool is to shrink the pool. Alternative D does exactly that, by limiting the generation emissions reductions that occurred in 2009 and beyond.

On behalf of Communities for a Better Environment, Natural Resources Defense Council, California Communities Against Toxics and Coalition for a Safe Environment, we thank you for considering these comments. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

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Exhibit List⁶⁰

South Coast Air Quality Management District, Final Program Environmental Assessment for Proposed Amended Rule 1309.1—Priority Reserve, and Re-adopting of Rule 1315, July 10, 2007.

Comments on Draft Program Environmental Assessment for Proposed Amended Rule 1309.1 – Priority Reserve and Proposed Re-adopted Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Tracking System, June 29, 2007.

EPA, Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of California; 2007 South Coast State Implementation Plan for 1997 Fine Particulate Matter Standards; 2007 State Strategy; PM2.5, November 8, 2010.

Staff Report, Draft Program Environmental Assessment for Re-adoption of Proposed Rule 1315—Federal New Source Review Tracking System, Sept. 9, 2010.

Judge Ann I. Jones, Decision on Ruling on Respondent's Motion for Summary Adjudication, BS 110792, July 29, 2008.

Studies

Air Resources Board, Recent Research Findings: Health Effects of Particulate Matter and Ozone Air Pollution, January 2004
<http://www.arb.ca.gov/research/health/fs/PM-03fs.pdf>.

W. James Gauderman, Frank Gilliland, Hita Vora, Edward Avol, Daniel Stram, Rob McConnell, Duncan Thomas, Fred Lurmann, Helene G. Margolis, Edward B. Rappaport, Kiroos Berhane and John M. Peters, "Association between Air Pollution and Lung Function Growth in Southern California Children: Results from a Second Cohort," *American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine*, Vol. 165, No. 13, July 1, 2002.

J.F. Pearson, C. Bachireddy C, S. Shyamprasad, A.B. Goldfine, J.S. Brownstein, "Association between fine particulate matter and diabetes prevalence in the U.S.," *Diabetes Care*, Vol. 33, No. 10, Oct. 2010, pp. 2196-201.

J.C. Chen, J. Schwartz, "Neurobehavioral effects of ambient air pollution on cognitive performance in US adults," *Neurotoxicology*, Vol. 30, No. 2, March 2009, pp. 231-39.

⁶⁰ All documents from the previous administrative and judicial proceedings are equally available to the District, and presumed to be in the record for this matter. The studies cited herein are publicly available, and by reference are made part of this administrative record. To the extent you would like to be provided with electronic or hard copies, please do not hesitate to contact us.

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COMMENT LETTER #1

**CALIFORNIA COMMUNITIES AGAINST TOXICS
COALITION FOR A SAFE ENVIRONMENT
COMMUNITIES FOR A BETTER ENVIRONMENT
NATURAL RESOURCE DEFENSE COUNCIL**

November 10, 2010

Time for comments on the Draft PEA and provision of responses. Responses to Comment 1-1 and 1-2

The introductory paragraph of the comment letter identifies the environmental organizations who submitted comment letter No. 1 on the Draft Program Environmental Assessment (PEA).

The comment requests that the SCAQMD respond to all “comments and objections” in the Final PEA. Specific responses to the comments in this comment letter have been prepared by SCAQMD staff and are set forth below. The responses are generally organized by topic and references to the particular comments being responded to are provided.

Footnote #2 in the comment letter notes that the SCAQMD granted a two-week extension to comment on the Draft PEA, and states that granting a longer extension would have been reasonable. The Draft PEA was released and made available to the public on September 9, 2010, with the comment period scheduled to close on October 26, 2010. On October 11, 2010, the commenters requested an extension of 28 days until November 23, 2010. To accommodate the request for additional time, while balancing desires of other members of the public for the SCAQMD to take prompt action on Proposed Rule 1315, SCAQMD extended the comment period to November 9, 2010, which provided a total of 62 days for comment on the Draft PEA.

Overall comments about the health impacts of the rule, mitigation measures and alternatives. Responses to Comment 1-3

The comment raises concerns regarding the significant adverse health impacts associated with project-related emissions, and argues that the negative health and environmental effects of the proposed project are unique.

The Draft PEA clearly recognizes that there is a relationship between the emissions from sources receiving permits in reliance on the SCAQMD’s internal offset accounts and health effects. The Draft PEA assumes that if Proposed Rule 1315 is not adopted, then the sources that would otherwise be expected to receive permits in reliance on offsets in the SCAQMD’s internal offset accounts over the next 20 years would not be permitted, and the emissions expected to result from those permits would not occur. This assumption extends to all such sources, including new and modified sources that would replace existing sources that close down or reduce emissions as well as new and modified sources that reflect regional growth. By including a detailed analysis assessing the health effects associated with such emissions, the Draft PEA fulfills its role as an informational document that will inform public agency decision makers and the public of the significant environmental effects of the project.

The comment objects to the fact that the Draft PEA did not recommend Alternative D even though it would result in substantially lower air quality, health and greenhouse gas emissions than the proposed project. The ultimate decision regarding whether to approve the proposed project, one of the alternatives, or take other action relating to the proposed rule rests with the decision-making body, the SCAQMD Governing Board. Additional information relating to Alternative D is provided in the Responses to Comment 1-11.

The statement in Comment 1-3 indicating that no mitigation has been proposed to reduce impacts from the proposed project is responded to along with the other comments relating to mitigation, below in the Responses to Comment 1-27.

Introductory summary of comments. Responses to Comment 1-4

Comment 1-4 summarizes the comments in the comment letter. The issues summarized in Comment 1-4 are addressed in the responses to the following comments:

Scope and impact of the proposed project: Responses to Comments 1-9, 1-10, 1-12, 1-18, 1-19, 1-20, and 1-21.

Clarity of the project description: Responses to Comments 1-6, 1-7, 1-8, 1-12, 1-13, 1-15, 1-16, and 1-17.

Use of a “future baseline” to analyze the project’s air pollution impacts: Responses to Comment 1-24.

Project description’s treatment of offset creation and banking: Responses to Comments 1-9 and 1-10.

Relationship between creation and banking of offsets and the impacts of the proposed project: Responses to Comments 1-18, 1-19 and 1-20.

Requirements of the Superior Court’s ruling relating to the impact analysis: Responses to Comments 1-18, 1-19 and 1-20.

The mitigation for the impacts of the proposed project: Responses to Comment 1-27.

The quantity of offsets that will be credited to the internal accounts: Responses to Comments 1-9, 1-10 and 1-12.

Potential to expand offset use beyond the level analyzed in the Draft PEA: Responses to Comments 1-23 and 1-28.

Alternatives to the proposed project: Responses to Comments 1-11, 1-29 and 1-30.

Effect of banking “retroactive” offsets: Responses to Comment 1-14.

**Legal adequacy of Draft PEA, the CEQA process and the rulemaking procedure.
Responses to Comment 1-5**

Legal adequacy of the Draft PEA. The comment expresses the view that the Draft PEA is substantively inadequate. The SCAQMD Governing Board will be responsible for determining whether to certify the PEA. That determination will be made based upon the information in the Draft PEA, combined with the Responses to Comments on the Draft PEA and changes and corrections made to the Draft PEA in the Final PEA. It is SCAQMD staff's objective to complete a PEA that fully complies with all relevant substantive and procedural CEQA requirements. The PEA's analysis of environmental impacts related to the proposed project is detailed, comprehensive, and employs conservative assumptions to ensure that impacts are not understated. The PEA serves its purpose as an informational document by providing the public and decision-makers with a technically sound discussion and analysis of environmental impacts related to the proposed project.

Differences between prior rule and proposed rule The comment maintains that the SCAQMD is seeking to adopt a rule with the "exact same pollution generation provisions as the rule adopted in 2006." (Comment 1-5) The Proposed Rule 1315, like the prior version of Rule 1315 that was rescinded in response to the Superior Court's decision, is being promulgated in response to a request from U.S. EPA that the SCAQMD describe its internal offset tracking system in a formally adopted rule. There are several important distinctions between Proposed Rule 1315 and the rule adopted in 2006.

One key difference is the inclusion of backstop provisions in the rule, which will limit the issuance of offsets from the SCAQMD internal accounts so that emissions from sources relying on internal offsets cannot exceed cumulative net emission increase thresholds. This assures that emissions from the project will not exceed the amount analyzed in the PEA. See Responses to Comment 1-27 for a detailed discussion of the backstop provisions of the proposed rule. Furthermore, under the previously adopted version of Rule 1315, many more categories of sources would have been able to access offsets from the internal offset accounts pursuant to two rules that have since been rescinded: former Rule 1309.2, which provided access to a wide range of new and modified sources, and the former power plant amendments to Rule 1309.1 which provided access to large power plants. Because these rules have been rescinded, these sources will not be able to access the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts under Proposed Rule 1315. See Responses to Comments 1-18, 1-19 and 1-20 for a further discussion.

In addition, Proposed Rule 1315 substantially strengthens federal equivalency provisions. It would require that the Executive Officer immediately discontinue issuing permits for major sources for any pollutant for which a final determination of equivalency shows a shortfall. Proposed Rule 1315 would also require the Executive Officer to annually prepare a projection of cumulative emission increases for the next two years. If these projections indicate that a shortfall will exist, the Executive Officer would be required to prepare a report to the Governing Board recommending specific action to rectify the shortfall, thus making it highly unlikely that an actual shortfall would ever occur. Neither of these provisions was included in the previously-adopted rule.

The rule development and environmental review process. The rule promulgation and environmental review processes have been open and fully transparent since the SCAQMD began working on a new proposed rule in response to the decision of the Los Angeles Superior Court that set aside the previously adopted version of Rule 1315. SCAQMD staff prepared a Notice of Preparation and Initial Study for Proposed Rule 1315 that was circulated for a 30-day review period beginning on March 17, 2009. Four comment letters were received on the NOP/IS and responses to those comments were prepared. The authors of the comment letter did not provide any written comments on the NOP/IS. In addition, a joint scoping meeting for the Environmental Assessment and public consultation on the proposed rule was held on April 8, 2009, at which time the public was invited to comment on the scope and contents of the environmental assessment and on Proposed Rule 1315. Thirty-one interested parties attended the scoping and public consultation meeting. Further, a public workshop on Proposed Rule 1315 was held on September 22, 2010, with 25 interested parties attending. Copies of the proposed rule, staff report and the Draft PEA were available at the public workshop. The Draft PEA was circulated for public review and comment for a total of 62 days. Once the Final PEA is completed it will be considered for certification, and Rule 1315 will be considered for approval, at a noticed public hearing which will provide a further opportunity for public participation.

Release of the Notice of Preparation/Initial Study and release of the Draft PEA were accompanied by extensive notice to the public and interested agencies, which included: mailing hardcopies of the Draft PEA to interested parties, e-mailing notices of completion to a large list of interested parties, and providing notice of the availability of the Draft PEA in the Los Angeles Times. Over 1,200 e-mail notices were sent to county clerks, city planners, government agencies, citizen groups, fire departments, school districts, transit agencies, forestry agencies, Native American groups, and interested parties including attendees to the consultation meeting and scoping meeting. Copies of the Draft PEA were also submitted to the State Clearinghouse for distribution to state agencies. Further, the complete Draft PEA was made immediately available online for downloading, hardcopy and cd-rom versions were available at the SCAQMD Public Information Center, and, consistent with past procedures, offered to be mailed for free.

The comment relating to SCAQMD decisionmaking on the proposed project and the alternatives is discussed in the Responses to Comments 1-11, 1-29 and 1-30 below, and the comment on mitigation measures is discussed in Responses to Comment 1-27, below.

General comments relating to adequacy of the project description and statement of objectives. Responses to Comments 1-6, 1-7 and 1-8.

Compliance with the requirements of CEQA. The comment letter summarizes CEQA requirements relating to an environmental impact report's project description and statement of objectives (Comment 1-6), and asserts that the project description "fails to provide necessary substantive information as required by CEQA." (Comment 1-7). The necessary substantive information required by CEQA is provided. The project that is proposed for consideration by the SCAQMD Governing Board is adoption of Proposed Rule 1315. The Draft PEA's project description provides a comprehensive and detailed description of all of the components of Proposed Rule 1315 that are relevant to its potential environmental impacts. The comments do not identify any substantive information required by CEQA that has been omitted from the project description and the project description chapter of the Draft PEA contains all of the

elements of a project description identified in CEQA Guidelines §15124, including the following: providing the location of the proposed project, statement of objectives, general description of the proposed project, project background, permits and approvals, together with a discussion of other issues relevant to the project description. A “statement briefly describing the intended uses of the EIR” can be found in Chapter 1.

Content of project description. The comment letter also indicates that describing the proposed project as “adopting a revised version of Rule 1315” does not contain the content needed for decision making. (Comment 1-8) It should be recognized, however, that the description of the proposed project is amplified by a detailed discussion and explanation of each element of the proposed rule. (Draft PEA at pages 2-12 through 2-19.) In addition, to put the project description in context, the project description chapter of the Draft PEA includes a detailed background section that describes relevant legal requirements relating to New Source Review permitting and offset requirements, a summary of SCAQMD’s New Source Review permitting program, and the history of the SCAQMD’s offset tracking system, including the events leading to the current proposal to adopt a revised version of Rule 1315.

Quantification of offsets that would be banked under Proposed Rule 1315. Responses to Comments 1-9, 1-10.

The comment letter asserts that the proposed project would result in the “creation and banking” of “at least 220,000 pounds per day of air pollution emission reductions” (Comment 1-9) The commenter states this is a figure derived from numbers in the SCAQMD’s 2007 PEA. (See Comment Letter 1, footnote 4) The comment contends that the project description should include the quantity of offsets that would be “banked” under Rule 1315, and that the project description should emphasize that the proposed rule would result in both retrospective and prospective “creation and banking” of offsets. Comment 1-9. The comment letter further contends that quantification of these offsets is necessary in order to measure the size and scope of the proposed project. Comment 1-10. These contentions are repeated in several other comments. See Comments 1-4, 1-11, 1-17, 1-18, 1-19, 1-20, 1-21, 1-23, 1-24, 1-27, 1-28, and 1-29.

First, it should be noted that the proposed project would not “create” emissions reductions. Rule 1315 provides for tracking emissions reductions in SCAQMD’s internal accounts and their use as offsets in accordance with Rules 1304 and 1309.1.

Quantification of the offsets that would be tracked in SCAQMD’s internal accounts under Rule 1315 is not necessary to an adequate description of the proposed project or to an adequate analysis of its impacts. The comments on this topic are premised on the assumption that the quantity of emissions that would result from the proposed project, and therefore the air quality impacts of the proposed project, would be equivalent to the quantity of emissions reductions tracked in the SCAQMD’s internal accounts under Rule 1315. This assumption is incorrect for three reasons. First, as explained in the Responses to Comments 1-19 and 1-20, the Rule 1315 tracking system would only result in emissions to the extent emission reductions tracked under Rule 1315 are used as offsets for permits issued under Rules 1304 and 1309.1. As explained in Responses to Comment 1-13, the emissions analysis in the Draft PEA, which is based on

forecasted emissions attributable to sources projected to be permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1, provides the most accurate and reliable forecast of actual project-related impacts.

Second, as is explained in the Responses to Comments 1-18, 1-19 and 1-20, emission reductions tracked under Proposed Rule 1315 would not translate to an equivalent amount of offsets that would then be used as emissions offsets for new permits and there is no direct correlation as assumed by the comment. Furthermore, as is explained in the Responses to Comment 1-27, the CEQA Backstop provisions of Proposed Rule 1315, by limiting emissions, would ensure that future emissions due to the proposed project would not exceed the emissions forecasts made in the PEA.

It should also be noted that Chapter 8 of the Draft PEA includes a description and analysis of a “maximum use scenario” that analyzes a hypothetical scenario under which all the offsets in the SCAQMD’s internal accounts calculated as of December 31, 2006 would be used over the 20-year life of the proposed project. (Draft PEA 8.0-7). This analysis was completed even though, as is explained in Chapter 8, the SCAQMD has never experienced a situation in which all the offsets in the account are used.

The commenters have estimated that the project will result in at least 220,000 pounds per day of emission offsets being “created.” This translates to 111 tons per day (of all pollutants together). However, some of those offsets have already been used to support permits that were previously supported by pre-1990 offsets and other offsets that the SCAQMD has retroactively removed from its accounts. See Responses to Comment 1-16. Only those offsets that remain in the accounts after supporting the previously-issued permits can be used to support new permits resulting in increased emissions.

Consideration of alternatives to the proposed project. Responses to Comments 1-11, 1-29, 1-30.

The comment letter states that the SCAQMD’s emphasis on proposing a rule that is a revised version of prior Rule 1315, rather than an environmentally superior alternative, indicates that “SCAQMD’s real goal is to adopt essentially the same Rule it adopted in 2006” regardless of the environmental impacts. Comment 1-11. To the extent the comment is premised on the assumption that the effects of Proposed Rule 1315 would be the same as the 2006 and 2007 version of Rule 1315, the comment is misplaced. Proposed Rule 1315 is very different from prior Rule 1315 in several important respects. See Responses to Comment 1-5.

The Draft PEA eliminated four potential alternatives from detailed consideration on various grounds, including infeasibility. See Draft PEA pages 6-1 through 6-6. It then goes on to analyze in detail five alternatives, including the No Project alternative. None of these alternatives is rejected by the Draft PEA. In addition, it is incorrect to assume, as does this comment and several other comments (see Comments 1-3, 1-5, 1-13, 1-29 and 1-30) that the SCAQMD has predetermined to adopt Proposed Rule 1315, or to adopt such a rule in the form recommended by staff. The Draft PEA contains a range of alternatives to the proposed project, and each alternative will be considered on its merits by the SCAQMD Governing Board. The ultimate decision whether to approve the proposed project, adopt an alternative, or take other action will be up to the SCAQMD Governing Board.

Another comment refers to general CEQA requirements and states that the Draft PEA fails to choose a feasible alternative that reduces impacts, and contends that choosing one of the alternatives would meet the requirement to refrain from adopting a project with substantial environmental impacts. See Comment 1-29. However, it is not the function of the Draft PEA to accept or reject the proposed project or the alternatives to the proposed project. Rather, the function the Draft PEA is to evaluate the proposed project and alternatives to it in order to provide relevant environmental information to the public and the decision-makers. As noted above, the ultimate decision relating to what action to take on the proposed project and the alternatives is up to the SCAQMD Governing Board.

A related comment asserts that there is no explanation why Alternative D was not proposed in the Draft PEA as the recommended project. See Comment 1-30. Chapter 6 of the Draft PEA identifies Alternative D as the environmentally superior alternative, as required by CEQA Guidelines §15126.6 (e)(2). Chapter 6 of the Draft PEA also identifies the least toxic alternative, which is also alternative D. The ultimate decision regarding whether or not to approve the proposed project, one of the alternatives, or take some other action rests with the SCAQMD Governing Board. See response to comment 1-30 for a further discussion of Alternative D.

The second paragraph in Comment 1-11 relating to the methodology used in the impact analysis, is addressed below in the Responses to Comments 1-18 and 1-19.

Exclusion of SB 827 and AB 1318 sources from the project. Responses to Comment 1-12.

The comment letter suggests that emissions associated with permits issued under SB 827 and AB 1318 should be treated as emissions resulting from the proposed project. However, the permits issued under SB 827 and AB 1318 were not issued as a result of Proposed Rule 1315. Those permits exist, and will continue to exist, regardless of whether Rule 1315 is adopted. As a result, permits issued under SB 827 and AB 1318 are not part of the proposed project because the use of offsets from the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts for those permits was independent of Proposed Rule 1315, and did not depend in any way upon adoption of Proposed Rule 1315. However, emissions from SB 827 projects and AB 1318 (Sentinel power plant) are included in the cumulative impacts analysis.

As noted in the comment letter, the Draft PEA's quantification of emissions attributable to the proposed project does include a relatively small quantity of emissions that are actually attributable to sources that would be permitted under SB 827 after June 2010 and before adoption of Rule 1315. During the preparation of the Draft PEA, July 2010 was used as the projected start date for implementation of Proposed Rule 1315 in the event of its adoption. The impact analysis in the Draft PEA accordingly assumes that all permits projected to be issued under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 after July 2010 would rely on offsets tracked under new Rule 1315. Completion of the PEA has taken longer than was originally anticipated. The impacts the Draft PEA attributes to Proposed Rule 1315 are therefore overstated for the period that the SCAQMD continues to issue permits under the provisions of SB 827, since those permits are not actually issued in reliance on Proposed Rule 1315, although they were assumed to be in the Draft PEA. As discussed in the Draft PEA, the use of the July 2010 start date results in a relatively small over-estimate of the impacts of the proposed project and therefore does not understate the effects of the proposed project.

Relationship between the proposed project and regional growth. Responses to Comment 1-13.

The comment letter indicates that there is an inconsistency between the project description, which states that Proposed Rule 1315 will accommodate population growth, and the baseline discussion, which, according to the comment, “assumes the project will...effect this growth.” There is no inconsistency. As growth within the region occurs, essential public services in the region will have to be expanded and modernized to serve that growth; the proposed project will allow these essential public services to obtain the emissions permits needed for expansion and modernization. Similarly, the proposed project will allow sources that qualify for exemptions to obtain necessary emissions permits. The Draft PEA assumes that without the project, permits would not be issued under Rules 1309.1 and 1304, none of these sources would be constructed and operated, and the emissions attributable to those facilities would not occur. In addition, the Draft PEA also recognizes that growth within the region would, as a result, be constrained if these sources cannot be permitted under Rule 1309.1 and Rule 1304.

The comment letter asserts, without explanation, that population growth does not necessarily translate into emission increases. It is undisputed, however, that public services and economic activity must expand with population growth. Essential public services such as water, sewer, police, fire, waste disposal, and hospitals, will need to expand in response to population growth. The sectors of the economy that provide the goods, services and jobs needed by the increased population will also have to expand. Expansion in these areas will in turn result in the emissions associated with the new and modified sources in the new and expanded facilities.

The emissions attributable to emissions sources at such new and expanded facilities are reflected in the AQMP emissions projections, which is the best available information about the emissions forecasted to result from growth. It is correct that, due to the beneficial effect of pollution control rules and regulations in reducing emissions over time, growth does not necessarily translate to a proportionate increase in regional emissions in comparison with current conditions. That is, there would be more emissions with growth than without growth, but—due to effects of other changes occurring over the same period as the growth occurs—the net change in regional emissions over time may or may not result in an overall increase in emissions. However, it is also true that if growth in the region is reduced, emissions would also decline, and so future emissions with growth will be greater than future emissions without growth.

The emissions forecasts in the 2007 AQMP include all emissions projections for existing and new and expanded sources in the district, including those that would be approved in the future under Rules 1304 and 1309.1. The analysis in the Draft PEA accordingly reflects the fact that if the proposed project is not approved, no new or expanded sources would be approved under Rules 1304 or 1309.1, and the emissions forecasted for those sources in the 2007 AQMP would not occur. In addition, the social and economic effects that would result from the inability of essential public services in the region to modernize and expand, and for sectors of the economy that provide goods, services and jobs to expand, would in turn affect population and economic growth in the region.

It should also be recognized that new and modified equipment is required to use Best Available Control Technology (BACT) pursuant to Rule 1303. Application of BACT ensures that the

source uses the cleanest equipment available. Further, as existing businesses within the region cease operations over time and are replaced, the application of BACT will increase within the region. This will result in fewer emissions per unit of production than continuing to operate existing equipment that does not employ BACT. Use of the Priority Reserve pursuant to Rule 1309.1 and of the offset exemptions in Rule 1304 significantly helps this process occur; without the continued ability for facilities to obtain offsets from SCAQMD's internal offset accounts, the replacement of older, high-emitting sources with newer, BACT-equipped sources would be drastically slowed.

**Compatibility of use of existing emissions reductions as offsets with the Clean Air Act.
Responses to Comment 1-14.**

The comment letter indicates that tracking past emissions reductions associated with pollution that has not been in the air going back to 1990, violates the federal and state Clean Air Acts. This comment does not address the physical environmental effects that would result from the use of such offsets, which have been disclosed in the PEA. The Draft PEA fully evaluates those environmental impacts because it treats emissions from sources that would rely on offsets tracked under Rule 1315 as new emissions that would not occur in the absence of Rule 1315.

No authority is cited for the proposition that use of previously existing emissions reductions would violate the Clean Air Act. Further, EPA has rejected the petition the commenters filed with the EPA (Letter dated September 23, 2010, from Lisa P. Jackson, EPA Administrator, to commentators Adriano Martinez (NRDC), Shana Lazerow (CBE) and Angela Johnson-Mezzaros). On page 7 of its letter, EPA makes clear that it knew the SCAQMD proposed to use "certain post-1990 surplus reductions (i.e. minor source orphan shutdowns) for which, due to the large sum of credits in its offsets accounts, SCAQMD had not previously accounted". The EPA Administrator concluded, "The offsets from minor orphan shutdowns, therefore, meet the requirements of 40 C.F.R. 51.165(a)(3)(C)(1)(i), and I have found nothing in Regulation XIII that would preclude the SCAQMD from using these offsets to demonstrate equivalency with federal NSR requirements." (Jackson Letter, page 11) Thus EPA does not agree that the use of previously-existing emissions reductions violates the Clean Air Act.

The comment letter also states that the "creation and distribution of credits" does not "contribute to the SCAQMD's mandate to encourage economic growth based on cleaner technologies, such as alternative fuels," citing Health & Safety Code §40440(b). This comment appears to reflect a policy concern, rather than a critique of the PEA's analysis of the project's physical environmental effects. In any case, the SCAQMD's rules require the cleanest possible fuels and most advanced control technology for all new and modified sources, including those that are permitted in reliance upon offsets in the SCAQMD's internal accounts. Rule 1303(a)(1) requires all new and modified sources resulting in an emissions increase to use Best Available Control Technology (BACT). In implementing this requirement, the SCAQMD requires the use of the cleanest available fuel, which in most cases is natural gas, and the SCAQMD also requires the most advanced pollution controls to be used to further reduce emissions from those fuels, such as selective catalytic reduction for NOx.

In addition, the SCAQMD encourages development of the cleanest possible alternative fuels as part of its Clean Fuels Program, which receives funds from a vehicle registration fee and from an

emissions fee surcharge on stationary sources. Health & Safety Code §40514. These fees are used, among other things to promote renewable and alternative energy projects, such as solar roof projects.

The comment letter recognizes that “the SCAQMD indeed must plan to accommodate the population growth predicted in the AQMP.” However, the comment notes that this must be done in compliance with state and federal Clean Air Act requirements, and quotes the Draft PEA as saying that “It is possible that, without the project, attainment of the ozone and particulate matter NAAQS and CAAQS could occur at an earlier date than under the conditions of the proposed project.” (citing the Draft PEA, 1-10). The comment omits the immediately following two sentences in the Draft PEA, which state: “However, for several reasons, it cannot be determined whether the without project scenario would in fact achieve attainment at an earlier date than under the proposed project, and if so when. These reasons include the long-term nature of the control measures needed to reduce ozone and PM levels; and the relatively small amount that the project would contribute to ozone concentrations (from 0.5 to 2.9 ppb) PM2.5 concentrations (from 0.01 to 1.6 micrograms per cubic meter) and PM10 concentrations (from 0.01 to 2.5 micrograms per cubic meter.)” (Draft PEA, 1-10 to 1.11).

Nevertheless, the Draft PEA discloses that “emissions attributable to the proposed project are considered to result in a significant air quality impact because the emissions will exceed the applicable operational significance threshold for each of the following criteria pollutants: VOC, NOx, SOx, CO, PM10, and PM2.5.” (Draft PEA, 1-9). The Draft PEA also identifies the health risks associated with the emissions, and concludes those risks are significant. The Draft PEA further acknowledges that accommodating the population growth predicted in the AQMP results in significant, adverse environmental effects compared to conditions without the project, which would constrain growth. For a further discussion of the relationship between the proposed project and regional growth, see Responses to Comment 1-13.

Project objective relating to credit accounting procedures. Responses to Comment 1-15

The comment letter asserts that the use of the word “memorializing” in the statement of project objectives regarding the SCAQMD’s accounting procedures implies that the SCAQMD is not changing its past practices, and does not explain that the SCAQMD is using new ways to “generate” offsets. Comment 1-15. However, this comment ignores the fact that the project objectives also state that one of the purposes of the project is to “Recognize sufficient previously-unused emission reductions that are beyond those required by applicable regulatory requirements in order to demonstrate federal equivalency for major sources that are exempt under Rule 1304 or that are allocated credits from the Priority Reserve under Rule 1309.1.” (Draft PEA 2-20). The fact that the project objectives describes these reductions as “previously-unused” makes clear the fact that these are types of reductions that were not used in the SCAQMD’s prior uncodified accounting system. Furthermore, other aspects of the project description also makes this clear. The Draft PEA states: “The proposed rule would provide for the use of certain types of offsets that previously had not been accounted for in the SCAQMD’s federal tracking system.” (Draft PEA 2-13) The project description goes on to identify which types of offsets had not previously been accounted for in federal tracking in footnote 14, page 2-13.

Project objective relating to recognition of previously unused emissions reductions as offsets. Responses to Comment 1-16.

The comment letter asserts that the third project objective is misleading because it suggests that the project would recognize only enough previously-unused emission reductions to show federal equivalency, when the project would create “new” credits. This is an incorrect characterization of the third project objective, which is to “Recognize sufficient previously-unused emission reductions that are beyond those required by applicable regulatory requirements in order to demonstrate federal equivalency for major sources that are exempt under Rule 1304 or that obtain credits from the Priority Reserve under Rule 1309.1.” This objective in no way limits the tracking of previously-unused emission reductions to the amounts needed to demonstrate federal equivalency and no more. Furthermore, as discussed in Responses to Comment 1-15, both this project objective and other aspects of the project description in the Draft PEA make it clear that, if the Proposed Rule is adopted, the SCAQMD will be using certain types of emission reductions that had not previously been accounted for. However, the emissions reductions that would be accounted for have always existed and in that sense are not “new;” the change is that under Proposed Rule 1315 they would be tracked in the SCAQMD’s internal accounts for use as offsets.

Further, the comment letter asserts that the U.S. EPA found the SCAQMD had “violated federal law” by relying on certain offset credits, and that under the proposed rule, SCAQMD will be accounting for reductions in amounts far in excess of what would be required to replace those credits. First, the U.S. EPA did not find that the SCAQMD had relied on credits in violation of federal law. Instead, the SCAQMD agreed with EPA to remove from its internal offset accounts certain pre-1990 offsets for which the SCAQMD no longer had adequate documentation, and also agreed to remove offsets derived from Best Available Control Technology discounting of emission reductions used to generate Emission Reduction Credits¹. Further, SCAQMD agreed to retire all remaining valid pre-1990 offsets (33.45 tons per day overall, and 4.52 tons per day of NOx) as of the end of calendar year 2005.

Table J-1 summarizes the quantities of removed offsets and of newly tracked offsets through the end of the 2001-2002 reporting period (July 31, 2002). Table J-1 shows that the quantities removed exceed the newly tracked quantities overall and for four of the five individually tracked air contaminants.

¹ The portion of CO offsets that satisfy the requirements of PR 1315(c)(3)(A)(vi) are excluded. The SCAQMD agreed to remove these credits even though U.S. EPA had previously approved such BACT discounting as a source of offsets to the internal offset accounts. U.S. EPA Region IX Air & Toxics Division, “Technical Support Document for EPA’s Notice of Final Rulemaking for the California State Implementation Plan South Coast Air Quality Management District New Source Review,” Gerardo C. Rios, October 24, 1996, page 17.

Table J-1

Previously Tracked Offsets Removed from SCAQMD’s Internal Offset Accounts and Newly Tracked Credits Added to SCAQMD’s Internal Offset Accounts through July 2002 (tons per day)

	VOC	NOx	Sox	CO	PM10	Overall
Pre-1990 Offsets removed due to lack of records*	-53.95	-1.88	-10.36	-26.45	-31.83	-124.47
BACT discount of ERCs offsets removed	-12.14	-4.50	-0.12	-3.08	-4.15	-23.99
Newly Tracked Credits	40.35	15.06	2.59	12.24	12.91	83.15

* Does not include remaining unused pre-1990 offsets that were removed after the calendar year 2005 reporting period.

Discussion of tracking for purpose of State NNI requirements. Responses to Comment 1-17.

Comment 1-17 asserts there is a conflict between the discussion on page 1-4 and the discussion on page 2-13 regarding the types of emission reductions that will be credited to SCAQMD’s internal accounts under Proposed Rule 1315. The comment does not correctly characterize the cited text on page 1-4 in the Draft PEA. Page 1-4 states “ The proposed rule would provide for the use of certain types of offsets that, prior to the initial adoption of Rule 1315 in 2006, had not been accounted for in the SCAQMD’s federal tracking system.” (Draft PEA, 1-4) This statement is consistent with the statement, cited by the comment, that “Many, but not all, of the sources of offset credits that had not previously been accounted for in federal tracking were previously tracked for purposes of demonstrating California “No Net Increase” (NNI) requirements.” (Draft PEA 2-13, footnote 14) The specific types of emissions reductions that were not previously tracked for federal purposes are then listed.

With regard to the project objectives, please refer to Responses to Comment 1-13. With regard to the project description, please refer to Responses to Comments 1-7, 1-8, and 1-10. With regard to the baseline for environmental analysis, please refer to Responses to Comment 1-24. With regard to the year 2030 sunset date, please refer to Responses to Comment 19.

Scope of impact analysis and methodology for forecasting impacts. Responses to Comments 1-18, 1-19 and 1-20.

The comment letter criticizes the Draft PEA’s impact analysis suggesting that it should have analyzed and described the impacts of “creation and banking” offsets under Proposed Rule 1315 rather than the projected use of those offsets. (Comment 1-19) It contends that the Draft PEA’s impact analysis incorrectly focuses on “how many credits will be distributed rather than

generated,” and this “minimizes” and “underestimates” the project’s impacts. (Comment 1-18) The comment letter objects to the methodology used in the Draft PEA for forecasting project-related emissions because it is based on projected use of offsets under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 rather than the total quantity of offsets that would be tracked. (Comment 1-19) The comment letter supports this by arguing that it is “reasonably foreseeable” that once offsets are banked, they will all necessarily be used, and an equivalent amount of air pollution will result. (Comment 1-19); other comments raise the same issue, see Comment 1-4, ¶2; Comment 1-11, ¶2, Comment 1-27.

Analytical basis for using emissions forecasts for permits projected to be issued under Rules 1304 and 1309.1. The analysis in the Draft PEA recognizes that offsets tracked under Rule 1315 would result in emissions only if and when they are used to support permit issuance and debited from the internal accounts created by Rule 1315. Under Proposed Rule 1315, potential offsets identified under the Rule’s tracking system will only be drawn on for permits issued under Rules 1304 and 1309.1. For this reason, the Draft PEA’s forecasts of emissions attributable to Rule 1315 are based upon projections of emissions from sources that would receive permits under either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1 in the future if Proposed Rule 1315 is adopted.

The effect of Rule 1315 cannot be severed from Rules 1304 and 1309.1 as proposed by the commenter because Rule 1315 is designed to provide the ability for the SCAQMD to issue permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1, and Rule 1315 has no function that would result in emissions independent of Rules 1304 and 1309.1. Rule 1315 provides for tracking of emissions reductions in an internal offset account created to allow permits to be issued to sources that are exempt from offset requirements under Rule 1304 or that are entitled to receive offsets from the internal accounts under Rule 1309.1. This means that the only sources that will be permitted based on offsets tracked under Rule 1315 are sources that qualify for a permit issued under either Rule 1304 or Rule 1309.1.

This limitation is fundamental to Rule 1315. A stated purpose of the proposed rule 1315 is to “[m]aintain the SCAQMD’s ability to continue to issue permits to major sources that obtain offset credits from the Priority Reserve under Rule 1309.1 and/or that are exempt from offsets under Rule 1304 through December 31, 2030.” Proposed Rule 1315(a)(1). The proposed rule would accomplish this objective by: (1) setting forth the procedures the SCAQMD will follow for meeting federal NSR offset requirements for major sources that are exempt from offsets under Rule 1304 or that obtain offset credits from the Priority Reserve under Rule 1309.1; and (2) specifying that debits shall be made in the SCAQMD’s internal offset accounts for emissions offsets used pursuant to Rule 1309.1 and exemptions pursuant to Rule 1304. Proposed Rules 1315(a)(2) and (c)(2).

Proposed Rule 1315 thus describes the procedures the SCAQMD would follow to account for offsets that would enable Rules 1304 and 1309.1 to be implemented: For Rule 1309.1, it does so by providing the means for sources that qualify under Rule 1309.1 to obtain offsets as contemplated by that Rule; for Rule 1304, it does so by ensuring that offsets will be available to meet offset requirements applicable to sources that qualify for exemption under Rule 1304. In light of the foregoing, the analysis in the Draft PEA is predicated on the fact that emissions attributable to offsets tracked under Rule 1315 would be equal to the emissions that would result from sources permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1.

Contrary to the statements in the comment letter, this methodology does not underestimate emissions that would result from approval of the project. Emissions from sources that might receive permits under rules other than Rule 1304 and 1309.1 would have no causal connection to adoption of Rule 1315 because any such sources would not be exempt from offset requirements and would not be eligible to use offsets in the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts.

With respect to comments that the scope of the project may change in the future, see Responses to Comment 23.

Suggestion that emissions be estimated based on offsets tracked rather than offsets used. While the comment suggests that the impact analysis should have based its forecasts of future pollution attributed to Rule 1315 on estimates of the total amount of offsets that would be tracked in the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts, such an approach would give an inaccurate and misleading depiction of the actual impacts associated with adoption of Proposed Rule 1315. The limitations discussed above are integral to Rule 1315. An impact analysis predicated on the hypothetical assumption that all offsets that are tracked will result in a commensurate level of emissions would be inconsistent with the purpose and effect of Proposed Rule 1315 and with the specific limitations built into the rule. Because it would not be reflective of the project as it is proposed for approval, it would provide an artificial analysis of a hypothetical set of circumstances rather than of the project that is proposed for approval.

Furthermore, the CEQA Backstop provisions of Proposed Rule 1315 would prevent offsets in the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts from being used in amounts that would result in emissions exceeding the forecasts in the Draft PEA. Proposed Rule 1315 includes yearly Cumulative Net Emission Increase Thresholds, which will act as caps on the use of emission reduction credits under Proposed Rule 1315 for VOC, NO_x, SO_x and PM₁₀. Under these CEQA Backstop provisions, if, at any time, the cumulative net emission increase for a nonattainment pollutant exceeds the specified cumulative emissions increase threshold, issuance of permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 will be suspended. Further permits could be issued only after the cumulative net emission increase returns to a level that is at least ten percent below the corresponding cumulative emission increase threshold. See Responses to Comment 1-27 for a further discussion.

Effect of tracking excess emission reductions. Several of the comments question why the SCAQMD would potentially be "banking" more emission reductions under Rule 1315 than would be necessary to offset emissions from permits issued under Rules 1304 and 1309.1.

There are several reasons why the total quantity of offsets tracked could exceed the amount of emissions forecasted in the PEA for permits issued in reliance on internal account offsets. First, emissions offsets in the SCAQMD's internal accounts would be adjusted downward on an annual basis to reflect new control measures and technologies that would have been required at the sources that had shut down or been modified; this would reduce the quantity of tracked emissions reductions that qualify as "surplus" reductions, and that are then available for use as offsets. Proposed Rule 1315(c)(4). Second, the ratio of offsets required to emissions permitted is not always a 1:1 ratio. For example, to demonstrate equivalency with federal offset requirements, the ratio of offsets that currently must be allocated from the SCAQMD's offset accounts is 1.2 to 1.0 for extreme nonattainment air contaminants and their precursors. Third, changes to offset ratios could occur in the future that would require a greater number of offsets

than is currently required be used to offset a given amount of emissions in order to demonstrate equivalency.

Furthermore, as a practical matter, it is not feasible to design a tracking system that would track just enough offsets to supply the demand. Doing so would require detailed advance knowledge of future demand, future generation, and future surplus at the time of use adjustments to the District Offset Account Balances pursuant to Proposed Rule 1315(c)(4). For example, neither the rate of offset use nor the rate of offset generation would be consistent from year to year. Use would generally be higher in years when the economy is doing well and lower in years during economic hard times. On the other hand, offset generation would tend to be higher when the economy is struggling and lower when it is booming. If a period of economic recession is followed by a growing economy, and if only sufficient offsets were tracked to cover concurrent demand during the recession, then there may not be adequate offsets available to allow the economy to grow when the recession ends even though overall total emission reductions that were trackable were adequate to supply the demand simply because the peak demand and peak generation did not occur concurrently. Finally, there is no logical reason why the tracking system should be designed to only track the amount of emission reductions that will ultimately be used as offsets. Rather, the appropriate way to design any accounting system is to identify and accurately track all sources of credits and all sources of debits.

Effect of the Superior Court’s ruling on the impact analysis methodology. The comment letter’s suggestion that the ruling of the Los Angeles Superior Court requires that the PEA assume that all offset credits recorded in the SCAQMD’s internal offset accounts would be used is not correct. The court concluded that adoption of the prior version of Rule 1315 in 2007 would allow the SCAQMD to significantly expand the quantity of offset credits in the SCAQMD’s internal accounts by recognizing types of emissions reductions that had not previously been accounted for, and these offsets would then be available for use in permitting new and modified sources. The court also concluded that these additional offsets would result in pollution when the SCAQMD allows permit applicants to “access” them. The Draft PEA’s methodology of forecasting project-related emissions based on projections of internal offsets that will be accessed, rather than based on the emissions reductions that will be tracked in the SCAQMD’s internal accounts, is consistent with this aspect of the court’s decision.

Further, the court found the impact analysis that had been completed was flawed because it “disaggregated” Rules 1315 and 1309.1, and “failed to consider the obvious and intended consequences of the rules operating in tandem.” This part of the court’s ruling indicates that a proper impact analysis must consider the effect of Rule 1315 (internal offset tracking) operating “in tandem” with Rules 1304 and 1309.1 (providing access to those internal offsets). The analysis in the Draft PEA complies with this direction.

In addition, the allowed uses of offsets in the SCAQMD’s internal accounts under Proposed Rule 1315 would be different than under the prior version of the rule that was reviewed by the court. Under the prior version of the rule, a broad range of new and modified sources would have been eligible to obtain offsets from the SCAQMD’s internal offset accounts under the offset budget provisions of Rule 1309.2, once that rule was approved into the SIP. In addition, power plants would have been given access to offsets from the SCAQMD’s internal offset accounts under the power plant amendments to Rule 1309.1 the SCAQMD had adopted in 2006 and 2007. The

SCAQMD has since rescinded Rule 1309.2. The SCAQMD also set aside the power plant amendments to Rule 1309.1 in response to the court's ruling and has not proposed to re-adopt them. As a result, many of the sources that would have been able to rely on offsets in the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts under the prior version of the rule would not be able to access the internal offset accounts under Proposed Rule 1315. Accordingly, the effect of Proposed Rule 1315 operating in tandem with Rules 1304 and Rule 1309.1 would be significantly more limited than the effect of prior Rule 1315 operating in tandem with the access rules then in effect.

In addition, the former version of Rule 1315 did not include any limitations on the quantity of internal account offsets that could be used to support issuance of permits. By contrast, the annual pollutant-specific net emissions increase caps built into Proposed Rule 1315 would prevent offsets in the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts from being used in amounts that would exceed the emissions forecasts in the Draft PEA. The proposed rule by its terms thus precludes the occurrence of a situation in which all available credits would be used. (Draft PEA, 8.06) See Responses to Comment 1-27 for a further discussion of this provision of Proposed Rule 1315.

Finally, the overall direction provided by the court in its decision was that the environmental assessment prepared by the SCAQMD comply with CEQA's standards for an adequate analysis of the project's environmental impacts. The methodology used in the Draft PEA to assess project-related emissions was designed to give the most accurate, reliable and realistic assessment that can be provided of the actual effects the project would have on pollution emissions, and the resulting impacts to air quality, human health, greenhouse gases and visibility.

Use of the Year 2030 as the end date for the project. The comment letter disagrees with the statement that the project will end in 2030, asserting that the need for and use of offsets will continue as long as the South Coast Air Basin fails to attain either the federal or state ambient air quality standards. (See Footnote 12, appended to comment 1-9.) The proposed Rule includes a sunset date of January 1, 2031. (See the Project Description in the Draft PEA, page 2-19) This sunset date is included in the Rule to correspond to the end year of analysis under the 2007 AQMP. (See 2007 AQMP, Appendix III, "Base and Future Year Emission Inventories" Table C-10) At this time, it is not possible to predict what the ambient air quality standards will be after this sunset date, what offset requirements for new or modified sources will be in effect or the region's attainment status. After Rule 1315 sunsets, the SCAQMD Governing Board would be free to decide not to adopt a replacement rule even if offsets are still required. This would eliminate the availability of internal account offsets altogether, which would mean that all new or modified sources, including Rule 1309.1 priority reserve sources and Rule 1304 exempt sources, would have to rely on private-market offsets to the extent required by the new source review provisions in effect at the time. In the event adoption of a replacement rule is proposed, that would be a new project under CEQA, and the SCAQMD would be required to complete an environmental assessment for that project. Any attempt to assess the impacts of adopting a potential replacement rule twenty years from now in the current PEA could be based on nothing more than speculation about whether and for what pollutant or pollutants the South Coast Air Basin may remain in nonattainment of future as yet unpromulgated ambient air quality standards after the year 2030, as well as speculation about the sources that would obtain permits and what their emissions would be.

Scope of analysis of health impacts. Responses to Comment 1-21

Health impacts to persons under 25 years of age. The comment raises a concern that the analysis in the Draft PEA was limited to people over 25 years of age. The Draft PEA, however, analyzed health effects on persons of varying ages, including infants and children. As explained in the Draft PEA, the methods of health impacts estimations were based on those used in the 2007 AQMP. That analysis provided an estimate of health effects for which there were methods available to quantify such effects, including effects on infants and children.

The health effects selected for analysis in the AQMP were those for which there was sufficient information that allowed for a quantitative estimate of effects from pollutant exposure. See report from Stratus Consulting that reviewed the available data and methods for assessing health effects for air pollutant exposures. (Recommended Health Benefit Assessment Methods for the 2007 AQMP Socioeconomic Assessment Final Report, Stratus Consulting Inc., 2008) Table 2-2 from the report lists the basis for the assessments, and is reproduced below. Note that effects on infants and children are included.

Table 2.2. Summary of recommended central concentration-response functions for quantified health effects of PM_{2.5} and ozone

Health effect	Relative risk	Pollutant
Mortality		
Adults, ages 30+	1.11 ^a	10 µg/m ³ PM _{2.5} (annual avg.)
Infants, ages 1-12 months	1.07	10 µg/m ³ PM _{2.5} (annual avg.)
All ages	1.004	10 ppb ozone (daily max. 1-hr)
New cases of chronic bronchitis		
Adults, ages 27+	1.14	10 µg/m ³ PM _{2.5} (annual avg.)
Respiratory hospital admissions		
All respiratory, ages 65+	Weighted ^b	10 ppb ozone (daily avg.)
Pneumonia, ages 65+	1.04	10 µg/m ³ PM _{2.5} (annual avg.)
COPD, ages 65+	Weighted ^b	10 µg/m ³ PM _{2.5} (annual avg.)
All respiratory, ages 18-64	1.017	10 ppb ozone (daily avg.)
All respiratory, ages < 2	1.065	10 ppb ozone (daily avg.)
COPD, ages 18-64	1.02	10 µg/m ³ PM _{2.5} (annual avg.)
Cardiovascular hospital admissions		
Ages 65+	Weighted ^b	10 µg/m ³ PM _{2.5} (annual avg.)
Ages < 65	1.014	10 µg/m ³ PM _{2.5} (annual avg.)
Asthma emergency room visits		
Asthmatics, all ages	Weighted ^b	10 ppb ozone (daily avg.)
Asthmatics, ages < 18	1.017	10 µg/m ³ PM _{2.5} (annual avg.)
Nonfatal heart attacks		
Adults, ages 18+	1.09	10 µg/m ³ PM _{2.5} (annual avg.)
Acute bronchitis episodes		
Children, ages 5-17	1.27	10 µg/m ³ PM _{2.5} (annual avg.)
Upper respiratory symptom days		
Asthmatics, ages 5-17	1.04	10 µg/m ³ PM _{2.5} (annual avg.)
Lower respiratory symptom days		
Children, ages 5-17	1.17	10 µg/m ³ PM _{2.5} (annual avg.)
Work loss days		
Adults, ages 18-64	1.07	10 µg/m ³ PM _{2.5} (annual avg.)
Minor restricted activity day		
Adults, ages 18-64	1.077	10 µg/m ³ PM _{2.5} (annual avg.)
Adults, ages 18-64	1.022	10 ppb ozone (daily avg.)
School absence day		
Children, ages 5-17	1.075	10 ppb ozone (daily max. 8-hr)

ppb = parts per billion; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease = COPD.

a. This is a weighted mean RR from results of Pope et al. (2002), Laden et al. (2006), and Jerrett et al. (2005).

b. These RR are based on weighted averages from two or more study results. The weighting is done in the Benefits Mapping and Analysis Program after the number of cases is calculated for each individual study RR result for the air pollution change in each location.

The commenter cites data files that accompanied the Draft PEA to support the proposition that the health effects analysis was limited to individuals over the age of 25. The files the comment refers to relate to a particular analysis of PM_{2.5} impacts of three power plants. For purposes of the Draft PEA, the health effects of emissions from these power plants were included in the cumulative health impacts analyses, which are found in Tables 4.1-32 and 4.1-33 of the Draft PEA, which includes impacts to individuals of all age groups. The particular studies used to derive the source-specific PM_{2.5} mortality data for the power plants did not include children. However, that is the approved methodology used by CARB and allowed by CARB to be used for relatively smaller sources (as distinguished from regional modeling). For purposes of the Draft PEA, which analyzed regional impacts, the health effects of emissions from these power plants

were included in the cumulative health impacts analyses, which are found in Tables 4.1-32 and 4.1-33 of the Draft PEA, which includes impacts to individuals of all age groups.

The comment also states that lost school days were not included in the Draft PEA analyses. This is also erroneous, as school absences were, in fact, included with ozone estimated impacts (Tables 4.1-29 and 4.1-32 of the Draft PEA).

With respect to PM_{2.5} effects, the following updated information is provided. The methods used to calculate premature mortality from exposures to PM_{2.5} in the analysis gives estimates that are higher than if the methodology presented by the California Air Resources Board in their most recent estimates of PM_{2.5} mortality effects were used [Estimate of Premature Deaths Associated with Fine Particle Pollution (PM_{2.5}) in California Using a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Methodology, California Air Resources Board, August 31, 2010. http://www.arb.ca.gov/research/health/pm-mort/pm-report_2010.pdf]. If this recently reported methodology were used, the mortality estimates from PM_{2.5} would be reduced by about half. This is because of a lower value for the dose effect relationship between pollution exposure and mortality. Thus, compared to CARB's recent report, the mortality estimates may be on the high side by a factor of 2.

To put some perspective on the mortality estimates, it may be useful to compare the Draft PEA incremental estimates to those related to current air quality. According to the CARB report referenced above, recent PM_{2.5} levels (2006 – 2008 annual average) are associated with up to 4,900 mortalities annually in SOCAB. According to the CARB report, attaining the PM_{2.5} NAAQS in SOCAB would result in reducing this PM_{2.5} related mortality by up to 2,000 deaths annually. The PEA estimates annual mortalities related to the project of from 7 to 20 for ozone (Table 4.1-29), and from 33 to 125 for PM exposures Table 4.1-31.

Relationship of PM and ozone to elevated risks from other illnesses and causes of death. There are numerous reports and publications suggesting a link between PM and ozone to health effects. The effects chosen for the impact analyses in the Draft PEA were those for which there is sufficient evidence of a causal association, and for which there are sufficient data available to conduct a credible analysis. The US EPA has exhaustively reviewed the health effects of PM and ozone, and has indicated the strength of evidence for causality for health effects. [See references: U.S. EPA. Integrated Science Assessment for Particulate Matter (Final Report), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC, EPA/600/R-08/139F, 2009; and U.S. EPA, Review of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone: Policy Assessment of Scientific and Technical Information, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC, EPA-452/R-07-007, July 2007] The analyses conducted by SCAQMD include those effects for which EPA has concluded the level of evidence for effects is causal or likely to be causal. Where EPA has not found a causal or likely to be causal effect, those effects were not included in the quantitative estimates of impacts. The analyses presented are adequate to assess the potential for adverse effects from emissions related to the project.

The comment asserts that SCAQMD ignores studies that indicate that climate change will exacerbate the environmental and health impacts of ozone and PM. The comment relates to the potential impact of climate change on ozone and PM, with resulting health impacts. Scientists

are beginning to study the effects of climate change on ground level ozone and particulate matter. So far, different studies have yielded different results.

For example, a recent study for the California Air Resources Board, “*Climate Change Impact on Air Quality in California*”, Michael J. Kleeman, et al., No. 04-349, June 2010 (<http://www.arb.ca.gov/research/apr/past/04-349.pdf>.) notes that most earlier studies have predicted that climate change will reduce global tropospheric ozone concentrations. (pg. 29) However, the report also noted studies indicating that climate change was likely to cause increased ozone in North America, including California. (pg. 30) The report also noted a study indicating that annual average PM2.5 concentrations would decrease as a result of climate change, and that California would experience an average decrease of 186 cases of premature death, with decreasing trends in other PM2.5 related health issues. (pg. 31). The Kleeman study itself found mixed results. Regional ozone concentrations increased the most in response to increased temperatures while small decreases were noted in some areas. (pg. 39) Regional annual average PM2.5 concentrations, in contrast, were expected to decrease as a result of climate change by 3 to 15 micrograms per cubic meter. (pg. 44) Combining the increased ozone with climate change impacts leads to an increase in PM2.5 in some areas and a decrease in others. (pg. 45) As distinguished from annual average concentrations, (relevant to the annual average standard), peak PM2.5 concentrations (relevant to the 24-hour standard), generally increased, as a result of increased ozone. (pg.54) However, an important limitation of the Kleeman study is it assumes that regional criteria pollutant emissions would be the same far into the future as they were in 1990-2004 (pg. 25). This is not likely realistic, given the stringent control programs being implemented now and in the future. One study cited by the commenters, Chang et al., noted that it also assumed that ozone precursor emissions remained unchanged. *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health*, 2010, pg. 2876. The other study cited by the commenters also reported mixed results in the literature, Ebi et al., “Climate Change, Tropospheric Ozone and Particulate Matter, and Health Impacts,” *Ciencia & Saude Coletiva*, vol. 14 no.6, Dec. 2009., page at fn. 50, and fns. 49, 58, and 64-65. In view of the mixed results of various studies, it is not possible to predict with certainty how climate change will affect future ozone and particulate matter, and whether health effects will be substantially changed.

Impacts to Biological Resources. Responses to Comment 1-22

The comment letter asserts that the Draft PEA did not consider adverse air quality impacts to sensitive species such as lichens, leafy vegetables, and ecosystems, such as Southern California’s mixed conifer forests.

The Draft PEA evaluated the air quality impacts from ozone, particulate matter, SO₂, NO₂, lead and CO concentrations due to the proposed project. The analysis concluded the impacts to be significant because of exceedances of the SCAQMD’s mass significance thresholds. The Draft PEA also discusses the project’s contribution to exceedances, if any, of the ambient air quality standards.. These standards encompass both primary (human health) and secondary (public welfare) effects. Public welfare effects encompass effects other than effects to human health, including effects on vegetation and ecosystems. The ambient air quality standards are currently the same for both primary and secondary effects, with the exception that the SO₂ primary 1-hour standard is more stringent than the secondary SO₂ standard. Thus, the impact to biological resources as measured against the secondary ambient air quality standards applicable to

biological resources has been assessed in the Draft PEA through the impact evaluation against the primary standard.

There are numerous reports and publications in the scientific literature such as the studies cited in the comment letter that relate air pollutants to effects on biological resources. Most of these studies have focused on the effects of ozone. However, only a few provide information that might be used to develop methods to estimate effects from ambient exposures quantitatively and there are a number of factors that complicate such an evaluation. For, example, there is little or no data regarding precise dose (exposure) and response (effects) of air quality on biological resources. Further, most information on the effects of ozone on ecosystems is inferred from ozone exposures to individual plants and processes and it is difficult to use this information to quantify ecosystem-level productivity losses because of the complexity in scaling this information to the ecosystem level. Further difficulties in attributing growth losses to ozone can arise due to confounding factors with other stresses present in ecosystems including climate, insect damage, soil moisture, disease and other air pollutants. See U.S. EPA. 2007. Review of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone: Policy Assessment of Scientific and Technical Information²; California Air Resource Board, Air Pollution Research Reports/Studies – Ecological Effects of Air Pollution, California Air Resource Board, Air Pollution Research Reports/Studies – Ecological Effects of Air Pollution;³ ASL Associates, Reconsidered Comments⁴.

Nevertheless, to provide a general perspective on potential impacts to biological resources, an analysis of crop yield and biomass loss in the district due to project-related ozone impacts has been performed for three periods: 2010 through 2014, 2010 through 2023 and 2010 through 2030. The analysis uses the biomass loss functions presented in U.S. EPA’s “Technical Report on Ozone Exposure, Risk and Impact Assessments for Vegetation,” (January, 2007) together with the project-related ozone impacts predicted from the regional modeling analyses.

With respect to crops, the EPA report provides concentration-response yield loss functions for selected crop exposures to ozone concentrations. Biomass loss functions ranged from a low value of near zero for corn to a high value of 0.77 percent per ppb exposure for grapes. The primary agricultural areas of the District produce corn, oranges, potatoes, grapes, lettuce, tomatoes and beans. To provide a conservative estimate, the Basin maximum incremental project-related ozone concentrations and Coachella Valley maximum incremental project-related ozone concentrations were used to estimate representative ozone effects on crops. Using the biomass loss functions from the technical report for grapes as representative of the most sensitive crop, the projected maximum biomass effect would be approximately 2.1 percent in 2030 for the Basin and 1.2 percent in 2030 for the Coachella Valley. This means that, absent the emissions attributed to the proposed Project, grape plants and other crops could have up to 2.1 percent more biomass in the Basin in 2030 and 1.2 percent more biomass in the Coachella Valley in 2030 than they would be expected to have under conditions with the Project. Effects on crop biomass for either area in 2014 and 2023 are estimated to be less than 1.0 and 1.5 percent respectively. It

² http://www.epa.gov/ttnnaaq/standards/ozone/data/2007_07_ozone_staff_paper.pdf

³ <http://www.arb.ca.gov/research/apr/past/ecol.htm>.

⁴ http://www.asl-associates.com/Reconsidered_comments_ozone_standard.htm

should be noted that these estimates represent the outer bound of the impact because they use figures for maximum ozone impacts and the highest value for biomass loss function.

To further characterize vegetation effects, effects on trees in the Angeles and San Bernardino National Forests, which ring the South Coast Air Basin, were estimated. The representative species of trees include the Ponderosa Pine and the Douglas Fir. The EPA technical report provides the concentration-response functions for selected tree species' exposure to ozone concentrations. The percentage biomass loss for the Ponderosa Pine was conservatively estimated at 0.24 percent per ppb exposed and near zero for the Douglas Fir. The maximum ozone concentrations resulting from the proposed project at the San Bernardino Mountains were 0.6, 1.9 and 3.0 ppb for 2014, 2023 and 2030 respectively. Using the biomass loss function for the Ponderosa Pine, the project would result in an approximate maximum potential biomass loss of 0.9 percent by 2030 compared to conditions without the project. Biomass loss for 2014 and 2023 would be less than 0.5 percent compared to conditions without the project.

The commentator also expressed concern about potential impacts from air quality on lichens and cited to a 1996 literature review paper on the effects of deteriorating air quality on lichens in the Pacific Northwest and a link to a webpage. According to this reference⁵ provided by the commentator, "SO₂ is considered to be the primary factor causing the death of lichens" and "most lichens cannot survive extended periods of SO₂ exposure above 60 mg/m³." An SO₂ concentration of 60 mg/m³ is approximately equivalent to 21 parts per million (ppm). The proposed project and cumulative proposed project will result in a maximum exposure of 1.0 ppb of SO₂ emissions, which equates to 2.86 mg/m³.

Potential for future changes to project. Responses to Comment 1-23 and 1-28

The comment letter suggests that it is foreseeable that revisions could be made to Rules 1304 and 1309.1 to expand access to Rule 1315 offsets, and that the possibility that this might occur requires that the PEA evaluate the impacts of "all of the credits available being used." See Comment 1-23.

The SCAQMD has no plans to expand access to Rule 1315 offset accounts beyond the provisions of existing Rules 1304 and 1309.1. Amendments to Rules 1304 or 1309.1, or other actions to expand access to Rule 1315 offset accounts are not part of the project proposed for approval and such actions would not result from project approval. The Draft PEA accordingly appropriately analyzes the impacts of Rule 1315 operating in conjunction with existing Rules 1304 and 1309.1.

The Draft PEA's impact assessment is based on projections of internal offset use over the life of the project. Rather than being speculative as asserted in the comment (Comment 1-23), these projections are based on reliable historical data relating to permit issuance, as well as forecasts of future growth within the relevant industry categories. Given the conservative approach to developing these projections, if anything, they overestimate the extent of Rule 1315 internal

⁵ Jenifer Hutchinson, Debbie Maynard, and Linda Geiser, "Air Quality and Lichens - A Literature Review Emphasizing the Pacific Northwest, USA," USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region Air Resource Management Program, Dec. 16, 1996, available at: <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/aq/lichen/almanac.htm>

offset use in the future. On the other hand, basing the impact analysis on the total number of internal offsets that would accrue in the SCAQMD's accounts, without considering their use, as suggested by the comments, would be grounded on a hypothetical assumption that cannot be supported by empirical data. See Responses to Comment 1-20.

The comment letter also indicates that it is foreseeable that new rules or legislation could be adopted that would "open the bank of credits to any proposed source of air pollution" (Comment 1-28) See also comments 1-18--1-20. However, the use that can be made of Rule 1315 offset accounts is defined by Proposed Rule 1315 and the credits that are tracked under the proposed rule cannot be used for any purposes other than those envisioned by the proposed rule and the environmental analysis that was completed for adoption of the proposed rule. Accordingly all Rule 1315 offsets that are "drawn upon" for purposes of federal New Source Review offset requirements must be used consistent with the provisions of Proposed Rule 1315. In addition, adoption of new or amended rules relating to the use of offsets in the SCAQMD's internal bank as hypothesized by the comments would constitute a separate, independent project, and a new review under CEQA would be required for that project.

It also bears noting that with SB 827, the California legislature exercised its authority to direct SCAQMD to provide sources access to internally tracked offsets during the permit moratorium that followed from the Superior Court decision that resulted in previously adopted Rule 1315 being vacated. As a result of the court decision, over 1200 permits ultimately were placed on hold, involving essential public services and a myriad of business operations, including small business. Equipment replacement projects that would result in newer, cleaner and more efficient equipment could not be implemented. Therefore, the legislature saw the need to provide interim relief, to allow these projects to go forward, and adopted SB 827. There is no reason to believe that the opposite situation -- having a tracking rule such as Proposed Rule 1315 in place -- would cause the legislature to take a similar action.

Baseline for projecting emissions attributed to the project and assessing impacts of the project. Responses to Comment 1-24.

The comment, which refers to provisions of the CEQA Guidelines relating to the environmental "baseline" mixes three distinct concepts relevant to the analysis of the project's air quality impacts: measuring the project's impact by estimating the quantity of emissions expected to result from it, projecting when those emissions will take place, and then providing a further analysis of the impact of those emissions as they occur over time within the context of other emissions in the region.

To measure the emissions impact of the project, the PEA's emissions analysis quantifies emissions of the relevant pollutants from sources expected to receive permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1. The analysis derives project-related emissions in relation to an existing conditions baseline under which there is no internal offset tracking rule so no permits can be issued under Rule 1304 or 1309.1.⁶ Because such permits would be issued over the 20-year life of the project,

⁶ Under existing conditions, permits actually are being issued under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 pursuant to SB 827; however, SB 827 sunsets in May, 2012 so for purposes of the analysis in the PEA it is assumed that no such permits would be issued.

the Draft PEA contains time-based projections of the growth in project-related related emissions for three cumulative time periods through the end of the project in 2030. These projections are designed to provide a complete accounting of the magnitude of the criteria pollutant emissions impact of the proposed project. See Tables 4.1-3, 4.1-4. The data show that the daily emissions in tons per day expected to result from the proposed project by 2030 (the end date for the project), are as follows:

VOC	NOx	Sox	PM10	PM2.5	CO
44.59	3.31	0.74	4.44	2.82	6.26

The Draft PEA then applies the SCAQMD’s numeric significance thresholds to assess the significance of these impacts. See Draft PEA page 4.1-10.

Because project-related permits will be issued over a 20 year period, the Draft PEA expands on this analysis by also evaluating the impact of project-related emissions within the context of expected future conditions, what the Draft PEA refers to as the “future baseline.” It does so using relevant points of comparison in order to assess the project’s impacts on the environment as its impacts increase over time.

First, the Draft PEA characterizes these impacts by comparing the incremental increase in daily emissions expected to result from the project with forecasts for all regional, cumulative emissions in 2030. This comparison is made with all stationary and area source emissions and is also made with emissions from all sources including mobile sources. (See Draft PEA page 4.1-14 through 4.1-15) This analysis shows the proportion of forecasted regional emissions expected to result from the proposed project and demonstrates how much higher regional emissions would be with the project than without the project.

In addition, the PEA provides a further analysis by examining the project’s effect on regional concentrations of pollutants over time. This analysis makes clear the extent to which the project would be expected to increase the concentrations of pollutants in the air as the project is implemented. As explained above, the emission concentrations attributed to the project are based upon the quantity of emissions projected to result with the project in place compared to existing conditions under which no permits would be issued. The analysis evaluates this project effect by considering it within the framework of forecasts relating to attainment of air quality standards. Draft PEA pages 4.1-15 through 4.1-24

This concentration-based air pollution analysis also is used in the analysis of the project’s effects on human health. That analysis shows the health effects of the emissions attributed to the proposed project. Draft PEA pages 4.1-33 through 4.1-41. The concentration-based analysis of the project’s pollution impacts is also used in the analysis of the extent to which emissions attributed to the project would impair visibility. Draft PEA pages 4.1-45 through 4.1-47.

The comment letter objects to this methodology, suggesting the analysis should have been conducted by “simply looking to existing actual levels [of regional emissions] to set a baseline from which to measure impacts.” If this comment refers to measurement of the emissions attributable to the proposed project, as noted above the analysis derives the quantity of project-related emissions in relation to an existing conditions baseline, without proposed Rule 1315. If,

however, the comment is suggesting that the impact analysis should have assumed that all project-related emissions would occur in the past when the NOP was issued, such a procedure would not provide any meaningful information about the effect the project would have on air quality. It would instead provide a hypothetical analysis that would have no relation to what would actually occur in the real world in the event the project is approved. Because the project's impacts would unfold and increase over a 20-year period, such a static form of analysis would not provide a meaningful assessment of the project's actual effect on air quality.

The comment letter implies that the Draft PEA's forecasts of future project-related emissions understate project-related emissions by "assuming that future environmental gains will occur." This is incorrect. The emissions forecasts in the Draft PEA are based upon the emissions control rules and regulations already in effect at the time the AQMD was adopted. The analysis does not consider emissions control rules and regulations that might be adopted in the future. As a result, the quantity of mass emissions attributable to the project would not change if all permits issued under the project were assumed to be issued immediately, as is suggested by the comment, instead of being issued over the twenty year life of the project. Of course, a scenario under which all permits would be issued immediately would not be consistent with the economic forecasts that form the basis for the growth projections, nor would such a scenario be possible in light of the yearly net emission increase thresholds embedded in the CEQA Backstop provisions of the proposed rule.

The comment letter also disagrees with the Draft PEA's emission forecasts by incorrectly contending that the Draft PEA's assessment of future air quality impacts "prematurely ends the analysis of the Project's impacts by assuming attainment in attainment years." As discussed in response to Comment 1-25, it is also incorrect to state that the Draft PEA stops attributing emissions to new facilities that would rely on Rule 1315 after attainment for various pollutants is achieved. The methodology used in the Draft PEA conservatively assumes that emissions offsets in the SCAQMD's internal offset accounts would be used for permits issued under Rule 1304 and Rule 1309.1 for the life of Proposed Rule 1315, through 2030. The Draft PEA does not reduce the emission estimates for sources projected to be permitted under these rules based upon projected attainment dates for particular pollutants.

Comparison with *CBE* decision. The methodology used in the Draft PEA bears no resemblance to the methodology disapproved by the Supreme Court in *Communities for a Better Environment v. South Coast Air Quality Management District*, 43 Cal. 4th 310, 322 (2010). There, the Supreme Court rejected an impact analysis that compared emissions that would be caused by expansion of a refinery with emission levels that would be allowed by an existing permit for some of the equipment at the refinery; such a comparison to permitted levels did not measure the actual increase in emissions that would result from the project, because it assumed all emissions allowed by the existing permit were already occurring. Here, however, the Draft PEA provides data for all of the emissions that would result from all of the permits expected to be issued in reliance on Rule 1315, and those emissions are calculated using a zero emissions reference point: the analysis assumes that none of the emissions attributed to the project would occur if the project is not approved. Then, as the next step of the analysis, the Draft PEA evaluates the effect on regional air quality over the life of the project. Thus, the method of analysis is not at all similar to the method of analysis the court rejected in the *CBE* case.

Forecasts of future regional emissions. To the extent the comment letter criticizes the Draft PEA's forecasts of future emissions in the region, it should be noted that those forecasts are taken from the 2007 AQMP. As is explained in Appendix III to the 2007 AQMP, the

forecasts are grounded on an inventory of emissions by source category and industry. Growth rates for each industry are projected based on the Southern California Association of Governments 2004 Regional Transportation Plan, adjusted by recent data from the relevant state and federal agencies: the Bureau of Labor Statistics, California Department of Finance, California Employment Development Department and U.S. Census Bureau. The AQMP forecasts thus take account of industrial growth, population growth, job growth and resulting changes in transportation patterns. Appendix III to the 2007 AQMP identifies the growth rate used in its forecasts for each industry and source category, and explains how the resulting emissions growth was distributed by county. This is the best available and most comprehensive data for the relevant time period.

To the extent the commenters seek information regarding the emissions inventory under existing conditions in 2010, that information is found in Appendix III to the 2007 AQMP at Table A-4. As set forth in the AQMP, total 2010 annual average emissions for stationary and area sources are as follows: VOC-248.44 tons/day; NO_x- 79.65 tons/day; SO_x- 16.32 tons/day; PM₁₀- 236.63 tons/day; and PM_{2.5}- 66.21 tons/day. Total 2010 annual average emissions from all sources (including mobile sources) are as follows: VOC-572.42 tons/day; NO_x- 774.65 tons/day; SO_x- 39.22 tons/day; PM₁₀- 280.89 tons/day; and PM_{2.5}- 101.36 tons/day.

PM 2.5 analysis and PM 2.5 attainment. Responses to Comments 1-25 and 1-26.

Analysis of PM 2.5 impacts. The comment letter (comment 1-25) states that the Draft PEA curtails the analysis of particulate matter emissions, and associated health effects, by presuming that no offsets would be issued from the SCAQMD's internal accounts after 2014, citing the Draft PEA page 4.1-36. Table 4.1-30 on that page describes estimated PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ health benefits that are expected to result from implementation of the 2007 AQMP in the year 2014. This table does not describe the impacts of the proposed project. The health effects from particulate matter attributed to the proposed project are set forth in Table 4.1-31 on page 4.1-37. Table 4.1-31 shows the particulate matter-related health effects of implementing the proposed project for the three time periods used to assess project impacts through the year 2030. The impact analysis does not assume that offsets would no longer be issued from the SCAQMD's internal accounts after 2014 and for that reason provides impact data showing the increases in impacts through 2030.

Attainment demonstration. The comment letter (comment 1-26) asserts that the Draft PEA's statement (page 4.1-19) that the 2007 AQMP demonstrates attainment with the PM_{2.5} NAAQS is incorrect. The first cited reason is that EPA has proposed to disapprove the 2007 AQMP PM_{2.5} attainment demonstration, and according to the comment, this means that EPA does not believe the SCAQMD will come into attainment by 2015 and that EPA does not intend to extend the attainment deadline to 2015. The second cited reason is the commenter's assertion that EPA's rules preclude the Draft PEA from assuming that the 2007 AQMP demonstrates attainment. The comment contends that the impact analysis for PM_{2.5} rests on an incorrect conclusion about attainment and is therefore flawed.

However, the date that PM_{2.5} attainment will be achieved does not affect the analysis of PM_{2.5} impacts in the Draft PEA. As explained in the Responses to Comment 1-25 above, the Draft PEA does not limit the analysis of project effects based on the assumption that offsets will not be needed for PM_{2.5} after 2014. To the contrary, the EA continues to attribute particulate matter

emissions to the project throughout the life of Proposed Rule 1315, through the year 2030. This ensures that the potential environmental effects of the project are fully described and not understated in any way.

Although issues raised in the comment relating to EPA approval of the attainment demonstration do not relate to the scope of the impact analysis for PM_{2.5} emissions, the following responses address the comments about EPA's pending decision on the attainment demonstration:

First, the cited EPA proposed disapproval is not a final decision. EPA may ultimately decide to approve the AQMP's PM_{2.5} attainment demonstration, especially if the state submits a revised state implementation plan as part of the "mid-course review" EPA has scheduled for April 2011. (EPA, page 57, 75 Fed. Reg. 71294, 71314, Nov. 22, 2010) EPA has stated to the SCAQMD that it does not plan to take final action on the proposed disapproval prior to Fall 2011, so the SCAQMD and CARB will have time to revise the plan and address any issues identified by EPA.

Second, EPA's proposed disapproval is based on issues relating to EPA's interpretation of its duties under the Clean Air Act relating to the status of rule adoption, and does not mean that the region will not in fact attain the standard by 2015. EPA explains that it is able to approve enforceable commitments to adopt rules, in lieu of fully-adopted rules, where the commitment is for a "limited portion" of the reductions needed to attain the applicable standard. EPA recognizes that "the majority of emission reductions needed to demonstrate attainment and all of the emission reductions needed to demonstrate [reasonable further progress] come from rules that were adopted prior to the AQMP's submittal..." (EPA pages 63-64, 75 Fed. Reg. 71294, 71308) However, EPA concludes that the AQMP relies on enforceable commitments for 27 percent of the necessary reductions, and that this amount exceeds the 10 percent "generally accepted" by EPA. (EPA pages 70-71, 75 Fed. Reg. 71294, 71308) This technical conclusion does not mean that EPA has concluded the region will not attain the applicable standard by 2015. Indeed, EPA has stated that "Given the evidence of the State's and District's efforts to date, and their continuing program to adopt controls, we believe that the State and the SCAQMD are capable of meeting their enforceable commitments to achieve the necessary reductions in the South Coast nonattainment area by 2014." (EPA page 67, 75 Fed. Reg. 71294, 71309)

Comment 1-26 also states that the Draft PEA does not discuss future PM_{2.5} standards that will need to be met. However, the Draft PEA describes the future 24-hour PM_{2.5} standard at page 4.1-19. While EPA may adopt additional more stringent standards in the future, it is not possible at present to define what these standards will be.

Mitigation for emissions impacts. Responses to Comment 1-27

Several comments suggest that the Draft PEA does not offer mitigation for the impacts of the project. Comment 1-27. See also Comments 1-3, 1-4, 1-5 and 1-29.

First, it should be recognized that the SCAQMD's rules require that the most advanced control technology be employed for all new and modified sources, and these requirements apply to sources that are permitted in reliance upon offsets in the SCAQMD's internal accounts. Under Rule 1303(a)(1), all new and modified sources resulting in an increase of nonattainment

pollutants and their precursors are required to use Best Available Control Technology (BACT). Further, the Best Available Control Technology for Toxic Air Pollutants (T-BACT) is required for new and modified sources that emit toxic air contaminants over established risk levels. These requirements mean that the cleanest available technology must be used by new and modified sources. The application of these rules to permits for new and modified sources ensures that emissions by each new or modified source are mitigated by being reduced to the maximum extent feasible.

Because the SCAQMD's rules relating to issuance of permits require that emissions be mitigated on a source by source basis to the extent it is feasible to do so, the remaining mitigation strategy that would further reduce project-related emissions would involve restricting the number of permits for new or modified sources that can be issued by limiting the availability of internal offsets for those permits. The Draft PEA's Alternatives analysis examines the possibility of doing so.

The CEQA Backstop limitations on cumulative net emission increases contained in the proposed rule is designed to mitigate project-related emissions impacts by ensuring that emissions will not exceed the levels forecasted in the Draft PEA. The comment contends, however, that the caps on the use of offset credits contained in the proposed rule are not enforceable. (Comment 1-27) Contrary to the statements in the comment, the caps on the use of offset credits built into the proposed rule would act as effective, mandatory limitations on project-related emissions. Under the proposed rule's Backstop Provisions, any time the cumulative net emission increase of a nonattainment air contaminant from both major and minor sources exceeds the specified cumulative net emission increase threshold for that contaminant, the SCAQMD would be required to discontinue issuing permits to construct or permits to operate for sources that rely on Rule 1304 exemptions or 1309.1 Priority Reserve offsets for that air contaminant. This requirement would apply even if there are sufficient offsets remaining in the account for the permits. The calculation of cumulative net emissions increases would be based on the maximum amount of emissions allowed ("potential to emit") under each permit that is issued. Because the cumulative net emission increase thresholds that would be imposed by the backstop provisions are derived from the emissions projections used in the Draft PEA's impact analysis, these backstop provisions of the proposed rule will ensure that the level of emissions from implementation of the Proposed Rule will not exceed the level of emissions impacts forecasted in the PEA.

With respect to the comment that the 2009 legislation (SB 827 and AB 1318) shows that the caps on use of emissions credits will not be effective, see Responses to Comment 1-23.

The comment also suggests that the public would not be able to track credit use, and therefore the cumulative net emission increase thresholds would not be enforceable by the public. However, the proposed rule includes detailed provisions directing the Executive Officer to track credit use, to calculate cumulative net emissions increases for each tracked air contaminant and compare the results to the cumulative net emissions increase thresholds included in the proposed rule, to report the findings to the Governing Board, and to take corrective action if a threshold is exceeded or if an exceedance is projected. This entire process will be disclosed to the public.

The comment further suggests that the limitations on emissions would not be effective because the “reporting will come too late to prevent the environmental harm caused by exceeding the cap.” The procedure for tracking of cumulative net emissions increases is designed to prevent permit issuance relying on the internal offset accounts until the cumulative net emissions increase has returned to a level at least ten percent below the applicable threshold. The inherent lag in the process is the very reason that, under the proposed rule, the Executive Officer would be required to project two years of future cumulative net emissions increases on an annual basis. Such projections should identify a potential threshold exceedance before it occurs and help prevent it from actually occurring. Finally, the Executive Officer and SCAQMD staff would monitor trends in offset generation and use, as well as in cumulative net emissions increases, with an eye to identifying and responding to potential threshold exceedances or offset account deficits before they are realized.

For a discussion of the project description and baseline issues referred to in comment 1-27, see Responses to Comments 1-8 and 1-24.

Potential for future changes to rules relating to use of credits. Comment 1-28.

The response to this comment is included in the Responses to Comment 1-23.

Draft PEA’s treatment of alternatives and suggestion that Alternative D be adopted. Comment 1-29 and 1-30.

Responses these comments are included in the Responses to Comment 1-11.

In addition, one factor that the Governing Board will consider is the ability of each alternative to accomplish the project objectives. By limiting offset use to those offsets in the internal offset accounts that result from emissions reductions that occur in 2009 and beyond, Alternative D would potentially constrain regional growth. This is because new offsets tracked when a shutdown occurs will often be needed for new or modified sources that replace the shutdown source, and the emissions reductions resulting from the shutdown are discounted when they are tracked offsets. Moreover, the amount of offsets deposited may vary from year to year. During a time of a prosperous economy, demand for new offsets may easily outstrip supply, since both new and existing businesses would be less likely to shut down. Therefore, Alternative D would result in uncertainty concerning whether there would be sufficient offsets to accommodate projected population growth, as stated in the project objectives. Nevertheless, the PEA presents the environmental benefits of Alternative D so that those benefits can be weighed against the alternative’s reduced ability to accomplish the project objectives, and the SCAQMD Governing Board can decide, as a policy matter, whether to approve the alternative.



California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance

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November 8, 2010

Steve Smith, Ph.D.
Program Supervisor – CEQA Section
South Coast Air Quality Management District
Planning, Rule Development & Area Sources
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4182

RE: Comments on Program Environmental Assessment for the Re-Adoption of
Proposed Rule 1315– Federal New Source Review Tracking System

Dear Steve,

2-1

The California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance (CCEEB) is a coalition of business, labor and public leaders that advances strategies for a sound economy and a healthy environment. We have many members that operate facilities and provide large work forces in the South Coast Air Basin. The ability to secure permits from the AQMD is vital to the operations of these companies and to the continued progress of the economic recovery. Rule 1315 forms the cornerstone of the District's New Source Review program and ensures that exempt sources under Rule 1304 and 1309.1 are using valid emission reductions from AQMD's internal offset accounts. A thorough Program Environmental Assessment (PEA) is critical for our members that are eligible for 1304 exemptions and to have access to 1309.1. With this document, CCEEB believes staff has successfully accomplished this task.

2-2

Early on in the environmental review process, AQMD identified alternatives to the "project" (re-adoption of proposed Rule 1315) that were rejected as infeasible in the scoping process:

- Prohibit the use of offsets from shutdowns or reductions at minor sources to demonstrate equivalency with federal offset requirements
- Prohibit the use of any credits not previously recognized prior to adoption of rule
- Allow fossil fueled power plant projects access to AQMD's internal offset accounts
- Other project alternatives suggested by the Superior Court
- Issue offsets to priority projects first

We concur with the elimination of these alternatives based on the following CEQA Guidelines:

- Failure to meet most of the project objectives
- Infeasible as defined by CEQA Guidelines, Section 15364

- 2-2
Cont. ↑
- Inability to avoid significant impacts (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15126.6 (c))
- In terms of the remaining alternatives described in the PEA, AQMD Rule 110, which implements the District's certified regulatory program, does not impose any greater requirements for a discussion of project alternatives in an environmental assessment than is required for an EIR under CEQA. As such, the document describes a range of alternatives to the proposed project that would attain most of the project objectives, but would avoid or lessen some of the effects of the project. The PEA also analyzes the effects of the "no project" alternative, as required by CEQA.
- 2-3
- CCEEB strongly supports the adoption of the project as proposed and opposes the adoption of any of the five (5) alternatives, either in part or in its entirety, or variations thereof.*
- 2-4
- Alternative A – No Project Alternative (No Re-Adoption of Rule 1315)
We oppose this alternative, as we believe it would be extremely harmful to the region's economic recovery. While we await the re-adoption of Rule 1315, the region is relying on the language contained in SB 827 (Wright, 2009) as a means to have a valid credit system to support the District's New Source Review program. However, SB 827 contains a sunset provision of May 1, 2012. Without additional legislative action, the failure to gain federal approval of a re-adopted Rule 1315 would trigger another permit moratorium as the region experienced in 2009.
- 2-5
- Alternative B – Offset User Fees for Large Businesses
The alternative looks at charging a fee for large businesses using the Rule 1304(d) exemption. The fee would be set at a level higher than the cost of purchasing ERCs. We need only look back at the experience during the permit moratorium to recognize the significant impact this option would cause to businesses. The private credit markets play a vital role to the NSR program and CCEEB supports that structure. However, the moratorium showed that businesses of all sizes rely on Rule 1304(d). Charging a fee higher than market rates would essentially eliminate this option. CCEEB opposes this alternative.
- 2-6
- Alternative C – Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions
While Alternative B sets an extremely high cost to allow use of Rule 1304(d), this alternative is an outright prohibition. Without access to the 1304 Offset Budget, it would be exceedingly difficult for large businesses to achieve facility modernization. Implementation of this alternative would result in significant adverse impacts to facilities containing stationary pollutant sources that qualify to receive emissions offsets available from the AQMD's 1304 offset account. Impacts associated with limiting access to 1304 have not been analyzed and quantified in the PEA.
- Furthermore, this alternative fails to meet the main project objective to continue to administer its NSR program for major and minor sources for facility modernization. As documented in the PEA, facility modernization results in increased efficiency and reduction in air pollution. As older units are replaced with new ones, environmental benefits are achieved and result in fewer criteria pollutant, toxic and GHG emissions. CCEEB strongly opposes this alternative.
- 2-7 ↓
- Alternative D – Use of Credits Generated in 2009 and Beyond Only
This alternative would drastically reduce the credits available for use under Rule 1304 and 1309.1 by eliminating the District's existing offset accounts. CCEEB is aware of the extraordinary effort the District has undertaken with EPA over the past several years to verify the balances of credits in the District's offset accounts. We believe the agreement reached between the two agencies is sound and provides the needed assurance that the balances in the District's offset accounts are

2-7
Cont.

valid. Elimination of these accounts would be detrimental to the businesses relying in Rules 1304 and 1309.1. CCEEB opposes this alternative.

2-8

Alternative E – Limited Offset Availability

This alternative would essentially impose a 50 percent cap on the use of credits from the District's internal accounts. CCEEB believes this option would place an undue hardship on businesses intending to use Rules 1304 and 1309.1 without a justified benefit to the environment. CCEEB opposes this alternative.

2-9

In conclusion, CCEEB supports the project as proposed by staff (the re-adoption of proposed Rule 1315) and we oppose each of the alternatives presented in the PEA.

Please feel free to contact me if you wish to discuss our comments in further detail.

Thank you for considering our views.

Sincerely,



Vice President and Chief Operating Officer

cc: Gerald D. Secundy
Members, South Coast Air Project

COMMENT LETTER NO. 2

CALIFORNIA COUNCIL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC BALANCE

November 9, 2010

Response to Comment 2-1

In addition to including information about the organization submitting comment letter #2, the comment states that a thorough PEA is necessary to analyze impacts from the proposed project and that the SCAQMD has successfully accomplished this task. These comments are noted and no further response is required.

Response to Comment 2-2

The comment lists the potential alternatives that were rejected during the scoping process and agrees with elimination of these alternatives from detailed consideration in the Draft PEA. The comment also notes that the PEA includes a range of alternatives, including a no project alternative and expresses the view that legal requirements relating to alternatives have been met. These comments are noted and no further response is required.

Response to Comment 2-3

The comment states support for the proposed project and opposition to adoption of one of the project alternatives or variations on those alternatives. These comments are noted and no further response is required.

Response to Comment 2-4

The comment opposes adoption of Alternative A, the No Project Alternative, noting that after SB 827 sunsets on May 1, 2012, a permit moratorium would again be in effect. The comment also states that CCEEB believes that Alternative A would be extremely harmful to the region's economic recovery. These comments are noted and no further response is required.

Response to Comment 2-5

The comment states that CCEEB opposes Alternative B asserting that it would effectively eliminate the option of relying on Rule 1304(d) for affected businesses because the fee would be set higher than the cost of purchasing ERCs. These comments are noted and no further response is required.

Response to Comment 2-6

The comment states that under Alternative C, large businesses that previously qualified for an exemption from offsets pursuant to Rule 1304 would no longer be able to modernize. The comment states that CCEEB opposes Alternative C on that ground. With respect to the impacts of Alternative C, Chapter 6 of the Draft PEA includes a comprehensive analysis of direct and indirect air quality, health, visibility and greenhouse gas impacts, while Chapter 7 includes a comprehensive analysis of indirect impacts. In general, the analysis of air quality, health, visibility and greenhouse gas impacts and indirect impacts from Alternative C shows they would be significant, but less than the proposed project. As noted in the comment, the Draft PEA also recognizes that facility modernization results in increased efficiency and reduced air pollution, and that replacement of older units with new ones provides environmental benefits in terms of reduced emissions.

Response to Comment 2-7

The comment states that CCEEB is opposed to Alternative D because it would reduce the available credits and would be detrimental to businesses relying on Rules 1309.1 and 1304. These comments are noted and no further response is required..

Response to Comment 2-8

The comment states that CCEEB is opposed to Alternative E because it would place undue hardships on facilities attempting to seek an exemption from offsets pursuant to Rules 1304 and 1309.1 with no justified benefit to the environment. These comments are noted and no further response is required..

Response to Comment 2-9

The comment states that CCEEB supports the proposed project and is opposed to the project alternatives. These comments are noted and no further response is required..

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File No. 018282-0000

November 9, 2010

VIA EMAIL

Mr. Michael Krause
(c/o CEQA Section, Planning, Rule Development and Area Sources)
South Coast Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4182
mkrause@aqmd.gov

Re: Comments on Draft Program Environmental Assessment for Re-adoption of Proposed Rule 1315

Dear Mr. Krause:

3-1 On behalf of the Regulatory Flexibility Group, we submit these comments on the South Coast Air Quality Management District's (SCAQMD) Draft Program Environmental Assessment (PEA) prepared for the re-adoption of Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System.¹ We wish to direct the SCAQMD's attention to two issues: (1) the PEA's ultra-conservative analysis of air quality impacts; and (2) flaws in two of the PEA's proffered alternatives.

Ultra-Conservative Analysis

3-2 The PEA's analysis of projected air quality impacts from the re-adoption of Rule 1315 is ultra-conservative. While such conservatism may be an appropriate strategy to minimize litigation risk under the California Environmental Quality Act, it also leads to the PEA overstating environmental impacts caused by the re-adoption of Rule 1315. We submit these comments to provide perspective for the PEA's analysis of projected air quality impacts. Examples of the PEA's conservatism are listed below:

¹ Pursuant to a SCAQMD notice dated October 15, 2010, the public review and comment period for the Draft PEA was extended an additional 14 days, ending on November 9, 2010. The notice is available at <http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/documents/2010/aqmd/draftEA/1315/NOC-extension.pdf> (last visited 11/5/2010).

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- 3-3
 - The PEA arbitrarily adds an additional 15 percent to the air emission projections for each pollutant.
- 3-4
 - The PEA assumes all increases in permitted stationary source emissions would be attributable to re-adoption of Rule 1315. While Table 4.0-1 in the PEA indicates that the historic share of emissions from sources permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 is high, the PEA's assumption nevertheless is conservative. Moreover, as explained in the 2007 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP), permitted stationary sources represent a very small fraction of the SCAQMD's overall inventory – area, off-road, and on-road sources collectively account for the overwhelming majority of emissions.²
- 3-5
 - The PEA generally fails to take full credit for the benefits associated with projects permitted under Rules 1304 and 1309.1. In particular, such projects often result in the replacement of older sources that are less efficient and have less effective pollution controls.
- 3-6
 - The PEA's "without project condition" is similarly conservative; it assumes that none of the 2007 AQMP's projected growth in stationary source emissions from industry categories potentially eligible to receive permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 would occur. This assumption overstates emissions attributable to the re-adoption of Rule 1315 because emissions growth comes from three types of stationary sources (i.e., existing sources for which no new or modified permits are needed or from non-permitted sources, sources receiving permits based upon private-market emission reduction credits, and increased emissions from sources receiving permits issued under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 in reliance upon the SCAQMD internal account offsets), of which only the third component would be affected by the project.
- 3-7
 - The rate of shutdowns would be slower under the "without project condition" than it has been in the past because without the SCAQMD internal account offsets, there would be fewer new sources receiving permits, so there would be less competition from new sources, and existing sources would be expected to stay in operation longer to meet demand. Nonetheless, the PEA does not quantify this phenomenon and instead uses the historical rate of shutdowns.
- 3-8
 - Further, "as a safety margin," the PEA adds an additional 10 percent to the emission reductions from shut downs for NOx, SOx, and PM10 and 20 percent for VOC.
- 3-9
 - The PEA's assumes that emissions attributable to sources permitted pursuant to SB 827 and AB 1318 actually were approved under re-adopted Rule 1315, further overestimating environmental impacts.
- 3-10

Flawed Alternatives

PEA Alternatives B and C would be counterproductive if selected, in whole or in part, by the Governing Board. The SCAQMD previously has determined that Rule 1304 projects are environmental and/or economically beneficial to society, which is why they are exempt from the

² See 2007 AQMP, Appendix III, Figures 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 2-5 (illustrating 2002 inventory); 2007 AQMP, Chapter 3, Figure 3-3 (illustrating projected 2023 inventory).

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3-10
Cont.

↑ requirement to provide their own offsets.³ For example, Rule 1304 exemptions provide an incentive for the development of resource recovery projects, which convert waste products into useful energy and reduce our collective dependence on fossil fuels. Rule 1304 exemptions also allow air pollution control and regulatory compliance projects to proceed.

As acknowledged by the PEA, if Alternatives B and C are implemented, fewer facilities would be able to obtain permits for new or modified sources. This reduction in the use of Rule 1304 would impede achievement of the project objectives identified in the PEA.⁴ Such projects should continue to be encouraged via the Rule 1304 exemptions – regardless of the size of their proponent. Accordingly, Alternatives B and C should be removed from the PEA.

Best regards,



Michael J. Carroll
of LATHAM & WATKINS LLP

cc: Regulatory Flexibility Group
Robert Wyman
Joshua Bledsoe

³ See, e.g., SCAQMD Governing Board Meeting February 14, 1997, Agenda Item No. 25 (“Several offset exemptions are provided in Rule 1304 in keeping with the AQMD’s policy for fair and equitable treatment of business. While a complete explanation may be found in earlier staff reports for Regulation XIII revisions, most of these exemptions are either beneficial to the environment or driven by severe economic needs.”)(available at <http://www.aqmd.gov/hb/1997/970225a.html>)(last visited 11/9/2010).

⁴ See PEA at 2-20 (“The project objectives are as follows: ... 1) allow facility modernization which will increase efficiency and reduce air pollution, 2) allow facilities to install pollution control equipment, 3) allow emergency equipment to be installed, 4) allow permitting of equipment necessary for essential public services and small emitters, 5) allow operation of portable equipment and other sources determined as a policy matter to be exempt from offsets or eligible for Priority Reserve credits, and 6) take into account environmental and socioeconomic benefits as well as environmental and socioeconomic impacts....”).

COMMENT LETTER NO. 3

LATHAM & WATKINS

November 9, 2010

Response to Comment 3-1

The comment identifies two issues that are discussed in more detail in subsequent comments. These comments are noted and no further response is required..

Response to Comment 3-2

The comment notes that the Draft PEA’s analysis of projected air quality impacts of adopting Proposed Rule 1315 is “ultra-conservative,” and states that it overstates projected air quality impacts. The methodology used in the Draft PEA to assess project-related emissions was designed to provide the most realistic evaluation that can be provided of the project’s emissions impacts given the inherent difficulties of making such forecasts over a 20-year time horizon. To ensure that potential emissions impacts are not understated, where parameters for analysis fall within a range or for other reasons could not be precisely defined, the Draft PEA employs conservative assumptions so that the analysis in the Draft PEA would not underestimate impacts.

Responses to Comments 3-3 through 3-9.

Comments 3-3 through 3.9 list what the comment refers to as examples of the Draft PEA’s conservatism in its analysis of projected air quality impacts attributed to the project. The comments generally summarize various premises of the impact analysis which may result in project-related impacts being overstated to some degree. It should be noted that each of the premises referred to in the comments are discussed in the Draft PEA so that the methodology used is fully described.

Response to Comment 3-10

The comment states that adopting Alternatives B or C in whole or in part would be counterproductive because the SCAQMD has previously concluded that Rule 1304 projects are environmental and/or economically beneficial to society in determining to allow them to be exempted from the requirement to provide their own offsets. The comment also states that Rule 1304 exemptions allow air pollution control and regulatory compliance projects to proceed. With respect to the suggestion in the comment that Alternatives B and C be “removed from the PEA” because they would impede achievement of project objectives, it should be noted that the alternatives discussed in the Draft PEA are presented in provide an evaluation of a range of alternatives to the project as proposed for consideration by the decision makers. The ultimate decision about what action to take regarding the proposed project and the alternatives discussed in the Draft PEA will be made by the SCAQMD Governing Board.



ANTONIO R. VILLARAIGOSA
Mayor

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AUSTIN BEUTNER
General Manager
RAMAN RAJ
Chief Operating Officer

November 9, 2010

Mr. Michael Krause
Program Supervisor, CEQA Section
South Coast Air Quality Management District
Planning, Rule Development & Area Sources
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, California 91765

Dear Mr. Krause:

Subject: Comments on Program Environmental Assessment for the Re-Adoption of
Proposed Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System

4-1

Thank you for the opportunity to submit comments on the Program Environmental Assessment (PEA) for proposed Rule 1315. The purpose of the document is to evaluate the environmental impacts associated with the re-adoption of Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review (NSR) Tracking System. Proposed Rule 1315 ensures that exempt sources under Rule 1304 are fully offset to the extent required by federal law, using valid emission reductions from the South Coast Air Quality Management District's (SCAQMD) internal offset account. Accordingly, the proposed PEA intends to provide an overall analysis of the direct and indirect impacts of sources expected to receive permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 through 2030.

4-2

The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP), a proprietary department of the City of Los Angeles, is the nation's largest municipally owned utility with a net maximum plant capacity of 7,977 megawatts and net dependable capacity of 7,226 megawatts as of December 31, 2009. LADWP is the sole owner and operator of four (4) in-basin natural gas-fired power plants. With a strong commitment toward a greener future, LADWP has been implementing a massive modernization program at all four in-basin power plants over the past decade. There is an urgent need to upgrade existing generating units since most of these units were built in the late 1950s and early 1960s.

Through the process known as "repowering," older, higher polluting units are being replaced with new, state-of-the-art equipment that conserves fuel, and reduces greenhouse gas (GHG) and Nitrogen Oxide (NOx) emissions, and other environmental impacts. The new units are also needed to provide transitional energy as LADWP integrates more renewable resources into its grid. As a result of more than \$1 billion spent on modernizing Haynes and

Water and Power Conservation ... a way of life

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- 4-2
Cont.
- Valley Generating Stations and installing pollution control equipment, LADWP has reduced its NOx emissions in the South Coast Air Basin by over 90 percent.
- The ability to secure permits from the SCAQMD and utilize Rule 1304 exemptions has been crucial to the continued progress of the power plants' in-basin modernization. As such, a thorough PEA is critical to LADWP's strategic facility modernization. Rule 1315 forms the cornerstone of the District's NSR program and provides the necessary accounting for the Rule 1304 internal offset account that LADWP has relied upon. Previous access to Rule 1304 exemptions has allowed LADWP to implement facility modernization which increases efficiency and reduces air pollution.
- 4-3
- The PEA describes a range of alternatives to the proposed project that would feasibly attain most of the project objectives but would avoid or substantially lessen any of the significant effects of the project, and evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives (CEQA Section 15126.6). The PEA also analyzes the effects of the "no project" alternative, as required by CEQA.
- 4-4
- LADWP supports the adoption of the project as proposed*** and believes that the adoption of any of the five (5) alternatives, either in part or in its entirety, or variations thereof would not be consistent with the CEQA Guidelines. We support the elimination of any project alternatives based on the following CEQA criteria:
- Failure to meet most of the project objectives
 - Infeasible as defined by CEQA Guidelines, Section 15364
 - Inability to avoid significant impacts (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15126.6 (c))
- 4-5
- The following are specific comments on the PEA as it relates to potentially significant impacts to the progress of LADWP's in-basin plant modernization program:
- Alternative C – Large Businesses Prohibited from Accessing Rule 1304 Exemptions**
This Alternative has potentially significant impacts to LADWP operations and the overall in-basin power plant modernization program. Without access to the Rule 1304 offset account, it would be exceedingly difficult for any new projects to go forward. Implementation of this alternative would result in significant adverse impacts to LADWP and its ability to receive emissions offsets from SCAQMD's Rule 1304 offset account. Direct and indirect impacts to power plants associated with limiting or capping access to Rule 1304 offsets would need further analysis if this alternative were selected.
- In addition, this alternative may not meet the main project objective, allowing SCAQMD to continue to administer its NSR program for major and minor sources for purposes of facility modernization. As documented in the PEA, facility modernization results in increased efficiency and reduction in air pollution. As older units are replaced with new ones,

Mr. Michael Krause
Page 3
November 9, 2010

4-5
Cont.

↑ environmental benefits are achieved and results in fewer criteria pollutant, toxic and GHG emissions.

4-6

Equivalency Backstop Provisions

The backstop provision would require SCAQMD to discontinue issuing permits to major sources that rely on the offset accounts resulting from the use of Rule 1304 exemptions. It also establishes the procedure for SCAQMD to demonstrate and restore access to the internal accounts. If the cap is exceeded for any pollutant, SCAQMD would deny permits to applicants that require offsets from the internal offset account until consistency with the cap is restored. However, it is not clear how long a major source would be on hold until access to the offset accounts is restored. The PEA should discuss in more detail impacts to large facilities, such as LADWP that are currently in the process of implementing re-powering projects in the next several years and will rely on Rule 1304 exemptions to complete their projects. Denying access would have significant impacts on operations. A clear method of expediting access to the Rule 1304 offset account should be included in the backstop provision in order to minimize potential impacts.

I appreciate your consideration of these comments and look forward to SCAQMD's final PEA. Should you have any questions, please contact Ms. Leila Barker at (213) 367-2743.

Sincerely,



Mark J. Sedlacek
Director of Environmental Affairs

LB:db
c: Ms. Leila Barker

COMMENT LETTER NO. 4

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER

November 9, 2010

Response to Comment 4-1

The comment provides general comments on the purpose of the PEA for the proposed project including the analysis of direct and indirect impacts from sources expected to receive permits under Rules 1304 and 1309.1 through 2030. These comments are noted and no further response is required..

Response to Comment 4-2

The comment provides information about the Department of Water and Power, including the need to upgrade existing generating units since most of these units were built in the late 1950s and early 1960s. The comment further explains that the ability of LADWP to secure permits from the SCAQMD through Rule 1304 exemptions has been important to the continued progress for in-Basin facility modernizations which increase efficiency and reduce air pollution. These comments are noted and no further response is required..

Response to Comments 4-3 through 4-5.

The comments indicate that the Draft PEA describes a range of reasonable alternatives and state that LADWP supports adoption of the project as proposed, while adoption of any of the five alternatives, or variations on those alternatives, would not be consistent with the CEQA Guidelines relating to the alternatives. Comment 4-5 states that Alternative C could significantly affect LADWP operations and the overall in-Basin power plant modernization program. The comment states that without access to Rule 1304 offset accounts it would be extremely difficult for new projects to go forward due to the difficulty of LADWP receiving offsets from the Rule 1304 offset account. The comment also states that Alternative C may not meet the main project objectives relating to continued administration of the NSR program for purposes for facility modernization which results in reduced emissions as older units are replaced. These comments are noted and no further response is required.

Response to Comment 4-6

The comment notes that the backstop provisions of the proposed rule would require the SCAQMD to discontinue issuing permits to major sources that rely on the offset accounts under the Rule 1304 exemptions. It notes that denying access to operations in such a situation would have a significant effect on LADWP's operations. Under proposed rule 1315, the SCAQMD Executive Officer would be required to project two years of future cumulative net emissions increases on an annual basis. This procedure should identify a potential threshold exceedance before it occurs so that an exceedance would be prevented from occurring. The Executive

Officer and SCAQMD staff would monitor trends in offset generation and use, as well as in cumulative net emissions increases, in order to identify and respond to potential threshold exceedances or offset account deficits before they occur.



COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

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STEPHEN R. MAGUIN
Chief Engineer and General Manager

November 9, 2010
File No.: 31-380.10

Steve Smith, Ph.D.
Program Supervisor-CEQA Section
South Coast Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, California 91765

Dear Mr. Smith:

**Draft Program Environmental Assessment
Re-Adoption of Proposed Rule 1315
Federal New Source Review Tracking System**

5-1

The Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (Sanitation Districts) appreciate the opportunity to comment on the Draft Program Environmental Assessment (DPEA) for the re-adoption of PR 1315 - Federal New Source Review Tracking System. The Sanitation Districts provide environmentally sound, cost-effective wastewater and solid waste management for about 5.7 million people in Los Angeles County and, in the process, convert waste into resources such as reclaimed water, recycled materials and approximately 128 MW of renewable electrical energy. The Sanitation Districts' service area covers approximately 800 square miles and encompasses 78 cities and unincorporated territory within the County through a partnership agreement with 23 independent special districts.

Our review of the DPEA documents leads us to recognize the prodigious effort on the part of your staff and consultants in performing such a comprehensive analysis. We appreciate the thoroughness of the effort and in particular the supporting calculations and modeling analyses that are included in the appendices.

5-2

The Sanitation Districts support SCAQMD's proposed project and discourage the adoption of any of the project alternatives. Implementation of Alternative A, the NO PROJECT alternative, would adversely impact essential public services and businesses alike in that neither entity could modernize or replace their aging infrastructure or facilities beyond their useful lives. Also, neither entity could provide the infrastructure or services and jobs needed to accommodate projected, inevitable population growth. As you correctly state in Chapter 7, this alternative would also have a significant adverse effect on the production of renewable energy such as what was witnessed during the recent permit moratorium at the Palos Verdes Landfill.

Realization of Alternative A would also restrict even the most fundamental health protective and safety oriented projects. Emergency standby generators could not be installed at sewage lift pump stations, in an abundance of caution, to prevent spilling of raw, untreated

5-2
Cont.

sewage into the neighboring streets. Similarly, emergency flares to combust excess gases both at landfills and sewage treatment plants would be denied, potentially jeopardizing public health.

5-3

The remaining project alternatives B through E limit offset availability to businesses alone or to both businesses and essential public services. While essential public services might be treated more favorably than businesses in some of these project alternatives, we believe that any such restriction ultimately impacts the economic vitality of the region.

5-4

Other minor comments are as follows:

- Subchapter 3.6 Existing Setting-Energy

We believe the description of the future of distributed generation (DG) on Page 3.6-5 is much too sanguine. Incremental amounts of distributed generation (~100 MW per year) might have been the case in years past but with new rules mandating central utility emission standards on such units, we do not believe there will be continued development at this rate. The lack of future smaller DG projects only serves to underline the importance of a viable credit supply for energy supply alternatives for the region.

5-5

- Subchapter 5.8 Indirect Environmental Impacts-Hazards and Hazardous Materials

On Page 5.8-43 of this section, in the FSA paragraph, it should be mentioned that the *reason* for the use of certain listed chemicals is for air pollution control (aqueous ammonia) or water pollution control, as the case may be.

Again, we greatly appreciate the staff's effort on assembling this important document. We support the recommended project and the speedy adoption of the proposed rule.

Very truly yours,
Stephen R. Maguin



Gregory M. Adams
Assistant Departmental Engineer
Air Quality Engineering
Technical Services Department

GMA:DLR:bb

cc: Barry Wallerstein - SCAQMD
Barbara Baird - SCAQMD
Elaine Chang - SCAQMD

COMMENT LETTER NO. 5

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

November 9, 2010

Response to Comment 5-1

The comment provides general information about the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County. Further, the comment states that the analysis in the Draft PEA of the proposed project and supporting documentation is comprehensive. These comments are noted and no further response is required.

Response to Comment 5-2

The comment states that CSDLAC supports the proposed project and discourages adopting Alternative A, the No Project Alternative. The comment states that adopting Alternative A would adversely impact essential public services and businesses because neither would be able to modernize or replace their aging infrastructure and it would also adversely affect the production of renewable energy. The comment also states that Alternative A would restrict fundamental health protective and safety oriented projects such as emergency generators and flares potentially jeopardizing public health. These comments are noted and no further response is required.

Response to Comment 5-3

The comments state that Alternatives B through E would limit offset availability to businesses and/or essential public services, which would affect the economic vitality of the region. These comments are noted and no further response is required.

Response to Comment 5-4

The comment states that the Subchapter 3.6 description of distributed generation (DG) is too optimistic. Further, the commentator states that future development of DG at an average of 100 MWs per year is unlikely to occur. As a reminder, the subchapters in Chapter 3 describe the existing setting for each of the environmental categories to be evaluated in Chapters 4 and 5 of the PEA. The information about DG, in particular the rate of growth of 100 MWs per year is based on historical information as noted in the text. A lower level of DG than described in subchapter 3.6 would not affect the impact analysis for the impacts of the proposed project.

Response to Comment 5-5

The comment states that on page 5.8-43 it should be mentioned that the reason certain chemicals are listed in the Final Staff Assessments (FSAs) is that they are for pollution control, e.g., aqueous ammonia. The majority of the discussion of hazardous materials is related to lubricants,

solvents, paints, etc. On page 5.8-45 aqueous ammonia is mentioned. However, it should be specifically noted, as requested by the comment letter, that aqueous ammonia is used for air pollution control.

Walnut Creek Energy, LLC

October 26, 2010

Mr. Michael Krause
CEQA Section, Planning, Rule Development and Area Sources
South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD)
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, California 91765-4182

VIA FACSIMILE (909- 396-3324)
VIA EMAIL TO mkrause@aqmd.gov

Subject: Comments on Proposed Rule 1315 DRAFT Program Environmental Assessment (PEA)

Dear Mr. Krause:

In response to your September 8, 2010 notice regarding the DRAFT Program Environmental Assessment (PEA) of Proposed Rule 1315, we have reviewed the PEA and have significant comments and questions that are detailed below.

6-1

Walnut Creek Energy Park [CEC Docket # 05-AFC-2c] is a licensed site under the CEC's CEQA equivalent process. As part of the CEC licensing process, the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) has previously analyzed the project air quality and human health impacts and issued Determinations of Compliance. The CEC Commission approved a Final Decision on February 27, 2008.

In the DRAFT PEA of Proposed Rule 1315 SCAQMD staff reaches unprecedented conclusions regarding project-specific impacts that are not supported by the extensive Walnut Creek CEC docket record or well-established procedures for evaluating ambient air quality impacts and human health risks for gas-fired project in SCAQMD and the CEC.

The methodology in the PEA does not follow well-established industry procedures and uses analyses that do not apply to specific projects.

6-2

There are well-established industry standard procedures and peer-reviewed processes for analyzing the ambient air quality and human health risk impacts as part of the environmental analysis for a proposed project. The estimate of potential increase in the annual adult mortality is the result of the region-wide assessment of particulate emissions applicable to air quality planning, but not a specific project.

On page 4.1-39, second paragraph, the document states "*Based on this methodology, the SCAQMD estimates that there may be an increase in annual adult mortality of 1.77 persons in the area of the Walnut Creek Energy Park . . .*" As noted above, this estimate is the result of

Walnut Creek Energy, LLC

6-2
Cont.

region-wide assessment of particulate emissions and should not be directly related to the impact from a specific project.

This PEA contradicts SCAQMD's more detailed analysis contained in its Final Determination of Compliance for Walnut Creek Energy Park (WCEP), in which SCAQMD found the human health impacts from the project to be below significance thresholds.

Rule 1401 – New Source Review of Toxic Air Contaminants:

This rule specifies limits for maximum individual cancer risk (MICR), acute hazard index (HIA), chronic hazard index (HIC) and cancer burden (CB) from new permit units, relocations, or modifications to existing permits which emit toxic air contaminants. Rule 1401 requirements are summarized as follows:

Table 21 – Rule 1401 Requirements

Parameters and Specifications	Rule 1401 Requirements
MICR, without T-BACT	$\leq 1 \times 10^{-6}$
MICR, with T-BACT	$\leq 1 \times 10^{-6}$
Acute Hazard Index	≤ 1.0
Chronic Hazard Index	≤ 1.0
Cancer Burden	≤ 0.5

The applicant performed a Tier 4 health risk assessment using the Hot Spots Analysis and Reporting Program (HARP, version 1.2a). The analysis included an estimate of the MICR for the nearest residential and commercial receptors, the acute and chronic hazard indices for the entire facility. PRA modeling staff reviewed the applicant's methodology and procedures used, and re-ran the HARP model and verified the health risk and hazard indices which were presented by the applicant. PRA staff concluded that each of the health risk values for MICR, HIA and HIC were appropriately estimated (see memorandum in file, dated August 30, 2006 from Ms. Jill Whynot to Mr. Mike Mills). Table 22 below is a summary of the modeled health risk assessment results. The cancer burden is not calculated because the MICR is less than 1×10^{-6} for both residential and commercial receptors.

6-3

Table 22 – Rule 1401 Modeled Results

Risk Parameter	Residential	Commercial	Rule 1401 Requirements	Compliance (Yes/No)
MICR	6.23×10^{-7}	1.06×10^{-6}	$\leq 1 \times 10^{-6}$	Yes
HIA	0.0635	0.000879	≤ 1.0	Yes
HIC	0.0124	0.0000156	≤ 1.0	Yes
Receptor UTM	413480E / 3764940N	413123E / 3763141N		

Table 22 shows that WCEP will comply with the applicable requirements of Rule 1401. The cancer burden is not computed because the highest MICR (in this case, the residential MICR) is less than 1×10^{-6} .

SCAQMD's conclusion regarding the insignificance of WCEP's air quality impacts is corroborated by the Final Staff Assessment prepared by the California Energy Commission, which states:

“With the inclusion of Conditions of Certification AQ-SC1 through AQ-SC12 and Conditions of Certification AQ-1 through AQ-16 herein, staff concludes that the Walnut Creek Energy Project will comply with all applicable laws, ordinances, regulations and statutes and that the air quality emission impacts from construction and operation of the project are mitigated to a level of insignificance.”

Walnut Creek Energy, LLC

The analysis in the Rule 1315 PEA is, not only inapplicable to a specific project, it exaggerates the potential impacts.

On page 4.1-3, the report states that “with respect to the health effects associated with region-wide emissions of criteria pollutants, the SCAQMD has not adopted formal significance thresholds for health impacts of ozone and PM2.5, as distinguished from the concentration-based significance thresholds set forth in Table 4.1-2”.

6-4 Technically, there is an inconsistency if the emission rates in Table 4.1-7 of the PEA have been used to calculate annual emissions, as is implied by Table 4.1-4. The daily maximum emissions shown for WCEP in Table 4.1-7 are the theoretical amounts if WCEP – a peaking power plant – was operated for 24 hours in a day, which it is not permitted to do except during an electrical system emergency. The permit conditions imposed on WCEP limit its operation to no more than 58% of the time in its maximum month and no more than 46% of the year, and the impacts are, therefore, exaggerated and not useful for policy and public decision making.

We question the value and procedural basis for a high-level, superficial analysis of a project that both SCAQMD and CEC have completed extensive and detailed project-specific analyses, concluded that the impacts are less than significant, and the CEC Decision has been approved.

6-5 We fully support SCAQMD’s efforts to advance Rule 1315 and recognize the challenges associated with region-wide air quality planning and impact assessment. We strongly request that SCAQMD staff consider the issues and concerns we have identified. Inconsistent and duplicative analysis can inadvertently create barriers to much-needed infrastructure in California and prevent siting projects like Walnut Creek Energy Park that:

- Use 34% less fuel per megawatt hour generated than the aging coastal fleet.
- Are necessary to replace once-through-cooling at coast power plants in accordance with State Water Resource Control Board’s requirements.
- Can start in ten minutes and prevent running aging units unnecessarily at negative prices because they take hours of startup to be prepared to serve peak loads.
- Are necessary to integrate renewable energy reliability to the South California grid.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to provide comments. Please let us know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Jenifer Morris Lee
Managing Director, Environmental

c: Mitch Haimov, SCAQMD
Steve Smith, SCAQMD

COMMENT LETTER NO. 6

WALNUT CREEK ENERGY, LLC

October 26, 2010

Response to Comment 6-1

The comment provides general information on the Walnut Creek Energy Park (WCEP). Impacts from this facility are analyzed in the PEA as contributing to cumulative impacts. The comment also states that the PEA for the proposed project includes “unprecedented conclusions” regarding project-specific impacts that are not supported in the CEC docket record for the WCEP. As already noted, impacts from the WCEP plant are not part of the project-specific analysis of impacts from the proposed project, but are considered as contributing to cumulative impacts.

Responses to Comments 6-2

The comments state the Draft PEA on page 4.1-39 provides a region-wide assessment of particulate emissions which should not be directly related to the impact from a specific project. The reasons for use of this assessment methodology are explained in the Draft PEA on page 4.1-39, as are the uncertainties and limitations in application of such a methodology in the context of a specific facility.

Responses to Comments 6-3.

The comments refer to the SCAQMD’s detailed analysis contained in the Final Determination of Compliance for the WCEP project. The cancer risk, acute health index and chronic health index found in the PEA for the proposed project (Chapter 4, Table 4.1-37, Page 4.1-44) were extracted from the CEC’s Final Staff Assessment (April 2007, Public Health, Table 2, Page 4.7-13) and, therefore, are accurate. The modeled results provided in the comment letter can be found in the same CEC document. Both sets of risk values reach the same conclusion that cancer risk and acute and chronic health impacts from the Walnut Creek project would not exceed the relevant significance thresholds and, therefore, would be less than significant.

Response to Comment 6-4

The comment notes that the mass emissions rates shown for the WCEP in Table 4.1-7 are the theoretical amounts if WCEP, which is a peaking power plant, was operated for 24 hours in a day. It further notes that permit conditions place specific limits on its operation. The mass daily emissions from power plant operations in Table 4.1-7 in the Draft PEA were retrieved from the CEC’s FSA. It is recognized that while equipment will not operate at full capacity, the CEQA analysis in the PEA analyzed the maximum potential impacts from peak operations that could be achieved. The analysis in the PEA does not in any way change the conclusions in the FSA prepared by the CEC or approval status of that project.

Response to Comment 6-5

The comment states support for the proposed project and describes the benefits of the WCEP. This comment is noted and no further response is required.

BOARD MEETING DATE: February 4, 2011

AGENDA NO. 27

PROPOSAL: Receive Public Input on Executive Officer's Proposed Program Goals/Objectives for FY 2011-12

SYNOPSIS: A set of priority goals for the FY 2011-12 Budget has been developed. The Executive Officer wishes to receive public and Board Member input on these priority goals as they serve as the foundation of AQMD's Work Program.

COMMITTEE: Administrative, January 14, 2011, Reviewed

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Set a Public Hearing May 6, 2011 to adopt the FY 2011-12 AQMD Budget.

Barry R. Wallerstein, D.Env.
Executive Officer

BRW:drw

Background

Each year, as part of the budget process, staff brings forward to the Board and public the AQMD's proposed Program Goals/Objectives for the new budget year. Staff believes it is important for as many interested parties as possible to have early input into the budget process. These goals/objectives (Attachment 1), which may be modified as a result of public input and Board direction, will be used in developing next year's work program and budget request.

A public workshop to present the AQMD's Budget and Work Program request for FY 2011-12 has been tentatively planned for April 12, 2011. The draft Budget and Work Program is expected to be available for public review in early April. The Administrative Committee requested cross references from the Goals/Objectives to the draft Budget which will occur for the April release of the draft Budget. Furthermore, a number of other additions/modifications to the draft Goals/Objectives were also made at the request of the Administrative Committee which are shown in underline and strikethrough.

Attachments

AQMD Goals & Objectives for FY 2011-12

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

DRAFT GOALS/OBJECTIVES FOR FY 2011-2012

MISSION STATEMENT

“The South Coast AQMD believes all residents have a right to live and work in an environment of clean air and is committed to undertaking all necessary steps to protect public health from air pollution with sensitivity to the impacts of its actions on the community and businesses.”

GOALS

- I. Ensure expeditious progress toward meeting clean air standards and protecting public health.
- II. Enhance public education and ensure equitable treatment for all communities.
- III. Operate efficiently and in a manner sensitive to businesses, the public and AQMD staff.
- IV. Operate a “Clean and Green” program to promote and support sustainable practice strategies.

PRIORITY PROJECTS

District programs have many important objectives, but AQMD wishes to highlight the following three priority projects for 2011 which are particularly important to achieving the District’s mission and goals:

1. Commence demonstration/deployment of a zero-emission cargo container movement system.
2. Incentivize five megawatts of in-basin renewable distributed electricity generation and storage to support electric technology applications.
3. Make substantial progress in creating programs to facilitate construction of new and modified stationary sources in areas where the supply of emissions offsets is limited, consistent with AQMD’s clean air objectives.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- I. ENSURE EXPEDITIOUS PROGRESS TOWARD MEETING CLEAN AIR STANDARDS AND PROTECTING PUBLIC HEALTH

- A. Develop a comprehensive program to achieve emission reductions to meet federal and state clean air standards by:
- 1) implementing the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) that seeks equitable and expeditious reduction of emissions from all sources to meet clean air targets and protect public health,
 - 2) protecting the region's economy by working with stakeholders to develop means of complying with federal air quality attainment requirements in ways that (a) promote local clean technology businesses, (b) minimize compliance burdens by seeking coordinated federal, state and local energy, climate and transportation programs that provide air quality co-benefits, and (c) avoid potential sanctions for failure to meet federal air quality requirements,
 - 3) improving data and understanding of toxic emissions, through MATES III and other study results, current peer reviewed literature, and other controls and their associated public health benefits, and reducing emissions of toxic air contaminants, and implementing the Clean Communities Plan adopted 2010 which takes a community-based approach to addressing cumulative impacts, nuisance issues, and exposure to air toxic emissions,
 - 4) seeking legislative amendments to provide the necessary authority and funding to implement measures in the AQMP,
 - 5) providing input to state and federal regulatory activities to seek the greatest emission reductions as early as possible, while being sensitive to the economy,
 - 6) assisting the federal, multi-state, state and local governments in implementing federal and state greenhouse gas reporting, SB 375 and AB 32, assisting state and local governments with AB 118, and continuing in other efforts to implement AQMD policies to reduce global warming gases,
 - 7) seeking a fair share of more than \$1 billion in air quality improvement funds, and ensuring inclusion of air quality considerations for the \$2 billion Proposition 1B Transportation Corridor Infrastructure Funds, to achieve emissions reductions for this region,
 - 8) seeking policy considerations and funding for transportation plans and infrastructure projects that will support attainment of long-term air quality needs by enabling and utilizing the cleanest technologies,
 - 9) seeking additional emissions reductions for this region by ensuring inclusion of air quality considerations in policy, and in allocation of federal transportation funds through the Surface Transportation Reauthorization legislation,

including the Congestion Management & Air Quality program, sponsoring legislation to require maximum feasible controls for ships and locomotives, ~~and~~

10) working closely with SCAG and local governments to develop and implement SB 375 strategies and other transportation/land-use measures related to urban form in a manner consistent with air quality objectives,

~~10)11)~~ implementing the Board-approved climate change policy and maximizing synergies with programs to reduce toxics and smog-forming emissions,

~~11)12)~~ seeking greater support for local authority and decision-making in the implementation of local, state and federal programs which impact air quality or climate change, ~~and~~

~~12)13)~~ working jointly with public and private partners to effectuate the design, development and deployment of clean, renewable energy to supply the greater electricity needs of Southern California, as needed to meet the national, health-based, clean air standards.

B. Ensure compliance through a program that includes:

- 1) Monitoring for the presence/identification and/or quantification of air pollutants in the ambient air, including any new U.S. EPA requirements for near-freeway monitoring of NO₂, and stationary source-oriented monitoring for SO₂, NO₂ and lead,
- 2) inventorying, monitoring and testing air pollutant emissions from stationary sources,
- 3) processing permit applications for stationary sources in a manner to:
 - a) prioritize processing of permit applications for installation and implementation of air pollution control measures to reduce emissions,
 - b) expeditiously issue all permits for equipment complying with all applicable air quality rules and regulations,
 - c) ensure all applicable requirements for public notification and public comments are met prior to permit issuance,
 - d) impose enforceable conditions on permits to ensure continued compliance and compliance with all environmental and public health rules and regulations, and

- e) streamline application processing and expeditiously approve or deny (as appropriate) permits, plans and emission reduction credits to improve efficiency and customer service at AQMD.
 - 4) using community-based and/or industry-specific deployment of field personnel for:
 - a) timely compliance determinations and prompt remediation of non-compliance, and
 - b) prompt resolution of community air quality complaints.
 - 5) training field personnel to ensure consistent and fair field enforcement practice and good customer service,
 - 6) implementing programs to inform the public and regulated sources of air quality and regulatory compliance requirements,
 - 7) assisting the regulated sources in identifying and meeting their air quality permitting and compliance needs,
 - 8) implementing programs to better inform local government, agencies and schools regarding compatible land uses, and
 - 9) using civil penalties and criminal referrals strategically to incentivize compliance and to deter non-compliance.
- C. Make substantial progress to develop and implement programs to enable construction and modification of stationary sources in areas where the supply of emission offsets is limited, consistent with AQMD's clean air objectives.
- D. Work with the United States Congress, California Legislature, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, California Air Resources Board, and other federal, state, regional and local agencies and authorities to obtain a proportionate fair share of funding for essential programs to reduce emissions.
- E. Work with all stakeholders and decision-makers to protect, sustain and augment state and federal funding as well as local implementation and local control, for air quality programs administered by AQMD for public health protection.
- E-F. Continue partnering with utilities, faith communities, and educational groups and institutions to embrace and involve all stakeholders as partners in reducing air pollution by developing and implementing programs that are technologically advanced, more energy efficient and less dependent on polluting fuels, cost-effective, and sensitive to business, environmental, and community interests. Stakeholders include, but are not limited to, local, regional, state and federal

governments, small business owners/operators, other members of the regulated community, environmental and community leaders, students, and residents.

| F.G. Promote programs to reduce mobile source emissions by:

- 1) reducing emissions from on-road and off-road vehicles,
- 2) supporting the increased use of clean-fuel, and other near zero- and zero-emission vehicles and engines,
- 3) assisting employers, local governments, including Clean Cities, and the private sector in reducing mobile source emissions,
- 4) providing guidance and technical assistance to local governments to ensure AB 2766 funds are utilized for cost-effective and quantifiable mobile emission reduction programs,
- 5) working with EPA, CARB, and other federal, state, regional and local government agencies to encourage and support efforts to reduce emissions from primarily federal and state sources, such as ships, trains, planes, and off-road engines. Seek/support legislative amendments necessary to reduce emissions from marine vessels and locomotives, as required by the AQMP to attain clean air standards.
- 6) seeking to obtain additional legal authority over mobile sources, when necessary, to reduce emission control burdens that will otherwise be placed on stationary sources or as necessary to attain federal or state standards,
- 7) developing indirect source programs as authorized by state law to reduce mobile source emissions,
- 8) partnering with state and federal agencies in developing engine and vehicle certification and retrofit verification regulations to maximize criteria, toxic and GHG pollutant emissions benefits,
- 9) achieving maximum emission reductions and cost-leveraging through state programs, such as CARB's Carl Moyer Program, Proposition 1B, and AQIP, and CEC's AB 118 and PIER,
- 10) achieving maximum emission reductions and cost-leveraging through federal programs, especially DOE Clean Cities, DOE American Recovery and Reinvestment Act and EPA Diesel Emission Reduction Act Programs,
- 11) conducting high-emitting vehicle identification program using pre-screening techniques including remote sensing, and offering consumer repair/retirement/replacement assistance, and

~~12) working with the state and Metropolitan Planning Organizations to develop quantification methods and strategies to implement SB 375.~~

G.H. _____ Facilitate development of new air quality-enhancing technologies by:

- 1) encouraging public/private partnerships to develop new and innovative technologies,
- 2) reducing financial, bureaucratic, regulatory and technological barriers that limit the use of clean fuels and new lower-emitting technologies,
- 3) promoting development of clean renewable and alternative electrical energy generation technologies,
- 4) supporting projects to reduce emissions from surface coatings and solvents,
- 5) working with all stakeholders to accomplish advanced technology goals, such as use of hydrogen fuel, fuel cells, plug-in hybrids, and reviewing existing regulatory requirements to minimize barriers to the development and commercialization of new lower-emitting technologies,
- 6) conducting demonstration projects in reducing emissions from off-road mobile sources, including construction and railroad-related equipment, and
- 7) conducting feasibility studies related to the removal of emissions generated from freeway systems.

H.I. _____ Continue to implement the Chairman's Clean Port Initiative, including taking the following actions:

- 1) adopting AQMD port backstop rules,
- 2) implementing enhanced port / community air monitoring program,
- 3) arranging and participating in port conferences and other actions to coordinate control actions with Asian ports,
- 4) monitoring and assisting with implementation of San Pedro Bay Ports Clean Air Action Plan,
- 5) monitoring and commenting on CEQA / NEPA documents for port projects,
- 6) working with the Ports, CARB and others to incentivize the replacement of older drayage trucks and port equipment with newer, cleaner and alternative fueled technologies, and

- 7) testing and deploying high-performance air pollution filtration systems in classrooms at port community schools, ~~and~~

J. Further develop, demonstrate, incentivize, and promote electric vehicles and plug-in electric vehicles, by

- 1) Hosting public workshops on streamlining and supporting electric vehicle charging infrastructure,
- 2) Securing federal, state and local incentives for end-users to purchase and lease electric vehicles and plug-in vehicles and offset charging infrastructure costs,
- 3) Supporting City and Neighborhood electric vehicles for municipalities, counties and other organizations where the technology has the ability to displace conventional vehicle trips,
- 4) Continuing support for public infrastructure rollout,
- 5) Maintaining efforts to develop and demonstrate medium and heavy-duty plug-in vehicles, and
- 6) Continue collaboration with the SoCalEV Coalition to engage regional support for electric vehicles and plug-in vehicles, infrastructure and policies.

~~H.K.~~ Continue to enhance public health protection by offering additional health services to impacted communities using primarily penalties and settlement funds.

L. Secure maximum levels of funding and promote the priority use of air quality criteria in allocating State bond fund resources for emission reduction projects in Southern California.

II. ENHANCE PUBLIC EDUCATION AND ENSURE EQUITABLE TREATMENT FOR ALL COMMUNITIES

A. Continue to implement AQMD's Environmental Justice policies and programs, and other initiatives directed at equitable treatment for all communities and sensitive populations through:

- 1) individual endeavors and a series of town hall meetings throughout AQMD's four-county region and mobile Board meetings in impacted areas and evaluate additional mechanisms to increase public participation to receive input from the public about air quality related community issues,
- 2) actively seeking to increase the public's participation in, and understanding of, policies under development, including increased translation of materials into multiple languages, and meetings in areas where community members can more easily participate,

- 3) working with community groups to build partnerships on air quality issues, and addressing community-level and resident concerns and issues,
 - 4) distributing incentive funding in a manner that emphasizes communities most impacted by air pollution and low income communities,
 - 5) hosting quarterly meetings of the AQMD Environmental Justice Advisory Group,
 - 6) actively providing comments on feasible methods and technologies to mitigate significant air quality impacts for new CEQA and NEPA projects in environmental justice areas,
 - 7) working with stakeholders to revise AQMD's air quality analysis handbook for CEQA and NEPA documents, and
 - 8) continuing to implement Board-adopted Environmental Justice initiatives and work plan commitments, including Clean Communities Plan.
- B. Continue to enhance AQMD's website as a two-way communication tool with up-to-date data, technical information, advice, and educational videos and literature for communities and business interests. Implement a web-based communication tool, including database management, for electronic outreach and education.
- C. Continue to promote and expand the AQMD's School Air Quality Flag program as one tool for protecting children's health, as well as educating students about air quality.
- D. Continue proactive media relations activities to increase media and public awareness of AQMD's programs and policies that support community/business efforts that create awareness and educate the public and business about the harmful impacts of air pollution from mobile sources and other forms of emissions on public health, animals, wildlife, and the environment as a whole.
- E. Enhance green job workforce via the education/training element of Chairman's Helping Hand Initiative.
- F. Host five Senior Environmental Conferences that will provide area seniors with information on air quality and healthy living.

III. OPERATE EFFICIENTLY AND IN A MANNER SENSITIVE TO BUSINESSES, THE PUBLIC AND AQMD STAFF

- A. Administer an efficient and cost-effective organization to expeditiously clean the air while being sensitive to the operational needs of the AQMD's businesses by seeking innovative partnerships and programs to ensure compliance and minimize compliance costs.
- B. Develop a sound budget, reduce fee complexity, adjust fee schedules to recover AQMD's costs, as appropriate, and target agency resources to environmental and economic priorities.
- C. Continue to investigate technology and other means to streamline all agency functions to enhance efficiency, while maintaining effective and responsive programs that meet public, business and AQMD needs.
- D. Administer effective human resources and development programs that ensure an open and fair recruitment and selection system and, in accordance with existing law, continue AQMD's equal employment opportunity efforts to ensure diverse applicant pools in recruitments for open positions.
- E. Review the skills, management, and deployment of current staff to enhance customer service and continue to seek ways to increase efficiency and productivity.
- F. Continue AQMD's procurement processes to ensure that minority-, woman-, and disabled veteran-owned enterprises are fairly represented in accordance with existing law.
- G. Develop a workforce recruitment and retention plan.
- H. Develop a succession planning model, including mentoring by senior employees, in order to retain talent and ensure a transfer of technical expertise between staff.
- I. Enhance local, state and federal agency coordination and develop data transfer/submittal protocol to ensure that the latest inventories be used for National Air Toxics Assessment purposes.

IV. OPERATE A "CLEAN AND GREEN" PROGRAM TO PROMOTE AND SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE OPERATIONAL STRATEGIES

- A. Continue to explore strategies for recognizing and implementing technologies and policies which reduce criteria pollutants, toxics, greenhouse gases and petroleum dependence, such as promoting incentives for plug-in hybrid electric, electric and natural gas vehicles, at the local, regional, state and federal levels.

- B. To further reduce global warming and smog-forming emissions, launch a Green Building Initiative to encourage both new and existing commercial/industrial buildings to utilize solar installation and to reduce energy, water use, vehicle miles traveled, and overall adverse impacts on the environment.
- C. Refine goals and metrics to monitor progress toward sustainable internal operations. Continue a task force of internal staff to develop recommendations for "re-greening" the AQMD headquarters building, and implement the AQMD Green Policy.
- D. Partner and collaborate with other local, regional, state and federal organizations to determine and implement "best green practices" to exemplify and showcase clean and green sustainable operations.

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BOARD MEETING DATE: February 4, 2011

AGENDA NO. 28

PROPOSAL: Amend Rule 1150.1 – Control of Gaseous Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills

SYNOPSIS: The proposed amendments will incorporate provisions to make the rule consistent with a CARB statewide rule for landfills, add NESHAP requirements which are already in effect, make minor corrections for clarity and amendments to reduce recordkeeping and reporting requirements to multiple agencies.

COMMITTEE: Stationary Source, July 23, 2010, January 21, 2011, Reviewed

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Adopt the attached resolution:

1. Certifying the Notice of Exemption for the proposed amendments to Rule 1150.1 – Control of Gaseous Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills; and
2. Amending Rule 1150.1 – Control of Gaseous Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills.

Barry R. Wallerstein, D.Env.
Executive Officer

EC:LT:JW:DO:DEM

Background

The originally adopted Rule 1150.1 (April 5, 1985) and two subsequent administrative amendments in April 10, 1998 and March 17, 2000 were focused on controlling the non-greenhouse gas components of landfill gas because of the contribution to criteria pollutant formation from volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions, potential for public nuisance from odorous compounds, and potential detriment to public health from toxic air contaminant (TAC) emissions. Recent legislative activity has focused on controlling greenhouse gases, including the approval of the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. Because CARB has adopted an early action measure under AB 32 aimed at controlling methane emissions from landfills, the primary purpose of this amendment is to incorporate the state requirements into the rule. No new controls will be

required for landfills in the District, but there are changes needed to Rule 1150.1 to align it with some state requirements.

Proposal

The proposed amendment is intended to incorporate the requirements of the CARB AB 32 early action measure for municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills (Title 17, CCR, Article 4, and Subarticle 6). The proposed amendment would also improve enforceability and streamline requirements by clarifying operation standards for control devices already installed, and eliminate duplicate recordkeeping and redundant reporting.

Elements of the proposed amendment fall into four categories: (1) incorporating CARB emission control requirements for Gas Collection and Control Systems (GCCS); (2) updating operational standards for control systems, including wellhead pressure gauge monitoring, to improve enforceability; (3) streamlining recordkeeping and reporting requirements; and, (4) administrative changes.

AQMP and Legal Mandates

The California Health and Safety Code requires the AQMD to adopt an Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) to meet state and federal ambient air quality standards within the South Coast Air Basin. In addition, the California Health and Safety Code requires the AQMD to adopt rules and regulations that carry out the objectives of the AQMP. Although the goal of Control Measure MOB-07 of the 2007 AQMP is to achieve concurrent reductions from global warming strategies and could apply to Rule 1150.1, the proposed amendment does not result in additional emission reductions; however, the amendment is consistent with AQMP objectives.

California Environmental Quality Act

Staff has reviewed the proposed amendments to Rule 1150.1 – Control of Gaseous Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste landfills, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines § 15002(k)(1) - Three Step Process, and has determined that the proposed amendments are exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines § 15061(b)(3) – Review for Exemption. The proposed amendments are covered by the general rule that CEQA applies only to projects which may have a significant effect on the environment. Staff has reviewed the proposed amendments and has determined that it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that proposed amendments to Rule 1150.1 will have a significant impact on air quality or other environmental areas. Therefore, the proposed project is exempt from CEQA. If approved by the Board, a Notice of Exemption (NOE), prepared for the proposed project pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15062 – Notice of Exemption, will be mailed to the county clerks of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties.

Socioeconomic Analysis

The proposed amendment to Rule 1150.1 does not significantly affect air quality or emissions limitations, and does not impose new controls, and therefore a socioeconomic analysis pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Section 40440.8 is not required.

Resource Impacts

Implementation of the proposed amendment will have limited impacts on staff and fiscal resources.

Attachments

- A. Summary of Proposed Amendment
- B. Rule Development Process
- C. Key Contacts List
- D. Resolution
- E. Rule Language
- F. Final Staff Report
- G. Notice of Exemption

ATTACHMENT A
SUMMARY OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

**Proposed Amended Rule 1150.1 – Control of Gaseous Emissions from
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Landfills**

- ***Incorporate CARB Emission Control Requirements***

Add methane emissions control and lower the monitoring emissions limit for landfill control systems from 50 ppmv to 25 ppmv to achieve equivalency to the CARB regulation for MSW landfills.

- ***Update Operational Standards for Control Systems***

Incorporate CARB regulatory standards to require control devices (e.g., compressors, internal combustion engines, and boilers) to be in full operation at all times, unless an alternative is requested and approved. Require that wellheads operate under negative pressure at all times to ensure that landfill gases are not escaping into the atmosphere, and also require enclosed flares and enclosed combustion devices to operate with installed automatic damper, automatic shutdown devices, and flame arrestors.

- ***Streamline Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements***

Reconcile recordkeeping and reporting content and frequency with the requirements in the CARB regulation to eliminate redundancy and minimize the burden on affected facilities.

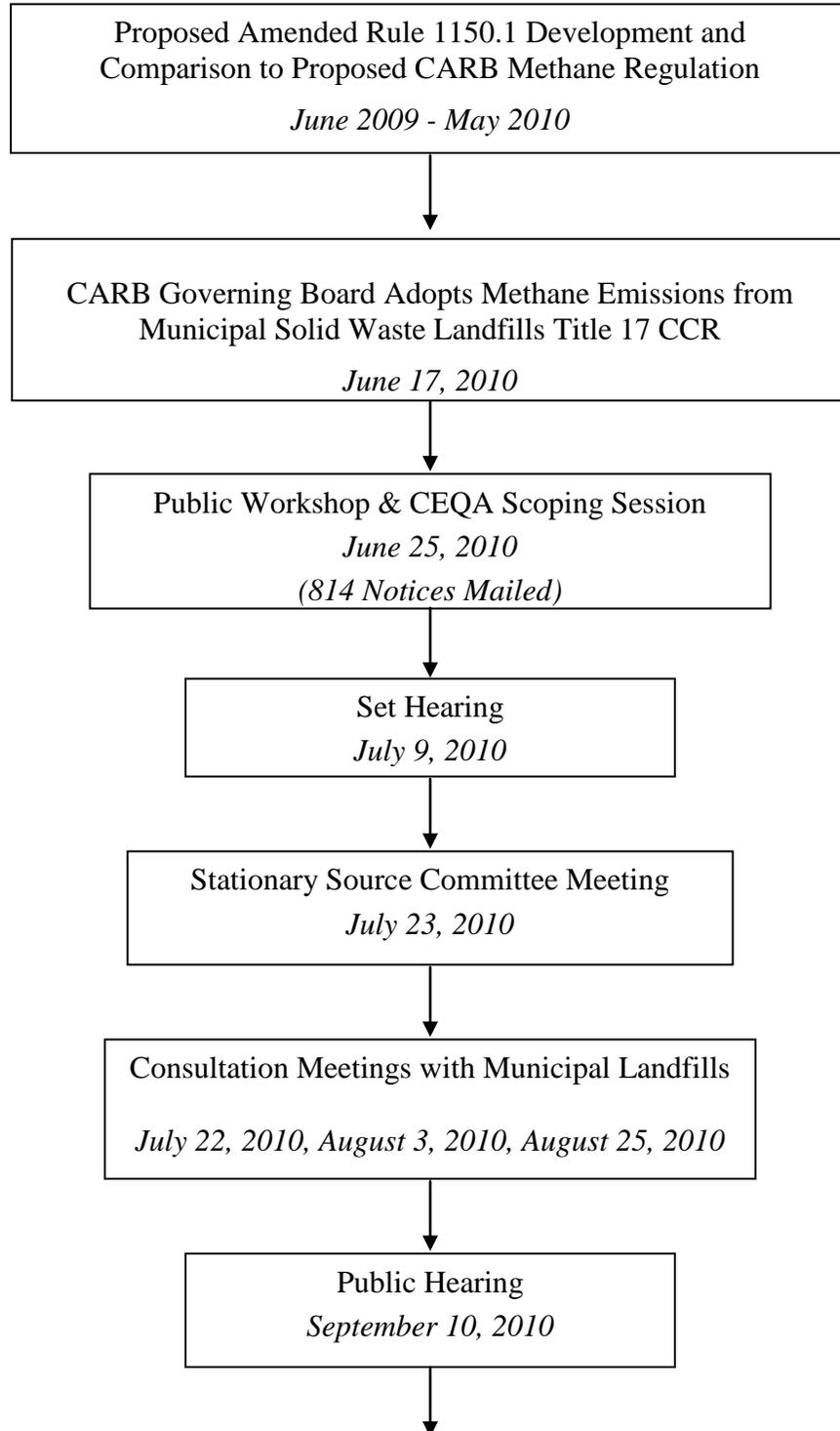
- ***Make Clarifications to Enhance Enforceability***

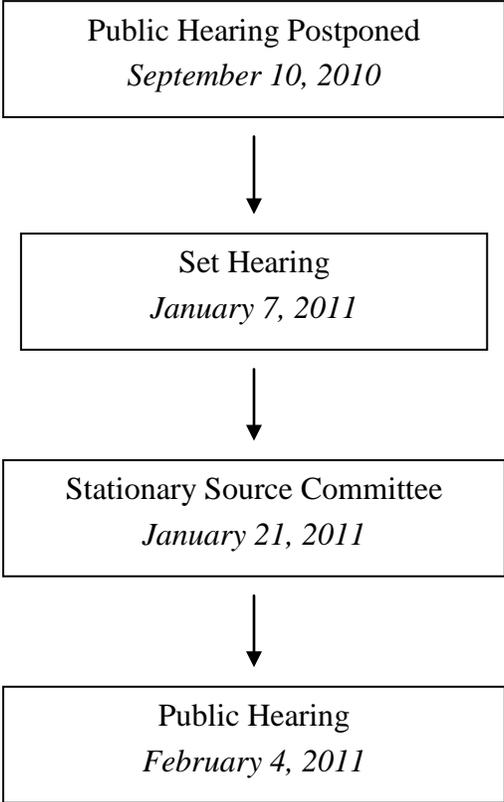
Make minor clarifications and editorial corrections to PAR1150.1 to enhance clarity and enforceability of the rule.

ATTACHMENT B

RULE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Proposed Amended Rule 1150.1– Control of Gaseous Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills





Total Time Spent in Rule Development: 19 Months

ATTACHMENT C

KEY CONTACTS

Governmental Agencies

California Air Resources Board (CARB)

CalRecycle (formally CIWMB)

Municipal Landfills

Los Angeles County Sanitation District

Orange County Waste and Recycling

Riverside County Waste Management Department

Waste Management

ATTACHMENT D

RESOLUTION NO. 11 -

A Resolution of the South Coast Air Quality Management District Board certifying the Notice of Exemption for the proposed amendments to Rule 1150.1 – Control of Gaseous Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills

A Resolution of the Governing Board of the South Coast Air Quality Management District Amending Rule 1150.1 – Control of Gaseous Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills

WHEREAS, the South Coast Air Quality Management District Governing Board finds and determines that the proposed amendment to Rule 1150.1 is considered a "project" pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); however, South Coast Air Quality Management District staff reviewed the proposed project and because it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the proposed project in question has the potential to have a significant adverse effect on the environment, it was determined that the proposed project is exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15061(b)(3) – Review for Exemption; and

WHEREAS, the AQMD has had its regulatory program certified pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.5 and has conducted CEQA review and analysis pursuant to such program (AQMD Rule 110); and

WHEREAS, AQMD staff has prepared a Notice of Exemption (NOE) for Rule 1150.1, as proposed to be amended, that is completed in compliance with CEQA Guidelines §15002 (k)(1) - Three Step Process and §15061(b)(3) – Review for Exemption (General Rule Exemption); and

WHEREAS, a Mitigation Monitoring Plan pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21081.6, has not been prepared since no significant impact and no feasible mitigation measures have been identified; and

WHEREAS, the AQMD Governing Board voting on Proposed Amended Rule 1150.1 - Control of Gaseous Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills, has reviewed and considered the NOE prior to its certification; and

WHEREAS, the AQMD Governing Board has determined that a need exists to amend Rule 1150.1 - Control of Gaseous Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills, to improve consistency with CARB's Regulation to Reduce Methane Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills in terms of monitoring limits and recording and reporting requirements and to implement the requirements of 40 CFR, Part 63 Subpart AAAA – National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Municipal Solid Waste Landfills; and

WHEREAS, the AQMD Governing Board obtains its authority to adopt, amend, or rescind rules and regulations from Sections 40000, 40001, 40440, 40500, 40501.3, 40506, 40510, 40510.5, 40512, 40522, 40522.5, 40523, 40702, 40725 through 40728, and 44380 of the California Health and Safety Code; and

WHEREAS, the AQMD Governing Board has determined that Rule 1150.1 - Control of Gaseous Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills, as proposed to be amended, is written or displayed so that its meaning can be easily understood by the persons directly affected by it; and

WHEREAS, the AQMD Governing Board has determined that Rule 1150.1 - Control of Gaseous Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills, as proposed to be amended, is in harmony with, and not in conflict with or contradictory to, existing statutes, court decisions, or state or federal regulations; and

WHEREAS, the AQMD Governing Board has determined that Rule 1150.1 - Control of Gaseous Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills as proposed to be amended, does not impose the same requirements as any existing state or federal regulation, and the proposed amended rule is necessary and proper to execute the powers and duties granted to, and imposed upon, the AQMD; and

WHEREAS, the AQMD Governing Board, in amending and adopting this regulation, references the following statutes which the District hereby implements, interprets, or makes specific: California Health and Safety Code Sections 40440(a) (rules to carry out the Air Quality Management Plan), 40440(c) (cost effectiveness), 41508, 41700, and Federal Clean Air Act Section 172(c)(1) (RACT); and

WHEREAS, the AQMD Governing Board finds that the proposed amendment to Rule 1150.1 does not significantly affect air quality or emissions limitations, and does not impose new controls, and therefore a socioeconomic analysis pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Section 40440.8, 40728.5, or 40728.5 is not required; and

WHEREAS, a public hearing has been properly noticed in accordance with the provisions of Health and Safety Code Section 40725; and

WHEREAS, the AQMD Governing Board has held a public hearing in accordance with all the provisions of law; and

WHEREAS, the AQMD specifies the Manager of Rule 1150.1 – Control of Gaseous Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills as the custodian of the documents or other materials which constitute the record of proceedings upon which the adoption of this proposed amendment is based, which are located at the South Coast Air Quality Management District, 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, California; and

WHEREAS, at the conclusion of the public hearing, the AQMD Board may make other amendments to Proposed Amended Rule 1150.1 which are justified by the evidence presented, or may decline the amendments or adoption; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the South Coast Air Quality Management District Board does hereby certify the Notice of Exemption for Rule 1150.1, as proposed to be amended, is completed in compliance with CEQA Guidelines §15002 (k)(1) - Three Step Process and §15061(b)(3) – Review for Exemption (General Rule Exemption). This information was presented to the Governing Board, whose members reviewed, considered, and approved the information therein prior to acting on the proposed amendments.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the AQMD Governing Board does hereby amend, pursuant to the authority granted by law, Rule 1150.1 – Control of Gaseous Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills, as set forth in the attached and incorporated herein by this reference.

DATE: _____

CLERK OF THE BOARDS

ATTACHMENT E

(Adopted April 5, 1985)(Amended April 10, 1998)
(Amended March 17, 2000)

~~RULE 1150.1. CONTROL OF GASEOUS EMISSIONS FROM MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS TABLE OF CONTENTS~~

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**The reference numbers in the left hand margin of the rule refer to sections of
40 CFR, Part 60, Subpart WWW (NSPS)**

**PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1150.1. CONTROL OF GASEOUS EMISSIONS
FROM MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS**

(a) Purpose

The purpose of this rule is ~~intended to limit~~reduce non-methane organic compounds (NMOC), volatile organic compound (VOC) and toxic air contaminant (TAC) emissions from Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) ~~landfill emissions~~landfills to prevent public nuisance and possible detriment to public health caused by exposure to such emissions. This rule also reduces methane emissions, a greenhouse gas.

(b) Applicability

This rule ~~applies~~is applicable to ~~each~~any owner or operator of an active ~~and~~or inactive MSW landfill.

(c) Definitions

~~Terms used but not defined in~~For the purpose of this rule ~~have the meaning given them in,~~ the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) ACTIVE COLLECTION SYSTEM as defined by 40 CFR, ~~Part 60, Section 60.751 (Definitions):~~means a gas collection system that uses gas mover equipment.
- (1) ~~ADMINISTRATOR means the Executive Officer of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (District).~~
- (2) ACTIVE MSW LANDFILL means ~~an MSW~~a Municipal Solid Waste landfill that has received solid waste on or after November 8, 1987.
- (3) BACKGROUND means the local ambient concentration of total organic compounds (TOC) measured as methane determined by holding the instrument probe approximately 5 to 6 feet above the landfill surface.
- (4) CLOSED MSW LANDFILL means a ~~disposal facility~~Municipal Solid Waste landfill that has ceased accepting solid waste for disposal and was ~~closed~~conducted in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local statutes, regulations, and ordinances in effect at the time of closure.
- (5) COMPONENT LEAK means the concentration of methane measured one half an inch or less from a component source that exceeds 500 parts per

million by volume (ppmv), other than non-repeatable, momentary readings.

- (6) COMPONENT means any equipment that is part of the gas collection system or gas control system and that contains landfill gas including, but not limited to, wells, pipes, flanges, fittings, valves, flame arresters, knock-out drums, sampling pots, blowers, compressors, or connectors.
- (7) CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE means waste building materials, packing and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair and demolition operations on pavements, houses, commercial building and other structures.
- (8) CONTINUOUS OPERATION means that the gas collection and gas control systems are operated continuously, the existing gas collection wells are operating under vacuum while maintaining landfill gas flow, and the collected landfill gas is processed by a gas control system 24 hours per day.
- (9) DESTRUCTION EFFICIENCY means a measure of the ability of a gas control device to combust, transform, or otherwise prevent emissions of methane from entering the atmosphere.
- (10) ENCLOSED COMBUSTOR means an enclosed flare, steam generating boiler, internal combustion engine or gas turbine.
- (11) ENERGY RECOVERY DEVICE means any combustion device that uses landfill gas to recover energy in the form of steam or electricity including, but not limited to gas turbines, internal combustion engines, boilers, and boiler-to-steam turbine systems.
- (12) EXECUTIVE OFFICER means the Executive Officer or designee of the South Coast Air Quality Management District
- (13) GAS COLLECTION SYSTEM means any system that employs various gas collection wells and connected piping and mechanical blowers, fans, pumps or compressors to create a pressure gradient and actively extract landfill gases.
- (14) GAS CONTROL DEVICE means any device used to dispose of or treat collected landfill gas including, but not limited to, enclosed flares, open flares, internal combustion engines, boilers and boiler-to-steam systems, process heaters, fuel cells, and gas turbines.
- (15) GAS CONTROL SYSTEM means any system that disposes of or treats collected landfill gas by one or more of the following means: combustion,

gas treatment for subsequent sale, or sale for processing offsite, including for transportation fuel and injection into natural gas pipelines.

- (16) INACTIVE MSW LANDFILL means ~~an MSW~~ a Municipal Solid Waste landfill ~~where~~that has not accepted solid waste ~~had been disposed of before~~after November 8, 1987 and ~~no more~~ subsequently no further solid waste disposal activity has been conducted within the disposal facility.
- ~~(6)~~(17) LANDFILL GAS means any untreated, raw gas derived through a natural process from the decomposition of organic waste deposited in a MSW landfill from the evolution of volatile species in the waste, or from chemical reactions of substances in the waste.
- (18) LANDFILL SURFACE means the area of the landfill under which decomposable solid waste has been placed, excluding the working face.
- (19) MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE or MSW LANDFILL means an entire disposal facility in a contiguous geographical space where solid waste is placed in or on land. An MSW landfill may be ~~either active or~~ inactive or closed.
- ~~(7)~~(20) NON-DECOMPOSABLE SOLID WASTE means materials that do not degrade biologically to form landfill gases. Examples include, but are not limited to, earth, rock, concrete, asphalt, paving fragments, clay products, inert slag, asbestos-containing waste, and demolition material containing minor amounts (less than 10 percent by volume) of wood and metals. Materials that do not meet this definition are considered decomposable solid waste.
- (21) NON-REPEATABLE MOMENTARY READINGS means indications of the presence of methane, total organic compounds, or toxic air contaminants, which persist for less than five seconds and do not recur when the sampling probe of a portable gas detector is placed in the same location.
- (22) OPERATOR means the person:
- (A) Operating the MSW landfill, or
 - (B) Operating the MSW landfill gas collection or gas control system.
- ~~(8)~~23) OWNER means the person holding ~~t~~title to the property.
- (24) PASSIVE COLLECTION SYSTEM means a gas collection system that solely uses positive pressure within the landfill to move the gas rather than using gas mover equipment, or uses the natural pressure gradient

established between the encapsulated waste and the atmosphere to move the gas through the collection system.

- (25) PERIMETER means the outer boundary of the entire waste disposal property.
- (1026) PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER means an engineer holding a valid certificate issued by the State of California Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors or a state offering reciprocity with California.
- (41(27) SOLID WASTE means all decomposable and non-decomposable solid, semisolid and liquid wastes including garbage, trash, refuse, paper, rubbish, ashes, industrial waste, manure, vegetable or animal solid and semisolid waste. Solid waste also includes any material meeting the definition of solid waste in 40 CFR 60.751 (as last amended by 64 Fed. Reg. 9262, Feb. 24, 1999), as incorporated by reference herein.
- (28) SUBSURFACE GAS MIGRATION means underground landfill gases that are detected at any point on the perimeter, pursuant to California Code of Regulation Title 27, section 20921.
- (29) TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANT (TAC) means an air contaminant which has been identified as a hazardous air pollutant pursuant to Section 7412 of Title 42 of the United States Code; or has been identified as a TAC by the Air Resources Board pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 39655 through 39662, or which may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious illness, or potential hazard to human health.
- (30) WASTE IN PLACE means the total amount of solid waste placed in an MSW landfill, estimated in tons. The refuse density is assumed to be 1,300 pounds per cubic yard and the decomposable fraction is assumed to be 70 percent by weight.
- (31) WELL RAISING means a MSW landfill activity where an existing gas collection well is temporarily disconnected from a vacuum source; and the non-perforated pipe attached to the well is extended vertically to allow the addition of a new layer of solid waste or the final cover or is extended horizontally to allow extension of an existing layer of solid waste or cover material. The extended pipe is then reconnected to vacuum source in order to continue collecting gases from that well.

(32) WORKING FACE means that open area where solid waste is deposited daily and compacted with landfill equipment.

(d) Active Landfill Design and Operation Requirements

The MSW landfill owner or operator shall comply with the provisions of paragraphs (d)(1) through (d)(~~4~~20):

(1) If a valid Permit to Construct or Permit to Operate for the gas collection and gas control systems that meets the requirements of subparagraphs (d)(1)(A) through (d)(1)(C) has not been issued by the District, ~~by the adoption date of this rule, owner or operator shall~~ submit a site-specific gas collection and control system~~gas collection and gas control systems~~ design plan. The design plan shall be prepared by a Professional Engineer and ~~sent~~submitted to the Executive Officer with applications for Permits to Construct or Permits to Operate ~~no later than one year after for~~ the ~~adoption of this rule, gas collection and control system~~gas collection and gas control systems. The Executive Officer shall review the gas collection and control system~~gas collection and gas control systems~~ design and either approve it, disapprove it, or request that additional information be submitted. An approved design plan may be revised and submitted for review and approval by the Executive Officer. Revisions shall be prepared by a Professional Engineer.

~~752(b)(2)(i)
752(b)(2)(i)(D)~~

(A) The ~~gas collection and control system~~gas collection and gas control systems shall be designed to handle the maximum expected gas flow rate from the entire area of the MSW landfill that requires control, to minimize migration of subsurface gas to comply with paragraph (d)(~~4~~10), and to collect gas at an extraction rate to comply with paragraphs (d)(~~5~~11) and (d)(~~6~~12). For the purposes of calculating the maximum expected gas generation flow rate from the landfill, the 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Chapter 3 (IPCC Model), using landfill gas capture factor of 75 percent shall be used. one of the equations in 40 CFR, Part 60, Section 60.755(a)(1) shall be used. Another Any other method ~~may be~~ used to determine the maximum gas generation flow rate, ~~if the method has been~~must be submitted in writing and approved by the Executive Officer, prior to use.

~~752(b)(2)(ii)(A)(1), (3), (4)
755(a)(1)
758(b)(1)(i)~~

(B) If a valid Permit to Construct or Permit to Operate has not been issued by the District for the gas collection and gas control systems, the gas collection and gas control systems design plan shall either conform with specifications for active collection systems in 40 CFR, Part 60, Section 60.759 or include a demonstration to the Executive Officer's satisfaction of the sufficiency of the alternative provisions describing the design and operation of the gas collection and gas control systems, the operating parameters that would indicate proper performance, and appropriate monitoring procedures. Alternatives to this rule shall be submitted as specified in subdivision (i).

~~752(b)(2)(i)(C)~~
~~756(e)~~

(C) The design plan shall provide for the control of collected MSW landfill emissions through the use of ~~a~~-gas collection and gas control systems meeting the applicable requirements in clauses (d)(1)(C)(i), (d)(1)(C)(ii), (d)(1)(C)(iii), and (d)(1)(C)(~~iv~~); or provide for the collection and subsequent sale of collected MSW landfill emissions as specified in clause (d)(1)(C)(v).

~~752(b)(2)(iii)~~

(i) Route all ~~the~~ collected landfill gas to a gas control system designed and to be operated ~~to either~~ continuously to reduce methane by at least 99 percent by weight and reduce NMOC by at least 98 percent by weight or reduce the outlet NMOC concentration to less than 20 parts per million by volume (ppmv), dry basis as hexane at 3 percent oxygen. The required reduction efficiency or ppmv shall be established by an initial source test, required under 40 CFR, Part 60, Section 60.8 and annually thereafter using the test methods specified in paragraph (j)(1). The annual source test shall be conducted no later than 45 days after the anniversary date of the initial source test.

~~(ii)~~ If an enclosed flare is used as the gas control device, the following requirements shall be met:

(I) The enclosed flare shall achieve a methane destruction efficiency of at least 99 percent by weight.

(II) The enclosed flare shall be equipped with an automatic damper, an automatic shutdown device, a

- flame arrestor, and a continuous recording temperature sensor.
- (III) During restart or startup, an enclosed flare shall have sufficient flow of propane or commercial natural gas to the burners to prevent unburned collected methane from being emitted to the atmosphere.
- (IV) The enclosed flare shall be operated within the parameter ranges established during the initial or the most recent source test. The operating parameters to be monitored are specified in paragraph (e)(7).
- (iii) If an open flare is used as the gas control device, the following requirements shall be met:
- (I) An open flare installed and operated prior to August 1, 2008 may operate until January 1, 2018.
- (II) Operation of an open flare on or after January 1, 2018 may be allowed if the owner or operator can demonstrate to the Executive Officer that the landfill gas heat input capacity is less than 3.0 MMBtu/hr and is insufficient to support the continuous operation of an enclosed flare or other gas control device.
- (III) The owner or operator seeking to temporarily operate an open flare during the maintenance or repair of a gas control system or while waiting for the installation on an enclosed flare or to offset gas mitigation issues must submit a written request to the Executive Officer and operate an open flare only after approval.
- (iv) If a gas control device is an enclosed combustor other than a flare and is used as a gas control device, the following requirements shall be met:
- (I) The gas control device shall achieve a methane destruction efficiency of at least 99 percent by weight. Lean burn combustion engines shall reduce

the outlet methane concentration to less than 3,000 ppmv, dry basis, corrected to 15 percent oxygen.

(III) If a boiler or process heater is used as the gas control device, the landfill gas stream shall be introduced into the flame zone. Where the landfill gas is the primary fuel for the boiler or process heater, introduction of the landfill gas stream into the flame zone is not required.

(HIII) The gas control device shall be operated within the operating parameter ranges established during the initial or most recent compliant source test. The operating parameters to be monitored are specified underin paragraph (e)(~~6~~7).

(iiy) Route the ~~collected~~collection gas to a treatment system that processes the ~~collected~~collection gas for subsequent sale or use. All emissions from any atmospheric vent from the gas treatment system shall be subject to ~~the~~ requirements of clause (d)(1)(C₋)(i).

(2) ~~Install~~New and Active MSW Landfills shall install and operate the gas collection and gas control systems no later than 18 months after the submittal of the design plan.

752(b)(2)(ii)

(3) Any owner or operator of existing gas collection and gas control systems who modifies those systems to meet the requirements of this rule shall submit for approval to the Executive Officer an amendment of the existing design plan to include any necessary updates or addenda. Design plan amendments shall be prepared by a professional engineer.

(4) The owner or operator of a closed or inactive landfill shall install and operate the gas collection and gas control systems no later than 30 months after the approval of the design plan.

(5) The owner or operator of an active MSW Landfill shall identify in their design plan the areas of the landfill that are closed or inactive.

(6) Any area of the landfill that contains asbestos-containing waste or non-decomposable solid waste may be excluded from collection provided that the owner or operator submits documentation to the Executive Officer regarding the nature of the material, and the date of its deposit in the area. This documentation may be included as part of the design plan.

(7) The design plan shall include a description of potential mitigation measures to be used to prevent the release of methane or other pollutants into the atmosphere during the installation or preparation of wells, piping, or other related components during repairs or the temporary shutdown of the gas collection system components; or to be used when solid waste is excavated and moved.

(8) The gas collection device and gas control systems shall be operated, maintained and expanded in accordance with the procedures and schedules set forth in the approved design plan.

(39) If the District has not issued prior written approval for subsurface refuse boundary sampling probes, the owner or operator shall design and install subsurface refuse boundary sampling probes as specified in Section 1.1 Attachment A, to determine whether landfill gas migration exists. Installation of the refuse boundary probes shall be no later than 18 months after the submittal of the gas collection and gas control systems design plan as specified in paragraph (d)(1).

(410) Operate the gas collection system to prevent the concentration of TOC measured as methane from exceeding five percent by volume in the subsurface refuse boundary sampling probes constructed for the purposes of detecting lateral migration of landfill gas away from the waste mass, as determined from collected samples.

(511) Operate the gas collection system to prevent the concentration of TOC measured as methane from exceeding 5025 ppmv as determined by integrated samples taken on numbered 50,000 square foot landfill grids.

~~(6)~~(12) Operate the gas collection system to prevent the concentration of TOC measured as methane from exceeding 500 ppmv above background as determined by instantaneous monitoring at any location on the landfill, except at the outlet of any gas control device.

753(d)

~~(7)~~(13) Operate the gas collection and gas control systems so that there are no leaks that exceed 500 ppmv TOC measured as methane at any component under positive pressure. Any component leak exceeding 500 ppmv must be tagged and repaired within 10 calendar days from the time of the first exceedance.

753(e)

(14) Operate the gas ~~control~~-collection and gas control systems ~~or treatment system~~ at all times ~~when the collected gas is routed to the system for landfills with an Active Collection System.~~ In the event the gas collection

~~, treatment or gas control systems is are~~ inoperable, the ~~gas conveying active collection~~ systems shall be shut down and all valves in the ~~gas collection, treatment and gas control systems~~ contributing to venting of the gas to the atmosphere shall be closed no later than one hour after such breakdown or no later than one hour after the time the owner or operator knew or reasonably should have known of its occurrence.

~~(8)(15)~~ Operate the ~~gas collection, treatment and gas control systems~~ until all the exemption criteria under subdivision (k) ~~has have~~ been met and the reports specified in subparagraph (f)(2)(D) have been submitted to the Executive Officer.

752(b)(2)(v)

~~(9)(16)~~ Operate all Wellheads so the gauge pressure is under a constant vacuum (negative pressure), except under the following conditions:

~~(A) During wellhead raising: When a new fill is being added or compacted in the immediate vicinity around the well and once installed, while a gas collection well extension is sealed or capped until the raised well is reconnected to vacuum source.~~

~~(B) During repair and temporary shutdown of the gas collection system due to a catastrophic event, such as an earthquake, or to extinguish landfill fires; and as a result of these events, during repair efforts to connect new landfill gas collection system components to the existing gas collection system, and to do required permitted component connection for the gas collection system, and to perform permitted construction activities provided the following requirements are met:~~

~~(i) Any new gas collection system components required to maintain compliance with this subparagraph must be included in the most recent Design Plan pursuant to paragraph (d)(3).~~

~~(ii) Methane and other landfill gas emissions are minimized during shutdown pursuant to subdivision (d).~~

~~(17)~~ Design, install, and operate a wind speed and direction monitoring system with a continuous recorder of the requirements in subparagraphs (d)~~(917)~~(A) and (d)~~(917)~~(B), at a site which is representative of the wind speed and direction in the areas being sampled. The wind velocity shall be recorded throughout the sampling period. The wind direction transmitter

shall be oriented to true north using a compass.—~~The monitor shall be installed according to the criteria set forth in 40 CFR, Part 50.~~

(A) For wind speed use a 3 cup assembly, with a range of 0 to 50 miles per hour, with a threshold of 0.75 mile per hour or less.

(B) For wind direction, use a vane, with a range of 0 to 540 degrees azimuth, with a threshold of plus-minus 2 degrees.

(18) Comply with the requirements of Section 21140 – Final Cover, of California Code of Regulations Title 27, Subchapter 5 – Closure and Post-Closure Maintenance, upon closure of a MSW landfill unit, incorporated herein as Attachment B.

(19) Comply with the requirement of Section 20200 – State Water Resources Conservation Board (SWRCB) Applicability and Classification Criteria of California Code of Regulations Title 27, Article 2 – SWRCB, Waste Classification and Management, with respect to the disposal of liquids and semi-solid waste at Class III landfills, incorporated herein as Attachment C.

(20) Comply with the requirements of National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart AAAA, as applicable.

(e) Active Landfill Sampling and Monitoring Requirements

The MSW landfill owner or operator shall comply with the provisions of paragraphs (e)(1) through (e)(~~67~~), after installation of the landfill gas control system:

(1) Monitor and collect samples for analysis as specified in Section 1.0, Attachment A, to determine the concentrations of TOC and TAC each month from the subsurface refuse boundary sampling probes, to assure continued compliance. Any measurement of 5 percent TOC by volume or greater shall be recorded as an exceedance and the actions specified in subparagraphs (e)(1)(A) through (e)(1)(C) shall be taken.

(A) The probe shall be identified and the location recorded as specified in Section 1.6, Attachment A.

(B) Adjustments to the vacuum of adjacent wells to increase the gas collection in the vicinity of the probe with the exceedance, shall be made and the probe resampled no later than 10 calendar days after detecting the exceedance.

- (C) If the resampling of the probe shows a second exceedance, additional corrective action shall be taken and the probe shall be resampled again no later than 10 calendar days after the second exceedance. If the resampling shows a third exceedance, it is a violation unless the owner or operator determines that a new or replacement gas collection well is needed. The owner or operator must install and operate the new or replacement well no later than 45 days after detecting the third exceedance.
- (2) Collect monthly integrated samples for analysis as specified in Section 2.0, Attachment A, to determine the concentrations of TOC and TAC from the landfill surface, and to assure continued compliance. Any reading of 5025 ppmv or greater shall be recorded as an exceedance and the actions specified in subparagraphs (e)(2)(A) through (e)(2)(C) shall be taken.
- (A) The grid shall be identified and the location recorded as specified in Section 2.8, Attachment A.
- (B) ~~Cover maintenance or~~ If the sample shows an exceedance, the gas collection equipment and the landfill cover shall be serviced to ensure the exceedance is repaired. If adjustments to the vacuum of adjacent wells are made to increase the gas collection in the vicinity of the grid with the exceedance ~~shall be made and resample~~ the grid ~~resampled~~ no later than 10 calendar days after detecting the exceedance. If measurable precipitation occurs within the 10 calendar days, all ~~resampling resamples~~ and analysis shall comply with Section 2.2.2, Attachment A.
- (C) If the ~~resampling~~ resample of the grid shows a second exceedance, additional corrective action shall be taken and the grid shall be resampled again no later than 10 calendar days after the second exceedance. If the ~~resampling~~ resample shows a third exceedance, it is a violation unless the owner or operator determines that a new or replacement gas collection well is needed. The owner or operator must install and operate the new or replacement well no later than 45 days after detecting the third exceedance.
- (3) ~~Monitor instantaneously~~ Instantaneous surface monitoring as specified in Section 3.0, Attachment A, shall be conducted to determine the concentration of TOC each calendar quarter, to assure continued compliance. Any reading of 500 ppmv TOC or greater other than non-

755(e)
756(f)

repeatable momentary readings, shall be recorded as an exceedance and the actions specified in subparagraphs (e)(3)(A) through (e)(3)(C) shall be taken. Any closed or inactive MSW landfill that meets the definitions in (c)(4) or (c)(176) and has no ~~monitored exceedances of the observed monitoring readings that exceed~~ 500 ppmv ~~standard in three~~ for the last four consecutive quarterly monitoring periods may, upon approval of the Executive Officer, monitor annually. Any reading of 500 ppmv TOC or more ~~above background~~ detected during the annual monitoring or an SCAQMD compliance inspection ~~inspection that cannot be remediated within 10 days~~ shall result in a return to quarterly monitoring for ~~that~~ the landfill.

- (A) The location of each ~~monitored~~ exceedance shall be clearly marked and identified on a topographic map of the MSW landfill or identified by using a global positioning system and the location recorded as specified in Section 3.4, Attachment A.
- (B) ~~Cover~~ Corrective action must be taken by the owner or the operator, including, but not limited to one or more of the following: cover maintenance or repair, or well vacuum adjustments ~~to the vacuum of adjacent wells to increase the gas collection in the vicinity of each exceedance shall be made and the~~. The location shall be remonitored no later than 10 calendar days after detecting the exceedance.
- (C) If the remonitoring of the location shows a second exceedance, additional corrective action shall be taken and the location shall be remonitored again no later than 10 days after the second exceedance. If the remonitoring shows a third exceedance, it is a violation unless the owner or operator determines that a new or replacement gas collection well is needed. The owner or operator must install and operate the new or replacement well no later than 45 days after detecting the third exceedance.

(4) Wellheads shall each be monitored monthly to determine the gauge pressure. If there is any positive pressure reading, other than as provided in subparagraphs (d)(16)(A) and (d)(16)(B), the owner or operator shall take the following actions:

- (A) Initiate corrective action within 5 calendar days of the positive pressure measurement.

- (B) If the problem cannot be corrected within 15 days of the first positive pressure measurement, the owner or operator must initiate further action, including but not limited to, any necessary expansion of the gas collection system to mitigate any positive pressure readings.
- (C) All corrective actions, including any expansion of the gas collection and gas control systems, must be completed and any new wells must be in operation within 120 days of the date of the first positive pressure measurement.
- (D) Determination of gauge pressure must be determined using a hand-held manometer, magnahelic gauge or other pressure measuring device approved by the Executive Officer. The device must be calibrated and operated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.
- ~~(4)~~(5) Collect a monthly landfill gas sample for analysis as specified in Section 4.0, Attachment A, to determine the concentrations of TOC and TAC from the main gas collection header line entering ~~the gas treatment and/or~~any gas control systems.
- ~~(5)~~(6) Collect monthly ambient air samples for analysis as specified in Section 5.0, Attachment A, to determine the concentrations of TOC and TAC from the landfill property boundary.
- ~~(6)~~(7) Monitor the gas collection and gas control systems equipment specified under subparagraphs ~~(e)(6)~~(7)(A), ~~(e)(7)~~(B) and ~~(e)(6)~~(7)(C) in order to comply with subparagraph (d)(1)(C).
- (A) For ~~an enclosed combustor install, calibrate, maintain, combustors and operate enclosed flares, the following equipment must be installed, calibrated, maintained, and operated~~ according to the manufacturer's specifications, ~~the following equipment~~:
- 756(b)
- (i) A temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder and having an accuracy of plus-minus 1 percent of the temperature being measured expressed in degrees Celsius or Fahrenheit. A temperature monitoring device is not required for boilers or process heaters with design heat input capacity greater than 44 megawatts.
- (ii) At least one gas flow rate measuring device that shall record the flow to the gas control device(s) at least every 15

~~minutes.— Determination of gauge pressure must be determined using a hand-held manometer, magnahelic gauge or other pressure measuring device approved by the Executive Officer. The device must be calibrated and operated in accordance with manufacturer's specification.~~

- (B) ~~For a device other than an enclosed combustor~~ For open flares and other non-combustion systems, demonstrate compliance with subparagraph (d)(1)(C) by providing information satisfactory to the Executive Officer describing the operation of the gas control device, the operating parameters that would indicate proper performance, and appropriate monitoring procedures. Alternatives to this rule shall be submitted as specified in subdivision (i). The Executive Officer may specify additional appropriate monitoring procedures.

(C) All components containing landfill gas that are under positive pressure shall be monitored for leaks on a quarterly basis. Any component leak must first be tagged and then repaired within 10 calendar days. Component leak testing at MSW landfills having landfill gas-to-energy facilities may conduct testing for leaks prior to scheduled maintenance or during planned outage periods.

(f) Active Landfill Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

The MSW landfill owner or operator shall keep all records on paper, electronic or in other suitable data formats approved by the Executive Officer, kept up-to-date, readily accessible and maintained for at least a period of 5 years ~~and~~. Such records shall be made available to ~~District staff~~ the Executive Officer upon request. Records older than 2 years may be maintained off-site, if they are retrievable no later than 4 hours after request.

758(a)

- (1) The records required in subparagraphs (f)(1)(A) through (f)(1)(~~HL~~) shall be maintained ~~at~~ and be accessible by the facility.

(A) For the life of the gas control ~~equipment~~ system, as measured during the initial source test or compliance determination:

758(b)

- (i) The gas control device vendor specifications.
(ii) The maximum expected gas generation flow rate as calculated ~~in~~ pursuant to subparagraph (d)(1)(A).

- (iii) When ~~seeking to demonstrate~~demonstrating compliance with subparagraph (d)(1)(C) through the use of an enclosed combustion device other than a boiler or process heater with a design heat input capacity greater than 44 megawatts:
- (I) The average combustion temperature measured at least every 15 minutes and averaged over the same time period of the source test.
- (II) The reduction of NMOC and the reduction of methane determined as specified in clause (d)(1)(C)(i) achieved by the gas control device.
- (iv) When ~~seeking to demonstrate~~demonstrating compliance with subclause (d)(1)(C)(i)~~(I)~~ through the use of a boiler or process heater of any size: a description of the location at which the collected gas vent stream is introduced into the boiler or process heater ~~over~~and is established during the same time period of the initial or most recent source testing test.
- (v) When demonstrating compliance with subparagraph (d)(1)(A) through the use of a non-enclosed combustion device, the owner or operator shall maintain records of measurement from the initial source test and from each annual performance test as specified in 40 CFR 60.18. If the combustion device is an open flare, the owner or operator shall maintain records of the flare flame monitoring and records of all periods of operation during which the pilot flame of the flare is absent.
- (B) The data required to be recorded under Section 1.6, Attachment A, for subsurface refuse boundary sampling probes and all remedial actions taken for exceedances of the 5 percent TOC standard required in paragraph (d)(~~4~~10) and all actions taken and recorded to comply with Title 27 sec. 20937 (a)(2)(B)(i) through (a)(2)(B)(iv).
- (C) The data required to be recorded under Section 2.8, Attachment A, for integrated samples and all remedial actions taken for

exceedances of the ~~5025~~ ppmv TOC standard required in paragraph (d)(~~511~~).

(D) The data required to be recorded under Section 3.4, Attachment A, for instantaneous monitoring and all remedial actions taken for exceedances of the 500 ppmv TOC standard required in paragraph (d)(~~6~~)(~~12~~). Instantaneous monitoring exceedances from 200 to 499 ppmv shall also be recorded but remedial action is not required.

758(e)

(E) The data required to be recorded under Section 4.5, Attachment A, for landfill gas samples collected from the main gas collection header line entering the gas treatment and/or gas control systems.

(F) The data required to be recorded under Section 5.7, Attachment A, from ambient air collected at the landfill property boundary.

(G) A description and the duration of all periods when the gas collection, ~~treatment~~ or gas control ~~device~~ system was not operating for a period exceeding one hour and the length of time the system was not operating.

757(f)(3)

(H) During construction that requires exposing solid waste material to the atmosphere, the following records are required:

758(e)

(i) A description of actions taken, the affected area of the MSW Landfill, the reason the actions are required and a list of the landfill gas collection system components affected by actions;

(ii) Construction start and finish dates, projected equipment installation dates, and projected shut down times for individual gas collection system components; and

(iii) A description of the mitigation measures taken to minimize methane emissions and other potential air quality impacts during the construction period.

(I) All records pertaining to solid waste acceptance, solid waste acceptance rate, and the current amount of waste in place.

(J) All records pertaining to non-degradable waste acceptance, including the nature, location, amount, and the deposition for any landfill area excluded from the gas collection system.

(K) All records of positive wellhead gauge pressure measurements, the date of the measurements, the well identification number, and the corrective action taken.

- (L) Continuous records of the equipment operating parameters specified to be monitored under paragraph (e)(~~67~~) as well as records for periods of operation during which the parameter boundaries established during the most recent source test are exceeded.
- (i) The following constitute exceedances that shall be recorded:
- (I) For enclosed combustors except for boilers and process heaters with design heat input capacity of 44 megawatts (150 million British thermal unit per hour) or greater, all 3-hour periods of operation during which the average combustion temperature was more than 28° C (82° F) below the average combustion temperature during the most recent source test at which compliance with subparagraph (d)(1)(C) was determined.
- (II) For boilers or process heaters, whenever there is a change in the location at which the vent stream is introduced into the flame zone as required under clause (f)(1)(A)(iv).
- (ii) Records of the indication of flow to the gas control device specified ~~under paragraph in clause~~ (e)(~~67~~)(A)(ii).
- (iii) Each owner or operator who uses a boiler or process heater with a design heat input capacity of 44 megawatts or greater to comply with subparagraph (d)(1)(C) shall keep records of all periods of operation of the boiler or process heater. (Examples of such records could include records of steam use, fuel use, or monitoring data collected pursuant to other State, local, Tribal, or Federal regulatory requirements.)
- (2) The reports required in subparagraphs (f)(2)(A) through (f)(2)(D) shall be submitted to the Executive Officer ~~(Either paper copy or electronic formats are acceptable).~~
- (A) The initial source test report no later than 180 days after start-up and each succeeding complete annual source test report no later

than 45 days after the anniversary date of the initial source test, for all gas control systems required in subparagraph (d)(1)(C).

(B) A report no later than 45 days after the last day of each calendar quarter with the information required in clauses (f)(2)(B)(i) and (f)(2)(B)(ii).

(i) All exceedances of the emission standards required in paragraphs (d)(~~410~~), (d)(~~511~~) and (d)(~~612~~) in the format required under Sections 1.6, 2.8 and 3.4, Attachment A. All exceedances ~~resampling/remonitoring~~ and each corrective action required under paragraphs (e)(1), (e)(2) and (e)(3). If there are no exceedances, submit a letter stating there were no exceedances for that quarter.

(ii) All TAC analyses required in paragraphs (e)(1) through (e)(~~56~~).

(C) ~~Any owner or operator of a MSW landfill which has ceased accepting waste shall submit a~~ closure report to the Executive Officer no later than 30 days after waste acceptance cessation. ~~The report should include the last day solid waste was accepted, the projected date of closure for the MSW Landfill, and the estimated amount of waste-in-place.~~ The Executive Officer may request additional information as may be necessary to verify that permanent closure has taken place in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR, Part 258, Section 258.60 or the applicable federal, state and local statutes, regulations, and ordinances in effect at the time of closure. If a closure report has been submitted to the Executive Officer, no additional wastes shall be placed into the landfill without filing a notification of modification as described under 40 CFR, Part 60, Section 60.7(a)(4).

757(d)

(D) ~~Any owner or operator of a MSW landfill which has ceased operation of a gas collection or gas control system shall submit a~~ decommissioning report to the Executive Officer 30 days prior to well capping, removal or cessation of operation of the collection, treatment or control equipment. The decommissioning report shall contain all of the items as specified in clauses (f)(2)(D)(i) through (f)(2)(D)(iii):

757(e)

- (i) A copy of the closure report submitted in accordance with subparagraph (f)(2)(C).
- (ii) A copy of the initial source test report demonstrating that the gas collection and gas control systems ~~has~~ have been installed for a minimum of 15 years.
- (iii) All records needed to verify that the landfill meets the exemption criteria under subdivision (k).

(3) An Annual Report shall be submitted by any owner or operator subject to the requirements of this rule. The Annual Report shall cover the period of January 1 through December 31 of each year. Each Annual Report shall be submitted by March 15 of the following year to the District. The Annual Report shall contain the following:

- (A) MSW Landfill name, owner and operator, address, solid waste information system (SWIS) identification number, landfill status (active, closed, inactive) and estimated waste-in-place in tons;
- (B) Total volume of landfill gas collected (reported in standard cubic feet);
- (C) Average composition of the landfill gas collected over the reporting period (reported in percent methane and percent carbon dioxide by volume);
- (D) Gas control device type, year of installation, rating, fuel type, and total amount of landfill gas combusted in each gas control device;
- (E) The date that the gas collection and gas control systems were installed and in full operation;
- (F) The percent methane destruction efficiency of each gas control device;
- (G) Type and amount of supplemental fuels burned with the landfill gas in each device;
- (H) Total volume of landfill gas shipped off-site, the composition of the landfill gas collected (reported in percent methane and percent carbon dioxide by volume), and the recipient of the gas;
- (I) Most recent topographic map of the site showing the areas with final cover and a geomembrane, and areas with final cover without a geomembrane, with corresponding percentages over the landfill surface; and

(J) The records required by paragraph (f)(1) except for records required by subparagraphs (f)(1)(B), (f)(1)(E) and (f)(1)(F).

(4) Any report or information required in paragraph (f)(2) or (f)(3) must be certified by a responsible official that the statements and information in the report are true, accurate, and complete.

(g) Active Landfill Compliance Schedule

The MSW landfill owner or operator shall comply with the active landfill requirements of this rule or ~~submit alternatives to this rule as specified in subdivision (i) no later than 90 days after April 10, 1998. Rule 1150.1 Compliance Plans previously submitted to the District shall remain in effect during the 90 days after April 10, 1998, or until the owner or operator has received an approved alternative Rule 1150.1 Compliance Plan submitted as specified in subdivision (i).~~ An MSW landfill owner or operator that requires one or more alternatives to comply with this rule due to the (date of adoption) rule amendment, shall submit a request for such alternatives as specified in subdivision (i) by April 1, 2011 that demonstrates compliance no later than July 1, 2011, and shall comply with any previously approved Rule 1150.1 Compliance Plan until July 1, 2011 or until the owner or operator has received an approved revised Rule 1150.1 Compliance Plan. On and after July 1, 2011, the MSW landfill owner or operator shall operate pursuant to an approved Rule 1150.1 Compliance Plan or, if plan approval is pending, the revised Rule 1150.1 Compliance Plan submitted on or before April 1, 2011.

(h) Inactive Landfill Requirements

The MSW landfill owner or operator shall comply with either the applicable requirements in paragraphs (h)(1) and (h)(2) or submit alternatives to this rule as specified in subdivision (i).

(1) Inactive landfills that have a landfill gas collection system shall meet all of the active landfill requirements. For those inactive landfills without a gas collection system and determined to need one, meet all of the active landfill requirements, except the gas collection and gas control systems design plan ~~and applications.~~ Applications for permits shall be submitted no later than one year after notification by the Executive Officer.

- (2) Inactive landfills without a gas collection system:
- (A) Upon discovery of TOC measured as methane exceeding ~~500~~ 200 ppmv at any location on the landfill surface, apply mitigation measures such as compaction, additional cover, and/or watering to reduce the emissions to less than ~~500-200~~ 200 ppmv. The procedure used for measurement of TOC shall meet the requirements of Section 3.0, Attachment A.
- (B) Submit the following ~~Data~~data and/or meet the required action in paragraph (h)(1):
- (i) ~~At any time after the adoption of this rule, but not No~~ later than 30 days after the receipt of a request, submit to the Executive Officer a screening questionnaire pursuant to California Air Resources Board Health and Safety Code (H & S) 41805.5.
- (ii) No later than 90 days after the date of a second request, submit to the Executive Officer a solid waste air quality assessment test (SWAT) report pursuant to H & S 41805.5, to determine whether or not a landfill ~~gas collection and control system~~gas collection and gas control systems and/or a subsurface refuse boundary probe sampling system shall be required to be installed.
- (iii) If additional time is needed to provide the information required in clauses (h)(2)(B)(i) and (h)(2)(B)(ii), a written request for an extension may be submitted in writing to the Executive Officer, indicating the amount of time that is needed to obtain such information. Such a request for an extension may be submitted to the Executive Officer no later than 30 days after the receipt of the Executive Officer's requests as specified in clauses (h)(2)(B)(i) and (h)(2)(B)(ii).
- (iv) Upon notification by the Executive Officer that a landfill ~~gas collection and control system~~gas collection and gas control systems and/or a subsurface refuse boundary probe sampling system shall be required, comply with paragraph (h)(1).

(i) Alternatives:

752(b)(2)(i)(B)

~~Because~~The owner or operator of the many site specific factors involved in the design and operation of a MSW landfill gas systems,may request alternatives to the compliance requirements, monitoring requirements, test methods, and test procedures, compliance measures, monitoring, recordkeeping or reporting provisions of this rule ~~may be necessary.~~ All requests for alternatives to the requirements of this rule shall be submitted to the Executive Officer in a Rule 1150.1 Compliance Plan. The Executive Officer shall review the Rule 1150.1 Compliance Plan and either approve it, disapprove it, or request that additional information be submitted. ~~The~~Unless a determination is made by the Executive Officer ~~shall deny the plan unless he determines that~~ the Rule 1150.1 Compliance Plan will provide equivalent levels of emission control and enforceability, as would compliance with the requirements of this rule, ~~the Executive Officer will deny the plan.~~ Criteria that the Executive Officer may use to evaluate requests for alternatives include, but are not limited to: compliance history, documentation, containment of the landfill gas flow rate measured methane concentrations for individual gas collection wells or components, permits, component testing and surface monitoring results, gas collection and control system gas collection and gas control systems operations, maintenance and inspection records, and historical meteorological data. Requests for alternatives may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (1) Semi-continuous operation of the gas collection and control system gas collection and gas control systems due to insufficient landfill gas flow rates.
- (2) Additional time for leak repairs for landfills having consistent issues related to the procurement and delivery of necessary parts to complete the repairs.
- (3) Alternative wind speed requirements for landfills consistently having wind speed in excess of the limit specified in Sec.2.2.1 of Attachment A.

(j) Test Methods

(1) Methods of Analysis

- (A) Either U.S. EPA Reference Method 25 or U.S. EPA Reference Method 18, ~~(inlet only),~~ 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A, SCAQMD Method 25.1 or SCAQMD Method 25.3 shall be used to determine the efficiency of the gas control system in reducing NMOC ~~by at~~

754(d)

~~least 98 percent by weight.~~ If using Method 18, the minimum list of compounds to be tested shall be those published in the most recent Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors (AP-42). The equation in subparagraph (j)(1)(B) shall be used to calculate efficiency.

- (B) U.S. EPA Reference Method 25, 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A, SCAQMD Method 25.1, or SCAQMD Method 25.3 shall be used to determine the efficiency of the gas control system in reducing the outlet NMOC concentration to less than 20 ppmv, dry basis as hexane at 3 percent oxygen. ~~Until, but not after District Method 25.3 has met equivalency as specified in paragraph (j)(2), U.S. EPA Reference Method 18, 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A may be used for this source test. If using Method 18, the minimum list of compounds to be tested shall be those published in the most recent Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors (AP-42).~~ The following equation shall be used to calculate efficiency:

$$\text{Control Efficiency} = (\text{NMOC}_{\text{in}} - \text{NMOC}_{\text{out}}) / (\text{NMOC}_{\text{in}})$$

$$\text{Control Efficiency (\%)} = \frac{(\text{NMOC}_{\text{in}} - \text{NMOC}_{\text{out}})}{(\text{NMOC}_{\text{in}})} \times 100\%$$

where,

NMOC_{in} = mass of NMOC entering control device

NMOC_{out} = mass of NMOC exiting control device

- (C) Either U.S. EPA Reference Method 25, U.S. EPA Reference Method 18, 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A, SCAQMD Method 25.1, SCAQMD Method 25.3, ASTM Method D1945, or ASTM Method D1946 shall be used to determine the efficiency of the gas control system in reducing methane. The equation in subparagraph (j)(1)(D) shall be used to calculate efficiency.
- (D) U.S. EPA Reference Method 25, U.S. EPA Reference Method 18, 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A, SCAQMD Method 25.1, SCAQMD Method 25.3, ASTM Method D1945, or ASTM Method D1946 shall be used to determine the efficiency of the gas control system in reducing the outlet methane concentration to less than 20 ppmv,

dry basis as hexane at 3 percent oxygen. The following equation shall be used to calculate efficiency:

$$\text{Control Efficiency (\%)} = \frac{(\text{Methane}_{\text{in}} - \text{Methane}_{\text{out}})}{(\text{Methane}_{\text{in}})} \times 100\%$$

where,

Methane_{in} = mass of Methane entering control device

Methane_{out} = mass of Methane exiting control device

(2) Equivalent Test Methods

Any other method demonstrated to be equivalent and approved in writing by the Executive Officers of the District, the California Air Resources Board (CARB), and the Regional Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), Region IX, or their designees, may be used to determine compliance with this rule.

(3) Approval for Conducting Test and Analysis

The owner or operator shall use a test laboratory approved under the SCAQMD Laboratory Approval Program for source test methods cited in subdivision (fj). If there is no approved laboratory, then approval of the testing procedures used by the laboratory shall be granted by the Executive Officer on a case-by-case basis based on SCAQMD protocols and procedures. In addition, when more than one source test method or set of source test methods are specified for any testing, the application of these source test methods to a specific set of test conditions is subject to approval by the Executive Officer.

(4) Violation of Test Methods

A violation established by any one of the specific source test methods or set of source test methods shall constitute a violation of this rule.

(k) Exemptions

An MSW landfill may be temporarily exempt from all or any portion of the requirements of this rule if the owner or operator can demonstrate to the Executive Officer that the MSW landfill emissions meet the requirements of paragraphs (k)(1) through (k)(45). temporary exemptions may be independently determined by the Executive Officer, if the MSW landfill emissions meet the requirements of paragraphs (k)(1) through (k)(45). MSW landfills issued temporary exemption

letters by the Executive Officer shall remain exempt, subject to periodic review, provided:

(1) The MSW landfill complies with the requirements of paragraphs (d)(~~410~~), (d)(~~511~~) and (d)(~~612~~).

(2) The MSW landfill emits less than 55 tons per year of NMOC as specified in 40 CFR, Part 60, Section 60.752(b) or, for a closed landfill, as specified in 40 CFR, Part 60, Section 60.752(b)(2)(v)(C).

752(b)

(3) The MSW landfill constitutes ~~an insignificant~~ less than significant health risk. In making this determination the Executive Officer shall consider the listed factors in subparagraphs (k)(3)(A) through (k)(3)(G). Where not specified, in evaluating the cancer risks and hazard ~~indexes~~ indices, the Executive Officer shall be guided by the definitions in District Rule 1401 - New Source Review of Carcinogenic Air Contaminants, and Rule 1402 - Control of Toxic Air Contaminants ~~From~~ from Existing Sources.

(A) The proximity to, and any adverse impacts on, residences, schools, hospitals or other locations or structures which have children, or elderly or sick persons.

(B) The emission migration beyond the landfill property boundary.

(C) The complaint history.

(D) The age and closure date.

(E) The amount and type of waste deposited.

(F) That the emissions of carcinogenic air contaminants, specified in Tables 1 & 2, Attachment A, from the landfill will not result in a maximum individual cancer risk greater than one in one million (1×10^{-6}) at any receptor location.

(G) That the emissions of TAC, specified in Tables 1 & 2, Attachment A, from the landfill will not result in a total acute or chronic Hazard Index of greater than 1.

(4) The MSW landfill is in compliance with District Nuisance Rule 402.

(5) The MSW landfill does not generate sufficient gas to support a gas control system. In making this determination, the Executive Officer shall apply the requirements of subparagraphs (k)(5)(A) and (k)(5)(B), and shall only consider temporary exemptions from the requirements of subdivision (d).

(A) If the MSW landfill is closed or inactive and has a landfill gas heat input capacity equal to or greater than 3.0 MMBtu/hr, the owner or

operator must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Executive Officer that after four consecutive quarterly instantaneous monitoring periods there are no surface methane leaks exceeding 200 ppmv, and submit a waste-in-place report and all instantaneous surface monitoring records from the previous year to the Executive Officer.

(B) If the MSW landfill is active and has 450,000 tons of waste-in-place or greater and a landfill gas heat input capacity greater than or equal to 3.0 MMBTU/hr, the owner or the operator must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Executive Officer that after four consecutive quarterly instantaneous monitoring periods there are no surface methane leaks exceeding 200 ppmv and re-calculate the heat capacity annually.

Such a temporary exemption shall be reviewed periodically by the Executive Officer, to consider the land use surrounding the landfill and gaseous emissions, and the impact on the public. Depending upon the results of the review, the Executive Officer may extend or terminate the exemption.

(l) Loss of Exemption

If an MSW landfill should have its temporary exemption terminated, the owner or operator shall comply with the active landfill requirements of this rule.

ATTACHMENT A

1.0 SUBSURFACE REFUSE BOUNDARY SAMPLING PROBES

~~Paragraph~~Paragraphs (d)(~~49~~) and (e)(1) Requirements of Rule 1150.1

1.1 Subsurface- Probe Design and Installation

Landfills which are subject to Rule 1150.1 must install and maintain a subsurface refuse boundary probe sampling system of adequate design to determine if gas migration exists for the ultimate purpose of preventing surface emissions. ~~The California Integrated Waste Management Board~~CalRecycle also requires the installation of refuse boundary probes for purposes of detecting and ultimately preventing subsurface migration of landfill gas past the permitted property boundary of the landfill/disposal site as well as the prevention of the accumulation of landfill gas in on-site structures. It is the District’s intent that the subsurface refuse boundary probes required by paragraph (d)(~~39~~) of Rule 1150.1 be designed and installed in such a manner as to comply with the requirements of ~~the California Integrated Waste Management Board~~CalRecycle (whenever possible) and Sections 1.1.1 through 1.1.4.

- 1.1.1 The probes shall be installed within the landfill property line and outside the refuse disposal area.
- 1.1.2 Wherever accessible, the probes shall be located no further than 100 feet from the refuse boundary.
- 1.1.3 The spacing between probes shall be based on the adjacent land use no further than 1320 feet (1/4 mile) from the refuse boundary and shall be determined as follows:

LAND USE	SPACING
Residential/Commercial	100 feet
Public Access	500 feet
Undeveloped Open Space, (No Public Access)	650 feet
Landfill with Liners	1000 feet

1.1.4 Each probe shall be capped, sealed, have a sampling valve and be of multiple-depth design for which the depth shall be determined based on the depth of refuse no further than 500 feet from the probe as follows:

- First Depth 10 feet below surface.
- Second Depth 25% of refuse depth or 25 feet below surface,

- whichever is deeper.
- Third Depth 50% of refuse depth or 50 feet below surface,
whichever is deeper.
- Fourth Depth 75% of refuse depth or 75 feet below surface,
whichever is deeper.

Second, third, or fourth depth probes may be deleted if the required depth of such probe is deeper than the depth of the refuse.

1.2 Number of Samples

All refuse boundary gas probes at each depth shall be monitored monthly for TOC measured as methane using a portable flame ionization detector (FID) meeting the requirements of Section 3.2 and with a tube connected to the probe sampling valve. In addition, samples shall be taken as specified in Section 1.2.1 or 1.2.2 to determine the concentration of both TOC and TAC. The Executive Officer may require additional probes to be sampled upon written request.

- 1.2.1 If the TOC concentration measured with the FID does not exceed 5% by volume in any of the probes, collect one bag sample from one probe with the highest concentration, or
- 1.2.2 If the TOC concentration measured with the FID for any of the probes exceeds 5% by volume, collect one bag sample per probe from the probes with the highest concentrations above 5% by volume, from at least five probes.

1.3 Subsurface Refuse Boundary Probe Sampling Procedure

- 1.3.1 Prior to collecting gas samples, evacuate the probe (the probes must be sealed during evacuation) until the TOC concentration remains constant for at least 30 seconds.
- 1.3.2 The constant TOC concentration shall be measured using an FID that meets the requirements in Section 3.2.
- 1.3.3 Collect approximately a 10-liter gas sample in a Tedlar (~~DuPont~~ DuPont trade name for polyvinyl) bag or equivalent container over a continuous ten-minute period using the evacuated container sampling procedure described in Section 7.1.1 of EPA Method 18 or direct pump sampling procedure described in Section 7.1.2 of EPA Method 18. The container shall be LIGHT-SEALED.

1.4 Subsurface Refuse Boundary Probe Analytical Procedures

All samples collected shall be analyzed no later than 72 hours after collection for TOC using U.S. EPA Method 25, 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A analysis or a portable FID that meets the requirements in Section 3.2 and for the TAC specified in Table 1 and upon written request, Table II, using U.S. EPA Compendium Method TO-14.

1.5 Chain of Custody (Required for samples sent to the lab)

A custody sheet shall accompany the bag samples. Each time a bag changes hands, it shall be logged on the custody sheet with the time of custody transfer recorded. Laboratory personnel shall record the condition of the sample (full, three-fourths full, one-half full, one-fourth full, or empty). An example of a custody sheet is shown in Figure 4.

1.6 Recording the Results

1.6.1 Record the volume concentration of TOC measured as methane for each individually identified refuse boundary probe (at each depth) and the volume concentration of TAC for selected probes on a quality control sheet as shown in Figure 3. Include a topographic map drawn to scale with the location of both the refuse boundary probes and the gas collection system clearly marked and identified.

1.6.2 Maintain and submit the results as specified in subdivision (f) of Rule 1150.1.

2.0 INTEGRATED LANDFILL SURFACE SAMPLING

Paragraph (d)(~~511~~) and (e)(2) Requirements of Rule 1150.1

2.1 Number of Samples

The number of samples collected will depend on the area of the landfill surface. The entire landfill disposal area shall be divided into individually identified 50,000 square foot grids. One monthly sample shall be collected from each grid for analysis. Any area that the Executive Officer deems inaccessible or dangerous for a technician to enter may be excluded from the sampling grids monitored by the landfill owner or operator. To exclude an area from monitoring, the landfill owner or operator shall file a written request with the Executive Officer. Such a request shall include an explanation of the requested exclusion and photographs of the area. The Executive Officer shall notify the landfill owner or operator in

writing of the decision. Any exclusion granted shall apply only to the monitoring requirement. The ~~5025~~ ppmv limit specified in paragraph (d)(~~511~~) of Rule 1150.1 applies to all areas.

2.2 Integrated Surface Sampling Conditions

2.2.1. The average wind speed during this sampling procedure shall be five miles per hour or less. Surface sampling shall be terminated when the average wind speed exceeds five miles per hour or the instantaneous wind speed exceeds ten miles per hour. Average wind speed is determined on a 15-minute average.

2.2.2. Surface sampling shall be conducted when the landfill is dry. The landfill is considered dry when there has been no measurable precipitation for the preceding 72 hours prior to sampling. Most major newspapers report the amount of precipitation that has fallen in a 24-hour period throughout the Southern California area. Select the nearest reporting station that represents the landfill location or provide for measurable precipitation collection at the MSW landfill wind monitoring station.

2.3 Integrated Surface Sampler Equipment Description

An integrated surface sampler is a portable self-contained unit with its own internal power source. The integrated sampler consists of a stainless steel collection probe, a rotameter, a pump, and a 10-liter Tedlar bag enclosed in a LIGHT-SEALED CONTAINER to prevent photochemical reactions from occurring during sampling and transportation. The physical layout of the sampler is shown in Figure 1.

An alternate integrated surface sampler may be used, provided that the landfill owner or operator can show an equivalency with the sampler specifications in Section 2.4 and shown in Figure 1. All alternatives shall be submitted as specified in subdivision (i) of Rule 1150.1.

2.4 Integrated Surface Sampler Equipment Specifications

2.4.1 Power: Batteries or any other power source.

2.4.2 Pump: The diaphragm shall be made of non-lubricated Viton (Dupont trade name for co-polymer of hexafluoropropylene and vinylidene fluoride) rubber.

- 2.4.3 Bag: One 10-liter Tedlar bag with a valve. The Tedlar bag shall be contained in a LIGHT-SEALED CONTAINER. The valve shall be leak free and constructed of aluminum, stainless steel, or non-reactive plastic with a Viton or Buna-N (butadiene acrylonitrile co-polymer) o-ring seal.
 - 2.4.4 Rotameter: The rotameter shall be made of borosilicate glass or other non-reactive material and have a flow range of approximately 0-to-1 liter per minute. The scale shall be in milliliters or an equivalent unit. The graduations shall be spaced to facilitate accurate flow readings.
 - 2.4.5 Air Flow Control Orifice: Needle valve in the rotameter.
 - 2.4.6 Funnel: 316 stainless steel.
 - 2.4.7 Fittings, Tubing and Connectors: 316 stainless steel or Teflon.
- 2.5 Integrated Surface Sampling Procedure
- 2.5.1 An integrated surface sampler as described in Section 2.4 shall be used to collect a surface sample approximately 8-to-10 liters from each grid.
 - 2.5.2 During sampling, the probe shall be placed 0-to-3 inches above the landfill surface.
 - 2.5.3 The sampler shall be set at a flow rate of approximately 333 cubic centimeters per minute
 - 2.5.4 Walk through a course of approximately 2,600 linear feet over a continuous 25-minute period. Figure 2 shows a walk pattern for the 50,000 square foot grid.
- 2.6 Integrated Surface Sample Analytical Procedures
- All samples collected shall be analyzed no later than 72 hours after collection for TOC using U.S. EPA Method 25, 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A analysis or a portable FID that meets the requirements in Section 3.2. In addition, the samples specified in Section 2.6.1 or 2.6.2 must be analyzed no later than 72 hours after collection for the TAC specified in Table 1 and upon written request, Table II, using U.S. EPA Compendium Method TO-14.
- 2.6.1 Ten percent of all samples which have a concentration of TOC greater than ~~5025~~ ppmv as methane, or
 - 2.6.2 Two samples if all samples are ~~5025~~ ppmv or less of TOC or two samples if there are less than 20 samples above ~~5025~~ ppmv.
- The Executive Officer may require more samples to be tested for TAC if he determines there is a potential nuisance or public health problem.

2.7 Chain of Custody (Required for samples sent to the lab)

A custody sheet shall accompany the bag samples. Each time a bag changes hands, it shall be logged on the custody sheet with the time of custody transfer recorded. Laboratory personnel shall record the condition of the sample (full, three-fourths full, one-half full, one-fourth full, or empty). An example of a custody sheet is shown in Figure 4.

2.8 Recording the Results

2.8.1 Record the volume concentration of both TOC measured as methane for each grid and the volume concentration for the required TAC on a quality control sheet as shown in Figure 3. Include a topographic map drawn to scale with the location of the grids and the gas collection system clearly marked and identified.

2.8.2 Record the wind speed during the sampling period using the wind speed and direction monitoring system required in paragraph (d)(~~917~~) of Rule 1150.1.

2.8.3 Maintain and submit the results as specified in subdivision (f) of Rule 1150.1.

3.0 INSTANTANEOUS LANDFILL SURFACE MONITORING

~~Subparagraph~~ Paragraphs (d)(~~612~~) and (e)(3) Requirements of Rule 1150.1

3.1 Monitoring Area

The entire landfill disposal area shall be monitored once each calendar quarter. Any area of the landfill that the Executive Officer deems as inaccessible or dangerous for a technician to enter may be excluded from the area to be monitored by the landfill owner or operator. To exclude an area from monitoring, the landfill owner or operator shall file a petition with the Executive Officer. Such a request shall include an explanation of why the area should be excluded and photographs of the area. Any excluded area granted shall only apply to the monitoring requirement. The 500 ppmv limit specified in paragraph (d)(~~612~~) of Rule 1150.1 applies to all areas.

3.2 Equipment Description and Specifications

A portable FID shall be used to instantaneously measure the concentration of TOC measured as methane at any location on the landfill. The FID shall meet the

specifications listed in Sections 3.2.1 through 3.2.4 and shall be kept in good operating condition.

3.2.1 The portable analyzer shall meet the instrument specifications provided in Section 3 of U.S. EPA Method 21, except that:

3.2.1.1 "Methane" shall replace all references to VOC.

3.2.1.2 A response time of 15 seconds or shorter shall be used instead of 30 seconds.

3.2.1.3 A precision of 3% or better shall be used instead of 10%.

In addition the instrument shall meet the specifications in Sections 3.2.1.4 through 3.2.1.6.

3.2.1.4 A minimum detectable limit of 5 ppmv (or lower).

3.2.1.5 A flame-out indicator, audible and visual.

3.2.1.6 Operate at an ambient temperature of 0 - 50° C.

3.2.2 The calibration gas shall be methane, diluted to a nominal concentration of 10,000 ppmv in air for subsurface refuse boundary probe monitoring and sample analysis to comply with paragraph (e)(1) of Rule 1150.1, ~~5025~~ ppmv in air for integrated sample analyses to comply with paragraph (e)(2) of Rule 1150.1 and 500 ppmv in air for instantaneous monitoring to comply with paragraph (e)(3) of Rule 1150.1.

3.2.3 To meet the performance evaluation requirements in Section 3.1.3 of U.S. EPA Method 21, the instrument evaluation procedures of Section 4.4 of U.S. EPA Method 21 shall be used.

3.2.4 The calibration procedures provided in Section 4.2 of U.S. EPA Method 21 shall be followed at the beginning of each day before commencing a surface monitoring survey.

3.3 Monitoring Procedures

3.3.1 The owner or operator shall monitor the landfill disposal area for TOC measured as methane using the described portable equipment.

3.3.2 The sampling probe shall be placed at a distance of 0-3 inches above any location of the landfill to take the readings.

3.3.3 At a minimum, an individually identified 50,000 square foot grid shall be used and a walk pattern ~~as similar to that~~ illustrated in Figure 2 shall be implemented including areas where visual observations indicate elevated

concentrations of landfill gas, such as distressed vegetation and cracks or seeps in the cover.

3.4 Recording the Results

3.4.1 Record the location and concentration of TOC measured as methane for any instantaneous reading of ~~500~~200 ppmv or greater on a topographic map of the landfill, drawn to scale with the location of both the grids and the gas collection system clearly marked and identified.

3.4.2 Maintain and submit the results as specified in subdivision (f) of Rule 1150.1.

4.0 LANDFILL GAS SAMPLE FROM GAS COLLECTION SYSTEM

~~Subparagraph~~Paragraph (e)~~(4)~~(5) Requirement of Rule 1150.1

4.1 Number of Samples

Collect one monthly sample of landfill gas for analysis from the main gas collection header line entering the gas treatment and/or gas control system(s).

4.2 Sampling Procedure

Collect approximately a 10-liter sample in a Tedlar bag or equivalent container over a continuous ten-minute period.

4.3 Analytical Procedures

Samples collected shall be analyzed no later than 72 hours after collection for TOC using U.S. EPA Method 25, 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A analysis and for the TAC specified in Table 1 and upon written request, Table II, using U.S. EPA Compendium Method TO-14.

4.4 Chain of Custody (Required for samples sent to the lab)

A custody sheet shall accompany the bag samples. Each time a bag changes hands, it shall be logged on the custody sheet with the time of custody transfer recorded. Laboratory personnel shall record the condition of the sample (full, three-fourths full, one-half full, one-fourth full, or empty). An example of a custody sheet is shown in Figure 4.

4.5 Recording the Results

4.5.1 Record the volume concentration of both TOC measured as methane and the volume concentration for the required TAC on a quality control sheet as shown in Figure 3. Include a topographic map drawn to scale with the

location of the ~~gas collection and control system~~ gas collection and gas control systems clearly marked and identified.

4.5.2 Maintain and submit the results as specified in subdivision (f) of Rule 1150.1.

5.0 AMBIENT AIR SAMPLES AT THE LANDFILL PROPERTY BOUNDARY

~~Subparagraph~~ Paragraph (e) ~~(56)~~ Requirement of Rule 1150.1

5.1 Number of Samples

Monthly ambient air samples shall be collected for analysis at the landfill property boundary from both an upwind and downwind sampler sited to provide good meteorological exposure to the predominant offshore (drainage land breeze) and onshore (sea breeze) wind flow patterns. The upwind and downwind samples shall be collected simultaneously over two 12 hour periods beginning between 9:00 a.m. and 10:00 a.m., and 9:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. on the same day or different days.

5.2 Ambient Air Sampling Conditions

Ambient air sampling shall be conducted on days when stable (offshore drainage) and unstable (onshore sea breeze) meteorological conditions are representative for the season. Preferable sampling conditions are characterized by the following meteorological conditions:

5.2.1 Clear cool nights with wind speeds of two miles per hour or less, and

5.2.2 Onshore sea breezes with wind speeds ten miles per hour or less.

No sampling will be conducted if the following adverse meteorological conditions exist:

5.2.3 Rain,

5.2.4 Average wind speeds greater than 15 miles per hour for any 30-minute period, or

5.2.5 Instantaneous wind speeds greater than 25 miles per hour.

Continuously recorded on-site wind speed and direction measurements required in paragraph (d) ~~(917)~~ of Rule 1150.1 will characterize the micrometeorology of the site and serve to verify that the meteorological criteria have been met during sampling.

5.3 Ambient Air Sampler Equipment Description

An ambient air sampling unit consists of a 10-liter Tedlar bag, a DC-operated pump, stainless steel capillary tubing to control the sample rate to the bag, a bypass valve to control the sample flow rate (and minimize back pressure on the pump), a Rotameter for flow indication to aid in setting the flow, a 24-hour clock timer to shut off the sampler at the end of the 24-hour sampling period, and associated tubing and connections (made of stainless steel, Teflon, or borosilicate glass to minimize contamination and reactivity). The physical layout of the sampler is shown in Figure 5.

An alternate ambient air sampler may be used, provided that the landfill owner or operator can show an equivalency with the sampler specifications in Section 5.3 and shown in Figure 5. All alternatives shall be submitted as specified in subdivision (i) of Rule 1150.1.

5.4 Ambient Air Sampler Equipment Specifications

The equipment used when conducting air samples at any landfill property boundary shall meet the following specifications:

- 5.4.1 Power: one 12V DC marine battery. The marine battery provides 12V DC to the pump and the clock.
- 5.4.2 Pump: one 12V DC pump. The diaphragm shall be made of non-lubricated Viton rubber. The maximum pump unloaded flow rate shall be 4.5 liters per minute.
- 5.4.3 Bag: One 10-liter Tedlar bag with a valve. The Tedlar bag shall be enclosed in a LIGHT-SEALED CONTAINER. The valve is a push-pull type constructed of aluminum and stainless steel, with a Viton or Buna-N (butadiene acrylonitrile co-polymer) o-ring seal.
- 5.4.4 Rotameter: made of borosilicate glass and has a flow range of 3-to-50 cubic centimeters per minute. The scale is in millimeters (mm) with major graduations (labeled) every 5 mm and minor graduations every 1 mm.
- 5.4.5 Air flow control orifice: 316 stainless steel capillary tubing.
- 5.4.6 Bypass valve.
- 5.4.7 Fittings, tubing, and connectors: 315 stainless steel or Teflon.
- 5.4.8 Clock timer with an accuracy of better than 1%.

5.5 Ambient Air Sample Analytical Procedures

Samples collected must be analyzed no later than 72 hours after collection for TOC using U.S. EPA Method 25, 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A analysis or a portable FID that meets the requirements in Section 3.2 and for the TAC specified in Table 1 and upon written request, Table II, using U.S. EPA Compendium Method TO-14.

5.6 Chain of Custody (Required for samples sent to the lab)

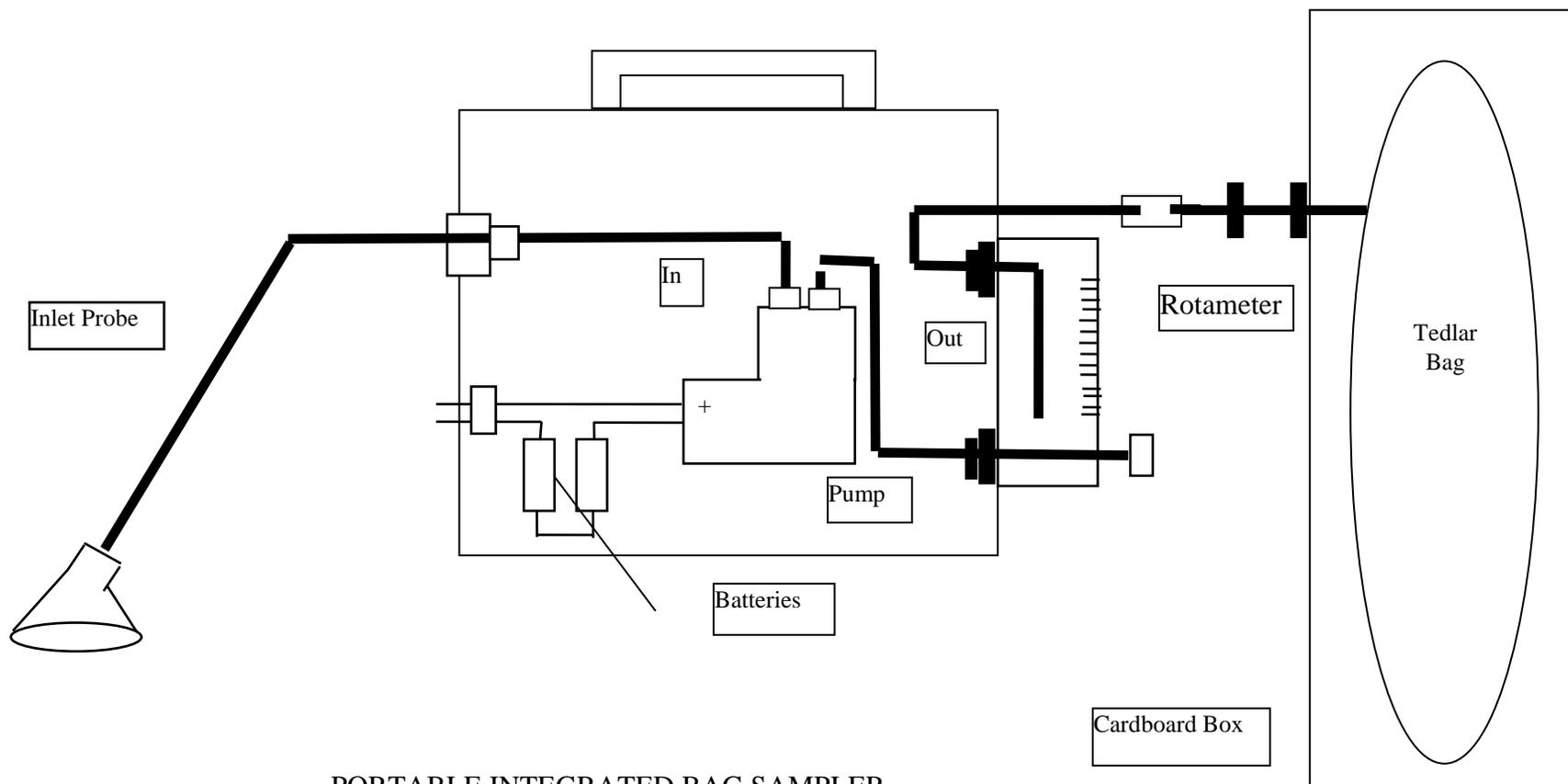
A custody sheet shall accompany the bag samples. Each time a bag changes hands, it shall be logged on the custody sheet with the time of custody transfer recorded. Laboratory personnel shall record the condition of the sample (full, three-fourths full, one-half full, one-fourth full, or empty). An example of a custody sheet is shown in Figure 4.

5.7 Recording the Results

5.7.1 Record the volume concentration of TOC measured as methane and the volume concentration of TAC for each sample on a quality control sheet as shown in Figure 3. Include a topographic map drawn to scale with the location of both the upwind and downwind samplers and the ~~gas collection and control system~~ gas collection and gas control systems clearly marked and identified.

5.7.2 Record the wind speed and direction during the 24-hour sampling period using the wind speed and direction monitoring system required in paragraph (d)(~~917~~) of Rule 1150.1.

5.7.3 Maintain and submit the results as specified in subdivision (f) of Rule 1150.1.



PORTABLE INTEGRATED BAG SAMPLER
Physical Layout

Figure 1

BAG SAMPLE CUSTODY FORM

Project _____

Date: _____

Bag (I.D. #)									
Condition Received in Lab*									

Bags Prepared By: _____ Time: _____

Date: _____

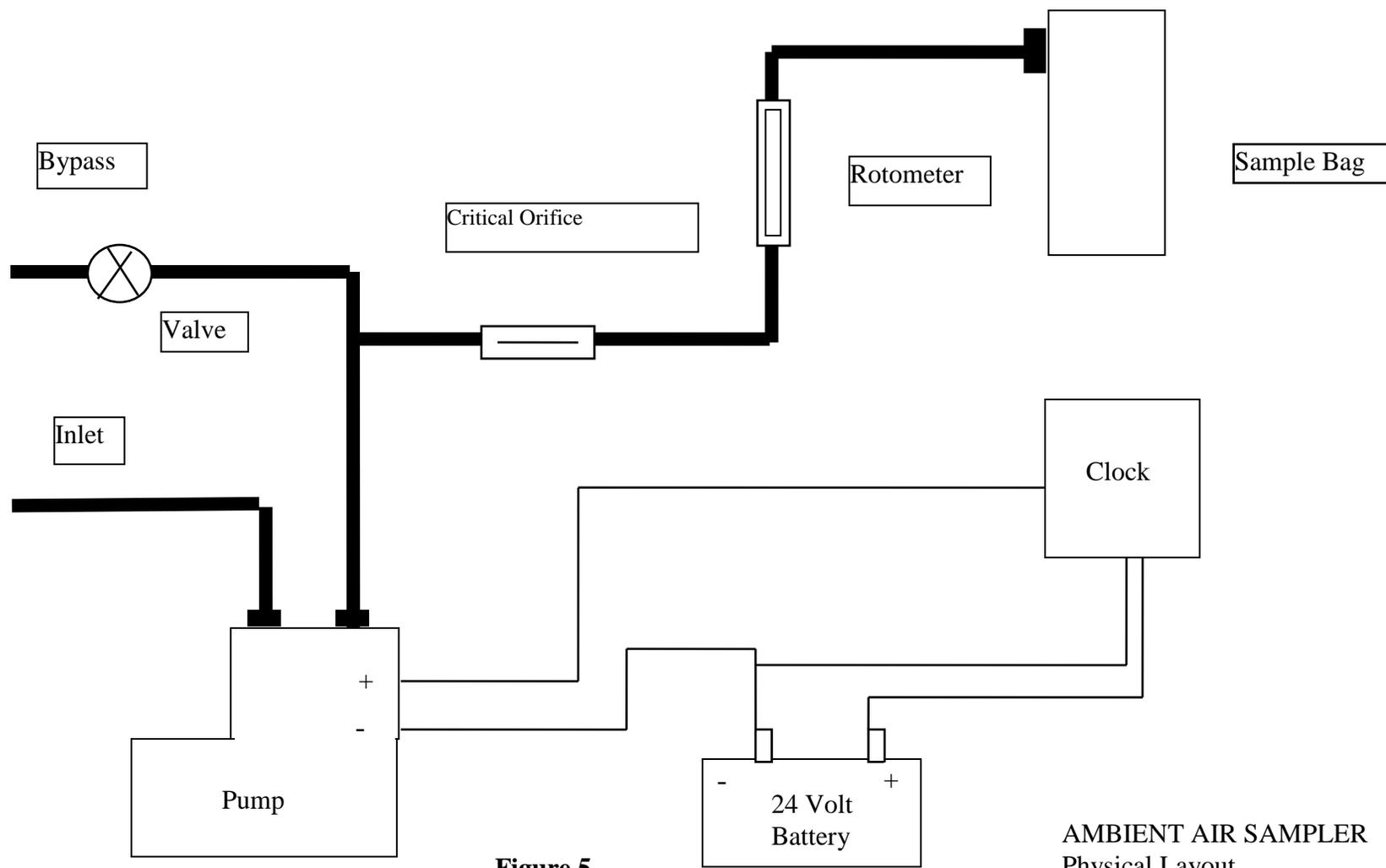
Bags Taken Out By: _____ Time: _____

Bags Taken to Lab By _____

Bags Received In Lab By: _____ Time _____

* F = 1/2 full to full, 0 = Overfull (Bulging), L = 1/4 to 1/2 full,
E = Less than 1/4 full but contains some sample, N = No sample at all.

Figure 4



**TABLE 1 - CARCINOGENIC AND TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANTS
(Core Group)**

**Paragraph (e)(2), Subparagraphs (k)(3)(F) and (k)(3)(G) Requirements of
Rule 1150.1**

1.	Benzene	C_6H_6
2.	Benzyl Chloride	$C_6H_5H_2Cl$
3.	Chlorobenzene	C_6H_5Cl
4.	1,2 Dibromoethane (Ethylene Dibromide)	$BrCH_2CH_2Br$
5.	Dichlorobenzene	$C_6H_4Cl_2$
6.	1,1 Dichloroethane (Ethylidene Chloride)	CH_3CHCl_2
7.	1,2 Dichloroethane (Ethylene Dichloride)	ClH_2H_2Cl
8.	1,1 Dichloroethene (Vinylidene Chloride)	$CH_2 : CC1_2$
9.	Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)	CH_2Cl_2
10.	Hydrogen Sulfide	H_2S
11.	Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	$Cl_2C : CC1_2$
12.	Tetrachloromethane (Carbon Tetrachloride)	CCl_4
13.	Toluene	$C_6H_5CH_3$
14.	1,1,1 Trichloroethane (Methyl Chloroform)	CH_3CCl_3
15.	Trichloroethylene	$CHCl : CC1_2$
16.	Trichloromethane (Chloroform)	$CHCl_3$
17.	Vinyl Chloride	$CH_2 : CHCl$
18.	Xylene	$C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$

**TABLE 2 - CARCINOGENIC AND TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANTS
(Supplemental Group)**

**Paragraph (e)(2), Subparagraphs (k)(3)(F) and (k)(3)(G) Requirements of
Rule 1150.1**

1.	Acetaldehyde	CH ₃ CHO
2.	Acrolein	CH ₂ CHCHO
3.	Acrylonitrile	H ₂ C : CHCN
4.	Allyl Chloride	H ₂ C : CHCH ₂ Cl
5.	Bromomethane (Methyl Bromide)	CH ₃ Br
6.	Chlorinated Phenols	
7.	Chloroprene	H ₂ C : CHCCl : CH ₂
8.	Cresol	CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ OH
9.	Dialkyl Nitrosamines	
10.	1,4 - Dioxane	OCH ₂ CH ₂ OCH ₂ CH ₂
11.	Epichlorohydrin	CH ₂ OCHCH ₂ Cl
12.	Ethylene Oxide	CH ₂ CH ₂ O
13.	Formaldehyde	HCHO
14.	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	C ₅ Cl ₆
15.	Nitrobenzene	C ₆ H ₅ NO ₂
16.	Phenol	C ₆ H ₅ OH
17.	Phosgene	COCl ₂
18.	Polychlorinated Dibenzo-P-Dioxin	
19.	Polychlorinated Dibenzo Furan	
20.	Polychlorinated Biphenols	
21.	Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons	
22.	Propylene Oxide	CH ₂ -CH-CH ₃
23.	Tetrahydrothiophene	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ S
24.	Thiophene	CHCHCHCHS

Attachment B

TITLE 27. Environmental Protection

Division 2. Solid Waste

Subdivision 1. Consolidated Regulations for Treatment, Storage, Processing or Disposal of Solid

Chapter 3. Criteria for All Waste Management Units, Facilities, and Disposal Sites

Subchapter S. Closure and Post-Closure Maintenance

Article 2. Closure and Post-Closure Maintenance Standards for Disposal Sites and

Landfills

§21140. Section CIWMB -- Final Cover. (T14:§17773)

(a) The final cover shall function with minimum maintenance and provide waste containment to protect public health and safety by controlling at a minimum, vectors, fire, odor, litter and landfill gas migration. The final cover shall also be compatible with postclosure land use.

(b) In proposing a final cover design meeting the requirements under §21090, the owner or operator shall assure that the proposal meets the requirements of this section. Alternative final cover designs shall meet the performance requirements of ¶(a) and for MSWLF units, 40 CFR 258.60(b); shall be approved by the enforcement agency for aspects of ¶(a).

(c) The EA may require additional thickness, quality, and type of final cover depending on, but not limited to the following:

- (1) a need to control landfill gas emissions and fires;
- (2) the future reuse of the site; and
- (3) provide access to all areas of the site as needed for inspection of monitoring and control facilities, etc.

NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 43020, Public Resources Code; and Section 66796.22 (d), Government Code. Reference: Sections 43021 and 43103, Public Resources Code; and Section 66796.22(d), Government Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 6-18-97; operative 7-18-97 (Register 97, No. 25).

Attachment C

TITLE 27. Environmental Protection

Division 2. Solid Waste

Subdivision 1. Consolidated Regulations for Treatment, Storage, Processing or Disposal of Solid

Chapter 3. Criteria for All Waste Management Units, Facilities, and Disposal Sites

Subchapter 2. Siting and Design

Article 2. SWRCB -- Waste Classification and Management

§20200. SWRCB -- Applicability and Classification Criteria. (CI5: §2520)

(a) Concept--This article contains a waste classification system which applies to solid wastes that cannot be discharged directly or indirectly to waters of the state and which therefore must be discharged to waste management units (Units) for treatment, storage, or disposal in accordance with the requirements of this division. Wastes which can be discharged directly or indirectly (*e.g., by percolation*) to waters of the state under effluent or concentration limits that implement applicable water quality control plans (*e.g., municipal or industrial effluent or process wastewater*) are not subject to the SWRCB-promulgated provisions of this division. This waste classification system shall provide the basis for determining which wastes may be discharged at each class of Unit. Waste classifications are based on an assessment of the potential risk of water quality degradation associated with each category of waste.

(1) The waste classifications in this article shall determine where the waste can be discharged unless the waste does not consist of or contain municipal solid waste (MSW) and the discharger establishes to the satisfaction of the RWQCB that a particular waste constituent or combination of constituents presents a lower risk of water quality degradation than indicated by classification according to this article.

(2) Discharges of wastes identified in §20210 or §20220 of this article shall be permitted only at Units which have been approved and classified by the RWQCB in accordance with the criteria established in Article 3 of this subchapter, and for which WDRs have been prescribed or waived pursuant to Article 4, Subchapter 3, Chapter 4 of this subdivision (§21710 et seq.). Table 2.1 (of this article) presents a summary of discharge options for each waste category.

(b) Dedicated Units/Cells For Certain Wastes--The following wastes shall be discharged only at dedicated Units [or dedicated landfill cells (*e.g., ash monofill cell*)] which are designed and constructed to contain such wastes:

(1) wastes which cause corrosion or decay, or otherwise reduce or impair the integrity of containment structures;

(2) wastes which, if mixed or commingled with other wastes can produce a violent reaction (including heat, pressure, fire or explosion), can produce toxic byproducts, or can produce any reaction product(s) which:

(A) requires a higher level of containment;

(B) is a restricted waste; or

(C) impairs the integrity of containment structures.

(c) Waste Characterization--Dischargers shall be responsible for accurate characterization of wastes, including determinations of whether or not wastes will be

compatible with containment features and other wastes at a Unit under ¶(b), and whether or not wastes are required to be managed as hazardous wastes under Chapter 11 of Division 4.5 of Title 22 of this code.

(d) Management of Liquids at Landfills and Waste Piles--The following requirements apply to discharges of liquids at Class II waste piles and at Class II and Class III landfills, except as otherwise required for MSW landfills by more-stringent state and federal requirements under SWRCB Resolution No. 93-62 section 2908 of Title 23 of this Code (see 40CFR258.28) [*Note: see also definitions of "leachate" and "landfill gas condensate" in §20164*]:

(1) [Reserved.];

(2) wastes containing free liquids shall not be discharged to a Class II waste pile. Any waste that contains liquid in excess of the moisture-holding capacity of the waste in the Class II landfill, or which contains liquid in excess of the moisture-holding capacity as a result of waste management operations, compaction, or settlement shall only be discharged to a surface impoundment or to another Unit with containment features equivalent to a surface impoundment; and

(3) liquids or semi-solid waste (i.e., waste containing less than 50 percent solids, by weight), other than dewatered sewage or water treatment sludge as described in §20220(c), shall not be discharged to Class III landfills. Exceptions may be granted by the RWQCB if the discharger can demonstrate that such discharge will not exceed the moisture-holding capacity of the landfill, either initially or as a result of waste management operations, compaction, or settlement, so long as such discharge is not otherwise prohibited by applicable state or federal requirements.

ATTACHMENT F

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Final Staff Report

Proposed Amended Rule 1150.1 - Control of Gaseous Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills

February 2011

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Preface

On August 10, 2010, the Draft Staff Report and Proposed Amended Rule (PAR) 1150.1 - Control of Gaseous Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills were released for a thirty day public review for a September 10 Public Hearing. This Final Draft Staff Report contains the current staff proposal for PAR 1150.1 which is scheduled for a February 4, 2011 Public Hearing. The changes and clarifications made since the August release of the PAR 1150.1 materials are summarized below:

- Removed subdivision (m) from the proposed amendment, which was included with the August 2010 proposal, and to address a California ballot measure regarding California Assembly Bill 32. This provision is no longer necessary.
- Added comments received subsequent to the release of the Draft Staff Report in August 2010, summarized in the Public Comments section of the report.
- Added comments received October 2010 from the California Air Resources Board (CARB), with responses from AQMD staff, summarized in the CARB Comments section of the report. Resultant changes to the proposed amendment include:
 - Updating the gas generation calculation methodology to reference the 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines; and
 - Including additional exemption criteria based on the amount of waste-in-place and the gas generation rate.
- Updated compliance deadlines consistent with the December 2, 2010 CARB Regulatory Advisory, including:
 - Extending the compliance deadline to allow landfills to apply for and implement alternatives to this proposed amendment to April 1, 2011 and July 1, 2011, respectively; and
 - Allowing for continued operation under previously approved Rule 1150.1 Compliance Plans until July 1, 2011, or until the owner or operator has received an approved revised Rule 1150.1 Compliance Plan; and
 - For Rule 1150.1 Compliance Plan revisions submitted on or before April 1, 2011 to meet the proposed amendment, allowing operation under the submittal if the plan approval is pending; and
 - Revising the annual report due date from March 31 to March 15.
- Other minor administrative revisions and clarifications.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Rule 1150.1 – Control of Gaseous Emission from Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Landfills, was originally adopted by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD) Governing Board on April 5, 1985 to regulate emissions from active landfills. Landfills generate gaseous emissions that are comprised of several pollutants of concern, including Non-Methane Organic Compounds (NMOC), Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC), Toxic Air Contaminant (TAC) and odorous compounds, as well as greenhouse gases in the form of methane and carbon dioxide. The originally adopted Rule 1150.1 and two subsequent administrative amendments in April 10, 1998 and March 17, 2000 were focused on controlling the non-greenhouse gas components of landfill gas because of the contribution to criteria pollutant formation from VOC emissions, potential for public nuisance from odorous compounds, and potential detriment to public health from TAC emissions. Recent legislative activity has focused on controlling greenhouse gases, including the approval of the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32). Because the California Air Resources Board (CARB) has adopted an early action measure under AB32 aimed at controlling methane emissions from landfills, the primary purpose of this amendment is to incorporate the state requirements into the rule. The proposed amendment would also improve enforceability and streamline requirements by clarifying operation standards for control devices already installed, and by eliminating duplicate recordkeeping and redundant reporting.

Elements of the proposed amendment fall into four categories: (1) incorporating CARB emission control requirements for Gas Collection and Control Systems (GCCS); (2) updating operation standards for control systems, including wellhead pressure gauge monitoring, to improve enforceability; (3) streamlining recordkeeping and reporting requirements; and, (4) revising rule language to address administrative corrections.

First, the proposed amendment would add methane emissions control and lower the monitoring emissions limit for landfill control systems from 50 ppmv to 25 ppmv to achieve equivalency to the CARB regulation for MSW landfills. CARB established the 25 ppmv limit based on data from South Coast Basin, which showed that the majority of landfills already comply with the lower limit and currently report values below the 25 ppmv limits based on currently required sampling.

Second, the proposed amendment incorporates GCCS operational requirements identified in the CARB regulation. The proposed amendment requires control devices (e.g., compressors, internal combustion engines, and boilers) to be in full operation at all times, unless an alternative is requested and approved. The proposed amendment further requires that wellheads

operate under negative pressure at all times to ensure that landfill gases are not escaping into the atmosphere, and also requires enclosed flares and enclosed combustion devices to operate with installed automatic dampers, automatic shutdown devices, and flame arrestors.

Third, the proposed amendment seeks to reconcile recordkeeping and reporting content and frequency with the requirements in the CARB regulation. While both the proposed amendment and CARB regulation have similar reporting requirements, they differ for annual reports. The proposed amendment consolidates the reporting of records into an annual reporting requirement to eliminate redundancy and minimize the burden on affected facilities.

Finally, the proposed amendment also deletes outdated language and adds definitions, minor clarifications, and editorial corrections to improve clarity and enforceability.

There is no expected significant cost increase associated with the proposed amendment because the collection and control equipment required by the CARB regulation to control methane have been installed and used by landfills within the District for over twenty years to control non-methane organic compounds. There may be administrative costs for processing requests for alternatives or changes to facility permits or plans, if needed.

The proposed amendment has no potential to adversely impact air quality or any other environmental area and is therefore exempt from CEQA pursuant to state CEQA Guidelines §15061 (b)(3) – Review for Exemption. A Notice of Exemption will be prepared upon adoption of the proposed amendment and forwarded to the four county clerks for posting.

BACKGROUND

Introduction

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) landfills are classified to receive residential refuse that is collected separately from construction, hazardous and toxic waste. MSW is buried and compacted in the landfill where anaerobic decomposition generates large quantities of gas. This landfill gas, composed of near equal parts methane and carbon dioxide, also includes trace amounts (~ 1%) of non-methane organic compounds (NMOC), including volatile organic compounds (VOC), toxic air contaminants (TAC) and other odorous compounds. NMOC emissions contribute to ground level ozone formation, and represent a potential for public nuisance and detriment to public health, whereas methane is a greenhouse gas (GHG) that contributes to climate change, having a global warming potential 21 times greater than carbon

dioxide. Methane is also known to be an explosive hazard and can damage vegetation and crops. In California, MSW landfills are the second largest anthropogenic source of methane.

Control of MSW landfill gases in the District is accomplished by the use of an active collection system. An active collection system uses a prime mover to draw a vacuum on a collection system to compress the landfill gases and deliver the gases to a combustion device. MSW landfills bury and compress refuse in layers separated by non-biodegradable barriers. Interlaced between these layers are a network of vertical gas wells and horizontal collector piping that constitutes the collection system upon which the prime mover creates a vacuum to deliver landfill gases at a steady rate to the combustion device. The combustion device can be an open or enclosed flare, although more efficient landfill gas combustors are used in the District, specifically, internal combustion engines (ICE), heaters and boilers. Energy from these devices is often used to generate electricity, representing a potential supplemental revenue stream.

While the prime mover and the combustion device represent the control system, the collection system consists of the vertical wells and horizontal piping. Combined together, the control and collection systems constitute the vapor control system for MSW landfills.

The proposed amendment requires control of both NMOC and methane emissions through use of appropriate control and collection systems, and defines associated source testing, sampling, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting of excess emission from control and collection devices at ground level as well as subsurface migration of landfill gases towards the landfill boundary.

Regulatory History

Rule 1150.1 was originally adopted by the AQMD Governing Board on April 5, 1985 and has since undergone two subsequent amendments on April 10, 1998 and March 17, 2000. The April 10, 1998 amendment merged the Rule 1150.1 requirements for active MSW landfills with the Rule 1150.2 requirements for inactive MSW landfills. In 1988, EPA announced a decision to regulate landfills under the authority of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and proposed New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) in 1991, with promulgation in March 1996. The AQMD Governing Board approved an amendment to Rule 1150.1 to incorporate the NSPS Emissions Guidelines (EG) for existing landfills and NSPS emissions standards for new landfills in March 2000. As part of the same amendment, Sections 21140 and 20200 of Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) were incorporated by reference into Rule 1150.1. Specifically, Section 21140 added requirements for closure and post-closure maintenance, and Section 20200 prohibited

disposal of liquid and semi-liquid waste at Class III (municipal solid waste) landfills in order to credit emission reductions under the state implementation plan.

Affected Industries

The rule amendment applies to existing MSW landfill facilities and any future MSW landfill facilities.

There are currently 83 MSW landfill facilities in the District that would be subject to the proposed amendment. Of these facilities, 19 are currently active facilities or facilities that accept residential refuse, 64 landfills are inactive facilities which no longer accept refuse but still generate significant levels of landfill gas. Table 1, below, shows the breakdown of active MSW landfills and inactive MSW landfills in the District.

Table 1. MSW Landfills in the South Coast Basin

County	Active Landfills	Inactive Landfills	Total
Los Angeles	11	35	46
Orange	2	13	15
Riverside	3	9	12
San Bernardino	3	7	10
Total:	19	64	83

Rule 1150.1 applies to both active and inactive landfills and while there is less activity at inactive landfill sites because they have been capped with layers of earth fill, they continue to have the potential to generate landfill gas emissions for a long period of time. The proposed amendment continues to focus on landfill gas control and collection methods and elimination of associated fugitive emissions.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1150.1

Overview

The proposed amendment is intended to incorporate the requirements of the CARB AB32 early action measure for MSW landfills (Title 17, CCR , Article 4, Subarticle 6). While the primary purpose of the proposed amendment is to incorporate control of methane emissions into the rule, the proposed amendment is also aimed at improving enforceability and streamlining

requirements by clarifying operation standards for control devices already installed and eliminating duplicate recordkeeping and redundant reporting.

Elements of the proposed amendment fall into the following four categories:

1. Incorporating CARB emission control requirements for gas collection and control systems (GCCS).
2. Updating operation standards for control devices, including wellhead pressure gauge monitoring, to improve enforceability.
3. Streamlining recordkeeping and reporting requirements.
4. Revising rule language for administrative changes.

Gas Collection and Control System Emission Control Requirements

The proposed amendment extends the emission limits of the current rule to include methane as prescribed by the CARB regulation. These limits are associated with controlled emission levels based on system control efficiency as well as monitoring of control system components and fugitive emission concentrations at the surface and subsurface to ensure system integrity.

The proposed amendment requires instantaneous and integrated surface monitoring for MSW landfills consistent with the CARB regulation to check the gas collection system for malfunctions and leaks. Instantaneous monitoring measures instant surface emissions of total organic compounds (TOC), while integrated monitoring is done using instrument analysis of TOC over a 50,000 square foot grid and sampled for lab analysis for TAC. The proposed amendment continues to require subsurface refuse boundary monitoring, a process in which probes are placed around the perimeter of the landfill site at different depths to measure gas migration. Monthly samples are taken to determine if subsurface gases are approaching or going beyond the boundary of the landfill.

Gas Collection and Control Systems

Installation and operation of a GCCS has been required since the original adoption of Rule 1150.1. The proposed amendment incorporates control of methane emissions consistent with the CARB regulation, including requirements for design and emission limits.

Although landfills within the District currently operate with existing GCCS, the proposed amendment incorporates the CARB requirements for design plans associated with site-specific gas collection and control systems that are not covered under a Permit to Construct or Permit to Operate; GCCS must be operated, maintained and expanded according to an approved design plan in

the absence of an aforementioned permit. The proposed amendment applies the Professional Engineer certification requirements for design plans to also cover certification for any plan revisions. Finally, the proposed amendment requires that design plans have a description of mitigation measures to be used in case there is release of methane or NMOC into the atmosphere during installation of landfill components or when there are repair work or system shutdowns of the GCCS.

The proposed amendment requires that the GCCS be operated as an active gas collection system on a continuous basis, including situations where there is low flow, which may require operators to supplement landfill gases to maintain combustion in GCCS control devices or pursue an approved alternative.

The conditional use of open flares has been added to the proposed amendment, even though there are very few such devices in the District. The proposed amendment restricts use of open flares by date of use. Any open flare operated before August 1, 2008 may operate until January 1, 2018. Operation of an open flare beyond 2018 will require the approval of the Executive Officer with documentation to support the request. The temporary use of open flares for repairs and maintenance while an enclosed flare is being repaired would also require approval from the Executive Officer.

The proposed amendment requires enclosed combustion devices to achieve a methane destruction rate of 99% by weight in addition to reducing NMOC by at least 98% by weight and 3,000 ppmv for internal combustion engines at the outlet. Existing controls at MSW landfills in the District will be able to meet the new CARB requirement. During startup and shutdowns there must be enough supplemental fuel for the burners to prevent landfill gas venting to the atmosphere.

The proposed amendment requires GCCS under positive pressure to operate with no leaks exceeding 500 ppmv. Any leak discovered by the facility must be tagged and repaired in 10 days.

Finally, the proposed amendment will require all wellheads to be under negative pressure at all times, except during wellhead rising and repair, during temporary shutdown of the GCCS, or after catastrophic events.

Gas Control System Monitoring

The proposed amendment to this rule includes a leak standard of 500 ppmv for components under positive pressure, which requires monitoring of all components used in the gas collection and control system, including blowers, compressors, connectors, fittings, flame arrestors, flanges, knock-out drums, pipes, sampling ports, and valves. If excess emission leaks are identified from

these components, the proposed amendment requires repair and re-sampling consistent with the timeframes of the CARB regulation.

Gas Collection System Monitoring

The operational efficiency of GCCS is determined by monitoring migration of underground landfill gases and liquids to the property boundary, and by monitoring leaks at the landfill surface.

Consistent with the CARB regulation, the proposed amendment lowers the limit for integrated surface monitoring from 50 ppmv to 25 ppmv, and also adds an additional requirement for recording instantaneous monitoring results that exceed 200 ppmv TOC for data collection purposes. Landfills in the District are currently meeting the 25 ppmv level.

The current version of Rule 1150.1 requires the repair of components that contribute to the exceedance of the aforementioned monitoring levels in accordance with prescribed timeframes. Following initial discovery, the GCCS must be repaired and re-monitored or re-sampled within 10 days. If the follow-up testing shows a second exceedance, another 10 days is allowed for repair and re-testing. Finally, if there is a third exceedance, corrective action is required to install and operate a replacement within 45 days from initial discovery. Although the CARB regulation provides for a final 120 days rather than 45 days from initial discovery, the District is proposing to maintain the current timeframes, based on historical implementation, and to avoid relaxing a SIP approved rule.

Surface and Subsurface Emission Standards and Monitoring

Current Rule 1150.1 not only requires both surface landfill sampling and monitoring, but also requires a subsurface refuse probe boundary sampling system. The subsurface monitoring is absent in the CARB regulation for landfills because another State agency has jurisdiction for subsurface monitoring (CalRecycle). Attachment A of the current rule contains the requirements for subsurface monitoring, with the intent towards design and installation consistent with CalRecycle subsurface boundary probe requirements. The proposed amendment maintains these requirements.

Instantaneous Surface Monitoring

Instantaneous monitoring is conducted by the MSW landfill owner or operator once a quarter (or every three months) by traversing a walking pattern of the grid in search of leaks that exceed the 500 ppmv emission standard. The CARB regulation requires measured methane emission leaks of 200 ppmv or greater be recorded for data collection purposes, but the emission standard that

triggers corrective action is set higher at 500 ppmv. The 200 ppmv level for recording leaks has been added to the proposed amended rule.

Integrated Surface Monitoring

CARB used SCAQMD data obtained from monitoring records to determine that the current emission standard in Rule 1150.1 could be reduced from 50 ppmv to 25 ppmv. In order to maintain equivalent limits, the proposed amendment lowers the integrated surface monitoring limit to 25 ppmv. Integrated surface monitoring is conducted monthly and is intended to monitor the MSW landfill in greater detail than instantaneous surface monitoring provides.

Two different methods for integrated surface monitoring have been used at MSW landfills. One method includes a monitoring apparatus that slowly ingests samples while the operator traverses a portion of the grid. The sample is contained in a tedlar bag, and the content is analyzed by an approved lab. If an exceedance of the integrated surface emission standard is determined, the operator is required to return to that portion of the grid and identify the specific area of concern. The second method for conducting integrated surface monitoring includes use of a flame ionization detector, calibrated to methane. AQMD staff has witnessed some hydrocarbon detection models using this method that not only detect emission leaks but also concurrently identify the exact location, so that the operator can readily initiate corrective action. Either method is acceptable for Rule 1150.1.

Combination Instantaneous and Integrated Surface Monitoring

Because the frequency for instantaneous monitoring is monthly and integrated monitoring is quarterly, there is an overlap in the two required events every three months. Rather than walk the same grid for two separate samplings during this overlapping period, county landfill operators in the District have reported conducting combined sampling without complication or significant procedural changes. Results are recorded separately on approved District forms and meet the intent of the current rule and proposed amendment. CARB is considering, either through regulation or on a case-by-case approval process, recognizing this practice through future guidance documents.

Subsurface Refuse Boundary Monitoring

The Subsurface Refuse Boundary Monitoring measures and detects underground lateral movement of landfill gases and liquids from the refuse footprint toward the landfill boundary line and onto neighboring property. Attachment A of the current version of Rule 1150.1 requires monthly samples that report less than 5 percent TOC from each probe. The proposed amendment maintains this requirement.

Operational Standards

Gas Collection and Control Devices Continuous Operation

Currently, Rule 1150.1 requires that control or treatment systems be operated at all times when collected gas is being routed to them. Conversely, current implementation of the rule allows for shutting down system components where collected gas is not being routed. The proposed amendment incorporates the requirement of the CARB regulation that calls for documentation of minimum flow through an approved alternative. As such, the proposed amendment requires continuous operation of the active collection system at all times, except where an alternative has been approved that establishes appropriate conditions to allow periods of interrupted operation.

Components under Positive Pressure Monitoring

Because it is necessary to pressurize components that deliver fuel in order to ensure a constant flow of landfill gases under pressure for combustion, the proposed amendment requires that all components that transfer landfill gases be monitored quarterly for leaks. Should a leak be detected at 500 ppmv or greater, the proposed amendment requires repairs be made in a timely manner through corrective action such as tagging the leak location and repairing the leak within 10 calendar days. Another reason for this proposed amendment is to make the requirements for compression and combustion equipment used in landfill gas generation to be comparable to the requirements subject to SCAQMD Rule 1173.

Wellhead Negative Pressure and Monitoring

The proposed amendment requires that wellheads be maintained under constant vacuum or negative pressure at all times. Wellheads are above ground components that are connected to a central header in the collection system for landfills. A negative pressure ensures that landfill gas is channeled through the collection system to the control devices and into the collection control system.

Furthermore, the proposed amendment requires monthly monitoring of wellhead gauge pressure to ensure negative pressure is maintained. Positive pressure readings require corrective action within five days. If after the first five days the positive pressure persists, an additional 15 days are allowed for corrective action. Finally, all corrective measures including expansion must be completed and the gas collection system must be operational within 120 days of when the first positive pressure reading was found.

Alternatives

Currently, Rule 1150.1 allows facilities to request and obtain District-approved alternatives to specific sections of the rule. The proposed amendment continues this practice in a manner analogous to the CARB regulation, which allows for requested “Alternative Compliance Options.” Such collective “alternatives,” if approved, would be incorporated into a facility’s Rule 1150.1 Compliance Plan. In addition, where a plan revision is required to meet the proposed amendment, facilities are allowed to operate pursuant to a previously approved Rule 1150.1 Compliance Plan or, if plan approval is pending, the revised Rule 1150.1 Compliance Plan submitted on or before April 1, 2011.

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

The proposed amendment includes requirements from the CARB regulation that have been incorporated to improve consistency and minimize duplicative recordkeeping, while also allowing for the keeping of records in paper, electronic form, or other suitable format. In short, the proposed amendment updates the monitoring exceedance levels for recordkeeping consistent with the proposed amended emission limits, adds additional requirements for keeping and retaining records of source tests, periods of GCCS non-operation, component and surface monitoring results, exceedances and corrective actions, as well as the keeping of records associated with waste acceptance, current amount of waste in place, landfill areas excluded from collection systems, and landfill closure.

The proposed amendment requires owners and operators to maintain original source test results and all annual performance tests results; if the combustion device is an open flare, all flare monitoring and records of periods when the pilot flame or flare flame is not present must also be maintained.

The proposed amendment requires any results greater than 25 ppmv during integrated monitoring sampling and corrective actions taken to be recorded.

The proposed amendment requires owners and operators to maintain records for instantaneous sampling for monitoring readings greater than 200 ppmv. Corrective action records continue to be required at the 500 ppmv level as identified in the current rule.

While the current version of Rule 1150.1 requires recording of periods where the collection or control device system has not operated for longer than an hour, the amended version of the rule extends this requirement to include recording of installations of collection or control equipment, excavation of solid waste material, and construction activities that require exposing waste to the atmosphere. The proposed amendment further requires recording of a

description of the activity, the affected area, the reason for the action, the start and finish time and date, a list of the landfill components affected or replaced, and the mitigation measures taken.

The proposed amendment requires owners and operators to maintain records of solid waste acceptance, solid waste acceptance rate, and the current amount of waste in place. Furthermore, owners and operators would be required to maintain all records of non-degradable waste acceptance, including the location, and amount deposited into any landfill area that excludes a collection system.

The proposed amendment requires the owner and or operator to keep records of positive wellhead gauge pressure measurements, including the date, measurement, well identification, and corrective action taken.

The proposed amendment adds additional recordkeeping requirements for Closure Reports, including the last day the landfill accepted solid waste, the project closure date, and the estimated waste-in-place.

Administrative Changes

In addition to minor rule language updates to remove outdated language and clarify definitions, the proposed amendment includes the following:

Test Methods

The CARB regulation considers VOC and methane interchangeable for control purposes since both are contained in the landfill gas stream and subject to destruction efficiency requirements. Therefore, the proposed amendment cites various source tests applicable for VOC and methane alone or in combination. The proposed amendment requires source testing of gas control devices for VOC and for methane using EPA Methods 25 and 18, as well as AQMD Method 25.1 (for VOC and methane), AQMD Method 25.3 (VOC and methane) and ASTM Method D1945 and D1946 (for methane only).

Incorporate 40 CFR, Part 63, Subpart AAAA by Reference

Subpart AAAA of the National Emissions Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), promulgated in 2003 by the EPA under authority of the Clean Air Act (CAA), section 112, is incorporated into the proposed amended rule by reference. The incorporation of 40 CFR, Part 63 Subpart AAAA of NESHAP requires all MSW Landfills that have bioreactors, and Title V facilities, to comply with this subpart by creating and using a Start-up, Shut down, and Malfunction Plan (SSMP).

EMISSION REDUCTIONS

The proposed amendment is not expected to result in emission reductions. In order to maintain equivalency with the CARB landfill regulation the emission limit for integrated monitoring sampling was lowered from 50 to 25 ppmv. Compliance with the 25 ppmv has been achieved in practice with control and collection systems required at the 50 ppmv level and therefore no actual emission reductions are achieved or claimed.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

As required by Health and Safety Code Section 40727.2, the purpose of this analysis is to identify and compare any other AQMD or federal regulations that apply to the same equipment or source type.

The existing and the proposed amended Rule 1150.1 are not in conflict with National Emissions Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart AAAA. On January 16, 2003 the US EPA promulgated the landfill NESHAP under the authority of CAA, section 112. The Landfill NESHAP applies to major sources (Title V facilities) and contains the same requirements as landfill emissions guidelines and Landfill NSPS, but add requirements for startup, shutdown, and malfunction (SSM), operating conditions, and deviations for out-of-bound monitoring parameters (see Table 3). Table 2 below shows a breakdown of Title V and Non Title V MSW landfills by county in which they operate.

Table 2. Title V and Non Title V MSW Landfills by County

County	Title V	Non Title V	Total
Los Angeles	17	29	46
Orange	6	9	15
Riverside	3	9	12
San Bernardino	7	3	10
Total:	33	50	83

The NESHAP Landfill regulation makes reference to a guidance document that explains how to prepare a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan (SSM Plan) for municipal solid waste landfills. The guidance document requires those landfills that have a collection and control system or who must install one, to prepare a SSM Plan. This subpart addresses concerns with the malfunction of landfill gas collection, control, and treatment systems and

requires landfills to document the reasons causing the malfunction, corrective measures taken, and measures taken to prevent future problems.

In the District there are thirty-three Title V MSW landfills facilities (under Standard Industrial Classification Code 4953, 1600, 9711; NAICS Code 562212) and fifty facilities that are not required to have Title V permits. The thirty-three Title V facilities are required by Part 70 and 71 of the Clean Air act to have a SSM Plan and are thereby required to follow the procedures in the plan during startups, shutdowns, and malfunction. Table 3–Comparison of MSW Regulations–has been prepared to show a comparison between the proposed amended Rule 1150.1, guidance document, and NESHAP Regulation Subpart AAAA.

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Table 3. Comparison of MSW Regulations

Category	Proposed Amended Rule 1150.1	U.S.EPA CTG	USEPA NESHAP 40 CFR 63 Sub-Part AAAA
Purpose	To prevent public nuisance and possible detriment to public health	The document is intended to explain how to prepare a startup, shutdown, malfunction plan for MSW facilities	Establishes National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for existing and new municipal solid waste landfills
Applicability	Rule 1150.1 applies to each active and inactive MSW landfill	Owner and operators of MSW landfills who need to comply with NESHAP requirement for startup shutdown malfunction plans	Applies to MSW landfills that are a major source >= 10 tons/yr HAP or 25 ton/yr combo HAP or facility > 2.5MM Mg design capacity
Averaging Provisions	None	None	None
Units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ppmv ▪ Percent by volume 	None	None
Operating Parameters	Uses current source test results and conditions of S/T as operation parameters and operation limits	For equipment associated with collection and control of landfills gas regulation requires records of standard operation procedure to prevent emissions to atmosphere	The NESHAP refers to guidance document for records and reporting for control and collection equipment operation parameters
Method to Determine VOC	U.S.EPA Method 21 U.S. EPA Method 18	Not Identified	Subpart AAAA refers to Subpart WWW for US EPA Method 21 and Method 18
Capture Efficiency	U.S.EPA Method 25 U.S. EPA Method 18	Not Identified	Subpart AAAA refers to Subpart WWW for US EPA Method 25 and Method 18
Control Device Efficiency	U.S.EPA Method 25 & 18	Not Identified	U.S.EPA Method 25 & 18
Work Practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Boundary monitoring ▪ Surface and subsurface sampling and monitoring ▪ Collection system pressure monitoring 	Not Identified	Active landfills must comply with subpart WWW sampling and monitoring requirements
Monitoring	Done by monthly sample collection and testing for pressure, temperature TOC and TAC	Not Identified	Regulation refers to subpart WWW for monitoring requirements
Reporting	Annual source test report, annual report, when needed closure & decommissioning report	Document outlines the content, for required records to be contained in report and form, and frequency of required reports	Regulation refers to Guidance document for SSMP for landfill control and collection systems reporting requirements
Recordkeeping	Rule requires records for: all control equipment testing, results from monthly and quarterly monitoring and sampling, combustion device temperatures readings, flow records from control devices	Document details the form and content of the SSM plan and the data from the gas control system and the gas treatment system to be recorded. Requires a description of each process and occurrence and duration of each malfunction. The action taken to correct malfunction and any deviation from the plan.	Comprehensive records required annually to support compliance with NESHAP

SOCIOECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

The proposed amendment is mostly administrative and will coincide with the implementation of CARB regulations for MSW landfills which affect landfills in the South Coast Basin. The proposed amendment is not expected to result in adverse socioeconomic or environmental impacts since the proposed rule does not significantly affect air quality or emissions limitations, and does not impose new controls. However, facilities may have additional administrative costs if they choose to pursue or amend an existing Rule 1150.1 Compliance Plan to request alternatives to the new requirements of the proposed amendment. However, by including state and federal requirements in Rule 1150.1 and implementing the CARB regulation locally, these costs should be offset through the minimization of duplicate recordkeeping and reporting.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

The SCAQMD has reviewed the proposed project pursuant to the CEQA Guidelines §15002 (k)(1), the first step of a three-step process for deciding which document to prepare for a project subject to CEQA. Staff has prepared a Notice of Exemption (NOE) for Proposed Amended Rule (PAR) 1150.1 for the following reasons: 1) the proposed amendments incorporate state regulations adopted by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) that specify requirements for municipal solid waste landfills; and 2) collection and control equipment required by CARB's regulation has already been installed and is currently in operation at all affected South Coast Basin municipal solid waste landfills since the adoption of the current rule on April 5, 1985. Since the proposed project is approving established regulations and will not require new equipment that would generate new adverse environmental impacts, it can be seen with certainty that the proposed project has no potential to adversely impact air quality or any other environmental area and is exempt from CEQA pursuant to state CEQA Guidelines §15061 (b)(3) – Review for Exemption. The Notice of Exemption will be filed with the county clerks of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino counties immediately following the adoption of the proposed project.

DRAFT FINDINGS UNDER CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE SECTION 40727

Health and Safety Code Section 40727 requires that prior to adopting, amending or repealing rules, the AQMD Governing Board shall make findings of necessity, authority, clarity, consistency, non-duplication and reference, based on relevant information presented at the hearing. The draft findings are as follows:

Necessity: The AQMD Governing Board has determined that a need exists to amend Rule 1150.1 - Control of Gaseous Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills, to improve consistency with CARB's Regulation to Reduce Methane Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills in terms of monitoring limits and recording and reporting requirements and to implement the requirements of 40 CFR, Part 63 Subpart AAAA – National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Municipal Solid Waste Landfills.

Authority: The AQMD obtains its authority to adopt, amend or repeal rules and regulations from California Health and Safety Code Sections 39002, 39650, 40000, 40001, 40440, 40441, 40463, 40702, and 40725 through 40728, 41508, 41700, and 42300.

Clarity: Rule 1150.1 - Control of Gaseous Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills, as proposed to be amended, is written or displayed so that its meaning can be easily understood by the persons directly affected by it.

Consistency: Proposed Amended Rule 1150.1 - Control of Gaseous Emissions from Municipal Waste Landfills is in harmony with, and not in conflict with or contradictory to, existing statutes, court decisions, or federal or state regulations.

Non Duplication: Rule 1150.1 - Control of Gaseous Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills, as proposed to be amended, does not impose the same requirements as any existing state or federal regulations, and the amendments are necessary and proper to execute the powers and duties granted to, and imposed upon, the AQMD. The proposed amendment consolidates existing state and federal requirements.

Reference: This regulation would implement, interpret or make specific the provisions of: Health and Safety Code Sections 40001 (rules to achieve ambient air quality standards), 40440(a) and (c) (rules to carry out the Air Quality Management Plan and rules which are also cost-effective and efficient), 40702 (rules to execute duties necessary to preserve original intent of rule), 40910 et seq., (California Clean Air Act), and Federal Clean Air Act §111 (New Source Performance Standards).

COMMENTS AND RESPONSES

Public Comments

A public workshop was held on June 25, 2010 in which approximately 15 people attended. Participants provided comments at the meeting and three followed up letters were received. The following section summarizes the comments received at the meeting and staff's responses.

Comment #1

Will implementation of this AB32 regulation require additional CARB oversight or delegation to the District with respect to inspections and other enforcement activities? Full delegation to the District is preferred.

Response

Local air districts that currently have regulations for landfills or adopt a rule can enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with CARB to be responsible for implementing the rule for the state. SCAQMD is proposing to amend Rule 1150.1 to include all State requirements so as to minimize the recordkeeping and reporting burden associated with reporting to two agencies. CARB staff will likely review and audit implementation activities by air districts.

Comment #2

What are the expected emission reductions from PAR 1150.1?

Response

The proposed amendment to Rule 1150.1 is not expected to result in emission reductions. Although the proposed integrated monitoring limit represents a reduction from 50 to 25 ppmv because records have shown monitoring results consistently below 25 ppmv in the majority of landfills, the proposed amendment would only reflect current emission levels rather than result in actual reductions.

Comment #3

Because AB32 is currently being challenged under a ballot measure in November, it may be prudent to delay consideration of PAR 1150.1 until December.

Response

Consideration of PAR 1150.1 has been delayed until after the November 2010 election.

Comment #4

Will landfills be allowed to maintain existing approved alternatives under PAR 1150.1, or will they need to re-apply for them?

Response

Compliance plans would need to be updated for Title V facilities when their 5-year renewal cycle occurs, to reflect the most recent rule requirements. If the facility does not need to request an approved alternative because of changes to the rule, then no action would be required. To add to an existing compliance plan, an application would be necessary.

Comment #5

PAR 1150.1 refers to different plans, including a design compliance plan and an alternative compliance option. What are the differences between the different plan types, and if there is no difference, can PAR 1150.1 be modified to use consistent terminology?

Response

Staff agrees and the rule language has been changed to remove the term “Compliance” when referring to the Design Plan. In addition, the CARB regulation reference to use of the term “Alternative Compliance Option” is equivalent to the term “alternative” in the proposed amendment.

Comment #6

Previously, Rule 1150.1 required extensive work in developing a set of alternative work practices that both the District and the landfills could agree to. Under PAR 1150.1, will the District support a collaborative effort to expedite development of additional alternatives?

Response

Yes, staff will work with landfill operators to streamline the alternative approval and Rule 1150.1 Compliance Plan process.

Comment #7

The translation from source test results to parameter requirements in PAR 1150.1 should be clarified further.

Response

In response to this comment, staff has improved references from subparagraph (d)(1)(C) which require an operational need for source testing for control devices and refers to paragraph (e)(7) monitoring requirements which call for monitoring of parameters used in source tests.

Comment #8

There is a concern about the requirement for continuous operations, while AQMD anticipates breakdowns; paragraph (d)(14) requires continuous operations. We suggest wording that would comply with CARB Rule 95464(e). Proposed paragraph (d)(14) anticipates that SCAQMD's breakdown provision is broad enough to cover the intent of the CARB provisions. However, we have at least one situation at a landfill where annual preventative maintenance on an Edison substation causes us to shut our system down for about eight hours. This is technically not a breakdown, and under the new language would cause us to now get a variance.

Response

The proposed amendment allows for use of approved alternatives. This situation is appropriate for case-by-case review and evaluation, and may also be more appropriately included as permit conditions, since maintenance, and particularly scheduled maintenance, is dependent on the type of control used. This would not require a variance.

Comment #9

The PAR and staff report indicate that the regulation intends to use the Title 27 probe requirements, but the rule was not adequately changed to do this, and requires compliance with both requirements. The probes should meet Title 27 requirement, if applicable, or otherwise meet AQMD requirements.

Response

Paragraph (d)(9) of the proposed amendment has been revised to require all active and inactive landfills that have not been given written approval by CalRecycle for installation of subsurface refuse boundary sampling probes to be required to design and install according to Attachment A sections 1.1.

Comment #10

It is our understanding that the CARB regulation allows for 120 days to install and operate new wells whereas Rule 1150.1 and PAR 1150.1 only allow 45 days, which is a financial burden with little to no air quality benefit, as the wells may not be fully compliant during initial startup. It is recommended that the time period be extended to 120 days for consistency and to reduce compliance costs.

Response

The current rule requirements under subdivision (e) allow for 45 days so changing to 120 days would be a relaxation of the current SIP approved rule. However, subparagraph (i)(2) of the proposed amendment provides for use of approved alternatives for landfills that can demonstrate sufficient additional need.

Comment #11

The requirement under clause (d)(1)(C)(iv)(IV) for sufficient flow of commercial natural gas is impractical to implement and would represent a significant cost impact.

Response

Staff has reviewed this comment relative to the CARB regulatory requirement and removed this requirement from the proposed amendment.

Comment #12

Use of the term “vapor-tight integrity” seems to be contradictory with the nature of landfills. Landfills by nature release vapors. This term should be reviewed and revised.

Response

The term “vapor tight integrity” was removed from the proposed amended language and replaced with revised language to meet the intent of this comment.

Comment #13

Subparagraphs (e)(4)(B) and (e)(4)(C) require 10 days and 45 days, respectively, to address wellhead pressure repairs and new well installations. The first should be modified to indicate that the 10-day clock is measured from the time of the last repair rather than the first measurement, and the second should be modified from 45 days to 120 days.

Response

Changes have been made to the proposed amended rule so that it is comparable to the CARB regulatory convention of 5 days from the first positive pressure reading; if the problem is not corrected, 15 days from the first positive pressure reading, and if not resolved, 120 days from the first positive pressure reading.

Comment #14

The purpose of PAR 1150.1 should be updated to note that, with respect to control of methane that the purpose is to support implementation of AB32 rather than extend the purpose of the original Rule 1150.1, which is to address public nuisance and exposure to NMOC and TACs.

Response

Staff has revised the proposed section of rule language to meet the intent of this comment to segregate the inclusion of methane emissions control from NMOC and TACs.

Comment #15

The term (f)(2)(C) “closure” may need to be defined for clarity.

Response

Staff has reviewed the proposed language and understands that the comment is intended to distinguish the difference between “closed” and “inactive.” Because use of the term “closure” is in context with adjoining rule language (e.g., “closure report”), staff did not make this change in the rule.

Comment #16

Please see rule language in Rule 1110.2 related to source testing and consideration of violation notices, and consider using the same language for PAR 1150.1.

Response

Staff agrees, and has revised the proposed amended language to incorporate language similar to Rule 1110.2.

Comment #17

Term “insignificant risk” in paragraph (k)(3) is too broad and should be either defined or narrowed in scope.

Response

Staff has reviewed the proposed amendment language relative to use of the term “insignificant risk”. Because the criteria identified in paragraph (k)(3) relates to pre-existing regulatory thresholds that are deemed “significant”, staff has changed the language in the proposed amendment to refer to “less than significant” rather than “insignificant”. This clarification is not expected to change how this provision is implemented.

Comment #18

Staff should change (d)(16) to allow operation of the gas system to “prevent” fire in addition to “extinguishing” a fire. Preventing a fire is more critical than extinguishing the fire. We believe this addition falls within the intent of this section.

Response

The intent of subparagraph (d)(16)(B) is to allow exceptions for turning off control and collection devices in the event of catastrophic events, in order to make repairs as part of a temporary shutdown. Staff understands the commenter’s request to replace “extinguishing” with “preventing”; however, staff believes that doing so would weaken the intent of the section, as compared to the same provisions in the CARB regulation. Therefore no change was made in the section.

Comment #19

The issue of operating parameters in (d)(1)(C)(ii)(IV) [The enclosed flare shall be operated within the parameter ranges established during the initial or most recent source test] and (d)(1)(C)(iv)(VI) needs to be clarified.

Response

The requirements of clause (d)(1)(C)(ii) apply to enclosed flares while clause (d)(1)(C)(iv) applies to enclosed control devices other than flares. Both require operation within source test parameters.

Comment #20

In (d)(1)(C)(i), add the Lean Burning Engine requirements due to cross-references. Revising this section allows (d)(1)(C)(iii)(I) to be eliminated.

Response

Staff has reviewed the clause referring to Lean Burn Engines. Clause (d)(1)(C)(i) lists general requirements for all control devices, of which lean burn ICEs are included. The specific requirements for lean burn engines would be appropriate in clause (d)(1)(C)(iv) requirements for “enclosed combustor or other than a flare”.

Comment #21

In (e)(1) we would recommend using Title 27 requirements, or retaining the existing timeline requirements. It is not clear why the requirement on the second exceedance would be reduced from 10 days to 7 days.

Response

Staff agrees and has revised the proposed amended language back to 10 days for the first occurrence, 10 days for the second occurrence and 45 days for the third.

Comment #22

The allowance for annual monitoring in (e)(3) differs from 95469(a)(1)(c) by leaving out the word “area.”

Response

The allowance in PAR 1150.1 (e)(3) applies to closed and inactive landfills, whereas Section 95469 of the CARB regulation applies to closed and inactive landfills as well as closed and inactive sections (areas) of active landfills. This was not extended to active landfills in the proposed amendment to allow a review by the Executive Officer of documentation for areas or sections that are closed or inactive in an active landfill. This review would be handled as part of an approved alternative under the proposed amendment.

Comment #23

The timeline in (e)(4) should be made consistent with the CARB timeline, as the time periods (10 days versus 15 days) should be counted from the prior monitoring and not from the initial monitoring.

Response

The five days for the initial exceedance has been changed to 10 calendar days and the second exceedance has been changed from 10 days to 20 days from the initial exceedance. This is comparable to the CARB convention of 10 days for the first occurrence and 10 days for the second from the last day of the first occurrence of exceedance. See also response to Comment #13.

Comment #24

PAR 1150.1 subparagraph (e)(7)(C) should include the allowance for monitoring power plant components prior to a scheduled outage.

Response

The wording in subparagraph (d)(13)(A) was moved to subparagraph (e)(7)(C), maintaining the intent to allow for monitoring during scheduled outages and scheduled maintenance.

The following include additional comments that were received subsequent to the public workshop:

Comment #25

The gas probe monitoring requirements starting in paragraph (d)(9) are redundant for facilities permitted by CalRecycle as a Solid Waste Landfill. Recent changes to Title 27 require solid waste facilities to design and implement an approved gas monitoring plan. These plans were transmitted to SCAQMD prior to approval. With this change in Title 27, the requirements in Rule 1150.1 are unnecessary and may cause future issues. Suggest relying on Title 27 approved monitoring plans for permitted facilities and PAR 1150.1 compliance for all other facilities not currently regulated under Title 27 with respect to landfill gas migration.

Response

Rule 1150.1 currently defers to Title 27 in the case of design and installation of subsurface probes. Specifically, the rule requires all active and inactive landfills that have not been given written approval by CalRecycle for installation of subsurface refuse boundary sampling probes to design and install such probes in accordance with Attachment A (sections 1.1 through 1.6 of the proposed amendment).

Comment #26

The corrective action timeframe in Rule 1150.1 is inconsistent with Title 27 and the federal Subtitle D requirements for landfills. Title 27 requires immediate verbal notification, written 7 day notification describing measures taken or planned to protect human health and the environment and a corrective action plan within 60 days outlining the corrective actions taken to resolve the probe exceedance.

Response

The proposed amendment has been updated to reflect the intent of your comment. While Title 27 allows five days from the first exceedance rather than 10 days under the proposed amendment, and a total of 60 days rather than 65 days under the proposed amendment, it is clear that meeting the requirements of Title 27 would not conflict with the requirements of the proposed amendment.

Comment #27

CARB requires quarterly integrated and instantaneous monitoring; however, Rule 1150.1 requires monthly integrated and quarterly instantaneous monitoring. Suggest that the Proposed 1150.1 be revised to be consistent with

CARB. Not aware of the benefit for monthly integrated monitoring. Data should be presented to demonstrate how the additional cost to conduct this monitoring is justified.

Response

The integrated monitoring sampling provides a snapshot of the state of compliance of the entire collection system and is more helpful than the instantaneous surface monitoring which is done quarterly. This is a benefit to public health by checking on a monthly basis that the system is in compliance. Making the requested change would be a relaxation of the SIP approved version of the rule, so this change was not made.

Comment #28

The timeline for corrective action for any exceedance as a result of integrated, instantaneous or probe monitoring is inconsistent with CARB. Rule 1150.1 requires that the wellhead will be expanded within 45 days from the third exceedance, instead of 120 days from the third exceedance (CARB). It has been very difficult over the years to expand the system within 45 days from the third exceedance. There are numerous variables that influence the performance of the gas collection system. Adding a well to the gas collection system is more than simply drilling a new well. It involves connecting it to the gas collection system, bringing it online slowly to avoid increasing the well temperature, and readjusting nearby wells. Given the nature of solid waste disposal, the location of a new well or wells is not an absolute science; quite to the contrary, it is more of an educated guess. A new well may or may not produce the methane predicted. In this case additional wells are needed.

Response

Staff recognizes that problems arise in wellhead replacement and repairs but that not all replacements and repairs require 120 days or more for compliance. Also this change would be a rule relaxation of a SIP-approved rule. However, similar to the CARB's regulation, MSW landfills can pursue an approved alternative, especially in situations where procurement of parts may be a continuing issue.

Comment #29

Sec. (d)(9) and (10), (e)(1) and Attachment A 1.0 - suggest modifying the perimeter probe requirement in this PAR to allow CCR Title 27 to take precedence and eliminate conflicts between this rule and the state regulation.

Response

Rule 1150.1 currently defers to Title 27 for design and installation of subsurface probes. Section 1.1 in Attachment A defers to CalRecycle requirements for the installation and design of subsurface probes compared to compliance with sections 1.1.1 to 1.1.4 (whenever possible). Paragraph (d)(9) of the proposed amendment requires all active and inactive landfills that have not been given written approval by CalRecycle for installation of subsurface refuse boundary sampling probes to design and install such probes in accordance with sections 1.1 through 1.4 of Attachment A to the proposed amended rule.

Comment #30

Sec. (d)(16) - We do not agree with the proposed requirement as it applies to older, smaller sites located in arid and semi-arid regions to keep negative pressure on wellheads. Many of these sites have several wells turned off due to poor gas quality and can show pressure is a function of temperature and barometric pressure. The wells have 0.01 to 0.05 inches of water column. We want to maintain the wells in case of wet years, which cause an increase in gas production. This section should consider the increased potential for landfill fires caused by the continuous, and perhaps unnecessary, introduction of vacuum to the refuse prism creating an oxygen rich environment.

Response

The CARB regulation for MSW landfills contains the same negative pressure requirements for all wellheads, so SCAQMD staff cannot omit this requirement. Similar to the allowances provided for in the CARB regulation, subparagraph (i)(2) of the proposed amendment provides for use of an approved alternative for landfills that can demonstrate sufficient need.

Comment #31

Sec. (e)(3)(A) and (f)(1) - These sections require that records be maintained at the landfill site. Most of the sites we operate are remote un-manned sites. We recommend some language that allows the records to be kept at the “agency headquarters.”

Response

This has been re-worded in the proposed amendment. Please see paragraph (f)(1).

Comment #32

Section (f)(1)(D) - Remedial action should not be required for exceedances of 200 ppmv as stated in this section. This should be removed as remedial action under Proposed Amended Rule 1150.1. The CARB rule only requires action for exceedances of 500 ppmv.

Response

Staff has revised the proposed amended language.

Comment #33

Section (k) - We strongly suggest that subdivision (k) include exemptions similar to the CARB rule based on the landfill size, such as the 450,000 tons of waste-in-place threshold set forth in the CARB rule.

Response

While the CARB regulation uses a 450,000 ton threshold to determine if a Gas Collection and Control System is required, current Rule 1150.1 historically has not had an exemption threshold and to incorporate one would be a relaxation of a SIP-approved rule.

Comment #34

SCAQMD should hold more public workshops so that many of these comments and suggestions may be discussed in more detail. The schedule for adoption of this rule should occur later to allow for those detailed discussions to occur.

Response

Staff has met with individual commenters subsequent to the public workshop, based on expressed interest and have incorporated the results of these discussions into the proposed amendment.

The following include additional comments that were received subsequent to the release of the draft staff report:

Comment #35

We wish to clarify that the PAR will become effective 1/1/11, per Section (g). The State has indicated that the regulation implementation date could be pushed back to July 2011. Will SCAQMD also push back the date for implementing the proposed changes to Rule 1150.1?

Response

The District has incorporated into the amended rule an effective compliance date of July 1, 2011. This date would apply to facilities that need to amend their compliance plans in order to comply with the amended rule, provided that applications for alternatives be submitted April 1, 2011 for approval prior to the July 1, 2011 compliance date.

Comment #36

We appreciate the added language of Section (m) that recognizes Proposition 23, however, we are concerned that if Proposition 23 passes, there could be legal challenges staying the suspension of AB32, leaving the landfill industry in “limbo” until AB32 is actually suspended [**Section (m) is triggered only if AB32 is suspended**]. Therefore, we would propose the following alternate language:

If the state ballot measure to suspend AB32 is approved, the provisions of this rule shall not become effective until it is found that AB32 is suspended, at which time the provisions of this rule will revert to the March 17, 2000 version. If the state ballot measure is approved and its implementation stayed by legal challenges, the provisions of this rule shall only come into effect if it is found that the ballot measure is not valid for the provisions of Article 4, Subarticle 6, sections 95460 to 95476, title 17, of the California Code of Regulations (Methane Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills).

Response

Subdivision (m) has been removed from the proposed amendment following the November 2010 election and the resultant “no” vote outcome on Proposition 23.

Comment #37

Section (d)(9) requires compliance with Section 1.1 through 1.6 of Attachment A if subsurface probes have not been issued prior written approval. Most landfills have gotten their existing probe systems grandfathered in as part the Compliance Plans issued under the 1998 Rule 1150.1 modifications. As the SCAQMD is aware, many of the landfills operating in the SCAB have gone through extensive upgrades to their probe systems as a result of the new Title 27 provisions that have been overseen by CalRecycle. Many of us have not yet updated our Compliance Plans to reflect these changes, nor received written approval from the SCAQMD. As currently written, the PAR 1150.1 would require all the landfill owner/operators who have upgraded, or are in the process of upgrading their probe systems to now have to reapply to the

SCAQMD and demonstrate compliance with the provisions of Section 1.1 through 1.6 of Attachment A.

The approval process undertaken by CalRecycle for new or modified probe systems is a case-by-case determination based upon the underlying geology of the landfill. The resultant probe construction and placement may or may not be fully consistent with the requirements outlined in Attachment A, but the overall system will be more protective of preventing landfill gas migration than following the more general approach outlined in Attachment A. Although the “response to comments” in the draft Staff Report seems to indicate that the Title 27 probe systems take precedence over the SCAQMD design approach, the actual rule language specifies clearly that both Title 27 and PAR 1150. 1, Section 1.1 through 1.6 of Attachment A, must be met. We suggest the following amended language Section 1.1 in Attachment A to ensure that the Title 27 subsurface probe approval process under CalRecovery would be the primary authority for probe system approval:

It is the District’s intent that subsurface refuse boundary probes required by paragraph (d)(9) of Rule 1150.1 be designed and installed in such a manner as to comply with the requirements set forth in Title 27, as administered by of CalRecycle ~~(whenever possible)~~, if applicable. If the Title 27 probe requirements are not applicable, then ~~and~~ meet the requirements set forth in Sections 1.1.1 through 1.1.4. Irrespective of Title 27 probe applicability, the Executive Officer may make a finding that more stringent probe requirements are necessary.

Response

The proposed amendment is not intended to modify the intent of existing rule language relative to Attachment A and subsurface refuse boundary sampling probes. Historically, upgrades to the subsurface monitoring system, whether driven by Title 27 or otherwise, have been addressed via the Rule 1150.1 Compliance Plan through approved alternatives. The District intends to continue this practice, and has not proposed any changes to existing rule language in this regard. While the District understands the efforts landfills have undertaken to comply with the provisions of Title 27, because the focus of CalRecycle is not identical to that of the District with respect to gas migration, the District intends to continue to reserve the option to review and evaluate subsurface gas migration monitoring systems with respect to air quality impacts, as provided for in existing rule language.

Comment #38

In Section (d), it is still not clear when a Design Plan is needed or existing plans need to be updated. The language seems to indicate that if we have valid permits for the gas collection and control systems and meet the

requirements of Section (d)(1)(A) through (d)(1)(C), then a Design Plan is not needed. Is this interpretation correct? However, what happens if we are expanding the gas system or control system requiring new or modified permits? Section (d)(3) seems to indicate that in this situation, we would need to amend “*the existing design plan to include any necessary updates or addenda.*” If our interpretation of (d)(3) is correct, as stated above, we would object to this approach. Design plans have never been part of the Rule 1150.1 process and would represent additional administrative work that is unnecessary. The SCAQMD has successfully relied on permits and alternative Compliance Plans to ensure systems are in place to meet the stringent surface gas standards, and in fact by your own writings, the industry has already been mostly in compliance with the new 25 ppm integrated threshold. We see no reason to deviate from this successful approach. Therefore, to address this concern, we would suggest the following amendment to Section (d)(3):

Any owner or operator of existing gas collection and gas control systems who modifies those systems to meet the requirements of this rule shall submit for approval to the Executive Officer an amendment of any existing design plans to include any necessary updates or addenda, unless the proposed system will be issued a valid Permit to Construct or Permit to Operate that meets the requirements of subparagraphs (d)(1)(A) through (d)(1)(C).

This approach would now be consistent with the language in Section (d)(1).

Response

If a design plan was not previously required under Rule 1150.1, updates to a design plan would not be required; rather any updates subject to the proposed amendment would be addressed through the landfill permit or compliance plan as appropriate.

Comment #39

We would like to clarify that the natural gas or propane flow referred to in Section (d)(1)(C)(ii)(III) is to the pilot, not the burner.

Response

The wording for subclause (d)(1)(C)(ii)(III) is identical to the CARB regulation and the District intends to maintain equivalency with both the language and the intent. *See also response to CARB comment #4.*

Comment #40

In Section (d)(1)(C)(ii)(IV), the parameter of importance (for enclosed flares) is temperature, which already has limits contained within Rule 1150.1. Therefore, we suggest the following minor modification to the language:

The operating parameters to be monitored are specified in paragraph (e)(7)(A)(i).

Response

Paragraph (e)(7) refers to subparagraph (e)(7)(A), which includes the requirements associated with (e)(7)(A)(i) and (e)(7)(A)(ii); because it accomplishes the same intent as the comment, no change is proposed.

Comment #41

Section (d)(1)(C)(iv) is still problematic. As currently written, it could be read that engines must meet the 99% destruction efficiency. We suggest the following amendment to (iv)(I):

The gas control device shall achieve a methane destruction efficiency of at least 99% by weight; or if a lean burn combustion engines, shall instead reduce the outlet

Section (d)(1)(C)(iv)(II) should be removed because it is repetitive and once again could indicate that engines need to meet the 99% destruction efficiency.

Section (d)(1)(C)(iv)(V) is too broad. We suggest the following rule language amendment:

The operating parameters to be monitored, for flares, are specified in paragraph (e)(7)(A)(i), and for all other devices, in paragraph (e)(7)(B).

Response

Subparagraph (d)(1)(C)(iv) is the same as in the CARB regulation for gas control devices other than flares. In order to maintain equivalency and intent no changes are proposed. Staff agrees that subparagraph (d)(1)(C)(iv)(II) is redundant and has revised the proposed amendment accordingly. Finally, staff believes that the proposed alternative language of the last part of this comment is not needed to improve the intent of the rule and therefore no changes are proposed.

Comment #42

We need to discuss the temperature requirements that are established in Sections (e)(7) and (f)(1)(L)(i). When Rule 1150.1 was revised in 1998, we

received the temperature exception language for boilers, but not for other devices such as engines and turbines. The temperature requirements should only apply to flares to establish a surrogate for destruction efficiency of toxics and VOCs. Other combustion devices achieve high destruction efficiency by other means that are not easily measured. Do we need a rule change to reflect this, or can this simply be handled in the Compliance Plans as an alternative?

Response

Staff believes that this situation is best handled as an alternative in an approved compliance plan, due to the case-by-case specificity of the assessment.

Comment #43

In Section (f)(4), is the “responsible company official” the same as in Title V? Realize that every landfill impacted by Rule 1150.1 is not necessarily a Title V facility.

Response

The proposed language “responsible company official” has been changed to “responsible official” to reflect the intent of this comment and maintain equivalency with the CARB regulatory language.

Comment #44

Section (f)(1)(H), requires recordkeeping for instances of construction where solid waste material is exposed. This broad language would include installation of gas systems, for instance, that are normally exempt. We believe that this recordkeeping is unnecessary and actually satisfied by other SCAQMD requirements or regulations. For example, permits to construct for gas system installations have requirements for minimizing odors and emissions associated with these activities. Other categories of construction that expose solid waste are covered under Rule 1150, requiring a detailed plan. This extra level of recordkeeping is unnecessary and not consistent with the streamlining efforts SCAQMD is trying to achieve. We therefore recommend the following language to address these concerns:

During construction that requires exposing solid waste material to the atmosphere, the following records are required unless adequate mitigation is prescribed in a Permit to Construct and/or operate, or a Rule 1150 Excavation Management Plan.

Response

While permit conditions may cover the same requirements for records as a regulation or rule, this does not require landfills to maintain two sets of records, rather the same set of records would satisfy both conditions. Inclusion of recordkeeping requirements as part of rule making ensures consistency for affected sources, including permitted and new sources.

Comment #45

Does the current version of Rule 1150.1 that has been deemed to be equivalent to the Federal EG regulation, not the NSPS standards for new landfills, as described on page 5? The new landfill NSPS standards are enforced by AQMD separately from Rule 1150.1.

Response

Although the District has incorporated the provisions of the NSPS into Rule 1150.1, federal regulations may be cited separately in enforcement matters where applicable.

Comment #46

On Page 8 the required destruction efficiencies are described for enclosed combustion devices, however, it is not indicated that these requirements do not apply to engines that have a separate requirement of 3,000 ppm.

Response

This section was updated to indicate that internal combustion engines have a separate requirement of 3,000 ppmv.

Comment #47

Page 7 incorrectly describes wellhead pressure monitoring as an “updated standard” when it was incorporated from the CARB rule.

Response

The wellhead pressure monitoring relative to the current Rule 1150.1 is an update.

Comment #48

The description of integrated monitoring on the middle of page 7 is incorrect, integrated monitoring is done using instrument analysis of TOC over a 50,000 square foot grid, and selected grids are sampled for a lab analysis of TAC.

Response

The wording was changed to reflect instrument analysis for TOC and lab analysis of TAC.

Comment #49

Monitoring should be described as quarterly, not every 3 months (page 9).

Response

The staff report correctly meets the intent of the comment by describing the period as quarterly. The parenthetical descriptor of “or every 3 months” identifies a quarter as three months and is neither regulatory language nor conflicting language.

Comment #50

The method of hydrocarbon monitoring with location identification described on page 10 is under development and is not available.

Response

No changes will be made to this section since the purpose of describing the hydrocarbon monitoring with location identification is not a regulatory requirement, but serves to illustrate methods that have been witnessed and may be used in the future.

Comment #51

We are not aware of AQMD pre-approved forms for surface gas data, and are already monitoring using an AQMD approved instrument that integrates surface gas monitoring. Is a Guidance document (as described) being developed by the AQMD?

Response

The wording “pre-approved” was changed to “approved” and refers to subdivision (f) that requires that forms, whether electronic or paper media, be approved by the Executive Officer.

Comment #52

The last paragraph on page 11 should be revised to represent the rule’s timeline requirement for remediation of a positive pressure well to initiate action within 5 days, re-monitor within 15 days of the first exceedance, and if still in exceedance expand the gas collection system with any new wells being placed in operation within 120 days of the first exceedance.

Response

The staff report has been updated to replace the phrase “an additional 20 days” with the 5/15 day requirement to address the intent of this comment and for consistency with CARB’s regulation.

CARB Comments

The following summarizes the comments received from CARB (letter dated October 7, 2010) following release of the draft staff report and proposed amended rule.

Comment #1

General: On June 17, 2010, the Office of Administrative Law approved California Code of Regulations, title 17, article 4, subarticle 6, sections 95460 to 95476, Methane Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills (“regulation”) and filed it with the Secretary of State. The regulation became effective on the same day. ARB staff understands that SCAQMD is planning to implement and enforce the regulation by amending Rule 1150.1 to make it equivalent to, or more stringent than the regulation. We would like to make SCAQMD aware that it must enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with ARB regarding the implementation and enforcement of the regulation.

Response

The District is aware of the Memorandum of Understanding obligation and will enter into the appropriate agreement as needed.

Comment #2

Section (a) (Purpose): This section appears to isolate the reduction of methane emissions as a secondary benefit of proposed amended Rule. We suggest rewording this section as follows: “The purpose of this rule is to reduce methane (a greenhouse gas), non-methane organic compounds (NMOC), volatile organic compound (VOC), and toxic air contaminant (TAC) emissions from.....to prevent public nuisance and possible detriment to public health caused by exposure to such emissions.”

Response

Staff believes the currently proposed language identifies control of methane emissions as an additional benefit, not a secondary benefit. The currently proposed language was intended to address a public comment centered on the nature of methane as compared to the historically controlled pollutants.

See also response to Public Comment #14.

Comment #3

Section (d)(1)(A): (Active Landfill Design and Operation Requirements): This section requires the use of one of the equations in 40 CFR, Part 60, §60.755(a)(1) to determine the maximum gas generation flow rate. These equations are not equivalent because of their inability to allow for potential methane generation capacity variation on a year-to-year basis over the lifetime of the landfill, which is very important to the results. For equivalency, §95471(e) of ARB's landfill regulation (Test Methods and Procedures) requires the use of the 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Chapter 3 (or, "IPCC model"), using a landfill gas capture factor of 75 percent to determine the captured gas expected flow rate from the total gas generation estimates of the IPCC model. The main advantages of the IPCC model is that it allows the user to: adjust the potential methane generation capacity on a year to year basis; use specific degradation parameters by waste type; use time delays other than six months; and correct for methane oxidation. The landfill gas tool developed by ARB staff is an acceptable method to use to compute the captured gas expected flow rate and is based on the IPCC model.

Response

Although the calculation models associated with subdivision (d)(1)(A) apply only to facilities that do not have gas collection and control systems and may not apply to locations within the District, staff agrees that reference to the updated equations is warranted for consistency and the proposed language has been revised accordingly.

Comment #4

Section (d)(1)(C)(ii)(III) (Active Landfill Design and Operation Requirements): This section reads as follows, "During restart or startup, an enclosed flare shall have sufficient flow of propane or commercial natural gas to the burners" For clarity, the phrase "to the burners" should be replaced with "to the pilot light."

Response

Although the District agrees with the intent of this comment, the wording of subclause (d)(1)(C)(ii)(III) was incorporated from CARB language [Article 4, subarticle 6 §95464, title 17, CCR (b)(2)(A)(3)]. The District would also like to maintain consistency with the adopted regulatory language and therefore has communicated consistent intent within the staff report while maintaining the regulatory language as adopted by CARB.

Comment #5

Section (g) (Active Landfill Compliance Schedule): This section incorrectly refers to the date “July 1, 2001.” The correct date should be “July 1, 2011.”

Response

The proposed amendment has been revised accordingly.

Comment #6

Section (h)(2) (Inactive Landfill Requirements): This section requires owners and operators of inactive MSW landfills without gas collection and control systems to install controls based on: surface methane concentrations exceeding 500 ppmv at any location on the landfill surface, the results of a screening questionnaire and solid waste air quality assessment test, and upon formal notification from the Executive Officer. This section is not equivalent to § 95463(b) of the regulation which states that owners and operators of all MSW landfills having 450,000 tons of waste-in-place or greater and a landfill gas heat input capacity of greater than or equal to 3.0 MMBtu/hr must either install a gas collection and control system, or conduct a surface test to demonstrate that there is no surface methane leaks of 200 ppmv or greater on the landfill surface after four consecutive monitoring periods.

For equivalency, section (h)(2)(B) of this section should be revised as follows:

“Submit the following data and/or meet the required action in paragraph (h)(1):

(iv) Calculate the landfill gas heat input capacity pursuant to § 95471(b) of California Code of Regulations, title 17, article 4, subarticle 6 and submit a Landfill Gas Heat Input Capacity Report to the Executive Officer. If the landfill gas heat input capacity is greater than or equal to 3.0 MMBtu/hr, the owner or operator must comply with paragraph (h)(3) or conduct a surface test to demonstrate that there is no surface methane leaks of 200 ppmv or greater on the landfill surface after four consecutive monitoring periods.

(h)(3) upon notification by the Executive Officer that a landfill gas collection and control system and/or.....comply with paragraph (h)(1).”

Response

The proposed language has been revised to change the surface test criteria from 500 ppmv to 200 ppmv in order to maintain equivalent stringency with the CARB regulation. It should be noted that paragraph (h)(2) is not expected

to apply to any facility located within the District, as evidenced by current district records and CARB's current inventory of inactive landfills, because there are no known inactive landfills located in the South Coast Basin without a collection system. This is due in large part to the current rule. As historically implemented, landfills that did not meet the less than 500 ppmv surface monitoring criteria (now proposed for revision to less than 200 ppmv) were required to submit information through the screening questionnaire and the solid waste air quality assessment test, pursuant to the Health & Safety Code subpart 41805.5, in order to determine the appropriate type of gas collection and control system that the landfill would be required to install. In no case has an inactive landfill been deemed to be exempted from installation of collection or control systems except as provided by provisions of subdivision (k). (*See also response to CARB comment #7*).

It is staff's position that the revised proposed amendment is at least equivalent in stringency, and perhaps more stringent to subpart 95463(b) of the CARB regulation because the revised proposed amendment, would not exempt landfills based solely on the amount of waste-in-place and gas generated rate, but also relies on additional criteria, including an evaluation of toxic air contaminant and public nuisance risk.

Comment #7

Section (k) Exemptions: This section temporarily exempts a MSW landfill from all or any portion of the requirements of the Rule based on toxic air contaminant emissions and health risk analysis, proximity to sensitive receptors, emission migration, and other criteria, but does not significantly consider these exemptions from a greenhouse gas perspective. This section is not equivalent to § 95463 (Determination for Installing a Gas Collection and Control System) of the regulation and should be revised as follows:

“An MSW landfill may be temporarily exempt from all or any portion of the requirements of this rule if.....

(1) The MSW landfill complies with.....

(5) The MSW landfill is closed or inactive and has a landfill gas heat input capacity of less than 3.0 MMBtu/hr. and submits a Waste-in-Place Report and all instantaneous surface monitoring records to the Executive Officer, or;

(6) The MSW landfill has 450,000 tons of waste-in-place or greater and a landfill gas heat input capacity greater than or equal to 3.0 MMBtu/hr and the owner or operator demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Executive Officer that after four consecutive quarterly instantaneous monitoring

periods there is no surface methane leak exceeding 200 ppmv. If the landfill is active the heat capacity must be re-calculated annually.

(A) If the MSW landfill is closed or inactive and passes the surface demonstration test; the owner or operator must submit a Waste-in-Place report and all instantaneous surface monitoring records to the Executive Officer.”

Response

Staff understands CARB’s comment to focus on the requirement to install gas collection and control systems based on a minimum gas generation rate. As such, staff has incorporated language into the proposed amendment to limit the exemption to the requirements of paragraphs (d) and (e) related to installation of such controls and maintain consistency with the state minimum threshold levels by allowing for exemptions based on the above commented criteria of quantity of waste in place, minimum gas heat input generated, and instantaneous surface monitoring results.

Comment #8

Attachment A: We recommend that Figure 2 be revised to more accurately reflect a walking pattern based on 25 foot spacing. In addition, Figure 3 does not provide a column for recording methane concentrations. We recommend adding a column for tracking surface methane concentrations for both integrated and instantaneous surface monitoring.

Response

Both Figure 2 (Typical Landfill Walk Pattern for a 50,000 square foot Grid) and Figure 3 (Quality Control Sheet) of Attachment A to the proposed amendment are illustrative examples for landfill owners and operators to refer to in the development of appropriate walking patterns and recordkeeping forms specific to individual locations. Because of the variability of landscapes and operational practices, it is neither expected, nor the practice under the current rule, for landfill owners and operators to follow the exact walking pattern depicted by Figure 2, or the exact replica of the Quality Control Sheet of Figure 3. However, to provide additional clarification, the title of Figure 3 has been updated to include the word “Typical” for consistency. Staff believes that Figure 2 and Figure 3 meet the intent to provide illustrative examples rather than define prescriptive requirements, and provide landfill owners and operators the flexibility to record the information and data needed to demonstrate compliance with the proposed amendment.

Other Comments

In addition to the above comments, staff has received and reviewed numerous comments identifying typographical and grammatical errors, as well as cross-referencing updates. Staff appreciates the input and has updated the proposed rule language as appropriate.

CONCLUSION

If approved, the proposed amendment to Rule 1150.1 will incorporate existing federal requirements and the requirements of the CARB regulation adopted to implement the AB 32 early action measure addressing methane emissions from municipal solid waste landfills. There is no expected significant cost increase associated with the proposed amendment because the collection and control equipment required by the CARB regulation have been installed and used by landfills within the District for more than twenty years to control non-methane organic compounds. This amendment consolidates requirements and will reduce redundant recordkeeping and reporting. The only potential cost associated with this amendment are some administrative costs that may occur if an approved alternative is pursued or a change to facility permits or plans is needed

BOARD MEETING DATE: February 4, 2011

AGENDA NO. 29

PROPOSAL: Proposed Amended Rule 317 – Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fees

SYNOPSIS: Sections 182 and 185 of the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990, require major stationary sources of NO_x and VOC located in air basins that do not attain the federal one-hour ozone standard by the statutory deadline pay mitigation fees based upon a prescribed formula each year until attainment is demonstrated. The proposed amended rule provides for compliance with the Clean Air Act by utilizing a fee equivalent approach as provided in Section 172(e) of the Act. The fee equivalent approach recognizes funding from programs that are surplus to the SIP and provide for air quality improvement projects in the SCAQMD. Proposed Amended Rule 317 replaces 2007 AQMP Control Measure MCS-08, 1997 AQMP FSS-04 (same as in 2003 AQMP), and 1994 AQMP CTY-10.

COMMITTEE: Stationary Source, January 21, 2011, Reviewed

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Adopt the attached resolution:

- 1) Certifying the Final Subsequent Environmental Assessment for Proposed Amended Rule 317 – Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fees, and
- 2) Amending Rule 317 – Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fees, to replace Control Measure MCS-08 of the 2007 AQMP and its predecessor control measures.

Barry R. Wallerstein, D.Env.
Executive Officer

Background

On December 11, 2009 US EPA mailed a letter to Governor Schwarzenegger effectively giving California notice that a sanctions clock would be started by the failure to adopt a rule for Section 185 fees. The 18 month sanctions clock officially started with the publication of the January 5 Federal Register notice regarding the South Coast Air Basin (FR Vol. 175 No.2 Tuesday 1/5/10 p. 232). Should the District fail to timely adopt a Section 185 rule, sanctions including higher offset ratios and loss of highway funding would occur. The rule must be submitted to EPA and found complete by EPA by July 5, 2011 to avoid sanctions. Moreover, US EPA would be required to adopt a federal plan to implement Section 185 and would collect the fee money directly if a Section 185 program is not approved by EPA by January 5, 2012.

US EPA provided guidance on Section 185 fees in its memo of January 5, 2010. The January 2010 memo also noted that Section 172 (e) of the act allows for programs that are “not less stringent” than the Section 185 program. Fee equivalent and emissions equivalent programs were identified as possible approaches under a Section 172 (e) construct. Fee equivalency may be approvable under the 172 (e) concept if the program “clearly raises at least as much revenue as otherwise required Section 185 fee program if the proceeds are spent to pay for emissions reductions that will further improve ozone air quality.”

Proposed Amended Rule 317 was developed to satisfy federal requirements for areas classified as severe and extreme that fail to attain the one-hour ozone standard by utilizing the provisions of Section 172 (e). Major sources will no longer be required to pay a fee. Instead, a fee equivalent approach utilizing monies from programs that are surplus to the one-hour ozone SIP and approved for use by CARB and US EPA has been crafted.

Proposal

PAR 317 is based on a fee equivalency approach as provided by Section 172 (e) of the Clean Air Act and outlined in the US EPA memo of January 5, 2010. Section 172 (e) is an anti-backsliding provision of the CAA that requires US EPA to develop regulations to ensure that controls are “not less stringent” than those of the Section 185 program. The proposed amended rule will generate at least as much revenue as otherwise required under a Section 185 fee program. The Executive Officer of the SCAQMD will annually calculate fee obligations that would otherwise occur under a Section 185 fee program and use equivalent funding from alternative federal, state and local air quality improvement programs that are surplus to the one-hour ozone SIP to offset the Section 185 fee obligations.

The proposed rule requires the EO to establish a fee equivalent program fund. Credits and debits will be reconciled on an annual basis. Should the fund balance in the fee

equivalent program show a deficit for the prior year or the preliminary analysis of the fund balance for the current year drop below 110% of the prior year's Section 185 fee calculation, staff is required to develop and forward for adoption an alternative rule that will provide equivalent fees, including if needed, assessing each major stationary source individually for its proportional share of the fees required if any deficit should occur in the future. The proposed amended rule has the following elements:

Establish Section 172(e) Fee Equivalent Account

The staff proposal would establish a Section 172(e) fee equivalent account. Programs with funding mechanisms that provide for ozone-related air quality improvement projects in the SCAQMD and that are surplus to the one-hour ozone SIP will be used to fund a fee equivalent program. Only those programs that have been approved for use as part of Rule 317 by the Executive Officer of the SCAQMD, the Executive Officer of CARB, and the Regional Administrator of US EPA Region IX shall be included.

Calculation and Tracking of Section 185 Fee Obligation

District staff will calculate the fees required under a Section 185 program by using the US EPA prescribed formula comparing emissions in years subsequent to the baseline with the sources' actual emissions.

Annual Determination of Equivalency

Beginning in the initial year July 1, 2012, and continuing annually thereafter, the Executive Officer shall complete an equivalency demonstration to verify that adequate funding was available in the equivalency account for the prior calendar year to meet the calculated CAA Non-Attainment (Section 185) fee obligation. Any surplus funding available in the fee equivalency account will be carried forward to the following assessment year.

Initial Annual Preliminary Determination of Equivalency

Also an initial Annual Preliminary Determination of Equivalency shall be conducted, beginning July 1, 2012, and continuing annually thereafter. The Executive Officer shall complete a preliminary determination of equivalency to determine whether adequate funding is expected to be available in the Section 172 (e) fee equivalency account to meet the CAA Non-Attainment (Section 183) fee obligation for the current calendar year.

Reporting Requirements

Beginning no later than September 3, 2012, and continuing annually thereafter, the EO shall report to CARB and US EPA on the CAA non-attainment (Section 185) fee obligation, Section 172(e) fee-equivalent account balances and equivalency demonstrations.

Backstop Provision

In the event the annual equivalency demonstration shows a deficit or a preliminary equivalency demonstration shows potential inadequate funding, this backstop provision requires the EO within 90 days to develop and bring to the Governing Board a backstop rule for adoption that would allow the Executive Officer to collect and/or track adequate fees for any shortfall. The Governing Board will have to act on the backstop rule within 120 days from the time of finding inadequate funding.

Development of this backstop rule, should the backstop provision of PAR 317 be triggered, will adhere to the traditional and legally required stakeholder and public participation process of the SCAQMD rule development process.

Preliminary Equivalency Determination

Staff has reviewed the programs likely to fund the fee equivalency account and conducted a preliminary evaluation of the fee equivalency. Funding prior to program initiation is about \$110.2 million. Funding available subsequent to program initialization is a onetime amount of over \$45.4 million and on-going funding of \$34 million per year. Estimated funding is more than sufficient for the first several years of the program.

Key Policy Issues

The effectiveness of a direct fee on major stationary sources to reduce VOC and NOx emissions is likely not as great as the use of monies to reduce emissions of VOC and NOx from mobile sources and infrastructure. Staff's approach builds on that concept as major stationary sources are already at BACT or BARCT with limited potential for further VOC/NOx reductions through additional control. In addition, major stationary sources contribute less than 10% of all ozone precursors and mobile sources contribute about 80%.

Emission Inventory and Emission Reduction

Staff is not claiming credit for the emissions reductions likely to arise from the monies spent on mobile source and infrastructure programs. The emission inventory of major stationary sources subject to Section 185 fees will be tracked and reported annually.

CEQA

PAR 317 is considered a "project" as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the AQMD is the designated lead agency. Pursuant to CEQA and AQMD Rule 110, AQMD staff prepared a Draft Subsequent Environmental Assessment (EA) to analyze potentially significant adverse environmental impacts that could be generated from the proposed project. The Draft Subsequent EA was circulated for a 20-day shortened public review and comment period from January 6, 2011 through January 25, 2011. AQMD staff's review of the proposed project

showed that the project would not have a significant adverse effect on the environment; therefore, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15252, no alternatives or mitigation measures were included in the Draft Subsequent EA. The Final Subsequent EA is attached to this Board agenda item as Attachment G.

Socioeconomic Analysis

There are no anticipated adverse socio-economic impacts from the adoption of the present rule, since staff anticipates the aggregate Section 185 fee obligation for all major sources to be fully offset by the fee equivalency account. In the event that the fee obligation is not fully offset and a backstop provision is triggered staff will analyze any future potential socio-economic impact as part of the new rule adoption process.

Implementations and Resources

Proposed Rule 317 will be implemented within current staffing levels. The accounting and reporting process will be integrated into existing processes.

Attachments

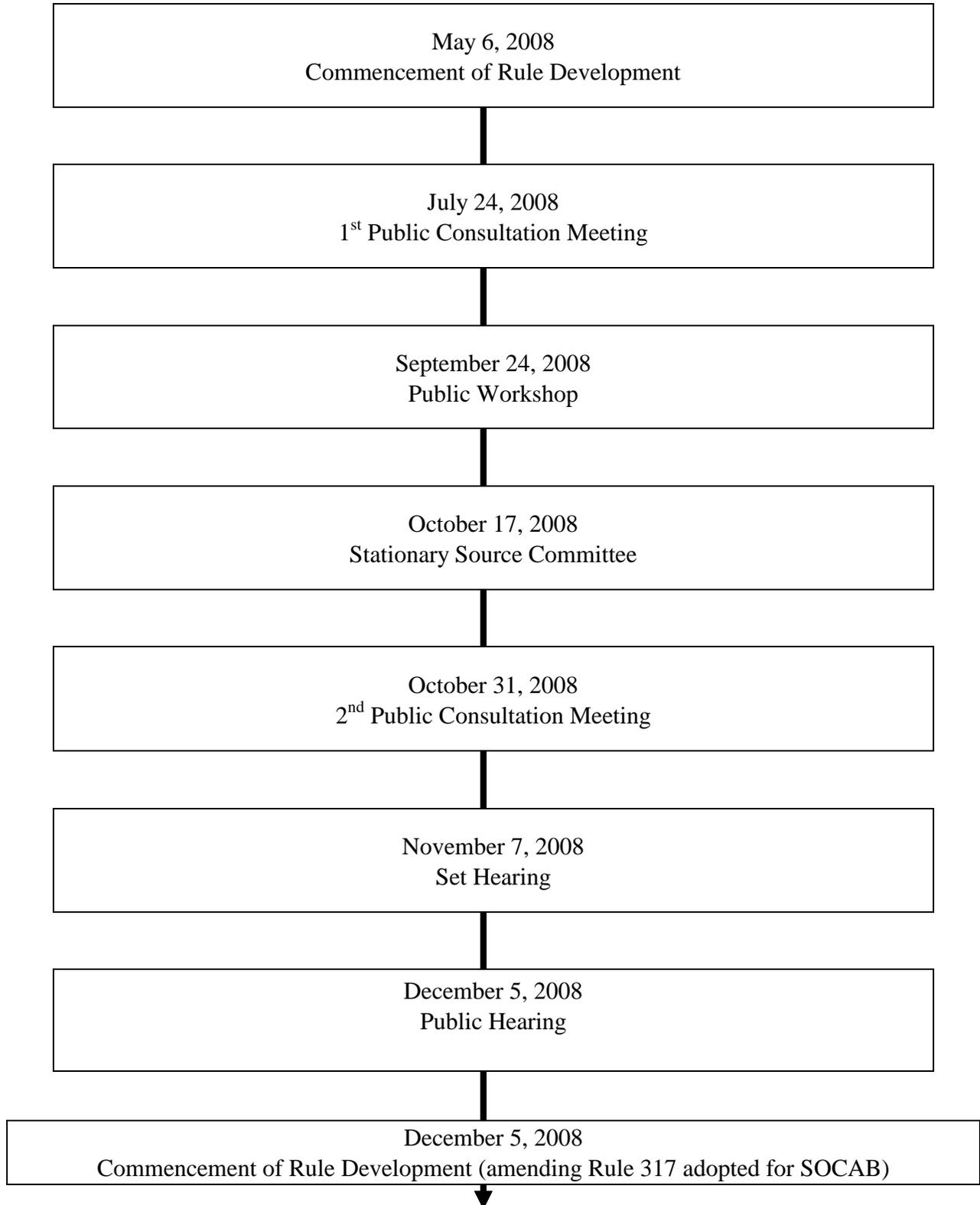
- A. Summary of Proposed Amendments
- B. Rule Development Process Flow Chart
- C. Key Contacts
- D. Resolution
- E. Proposed Amended Rule 317
- F. Staff Report
- G. CEQA – Final Subsequent Environmental Assessment (EA)

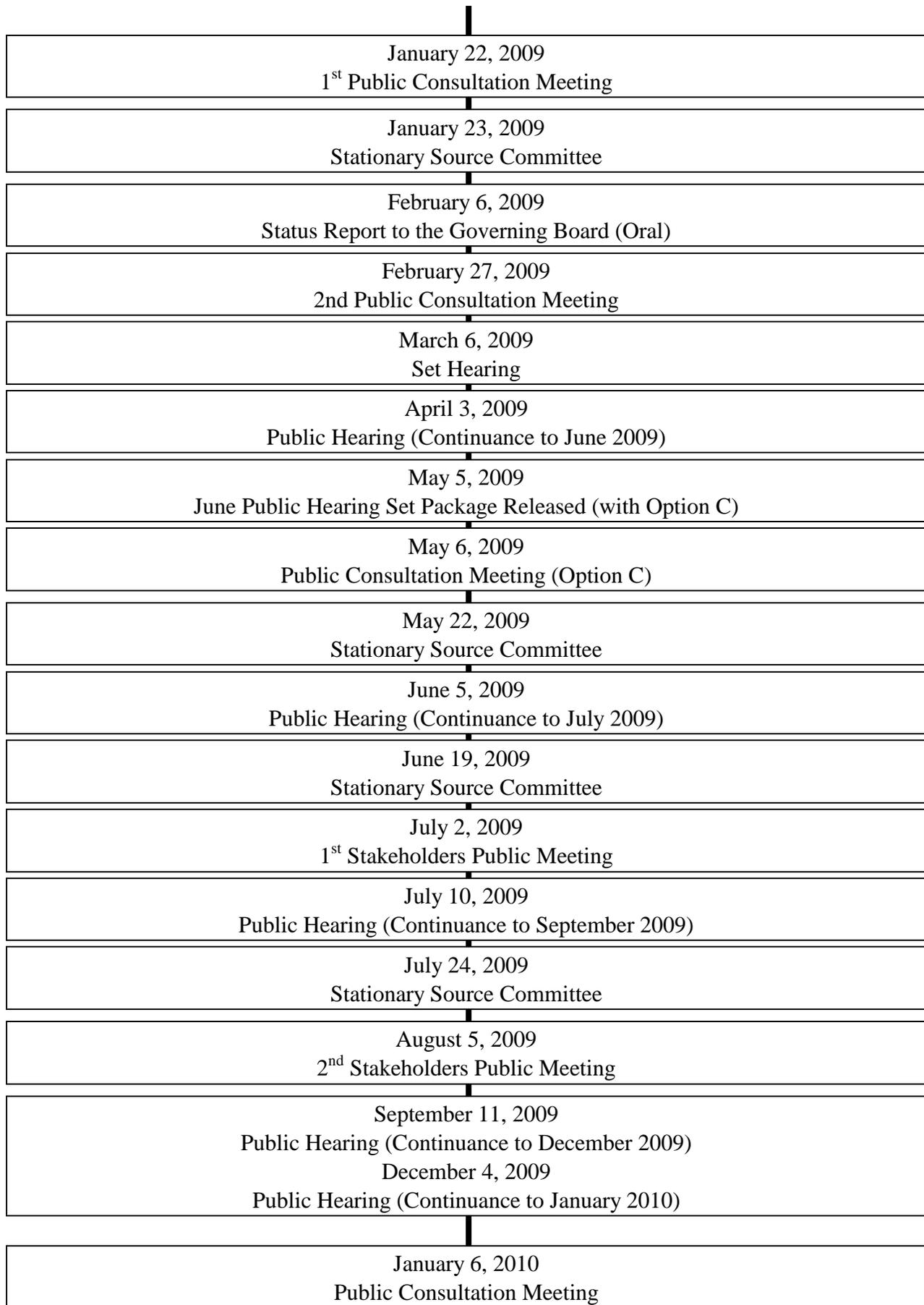
ATTACHMENT A

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 317

- Establishes Section 172(e) Fee Equivalent Account. Program eligibility is defined and funding established.
- Calculates and Tracks Section 185 Fee Obligation. The Executive Officer will calculate the fees that would otherwise be due under a Section 185 approach. An alternative baseline is included.
- Determines Initial Fee Equivalency. The Executive Officer will establish the account and ensure sufficient funding is available.
- Provides for Annual Reporting. An annual report will include a list of facilities, the Section 185 fee obligation, the Section 172(e) fee equivalent account balances, and the results of the equivalency determinations.
- Establishes a Mechanism for a Backstop Rule Should Funding Become Inadequate. Should funding drop below certain thresholds, the Executive Officer will forward a rule which may be based on a Section 185 approach.

ATTACHMENT B
RULE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS







ATTACHMENT C

KEY CONTACTS

- Advanced Environmental Controls
- AECOM
- AEH
- AES
- Alston & Bird, LLP
- Anheuser Busch
- Ball Corporation
- Boeing
- BP
- California Environmental Rights Alliance
- California Small Business Alliance
- California Steel Industries
- Cambro Manufacturing Company
- CARB
- Carlton Engineers
- CCEEB
- CDCR-CIW
- Chevron
- City of Anaheim
- City of Los Angeles
- City of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works
- City of Riverside
- City of San Bernardino MWD
- City of Vernon
- Clean Air Industries
- Coalition for Clean Air
- Coalition for a Safe Environment
- Community Environmental Services
- Conoco Phillips
- Curtis L. Coleman
- Custom Alloy Light Metals
- Disneyland
- Eastern Municipal Water District
- Edison Mission Energy
- EM
- EmeraChem, LLC

- ENSR/AECOM
- Environ
- Environment Now
- Evolution Markets
- ExxonMobil
- Goodrich
- IEUA
- Imperial Irrigation District
- INEOS Polypropylene, LLC
- Inland Empire Utilities Agency
- Insulfoam
- IPS Corporation
- Kinder Morgan
- LACSD
- LADWP
- Latham & Watkins
- Lifoam Industries, LLC
- Los Angeles County
- Mike Hood Mfg. Inc.
- Nader Mansour & Associates
- Newport Laminates
- Northrop Grumman
- NRDC
- NRG
- OCSD
- Pacific Terminals
- Philip J. Hodgetts
- Printing Industries of California
- Radtech
- Reliant Energy
- Revchem
- Robinson Helicopter Company
- SCE
- SDGE/SoCalGas/Sempra
- Sekisui Ta Industries, LLC
- Steelscape
- Temple Inland
- Tesoro
- TMS
- Toyota

- Trend Offset Printing
- U.S. EPA
- Vertis Communications, Inc.
- Vista Paint
- Western States Petroleum Association
- Weston Solutions Corporation
- Xerxes

ATTACHMENT D
RESOLUTION NO.

A Resolution of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD) Governing Board certifying the Final Subsequent Environmental Assessment (EA) for Rule 317 – Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fees.

A Resolution of the AQMD Governing Board amending Rule 317 – Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fees.

WHEREAS, the AQMD Governing Board finds and determines that Proposed Amended Rule 317 – Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fees, is considered a "project" pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); and

WHEREAS, the AQMD has had its regulatory program certified pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.5 and has conducted CEQA review and analysis pursuant to such program (Rule 110); and

WHEREAS, AQMD staff has prepared a Final Subsequent EA pursuant to its certified regulatory program and CEQA Guidelines §15168 and §15252, setting forth the potential environmental consequences of Proposed Amended Rule 317; and

WHEREAS, the Draft Subsequent EA determined the proposed project would result in no significant adverse environmental impacts; and

WHEREAS, the Draft Subsequent EA was circulated for 20-day shortened public review and comment period, no comments were received, and the Draft Subsequent EA has been revised such that it is now a Final Subsequent EA; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary that the adequacy of the Final Subsequent EA be determined by the AQMD Governing Board prior to its certification; and

WHEREAS, the Governing Board prior to voting on Proposed Amended Rule 317 – Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fees, has reviewed and considered the Final Subsequent EA; and

WHEREAS, a Mitigation Monitoring Plan pursuant to Public Resources Code §21081.6, has not been prepared since no mitigation measures are necessary; and

WHEREAS, because the proposed project was determined to generate no significant adverse impacts on the environment, Findings and a Statement of Overriding Considerations were not required and, thus, not adopted for this project pursuant to CEQA guidelines §§ 15091 and 15093, respectively; and

WHEREAS, the AQMD staff report, the CEQA EA, this February 4, 2011 Board letter, and other supporting documentation was presented to the AQMD Governing Board and that the Board has reviewed and considered the entirety of this information prior to approving the project; and

WHEREAS, the AQMD Governing Board has determined that a need exists to adopt Proposed Amended Rule 317 - Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fees, for the South Coast Air Basin also, in order to comply with the mandatory provisions of the 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act §§181(d), 182(e), 182(f) and 185; and

WHEREAS, the AQMD Governing Board directs staff, in the event the backstop needs to be developed, to work closely with US EPA on rule language that ensures any fee credit given for Title V fees paid does not negatively impact implementation of Title V programs; and

WHEREAS, the AQMD Governing Board obtains its authority to adopt, amend, or repeal rules and regulations from Sections 39002, 40000, 40001, 40440, 40441, 40522.5, 40523, 40702, 40725 through 40728, and 41508 of the California Health and Safety Code and Clean Air Act §§182, 185 and 172(e); and

WHEREAS, The AQMD Governing Board has determined that Proposed Amended Rule 317 - Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fees is written and displayed so that the meaning can be easily understood by persons directly affected.

WHEREAS, the AQMD Governing Board has determined that Proposed Amended Rule 317 - Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fees, as proposed, is in harmony with, and not in conflict with, or contradictory to, existing statutes, court decisions, or state or federal regulations; and

WHEREAS, the AQMD Governing Board has determined that Proposed Amended Rule 317 - Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fees, as proposed, does not impose the same requirements as any existing state or federal regulation, and the proposed amended rule is necessary and proper to execute the powers and duties granted to, and imposed upon, the AQMD; and

WHEREAS, the AQMD Governing Board references the following statutes which the AQMD hereby implements, interprets or makes specific: Health and Safety Code Sections 40001 (rules to achieve ambient air quality standards), 40440(a) (rules to carry out the Air Quality Management Plan), Clean Air Act §185, Clean Air Act §§172(e), 181 and 182; and

WHEREAS, the AQMD Governing Board has determined that the socioeconomic impact assessment of Proposed Amended Rule 317 — Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fees is consistent with the March 17, 1989 Board Socioeconomic Resolution for rule adoption and California Health and Safety Code § 40440.8(a) and (b) and 40728.5; and

WHEREAS, the AQMD Governing Board has determined that no adverse socioeconomic impact of Proposed Amended Rule 317—Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fees— is anticipated; and

WHEREAS, a public hearing has been properly noticed in accordance with all provisions of Health and Safety Code, Section 40725; and

WHEREAS, the Governing Board finds and determines, taking into consideration the factors in §(d)(4)(D) of the Governing Board Procedures, that the modifications adopted which have been made to Proposed Amended Rule 317 – Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fees since notice of public hearing was published do not significantly change the meaning of the proposed amended rule within the meaning of Health and Safety Code §40726 and would not constitute significant new information pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15088.5; and

WHEREAS, the AQMD Governing Board has held a public hearing in accordance with all provisions of law; and

WHEREAS, the adoption of PAR 317 also replaces Control Measure MCS-08 of the 2007 AQMP and its predecessor control measures including 2003 and 1997 AQMPs' Measure FSS-04 and 1984 AQMP Measure CTY-10; and

WHEREAS, the AQMD specifies the manager of Rule 317 as the custodian of the documents or other materials which constitute the record of proceedings upon which the adoption of this proposed amended rule is based, which are located at the South Coast Air Quality Management District, 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, California.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the South Coast Air Quality Management District Board does hereby certify that the Final Subsequent EA for Rule 317 – Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fees was prepared in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act statutes and CEQA Guidelines. This information was presented to the Governing Board, whose members reviewed, considered, and approved the information therein prior to acting on Proposed Amended Rule 317; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the AQMD Governing Board directs staff to prioritize the use of AB2766 funding for the Section 172(e) fee equivalency account funding and to itemize accounting of the Section 172(e) fee equivalency account showing the individual deposits into and withdrawals from the fund; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the AQMD Governing Board does hereby adopt, pursuant to the authority granted by law, Proposed Amended Rule 317 – Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fees, as set forth in the attached, and incorporated herein by this reference.

Attachment

DATE: _____

CLERK OF THE BOARD

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 317 – RULE COVER PAGE

The ~~strikeout~~/underline language in the following rule adoption version, which is being released subsequent to the 30 day Set Hearing package previously released on 1/7/11, reflects changes due to comments received from US EPA on 12/17/10 and 1/12/11.

ATTACHMENT E

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 317. CLEAN AIR ACT NON-ATTAINMENT FEES

(a) Purpose

The purpose of this rule is to satisfy requirements as specified in Sections 182(d), 182(e), 182(f) and 185 of the 1990 amendments to the federal Clean Air Act (CAA) by utilizing a fee equivalency approach applying the principle in as provided by Section 172(e) of the CAA.

(b) Definitions

For the purposes of this rule, the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) ATTAINMENT YEAR is the calendar year that the Clean Air Act establishes for the Basin to reach attainment of the federal one-hour ozone standard pursuant to the CAA. Under the Severe 17 area designation, the attainment year is 2007. Under the Extreme area designation, the attainment year is 2010.
- (2) BASELINE EMISSIONS are emissions of VOC, NOx or both, (including major stationary source fugitive and unpermitted emissions), for which a source qualifies as a major stationary source, calculated using source information as reported to or amended by the District, through the District's Annual Emissions Report (AER) program, as follows:
 - (A) For an existing major stationary source prior to or during the attainment year, the baseline emissions shall be the average amount of the actual emissions, including fugitives and unpermitted emissions, during fiscal years 2005-06 and 2006-07 (emissions not to exceed allowables), and programmatically adjusted to account for regulatory effects between 2006 through 2010, for the South Coast Air Basin. For an existing major stationary source in the Salton Sea Air Basin prior to or during the attainment year the baseline emissions shall be AER emissions as reported to the District or amended by the District for the attainment year (emissions not to exceed allowables).

- (B) For sources that become subject to this rule ~~during~~ or after the attainment year:
- (i) For a non-RECLAIM major stationary source the baseline emissions shall be the amount of emissions allowed under the applicable implementation plan or the potential to emit (annual emissions including fugitives and emissions from unpermitted equipment).
 - (ii) For an existing RECLAIM source that subsequently qualifies as a major stationary source for the purposes of this rule the baseline emissions shall be the higher of the RTC holdings at the beginning of the year available for use during the same calendar year or actual emissions during the calendar year the source becomes a major stationary source that do not exceed the RTC holdings at the end of the reconciliation period.
 - (iii) For a new RECLAIM source that qualifies as a major stationary source for the purposes of this rule the baseline emissions shall be the higher of RTC holdings purchased at the beginning of the attainment year or the initial calendar year of operation, as applicable, or actual emissions during the calendar year, not to exceed RTC holdings at the end of the reconciliation period.

If a major stationary source is operational for a period of less than one calendar year in the attainment year or later, the allowable emissions or RTC credits or holdings based on subparagraph (b)(2)(B) (i through iii) as applicable, in the attainment year or initial year of operation, (including unpermitted and fugitives) shall be extrapolated over one full calendar year.

- (3) BASIN means either the Riverside county portion of the Salton Sea Air Basin (SSAB) or the South Coast Air Basin (SOCAB). The boundaries of each air basin shall be as defined by California Code of Regulations, Section 60104, Title 17.
- (4) CLEAN AIR ACT NON-ATTAINMENT FEE means the fee that would have been assessed to a major stationary source pursuant to Section 185 of

the 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act (CAA). The annual VOC (CAA) Non-Attainment Fee (pursuant to Section 185) for a major stationary source of VOC and the Annual NO_x CAA Non-Attainment Fee for, a major stationary source of NO_x (a source may be a major stationary source for either VOC, NO_x or both and subject to the applicable fee) for excess emissions of these air contaminants in accordance with Section 185 (b) of the CAA shall be calculated as follows:

$$\text{Annual CAA Non-Attainment Fee} = \$5,000 \times \text{CPIF} \times [A - (0.8 \times B)]$$

Where:

A is the total amount of emissions actually emitted during the applicable fee assessment year for pollutants included in B, in tons. If A is less than or equal to 80% of B; then there shall be no annual CAA non-attainment fee assessed for the subject year.

B is Baseline Emissions, of VOC, NO_x or both for which a source qualifies as a major stationary source as defined in this rule, in tons.

CPIF is the annual Consumer Price Index (CPI) adjustment factor as defined in this rule.

- (5) CPIF means the annual consumer price index (CPI) adjustment factor which is equivalent to the cumulative increase in the CPI beginning with the 1989 change in the index up to and including the change in the year prior to the year for which the fees are due. For any calendar year the CPI is the average of the CPI for all-urban consumers published by the Department of Labor, as of the close of the 12-month period ending on August 31 of each calendar year or the revision of the CPI which is most consistent with the CPI for calendar year 1989 in accordance with Sections 502(b)(3)(B)(v) and 185(b)(3) of the CAA. Section 185 cross-references the methodology in section 502(b)(3)(B)(v) of the CAA. This method has been interpreted for use in determining permit fees in a 1992 EPA memorandum. (See, Memorandum of October 15, 1992, from Frank Bunyard, "Calculating Fees for Operating Permits.") EPA has used this method to calculate the Part 70 permit fee rate since 1990, and will continue to update the rate every year in September, when the August values are available. The adjusted section 185 fee, then, would be prorated to that adjusted permit fee by multiplying the Part 70 permit fee rate by

200 (\$5000/\$25). Since Section 185 fees are assessed on a calendar year basis, and the inflation factor is applied in September the calendar year fee is determined as a weighted average (8/12 of the fee associated with January to August, and 4/12 of the fee associated with September to December).

(6) FEE ASSESSMENT YEAR means the year for which CAA fees are being calculated and assessed under the provisions of this rule.

(7) MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE shall, for the purposes of this rule:

(A) For a non-RECLAIM source-have the same meaning as in Sections 181(b)(4)(B) and 182(d) of the CAA, or 182 (e) as applicable, or a Major Polluting Facility as defined in Rule 1302(s) – Definition of Terms.

(B) For a RECLAIM source-have the same meaning as in paragraph (b)(2) of Rule 3001 – Applicability where the potential to emit for a RECLAIM facility is the higher of:

(i) the starting allocation plus non-tradeable credits; or

(ii) RECLAIM Trading Credits (RTCs) held in the allocation account after trading.

RTC's held in the certificate account are not part of the allocation.

(8) NITROGEN OXIDES (NO_x) means any compound that is an oxide of nitrogen.

(9) RECLAIM is the Regional Clean Air Incentives Market established by Regulation XX – Regional Clean Air Incentives Market (RECLAIM) which for the purposes of this rule comprises:

(A) Existing RECLAIM sources with a District issued facility identification number during or prior to the attainment date; or

(B) New RECLAIM sources with a District issued facility identification number issued after the attainment year; or

(C) An existing source with a District issued facility identification number prior to the attainment date that becomes a RECLAIM source during the attainment year which shall be treated as an existing RECLAIM source for the purposes of determining

baseline emissions for the attainment year or the initial year of operation as applicable.

- (10) VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC) is as defined in Rule 102 – Definitions.

(c) Requirements

- (1) Section 172 (e) Fee Equivalency Account

(A) The Executive Officer shall establish and maintain a Section 172(e) fee equivalency account. The equivalency account shall be credited with expenditures from qualified programs that satisfy the following criteria:

(i) surplus to the State Implementation Program for the federal 1-hour ozone standard and are approved by the AQMD executive officer, Executive Officer of CARB, and the Administrator or Regional Administrator of US EPA Region IX as being surplus to the SIP;

(ii) designed to result in direct VOC or NO_x reductions in the SCAQMD; or facilitate future VOC or NO_x reductions in the SCAQMD through vehicle/engine fueling infrastructure or advanced technology development efforts for implementation within the next 10 years, or other uses approved by EPA;

(iii) expenditures occurring only in calendar years subsequent to 2008 from eligible projects;

(iv) only monies actually expended from qualified programs during a calendar year shall be credited.

(B) Expenditures eligible for the Section 172 (e) fee equivalency account need not actually be held nor disbursed directly by the AQMD provided the underlying programs have been approved by CARB and EPA and tracked pursuant to subdivision (c).

(C) Funds shall be accounted for on a dollar for dollar basis and shall not be discounted due to the passage of time. Funds may be accumulated in the accounts from year to year if a surplus exists in any given year, and used to offset the calculated Clean Air Act Non-attainment (Section 185) fees as needed.

(D) The Section 172 (e) fee equivalency account may be pre-funded according to the projects listed in Attachment A.

(2) Calculation of the CAA Non-Attainment (Section 185) Fee Obligation

By August 1, 2012, and continuing annually thereafter, the Executive Officer shall calculate the applicable prior calendar year CAA Non-Attainment (Section 185) fees for each major source in the South Coast AQMD pursuant to paragraph (b) and then aggregate such fees for the entire universe of major stationary sources in the District that would otherwise be subject to Section 185.

(3) Annual Demonstration of Equivalency

Beginning August 1, 2012, and continuing annually thereafter, the Executive Officer shall complete an equivalency demonstration to show that adequate funding was available in the equivalency account for the prior calendar year to meet the CAA Non-Attainment (Section 185) fee obligation calculated pursuant to paragraph (c)(2). Any surplus funding available in the fee equivalency account will be carried forward to the following assessment year. The annual determination of equivalency shall be made according to the following equation:

$$B_{i-1} + D_{i-1} - F_{i-1} = B_i \geq 0$$

Where,

B_{i-1} is the Section 172 (e) fee equivalency account balance at the beginning of the prior calendar year i-1

D_{i-1} is the funds deposited (credited) into the Section 172 (e) fee equivalency account during the prior calendar year (i-1)

F_{i-1} is the Section 185 fees calculated for all major stationary sources for prior calendar year calculated pursuant to paragraph (c) (2), and

B_i is the Section 172 (e) fee equivalency account balance at the end of calendar year i-1, which is carried forward as the beginning balance for the following year i.

(4) Annual Preliminary Determination of Equivalency

Beginning July 1, 2012, and continuing annually thereafter, the Executive Officer shall complete a preliminary determination of equivalency to determine whether adequate funding is expected to be available in the Section 172 (e) fee equivalency account to meet the CAA Non-Attainment (Section 185) fee obligation for the current calendar year according to the following equation:

$$\underline{B_i + D_i > 110\% \times F_{i-1}}$$

Where,

B_i is the Section 172 (e) Fee Equivalency Account balance at the beginning of the current calendar year i

D_i is the funds expected to be deposited (credited) into Section 172 (e) Fee Equivalency Account in current calendar year i, and

F_{i-1} is the Section 185 fees calculated pursuant to paragraph (c) (2) for the prior calendar year (i-1) being used as surrogate Section 185 fee estimate for the current year.

(5) Reporting Requirements

Beginning no later than September 3, 2012, and continuing annually thereafter, the EO shall file a report with CARB and US EPA that includes all of the following:

(A) A listing of all facilities subject to Section 185 and their calculated prior calendar year fee obligation,

(B) The aggregate amount of prior calendar year CAA Non-Attainment (Section 185) fees obligation calculated pursuant to paragraph (c)(2),

(C) The Section 172 (e) fee equivalency account beginning balance,

(D) The amount of any surplus funding carried over to the subsequent calendar year,

(E) A listing of all programs, program descriptions, description of funding, certification of eligibility for each program, and associated expenditures that were credited into the Section 172 (e) fee equivalency account during the prior calendar year and those expected to be credited during the current year,

(F) The results of the equivalency demonstration and preliminary determination of equivalency conducted pursuant to paragraph (c)(3) and (c)(4).

(6) Backstop Provision for Failure to Achieve Equivalency

In the event the annual determination of equivalency conducted for the prior year pursuant to paragraph (c)(3) shows a deficit ($B_i < 0$) or the preliminary determination of equivalency conducted for the current year pursuant to paragraph (c)(4) shows that adequate funding to meet the estimated Section 185 fees for the current year may not be available, then the EO shall within 90 days submit to the Governing Board a back-stop rule for adoption that would require the Executive Officer to collect and/or track adequate fees for any shortfall. The Governing Board shall act on a backstop rule no later than 120 days from the funding inadequacy finding.

The backstop rule, to the extent applicable to major stationary sources of VOC and/or NO_x, shall include the following baseline elements which owners or operators may request in writing:

(A) Alternative Baseline Period

Emissions from an ~~An~~ alternative baseline period reflecting the average of two consecutive years within the last ten (10) years prior to and including the attainment year may be substituted for baseline emissions from the attainment year subject to the following analysis:

- (i) Annual Emission data for the ten (10) years preceding and including the attainment year; and
- (ii) Analysis of adopted local, state, and federal rules or regulations that would have restricted the source's ability to either operate or emit a particular pollutant, had they been in effect during the consecutive two (2) years selected; and/or;
- (iii) Adjusted annual emissions considering the impact of subparagraphs (ii) above; and

(iv) Certification, in writing, by the highest-ranking executive on site that the source's emissions are irregular, cyclical, or otherwise vary significantly from year to year.

(B) Multi-Site Aggregation

Major stationary sources within a single non-attainment region, under common ownership and control, and that comport with the Federal definition of major stationary source for multi-site aggregation, may aggregate multi-site baseline and future year emissions.

(C) Regulation III – Fees credit

Each major stationary source paying Clean Air Act Non-attainment Section 185 fees pursuant to the backstop rule adopted pursuant to paragraph (c) (6) shall receive a credit for their fees paid for annual operating fees and annual operating emissions fees during the preceding calendar year. In no case, shall the credit exceed the Clean Air Act Non-attainment Section 185 fees due, or exceed the otherwise applicable annual operating fees and annual operating emissions fees.

(d) Severability

If any provision of this rule is held by a USEPA or CARB, finding or decision or a court decision to be invalid, such finding or decision will not affect the validity of the remainder of this rule and major stationary sources shall be subject to and must comply with the provisions contained in the remainder of this rule.

(e) Termination

This rule shall become inoperative and have no further effect or further operation upon a determination by the Administrator or Regional Administrator of the US EPA that in a given year the air basin is in attainment with the federal one-hour ozone standard, or upon approval by EPA of a replacement program, such as a state-wide program adopted by CARB.

Proposed Amended Rule 317 (Cont.)

~~(Adopted December 8, 2008)~~

(Amended February 4, 2011)

- (f) The Executive Officer shall submit Rule 317 for inclusion into the SIP by CARB and U.S. EPA within 14 days of adoption.

ATTACHMENT A – LIST OF PROGRAMS PRE- FUNDING SECTION 172 (e) FEE EQUIVALENCY ACCOUNT*

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of Award</u>	<u>Initial Year of Expenditure</u>	<u>One-time/Ongoing*</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
<u>U.S. EPA DERA</u>				
<i>School Bus Retrofit</i>	<u>6/5/2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>One-time</u>	<u>\$870,000</u>
<u>School Bus Replacement</u>	<u>6/30/2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>One-time</u>	<u>\$1,065,465</u>
<u>U.S. EPA DERA Earmark</u>				
<i>LNG Truck Replacement</i>	<u>5/2/2008</u>	<u>2009/2010</u>	<u>One-time</u>	<u>\$5,000,000</u>
<i>LNG Truck Replacement</i>	<u>11/6/2009</u>	<u>2010/2011</u>	<u>One-time</u>	<u>\$7,500,000</u>
<u>Crane, Shore Power, Off Road</u>	<u>4/21/2010</u>	<u>2011/2012</u>	<u>One-time</u>	<u>\$5,000,000</u>
<u>U.S. EPA Emerging Technologies</u>				
<u>Truck Retrofits/SCRT</u>	<u>4/28/2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>One-time</u>	<u>\$900,000</u>
<u>Truck Retrofits-SCRT (ARRA)</u>	<u>8/31/2009</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>One-time</u>	<u>\$2,000,000</u>
<u>Truck Retrofits-SCCRT (ARRA)</u>	<u>8/31/2009</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>One-time</u>	<u>\$2,000,000</u>
<u>U.S. DOE Clean Cities</u>				
<i>ARRA-LNG Truck Replacement</i>	<u>11/6/2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>One-time</u>	<u>\$7,900,000</u>
<u>New LNG Station Ontario, CA</u>	<u>3/12/2010</u>	<u>2010/2011</u>	<u>One-time</u>	<u>\$150,000</u>
<u>UPS Ontario-Las Vegas LNG.... (ARRA)</u>	<u>12/18/2009</u>	<u>2010/2011</u>	<u>One-time</u>	<u>\$5,591,611</u>

AB2766

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of Award</u>	<u>Initial Year of Expenditure</u>	<u>One-time/Ongoing*</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
<u>Local Governments**</u>		<u>FY 2008/2009</u>	<u>Continuous</u>	<u>\$14,000,000</u>
<u>MSRC**</u>		<u>2009 – 2010 (2 yrs.)</u>	<u>Continuous</u>	<u>\$24,000,000</u>
<u>ARB AB118 Program</u>				
<u>Hybrid Truck and Bus Voucher Incentive Project (HVIP)</u>		<u>2010</u>	<u>One-time</u>	<u>\$9,200,000</u>
<u>Clean Vehicle Rebate Program (CVRP)</u>		<u>2010</u>	<u>One-time</u>	<u>\$117,000</u>
<u>Lawn Mower</u>		<u>2010</u>	<u>One-time</u>	<u>\$816,000</u>
<u>California Energy Commission Funding</u>				
<u>LNG Truck Replacement</u>	<u>7/9/2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>One-time</u>	<u>\$5,142,000</u>
<u>NG Infrastructure: South Coast Air Basin</u>	<u>5/17/2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>One-time</u>	<u>\$2,900,000</u>
<u>SCAQMD Clean Fuels Program</u>				
		<u>2009 – 2010 (2 yrs.)</u>	<u>Continuous</u>	<u>\$16,000,000</u>
			<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>\$110,152,076</u>

*: Pending CARB and USEPA approval

** : Based reported expenditures by local governments and MSRC that were spent in VOC/NOx emission reduction related projects.

(Funding sources marked “continuous” indicate expected annual funding unless indicated otherwise).

~~RULE 317. CLEAN AIR ACT NON-ATTAINMENT FEES~~

~~(a) Purpose~~

~~———— The purpose of this rule is to satisfy mandatory requirements as specified in Sections 182(d), 182(e), 182(f) and 185 of the 1990 amendments to the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).~~

~~(b) Applicability~~

~~———— This rule applies to major stationary sources of VOC or NO_x as defined in this rule. As required by Section 182(f) of the CAA, major stationary sources of NO_x are also subject to this rule in addition to major stationary sources of VOC. The fees required pursuant to this rule shall be in addition to any permit fees and any other fees required under other District Rules and Regulations. This rule shall become effective when the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) or the Executive Officer, makes a finding that a Basin is not in attainment with the federal one-hour standard for ozone. This rule shall cease to be effective when the Administrator of the U.S. EPA designates a Basin to be in attainment of the federal one-hour standard for ozone.~~

~~(c) Definitions~~

~~(11) — ATTAINMENT YEAR is the calendar year that the Basin is mandated to reach attainment of the federal one-hour ozone standard pursuant to the CAA. Under the Severe 17 area designation, the attainment year is 2007. Under the Extreme area designation, the attainment year is 2010.~~

~~(12) — BASELINE EMISSIONS for a major stationary source, are calculated for each air contaminant, VOC and NO_x (including major stationary source fugitive and unpermitted emissions) separately, as follows:~~

~~(A) — For existing major stationary sources prior to the attainment year, the baseline emissions shall be the amount of the actual emissions, including fugitives and unpermitted, during the attainment year (permitted emissions not to exceed permitted allowables).~~

~~(B) — For sources that become subject to this rule during or after the attainment year:~~

~~(i) — For a non-RECLAIM major stationary source the baseline emissions shall be the amount of emissions allowed under~~

~~the applicable implementation plan (annual emissions including fugitives and emissions from unpermitted equipment).~~

~~(ii) For an existing RECLAIM source that subsequently qualifies as a major stationary source for the purposes of this rule the baseline emissions shall be the higher of the RTC holdings at the beginning of the year available for use during the same calendar year or actual emissions during the calendar year the source becomes a major stationary source that do not exceed the RTC holdings at the end of the reconciliation period.~~

~~(iii) For a new RECLAIM source that qualifies as a major stationary source for the purposes of this rule the baseline emissions shall be the higher of RTC credits purchased at the beginning of the attainment year or the initial calendar year of operation, as applicable, or actual emissions during the calendar year, not to exceed RTC holdings at the end of the reconciliation period.~~

~~If a major stationary source is operational for a period of less than one calendar year in the attainment year or initial year of operation, as applicable, the emissions from the operational period shall be extrapolated over one full calendar year.~~

~~(13) BASIN means the Riverside county portion of the Salton Sea Air Basin (SSAB). The boundaries of each air basin shall be as defined by California Code of Regulations, Section 60104, Title 17, in which a major stationary source is located.~~

~~(14) FEE ASSESSMENT YEAR means the year for which CAA fees are being calculated and assessed under the provisions of this rule.~~

~~(15) MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE shall, for the purposes of this rule:~~

~~(A) For a non-RECLAIM source have the same meaning as in Sections 181(b)(4)(B) and 182(d) of the CAA, if applicable, or a Major Polluting Facility as defined in Rule 1302(s) Definition of Terms.~~

~~(B) For a RECLAIM source have the same meaning as in paragraph (b)(2) of Rule 3001—Applicability where the potential to emit for a RECLAIM facility is the higher of:~~

~~(iii) the starting allocation plus nontradeable credits; or~~

~~(iv) RECLAIM Trading Credits (RTCs) held in the allocation account after trading.~~

~~RTC's held in the certificate account are not part of the allocation.~~

~~(16) NITROGEN OXIDES (NO_x) means any compound that is an oxide of nitrogen.~~

~~(17) RECLAIM is the Regional Clean Air Incentives Market established by Regulation XX—Regional Clean Air Incentives Market (RECLAIM) which for the purposes of this rule is comprised of:~~

~~(A) Existing RECLAIM sources with a District issued facility identification number prior to the attainment date; or~~

~~(B) New RECLAIM sources with a District issued facility identification number issued during or after the attainment year; or~~

~~(C) An existing source with a District issued facility identification number prior to the attainment date that subsequently becomes a RECLAIM source shall be treated as an existing RECLAIM source for the purposes of determining baseline emissions for the attainment year or the initial year of operation as applicable.~~

~~(18) VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC) is as defined in Rule 102—Definitions.~~

~~(d) Requirements~~

~~(7) An Annual VOC Clean Air Act Non Attainment Fee shall be assessed for a major stationary source of VOC and an Annual NO_x CAA Non Attainment Fee shall be assessed for, a major stationary source of NO_x payable to the District for excess emissions of these air contaminants in accordance with Section 185 (b) of the CAA as follows:~~

$$\text{Annual VOC CAA Non Attainment Fee} = \$5,000 \times \text{CPIF} \times [A - (0.8 \times B)],$$

and

$$\text{Annual NO}_x \text{ CAA Non Attainment Fee} = \$5,000 \times \text{CPIF} \times [D - (0.8 \times E)]$$

Where:

~~A = The total amount of VOC emissions actually emitted during the applicable fee assessment year, in tons per year. If A is less than or equal to 80% of B; then there shall be no annual VOC CAA non-attainment fee assessed for the subject year.~~

~~B = The VOC baseline emissions as defined in this rule in tons per year.~~

~~D = The total amount of NOx emissions actually emitted during the applicable fee assessment year, in tons per year. If D is less than or equal to 80% of E; then there shall be no annual NOx CAA non-attainment fee assessed for the subject year.~~

~~E = The NOx baseline emissions as defined in this rule in tons per year.~~

~~CPIF = The annual Consumer Price Index (CPI) adjustment factor which is equivalent to the cumulative increase in the CPI beginning with the 1989 change in the index up to and including the change in year prior to the year for which the fees are due. For any calendar year the CPI is the average of the CPI for all urban consumers published by the Department of Labor, as of the close of the 12-month period ending on August 31 of each calendar year or the revision of the CPI which is most consistent with the CPI for calendar year 1989 in accordance with Sections 502(b)(3)(B)(v) and 185(b)(3) of the CAA.~~

- ~~(8) Beginning with the second year after the attainment year and thereafter until the Administrator of the U.S. EPA designates the Basin to be in attainment of the federal one hour standard for ozone, both the VOC and NOx annual CAA fees shall be remitted in accordance with the annual emissions fee billing requirements as established in paragraphs (e)(2) and (e)(10) of Rule 301 Permit Fees. A major stationary source that does not pay any or all of the required CAA fees, by the specified due date, shall be subject to the late payment surcharge and permit revocation provisions of subdivision (e) of Rule 301 and is also in violation of this rule and subject to the civil and criminal penalties as provided for in Health and Safety Code 42400 et seq.~~

~~(e) Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fee Programs~~

~~Clean Air Act non-attainment fees shall be used to fund stationary and/or mobile source VOC and NOx emission reduction programs based on criteria established by the South Coast Air Quality Management District Governing Board or its designee. Up to five percent of the program revenues can be used for administrative costs.~~

ATTACHMENT F

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

FINAL STAFF REPORT

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 317 – CLEAN AIR ACT NON-ATTAINMENT FEES

February 2011

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Executive Summary

This staff report incorporates by reference and supplements the Final Staff Report on Proposed Rule 317 –Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fees dated June 2009 and the Supplemental Staff Report Dated April 2010.

Staff has formulated an approach to satisfy Section 185 fee requirements through a fee equivalent structure that obviates the need for major stationary sources to pay a fee. Section 185 is not directly applicable to the case of a revoked air quality standard. However, the federal court of appeals has held that the Section 185 fee is a “control” which remains applicable after revocation of the standard pursuant to Section 172(e). Section 172 (e) allows for alternative programs that are no less stringent than the mandated program. Under EPA Guidance, such programs may be either “fee equivalent” or “emissions equivalent” or a combination. Staff’s proposal will recognize funding from fee programs that are surplus to the SIP and are used for air quality improvement projects in the SCAQMD. Staff is proposing a “fee equivalent” program. EPA’s guidance requires that fees collected under such a program be directed toward reducing NO_x or VOC emissions. Such funds will be accumulated into a Fee Equivalency Account and used to offset the fee burden otherwise required under a Section 185 approach. PAR 317 also substitutes for Section 185 measures included in the current and previous AQMPs. These funds were not relied upon in the attainment demonstration for the applicable one-hour ozone SIP. Substituting Proposed Amended Rule 317 for the Section 185 measures in the 1994 and 1997 AQMPs does not change this, so these funds remain surplus to the one-hour ozone SIP.

More specifically, the staff proposal is focusing on funding from mobile source and infrastructure air quality improvement projects with air quality benefits that are surplus to the SIP and either result in direct ozone precursor emission reductions or facilitate future reductions from these source categories by investing in fleet engine modernization, vehicle fuel infrastructure and technology advancement projects. Since more than 80% of the ozone formation in the South Coast District is due to emissions from mobile sources and taking into account that a significant portion of the ozone precursor reductions needed (mostly NO_x emissions originating from mobile sources) for the South Coast air basin’s attainment is in the so called “black box” (Section 182(e)(5) measures) with undefined control technologies, investing in reductions from such sources offers a much greater air quality improvement potential compared to the limited potential from major stationary sources, which contribute to less than 10% of the ozone precursors and are already subject to the nation’s most stringent regulations with cost effectiveness levels often well above the \$10,000 per ton mark. More specifically, while all existing major (and minor) stationary sources in the South Coast district operate, as required by state and federal law, subject to Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT) standards and new or modified sources operate subject to Best Available Control technology (BACT) standards, there are no analogous requirements applicable to mobile sources, and hence, there is the potential for greater reductions from mobile sources. It should

also be pointed out that CAA does not specify how Section 185 fee revenues should be used or direct their use towards pollution reduction efforts. Therefore, a Section 185 fee program may not reduce emissions, whereas the revenues from a fee-equivalent program must be used to reduce emissions, or facilitate those reductions. Therefore, this fee equivalent approach proposed by staff with a focus on reducing emissions from mobile and area sources has a much greater potential for an air quality benefit than a Section 185 fee approach focusing on stationary sources. If the backstop rule applies to stationary sources, it will allow sources to credit their Section 185 fees toward their Regulation III obligation.

The proposal also provides for a backstop mechanism should funds from the Fee Equivalency Account show a deficit below a conservative threshold. Should the backstop provisions be triggered, staff is required to develop and forward to the Governing Board within 90 days a substitute rule that would obtain sufficient fees, including fees from major NO_x and VOC stationary sources if necessary. Sources would be required to pay a fee relative to their share of the fee burden and only on the amount of the shortfall between the Fee Equivalency Account and the Section 185 fees due from all major stationary sources.

Background

Section 185 was included in the 1990 amendments to the CAA as a backstop provision for those severe and extreme areas that did not attain the one hour standard for ozone by the attainment date. Section 185 requires that major stationary sources for VOC or NO_x in those non-attainment areas to either reduce their emissions by 20% from a baseline amount or pay a fee. The South Coast air basin and the Salton Sea air basin both failed to attain the one hour ozone standard by the attainment date and are subject to Section 185 fees (although the one-hour ozone standard was superseded by the eight-hour standard, Section 185 has been held by court decision to remain in effect through Section 172(e)).

Staff began working on Proposed Rule 317 during the summer of 2008 to implement the requirements of Section 185. Although a rule was adopted in December 2008 for the Salton Sea Air Basin, no rule has yet been adopted for the South Coast Air Basin even though several different approaches were developed, workshopped, and proposed. Staff's most recent proposal was considered by the Board in June 2010. There is substantial opposition to this fee rule by the regulated community as the fee burden is significant while the relative contribution by major stationary sources to ground level ozone is small relative to area and mobile sources. Further, the applicability of the fee solely to major stationary sources is seen as unfair given the fact that major stationary sources in the South Coast air basin are subject to the nation's most stringent regulations and have reduced their emissions significantly over the years. The timing of the fee proposal is problematic given the nation-wide recession and the collateral effects on the California economy.

The only ozone non-attainment area to have an adopted and federally approved rule is Sacramento Metropolitan APCD. Their rule 307 was adopted in September 2002 and was modeled on a strict construction of Section 185. Rule 307 has a fixed baseline for the attainment year and there was no provision for alternative or equivalent programs. As discussed below, other agencies that have proposed or adopted rules incorporating additional flexibility including clean unit exemptions or alternative baselines have either had those portions disapproved or have been notified by US EPA of deficiencies regarding those provisions. Staff has heeded the precedent established by these agencies in the development of Rule 317.

To help states develop programs to implement the Section 185 requirements, US EPA issued guidance in March 2008 on determining baseline emissions. That memo provided that an alternative baseline could be used if a “source’s emissions are irregular, cyclical, or vary significantly from year to year”. Any 24 consecutive month period within the last 10 years could be used as the alternative baseline subject to adjusting the emissions for regulatory effects. Unfortunately, US EPA did not provide guidance on how to determine if a source’s emissions are irregular, cyclical, or vary significantly. Staff developed a metric (the Student’s t-test) to be used to determine if a source was cyclical. A draft rule incorporating that concept was crafted, workshopped, and proposed for adoption. That rule was considered at the April 2009 Board Meeting and was criticized by many stakeholders as overly complex. The hearing on Rule 317 was subsequently continued and that Student’s t-test metric was dropped.

On December 11, 2009 US EPA mailed a letter to Governor Schwarzenegger effectively giving California notice that a sanctions clock would be started by the failure to adopt a rule for Section 185 fees. The 18 month sanctions clock officially started with the publication of the January 5 Federal Register notice regarding the South Coast Air Basin (FR Vol. 175 No.2 Tuesday 1/5/10 p. 232). Should the District fail to timely adopt a Section 185 rule, sanctions including higher offset ratios and loss of highway funding would occur. The rule must be submitted to EPA and found complete by EPA by July 5, 2011 to avoid sanctions. Moreover, US EPA would be required to adopt a federal plan to implement Section 185 and would collect the fee money directly if a Section 185 program is not approved by EPA by January 5, 2012.

US EPA provided further guidance on Section 185 fees in its memo of January 5, 2010. US EPA’s March 2008 guidance noted that other alternative baselines may be included in a Section 185 program. Those other baselines include the aggregation of NO_x and VOC at a single site and the aggregation of multi-facility operations providing the operations comport with the federal definition of major stationary source. The January 2010 memo noted that fee equivalent alternative programs may also be approvable.

The January 2010 memo also noted that Section 172 (e) of the act allows for programs that are “not less stringent” than the Section 185 program. Fee equivalent and emissions equivalent programs were identified as possible approaches under a Section 172 (e) construct. Fee

equivalency may be approvable under the 172 (e) concept if the program “clearly raises at least as much revenue as otherwise required Section 185 fee program if the proceeds are spent to pay for emissions reductions that will further improve ozone air quality.”

To utilize the Section 172 (e) provisions, staff researched what state programs are available and could be used for Section 185 fees. One highly promising program is AB 118. AB 118, Nunez, California Alternative and Renewable Fuel, Vehicle Technology, Clean Air, and Carbon Reduction Act of 2007 was adopted in October 2007. This bill imposes a fee on certain mobile sources with the monies to be used for projects that improve environmental quality, increase efficiency, develop and deploy innovative technologies, and support energy conservation and activities. Staff’s opinion is that the AB 118 program is surplus to the one-hour ozone SIP and can be included as a fee equivalent program under the Section 172 (e) rubric for Section 185 fees. Staff’s preliminary estimate is that approximately 10 million dollars in funding may be available under this program and can be used on a dollar for dollar basis to reduce the fee requirement. Staff has also identified other programs that may be used for emissions equivalency purposes and has listed those in Appendix A. One such program is AB 2766, under which fees imposed on motor vehicles are used by local governments and the MSRC to reduce motor vehicle emissions. The aggregate funding from these programs is in excess of \$100 million at present, with some of the funding programs being ongoing. Proposed Amended Rule 317 also serves to replace the Section 185 control measure contained in the most recent and earlier AQMPs. In the 2007 AQMP, Control Measure MCS-08 provided that the District would implement a fee on major stationary sources of VOC and NO_x if the Basin did not attain the revoked one-hour ozone standard by 2010. Similar measures were contained in the 1997 AQMP, FSS-04 (same as in the 2003 AQMP) and the 1994 AQMP, CTY-10. PAR 317 replaces these measures.

Proposed amendments

PAR 317 is based on a fee equivalency approach as provided by Section 172 (e) of the Clean Air Act and outlined in the US EPA memo of January 5, 2010. Section 172 (e) is an anti-backsliding provision of the CAA that requires US EPA to develop regulations to ensure that controls are “not less stringent” than those of the Section 185 program. The proposed amended rule will generate at least as much revenue as otherwise required under a Section 185 fee program. The Executive Officer of the SCAQMD will annually calculate fee obligations that would otherwise occur under a Section 185 fee program and use equivalent funding from alternative federal, state and local air quality improvement programs that are surplus to the one-hour ozone SIP to offset the Section 185 fee obligations.

Major stationary sources in the SCAQMD are already at BARCT or BACT. The SCAQMD has the most aggressive environmental regulations in the nation. With emission levels from major stationary sources already at such low levels, it is speculative what amount of further emission

reductions could be achieved under a fee regulation. Many sources such as refineries, utilities, and water and sewage agencies are likely to have an inelastic response to fees. These sources are more likely to pass through any increased fee dollars to the consumer rather than reduce or curtail emissions. Moreover, Section 185 does not direct how the fee revenue from a Section 185 rule should be used. There is no requirement that the fee money be directed toward emission control projects. The Section 172 (e) approach is designed to direct fee money toward programs most likely to yield reductions in ozone precursors.

More specifically, the staff proposal is focusing on funding from mobile source and infrastructure air quality improvement projects with air quality benefits that are surplus to the SIP and either result in direct ozone precursor emission reductions or facilitate future reductions from these source categories by investing in fleet engine modernization, vehicle fuel infrastructure and technology advancement projects. Since more than 80% of the ozone formation in the South Coast District is due to emissions from mobile sources and taking into account that a significant portion of the ozone precursor reductions needed for the South Coast air basin's 8 hour ozone attainment is in the so called "black box", investing in reductions from such sources offers a much greater air quality improvement potential compared to the limited potential from stationary sources, which contribute to less than 20% of the ozone precursors and are already subject to the nation's most stringent regulations. Indeed, major sources, which would be subject to a Section 185 fee, contribute less than 10% of ozone precursor emissions in the Basin. Therefore, this fee equivalent approach proposed by staff has a much greater air quality benefit potential than a Section 185 fee approach.

The proposed rule requires the EO to establish a fee equivalent program fund. Credits and debits will be reconciled on an annual basis. Should the fund balance in the fee equivalent program show a deficit for the prior year or the preliminary analysis of the fund balance for the current year drop below 110% of the prior year's Section 185 fee calculation, staff is required to develop and forward for adoption an alternative rule that will provide equivalent fees, including if needed, assessing each major stationary source individually for its proportional share of the fees required if any deficit should occur in the future. The proposed amended rule has the following elements:

Establish Section 172(e) Fee Equivalent Account

The staff proposal would establish a Section 172(e) fee equivalent account. Programs with funding mechanisms that provide for ozone-related air quality improvement projects in the SCAQMD and that are surplus to the one-hour ozone SIP will be used to fund a fee equivalent program. Only those programs that have been approved for use as part of Rule 317 by the Executive Officer of the SCAQMD, the Executive Officer of CARB, and the Regional Administrator of US EPA Region IX shall be included. Staff will follow a similar approach to that currently being employed for seeking and obtaining approval for source specific rules or for approving alternative source testing methods with both CARB

and EPA. Furthermore, the fee equivalent account shall be credited only from expenditures that are:

1. designed to result in direct VOC and NOx reductions in the SCAQMD or to facilitate future VOC or NOx reductions in the SCAQMD through vehicle/engine fueling infrastructure or advanced technology development efforts for implementation within the next 10 years;
2. expenditures occurring only in calendar years subsequent to 2008 from eligible projects; and
3. monies actually expended from qualified programs during a calendar year.

Funding from all approved programs will be credited into the account beginning with the 2010 calendar year (including funds expended subsequent to 2008) and shall be continued to be credited as long as funding from any approved program is available. In addition, funds credited into the fee equivalent account:

1. need not actually be held nor disbursed directly by the AQMD provided the underlying programs have been approved by CARB and EPA for use in this rule and tracked pursuant to the tracking provisions established in the rule; and
2. shall be accounted for on a dollar for dollar basis and shall not be discounted due to the passage of time. Funds may be accumulated in the accounts from year to year and used to offset the calculated Clean Air Act Non-attainment (Section 185) fees as needed.

Furthermore, the proposed amended rule identifies a list of programs (Attachment A) that are likely to be surplus to the one-hour ozone SIP that will be used to prefund the equivalent account. Attachment A is also attached to this staff report. Staff has also identified additional funding programs that likely meet the program selection criteria of the rule that can provide on-going funding credit to the fee equivalent account and are listed in Attachment B of this staff report. Attachment C shows a list of possible programs that might be also be used in the future to potentially fund the fee equivalent account, provided they are surplus to the SIP and approved by CARB and EPA.

Calculation and Tracking of Section 185 Fee Obligation

District staff will calculate the fees required under a Section 185 program by comparing emissions in years subsequent to the baseline with the sources' actual emissions. Subsequent year emissions that are greater than 80% of the baseline are calculated as if they were assessed a fee as follows

$$\text{Annual CAA Non-Attainment Fee} = \$5,000 \times \text{CPIF} \times [A - (0.8 \times B)]$$

Where:

A = Total amount of emissions actually emitted during the applicable fee assessment year for pollutants included in B, in tons. If A is less than or equal to 80% of B; then there shall be no annual CAA non-attainment fee assessed for the subject year.

B = Baseline emissions, of VOC, NO_x or both for which a source qualifies as a major stationary source as defined in this rule, in tons.

CPIF = The annual Consumer Price Index (CPI) adjustment factor as defined in this rule.

Consumer Price Index Factor (CPIF)

CPIF means the annual consumer price index (CPI) adjustment factor which is equivalent to the cumulative increase in the CPI beginning with the 1989 change in the index up to and including the change in the year prior to the year for which the fees are due. For any calendar year the CPI is the average of the CPI for all-urban consumers published by the Department of Labor, as of the close of the 12-month period ending on August 31 of each calendar year or the revision of the CPI which is most consistent with the CPI for calendar year 1989 in accordance with Sections 502(b)(3)(B)(v) and 185(b)(3) of the CAA. Section 185 cross-references the methodology in section 502(b)(3)(B)(v3) of the CAA. This method has been interpreted for use in determining permit fees in a 1992 EPA memorandum. (See, Memorandum of October 15, 1992, from Frank Bunyard, "Calculating Fees for Operating Permits.") EPA has used this method to calculate the Part 70 permit fee rate since 1990, and will continue to update the rate every year in September, when the August values are available. The adjusted section 185 fee, then, would be prorated to that adjusted permit fee by multiplying the Part 70 permit fee rate by 200 (\$5000/\$25). Since section 185 fees are assessed on a calendar year basis, and the inflation factor is applied in September, the calendar year fee is determined as a weighted average (8/12 of the fee associated with January to August, and 4/12 of the fee associated with September to December). These will be updated by EPA each year in the fall.

Baseline

For an existing major stationary source prior to or during calendar year 2010, the baseline shall be the average of the source's emissions during fiscal years 2005-06 and 2006-07 adjusted for regulatory effects. Existing RECLAIM sources are RECLAIM sources that have been issued a District identification number prior to or during calendar year 2010. Calendar year 2006 and 2007 are pre-recession years and are more representative of typical emissions. Staff will adjust the sources' emissions proportionally to account for regulatory effects between 2006 and 2010. Existing sources that are not major stationary sources prior to the attainment year

but become major stationary sources due to the emissions levels during the attainment year shall be regarded for the purposes of this rule as an existing major stationary source, with their baseline established based on their pro-rated attainment year emissions and not their permitted emissions or RECLAIM holdings. Sources that become major stationary sources subsequent to the attainment year will have their baseline developed from their permitted emissions or RECLAIM holdings, as appropriate. Baselines are established individually for each pollutant (VOC and NOx) for which a source is a major stationary source. Baselines are also established for each individual facility.

Fees are calculated for each major stationary source for each pollutant (VOC/NOx) for which the source is a major stationary source. Calculated fees from all sources are then aggregated to determine the total Section 185 fee obligation. Fees are calculated for the Section 185 universe for each calendar year subsequent to the attainment year as long as the basins are non-attainment for the one-hour ozone standard.

Using an alternate baseline is consistent with US EPA's guidance memo of March 2008. Staff is calculating the fees for the universe of sources subject to Section 185 on an aggregate basis. When viewed globally, the variation in emissions from this universe is irregular and varies substantially from year to year. This is due primarily to the recession which began in 2008. Staff is using programmatic rule adjustment factors for VOC and NOx with effective dates of 2007 through 2010. These factors will be weighted for the Section 185 universe and applied uniformly.

The Executive Officer shall debit the Section 185 fees calculated for the universe of all major stationary sources that would otherwise be subject to Section 185 against the funding available from the Fee Equivalent Program on an annual basis.

Staffs justification for using more than one year actual emissions to determine Section 185 baseline emissions is based on the following analysis. The U.S. EPA Guidance Document allows the use of "2 out of 10" to establish the baseline emissions in estimating the Section 185 fees, "where a source's emissions are irregular, cyclical or otherwise vary significantly from year to year". AQMD staff is proposing a programmatic use of the average of FY 2005-2006 and FY 2006-2007 emissions as the baseline to calculate the Section 185 fee obligations. It is based on the fact that R317 facilities are part of the regional economy that is subject to periodic national recessions and therefore experience cyclical fluctuation in manufacturing activities or services provided. Using the 2010 baseline will lock facilities in a low production year in the wake of the most recent recession. Since World War II, US economy has gone through several recessions in 1973, 1981, 1990, and 2001 prior to the great recession. According to the recession dating

procedure by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), the great recession began in December 2007 and ended in June 2009. A wide range of economic indicators were considered in this process, such as real gross domestic product (GDP), gross domestic income (GDI), employment, industrial production index (IPI), and others. Figure 1 shows the quarterly trend in GDP and IPI from the 4th quarter in 2007 to the 3rd quarter in 2010. Figure 2 shows the U.S. monthly employment trend from January 2007 to October 2010. As with other recessions, employment is a lagging indicator.

Figure 1
Percent Change in Real GDP and Industrial Production

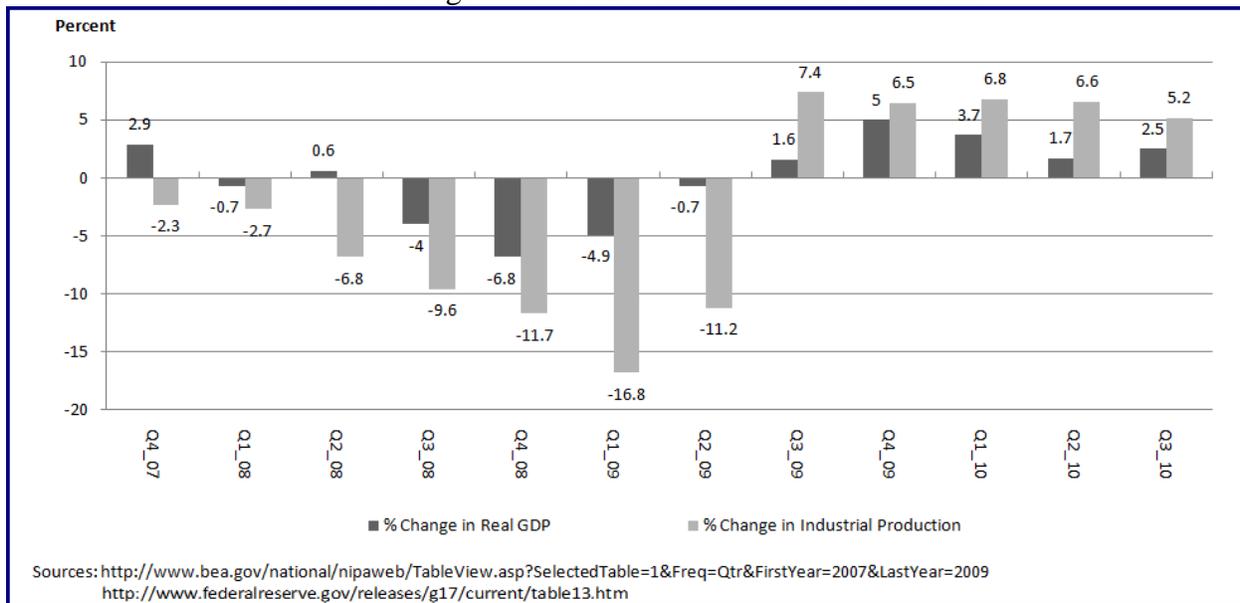
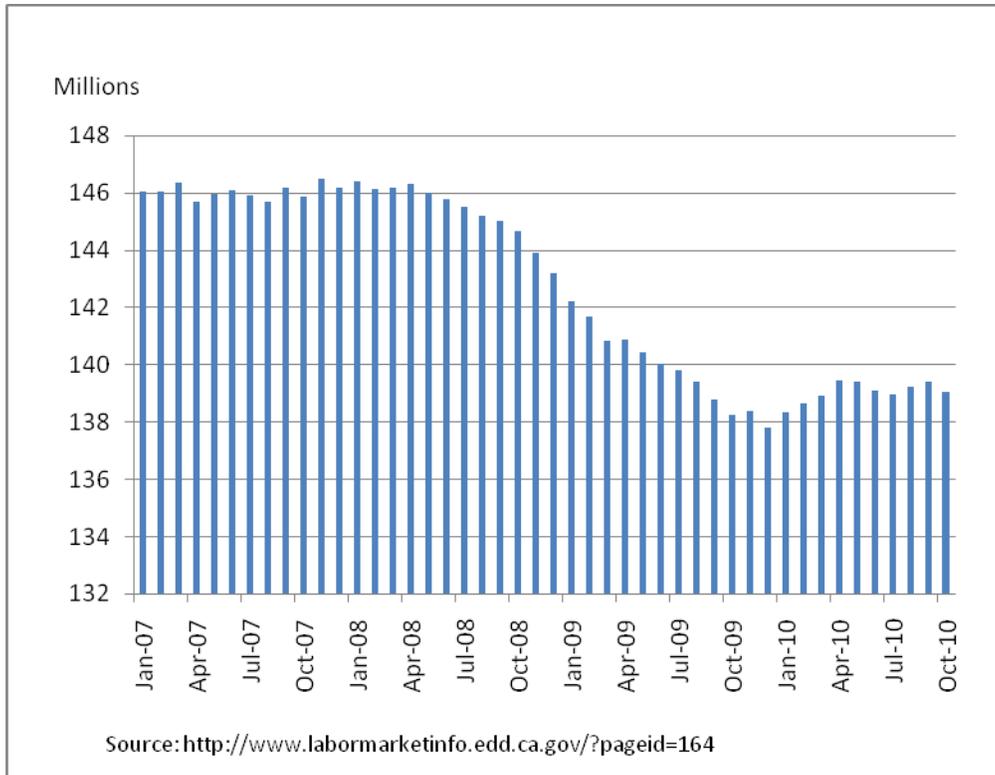


Figure 2
Monthly US Employment



The 2007-2009 recession has hit the California economy especially hard given its relatively large share of real estate and construction related activities. Figures 3 and 4 show monthly employment trends in California and the four counties (Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino) in Southern California, respectively, from January 2007 to October 2010. Both figures display cyclical behavior similar to the U.S. economy. Figure 5 compares unemployment rates in the U.S., California, and the four counties in Southern California.

Figure 3
California Employment

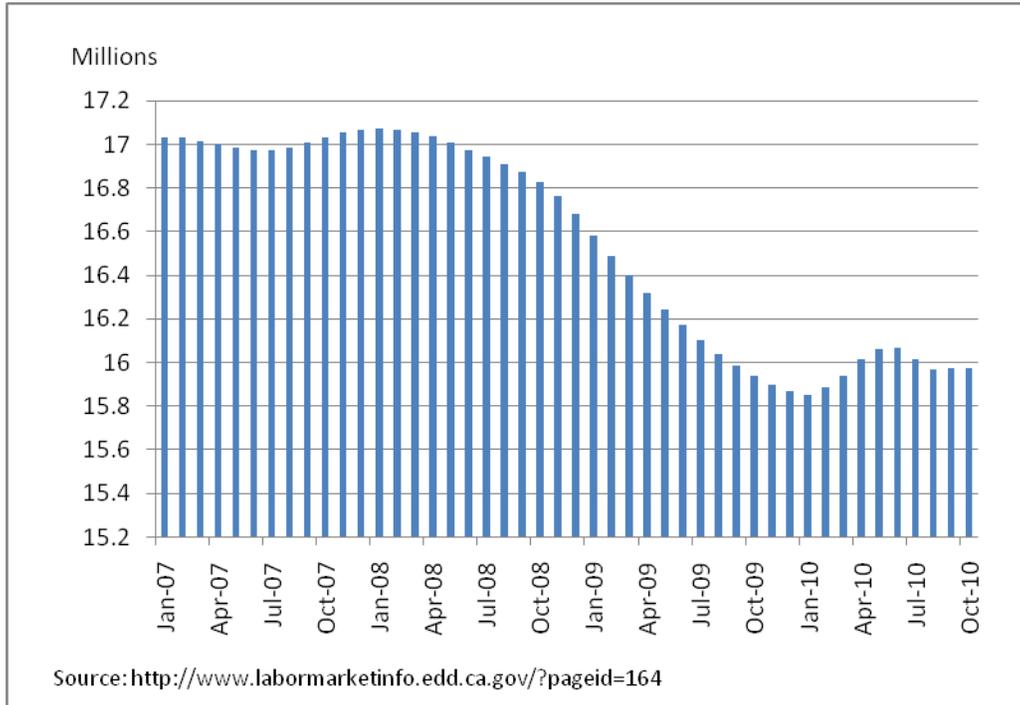


Figure 4
Four-county Employment

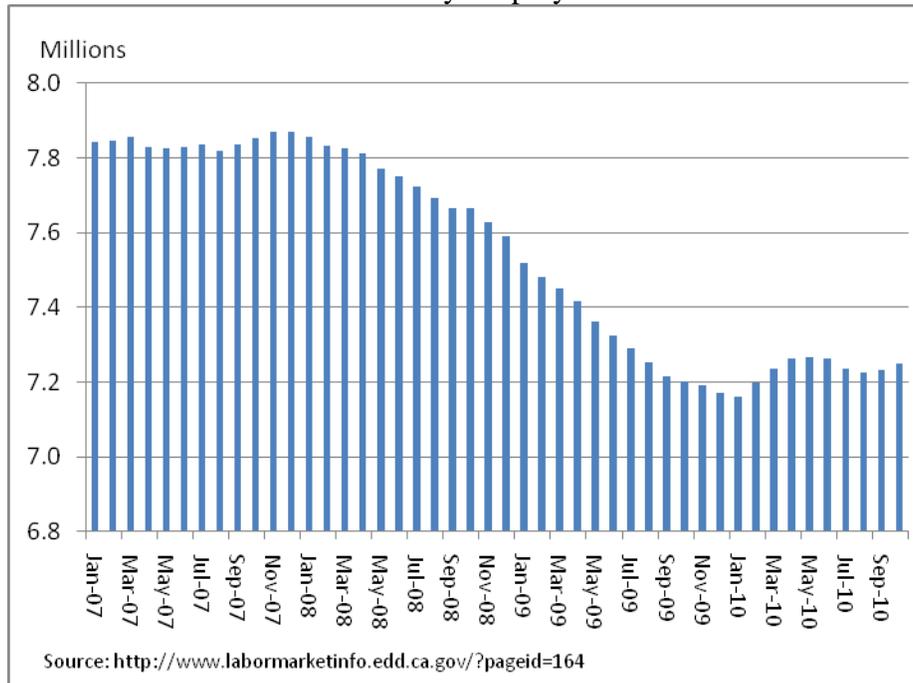


Figure 5
U.S., California and County Unemployment Rate

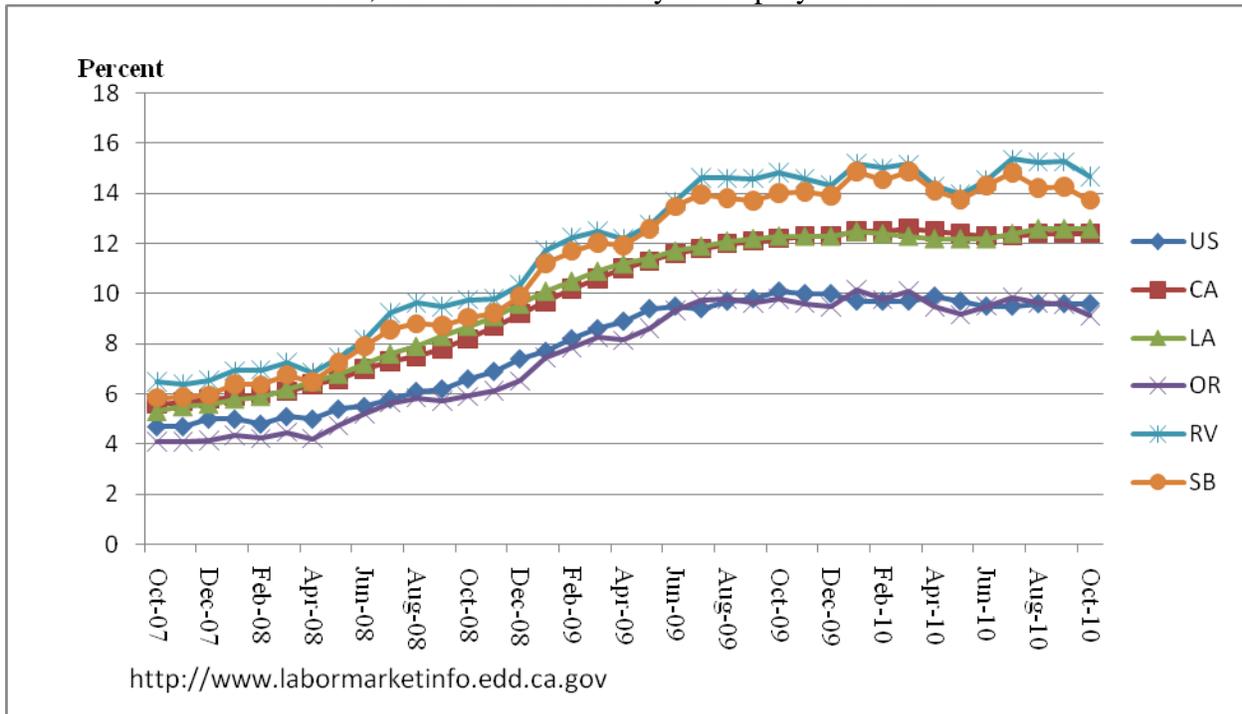


Table 1 shows GDP for California and the four counties in Southern California from 2006 to 2009.

Table 1
Real GDP by Region by Year (millions of dollars)*

Region	2006	2007	2008	2009
CA	\$1,747,816	\$1,778,722	\$1,778,185	\$1,739,674
LA-OR	\$600,623	\$605,948	\$607,773	N/A
RV-SB	\$94,313	\$93,535	\$92,318	N/A

* millions of 2001 dollars for CA and millions of 2005 dollars for LA-OR-RV-SB.

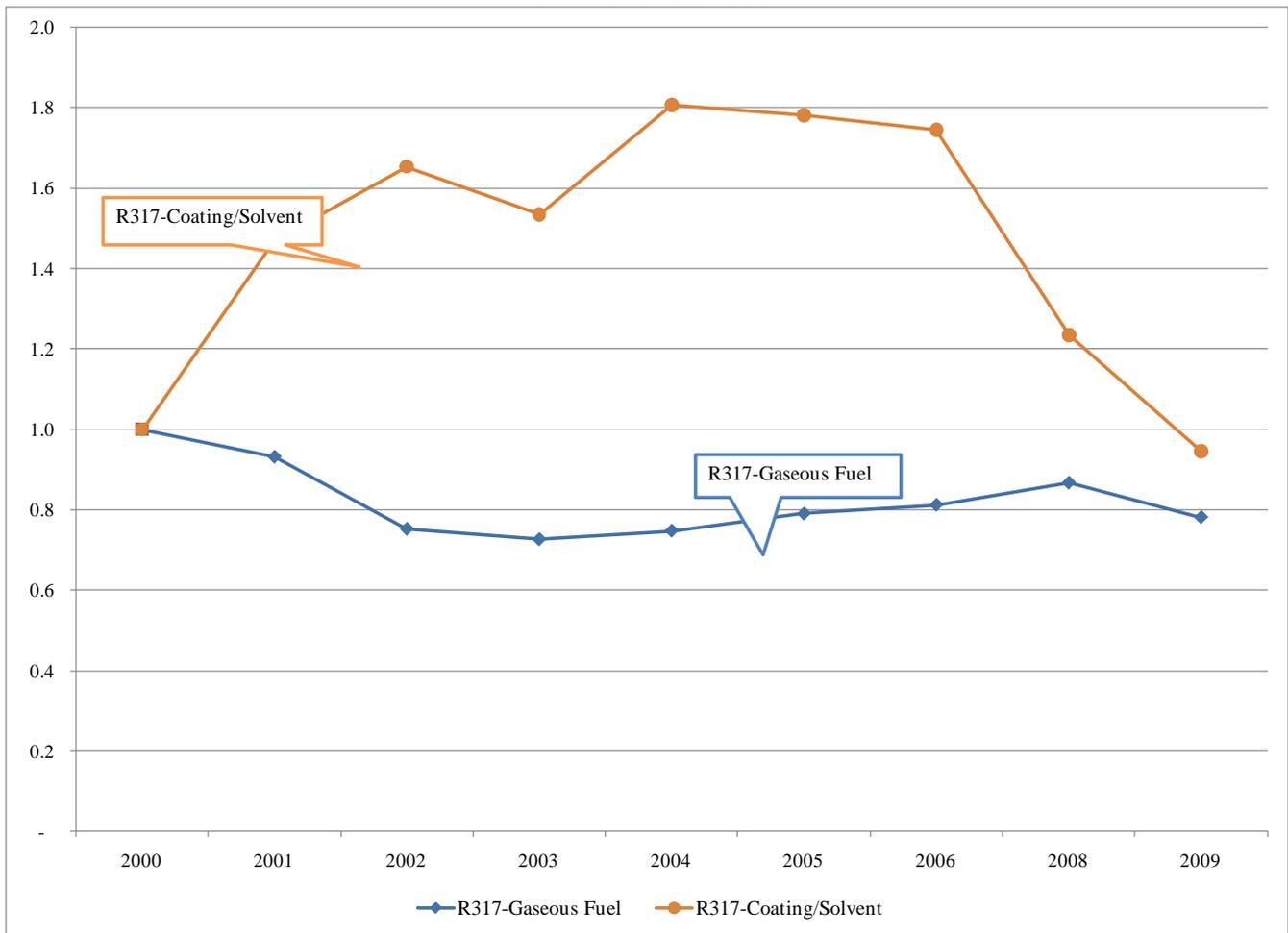
<http://www.bea.gov/regional/gsp/action.cfm>

<http://www.bea.gov/regional/gdpmetro/>

In order to determine the appropriate period for baseline determination, AQMD staff analyzed the overall activity trends for the R317 facilities in the last decade. Gaseous fuel consumption and solvent and coating usage were selected as two parameters to represent activities associated with VOC and NOx emissions. Figure 6 shows the changes in gaseous fuel and solvent/coating usage for the last 10 years relative to the 2000 level. Activities reported by facilities between 2000 and 2006 were in fiscal year (i.e., 2000= FY2000-2001) and beginning in 2008 they were in

calendar year. As it can be seen, the selection of the average of FY05 and FY06 as the baseline is a conservative approach that they do not represent the highest two years out the last 10 years, on a facility-by-facility basis, allowed under the U.S.EPA Guidance Document. Therefore, it would result in higher fee obligations than it would otherwise be required. AQMD staff believes this level of conservatism is appropriate to ensure that this programmatic approach is not less stringent than the straight Section 185 requirements.

Figure 6
Gaseous Fuel & Coating/Solvent Usage Trends
for PR317 Facilities



Annual Determination of Equivalency

Beginning in the initial year July 1, 2012, and continuing annually thereafter, the Executive Officer shall complete an equivalency demonstration to verify that adequate funding was available in the equivalency account for the prior calendar year to meet the calculated CAA Non-Attainment (Section 185) fee obligation. Any surplus funding available in the fee equivalency account will be carried forward to the following assessment year. The annual determination of equivalency shall be made according to the following equation:

$$B_{i-1} + D_{i-1} - F_{i-1} = B_i \geq 0$$

Where,

B_{i-1} is the Section 172 (e) fee equivalency account balance at the beginning of the prior calendar year $i-1$;

D_{i-1} is the funds deposited (credited) into the Section 172 (e) fee equivalency account during the prior calendar year ($i-1$);

F_{i-1} is the Section 185 fees calculated for all major stationary sources for the prior calendar year, and

B_i is the Section 172 (e) fee equivalency account balance at the end of calendar year $i-1$, which is carried forward as the beginning balance for the following year i . The backstop provision (discussed below in this report) is triggered if $B_i < 0$.

Initial Annual Preliminary Determination of Equivalency

Also an initial Annual Preliminary Determination of Equivalency shall be conducted, beginning July 1, 2012, and continuing annually thereafter, the Executive Officer shall complete a preliminary determination of equivalency to determine whether adequate funding is expected to be available in the Section 172 (e) fee equivalency account to meet the CAA Non-Attainment (Section 185) fee obligation for the current calendar year according to the following equation:

$$B_i + D_i > 110\% \times F_{i-1}$$

Where,

B_{i-1} is the Section 172 (e) fee equivalent account balance at the beginning of the current calendar year i ; (prefunding in the 2012 initial calendar year);

D_{i-1} is the funds expected to be deposited (credited) into Section 172 (e) fee equivalent account in current calendar year i , and

F_{i-1} is the Section 185 calculated fees obligation for the prior calendar year ($i-1$) being used as a surrogate Section 185 fee estimate for the current year.

Reporting Requirements

Beginning no later than September 3, 2012, and continuing annually thereafter, the EO shall file a report with CARB and US EPA that includes all of the following:

- (A) A listing of all facilities subject to Section 185 and their calculated prior calendar year fee obligation,
- (B) The aggregate calculated amount of prior calendar year CAA Non-Attainment (Section 185) fees obligation;
- (C) The Section 172 (e) fee equivalency account beginning balance,
- (D) The amount of any surplus funding carried over to the subsequent calendar year,
- (E) A listing of all programs, program descriptions, description of funding, certification of eligibility for each program, and associated expenditures that were credited into the Section 172 (e) fee equivalency account during the prior calendar year and those expected to be credited during the current year,
- (F) The results of the equivalency demonstration and preliminary determination of equivalency conducted.

Backstop Provision

In the event the annual equivalency demonstration shows a deficit or a preliminary equivalency demonstration shows potential inadequate funding, this backstop provision requires the EO within 90 days to develop and bring to the Governing Board a backstop rule for adoption that would allow the Executive Officer to collect and/or track adequate fees for any shortfall. The backstop rule which may be constructed to reflect a Section 185 or Section 172(e) framework shall include the following elements to the extent the program applies to stationary sources:

- (A) **Alternative Baseline Period**
An alternative baseline period reflecting the average of two consecutive years within the last ten (10) years prior to and including the attainment year may be substituted for emissions from the attainment year subject to the following analysis:
 - (i) Emission data for the ten (10) years preceding and including the attainment year; and

- (ii) Analysis of adopted local, state, and federal rules or regulations that would have restricted the source's ability to either operate or emit a particular pollutant, had they been in effect during the consecutive two (2) years selected; and/or;
 - (iii) Adjusted annual emissions considering the impact of subparagraphs (B) above; and
 - (iv) Certification, in writing, by the highest-ranking executive on site that the source's emissions are irregular, cyclical, or otherwise vary significantly from year to year.
- (B) Multi-Site Aggregation
- Major stationary sources within a single non-attainment region, under common ownership and control, and that comport with the Federal definition of major stationary source for multi-site aggregation, may aggregate multi-site baseline and future year emissions.
- (C) Regulation III – Fees credit
- Each major stationary source paying Clean Air Act Non-attainment fees shall receive a credit for their fees paid for annual operating fees and annual operating emissions fees during the preceding calendar year. In no case, shall the credit exceed the Clean Air Act Non-attainment fees due.

Development of this backstop rule, should the backstop provision of PAR 317 be triggered, will adhere to the traditional and legally required stakeholder and public participation process of the SCAQMD rule development process.

Preliminary Equivalency Determination

Staff has reviewed the programs (Attachment A & B) likely to fund the fee equivalency account and conducted a preliminary evaluation of the fee equivalency. Funding prior to program initiation is about \$110.2 million. Funding available subsequent to program initialization is a onetime amount of over \$45.4 million and on-going funding of \$34 million per year. Estimated funding is more than sufficient for the first several years of the program. Additions to the fee equivalency account are shown as positive values and credits from the account (the Section 185 fee obligation) are shown as a negative (in parentheses). A preliminary accounting of the funds is given in Table 1. MSRC and AB2766 funds will be credited towards Rule 317 fee obligations after the expenditure has occurred and local government has the discretion to allocate monies within CARB's AB2766 guidelines.

The projection of fees required from the Section 185 universe is given in Attachment D. Attachment D identifies all sources subject to Section 185 fees and estimates the individual and aggregate fees based on conservative assumptions. The fee is listed as a constant demand in Table 1 as these competing factors are expected to offset each other. Although the CPIR will increase annually, actual emissions from the universe are expected to decline by almost the same amount due to the regulatory program.

As can be seen from Table 1, the fund balance in the fee equivalency account assumed is at all times projected to be greater than 110% of the projected demand for the subsequent year. The conservative projection does not consider any of the programs identified in Attachment C , which may also be eligible to deposit funds into the fee equivalency account up to \$46.2 million for the fee equivalency account.

Table 1
Estimated Fee Equivalency Account Funding

<u>Fee Equivalent Account Activity</u>	<u>Credit/(Debit) @</u>
Pre-funding available at beginning of program (including ongoing funding from CY 2010)	\$110.2M
Funding available during CY 2011	\$34.0M
Estimated Section 185 Fee Obligation for CY 2011	<u>(\$30.0M)</u>
Funds available at end of initial year (2011) / beginning of subsequent year (2012)	\$114.2M
Funds deposited during CY 2012 (on-going and one-time)	\$34.0M
Estimated Section 185 Fee Obligation for CY 2012	<u>(\$30.0M)</u>
Funds available at end of year (2012) /beginning of subsequent year (2013)	\$118.2.1M
Funding available during CY 2013	\$79.4M
Estimated Section 185 Fee Obligation for CY 2013	<u>(\$30.0M)</u>
Funds available at end of year (2013) /beginning of subsequent year (2014)	\$167.6M
Funding available during 2014	\$34.0M
Estimated Section 185 fee Obligation for 2014	<u>(\$30.0M)</u>
Funds available at end of year (2014) / beginning of subsequent year (2015)	\$171.6M

@ If the estimated funding continues and Section 185 fees do not significantly deviate from the estimates, there should be sufficient funding till 2020 and beyond, when the federal 1-hour ozone standard is expected to be met.

Rule Sunset and Other Provisions

PAR 317 includes a provision such that if any provision of the rule is held by USEPA or CARB finding or decision to be invalid, such finding or decision (including any court decision) will not affect the validity of the remainder of the rule.

Furthermore, this rule shall become inoperative and have no effect or operation upon a determination by the Administrator or Regional Administrator of the US EPA that in a given year the air basin is in attainment with the federal one-hour ozone standard, or is subsumed by a statewide program adopted by CARB as a SIP revision. Also, PAR 317 requires the Executive Officer to submit Rule 317 for inclusion into the SIP by CARB and U.S. EPA within 14 days of adoption.

California Environmental Quality Act

Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the AQMD's Certified Regulatory Program (Rule 110), the AQMD has prepared a final subsequent environmental assessment for the proposed adoption of Rule 317.

Socio-Economic Analysis

There are no anticipated adverse socio-economic impacts from the adoption of the present rule, since staff anticipates the aggregate Section 185 fee obligation for all major sources to be fully offset by the fee equivalency account. In the event that the fee obligation is not fully offset and a backstop provision is triggered staff will analyze any future potential socio-economic impact as part of the new rule adoption process.

The Socio-Economic Analysis prepared in May 2009, for the rule as proposed at the time is incorporated by reference.

Findings

Health and Safety Code Section 40727 requires that prior to adopting, amending or repealing a rule or regulation, the AQMD Governing Board shall make findings of necessity, authority, clarity, consistency, non-duplication, and reference based on relevant information presented at the hearing. The draft findings are as follows:

Necessity - The AQMD Governing Board has determined that a need exists to adopt Rule 317 – Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fees to comply with the requirements of the 1990 amendments to the Federal Clean Air Act and the federal court decision applying Section 185 requirements through Section 172(e) to cases where the one-hour ozone standard has been revoked and replaced by the more stringent eight-hour standard, and to avoid imposing unreasonable costs on major stationary sources of VOC/NOx.

Authority - The AQMD Governing Board obtains its authority to adopt, amend, or repeal rules and regulations from Health and Safety Code Sections 39002, 40000, 40001, 40440, 40702, and

41508 and Sections 172(e), 182(d), 182(e), 182(f) and 185 of the 1990 amendments to the Federal Clean Air Act.

Clarity - The AQMD Governing Board has determined that Rule 317 – Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fees is written and displayed so that the meaning can be easily understood by persons directly affected.

Consistency - The AQMD Governing Board has determined that the adoption of Rule 317 – Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fees is in harmony with, and not in conflict with or contradictory to, existing statutes, court decisions, federal or state regulations.

Non-Duplication - The AQMD Governing Board has determined that the adoption of Rule 317 – Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fees does not impose the same requirement as any existing state or federal regulation, and the proposed amendments are necessary and proper to execute the powers and duties granted to, and imposed upon, the AQMD.

Reference - In adopting the Rule, the AQMD Governing Board references the following statutes which the AQMD hereby implements, interprets or makes specific: Health and Safety Code Sections 40001 (rules to achieve ambient air quality standards), 40440(a) (rules to carry out the Air Quality Management Plan), and Sections 172(e), 181, 182 and 185 of the 1990 amendments to the Federal Clean Air Act.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The proposed amendments to Rule 317 were developed to comport with federal requirements and guidance while obviating the need for fee payments from the impacted industry. The fee equivalent approach crafted by staff eliminates the fee burden across the universe of sources subject to Rule 317 fees through the application of the AB 118 funds and funds from other federal, state and local programs that are surplus to the SIP, providing benefits in the SCAQMD, and approved by CARB and US EPA.

The rule provides for a backstop provision should the fee equivalent fund show a deficit or its balance drop below a conservative threshold. If the fund balance is less than 110% of the prior year's calculated Section 185 fee obligation, the Executive Officer is required to develop and forward to the Governing Board a substitute rule that may require sources to pay their proportionate share of any shortfall from the fee equivalent fund.

Staff is recommending the adoption of this proposal.

Comments and Response to Comments

Comment: EPA has expressed concern that crediting sources subject to the PAR 317 fees with their Regulation III emissions fees already paid will compromise implementation of Title V and that no credit be given against Title V fees.

Response: Staff will implement the Regulation III fee credit such that it will not impact funding or operation of the Title V program. Furthermore, should the backstop rule be triggered staff commits to working with US EPA to factor in any concerns

relative to safeguarding the Title V fees during the course of the rule development process.

Comment: EPA has suggested the following revisions be made to the rule language: [Since the entire current proposed rule text is in underline format, suggested US EPA language that was added to the rule in the set hearing package and was reflected in simple underline format, is presented in *italicized underline* format in this comment and response section of the staff report for clarification purposes. In contrast, suggested rule additions that were made in this attached final proposed rule version and subsequent to the set package are shown in double underline format. All deletions are shown as strikethrough regardless of the time of deletion.

(a) Purpose

“The purpose of this rule is to satisfy requirements as specified in Sections 182(d), 182(e), 182(f) and 185 of the 1990 amendments to the federal Clean Air Act (CAA) by utilizing a fee equivalency approach applying the principle in as ~~provided by~~ Section 172(e) of the CAA.”

(b)(2)(A) Baseline Emissions

“For an existing major stationary source prior to or during the attainment year, the baseline emissions shall be the average amount of the actual emissions, including fugitives and unpermitted emissions, during fiscal years 2005-06 and 2006-07 (emissions not to exceed allowables), and programmatically adjusted to account for regulatory effects between 2006 through 2010, for the South Coast Air Basin.”

(b)(2)(B) Baseline Emissions

“For sources that become subject to this rule ~~during or~~ after the attainment year:”

(b)(5) CPIF

“CPIF means the annual consumer price index (CPI) adjustment factor which is equivalent to the cumulative increase in the CPI beginning with the 1989 change in the index up to and including the change in the year prior to the year for which the fees are due. For any calendar year the CPI is the average of the CPI for all-urban consumers published by the Department of Labor, as of the close of the 12-month period ending on August 31 of each calendar year or the revision of the CPI which is most consistent with the CPI for calendar year 1989 in accordance with Sections 502(b)(3)(B)(v) and 185(b)(3) of the CAA. *Section 185 cross-references the methodology in section 502(b)(3)(B)(v) of the CAA. This method has been*

interpreted for use in determining permit fees in a 1992 EPA memorandum. (See, Memorandum of October 15, 1992, from Frank Bunyard, "Calculating Fees for Operating Permits.") EPA has used this method to calculate the Part 70 permit fee rate since 1990, and will continue to update the rate every year in September, when the August values are available. The adjusted section 185 fee, then, would be prorated to that adjusted permit fee by multiplying the Part 70 permit fee rate by 200 (\$5000/\$25). Since Section 185 fees are assessed on a calendar year basis, and the inflation factor is applied in September the calendar year fee is determined as a weighted average (8/12 of the fee associated with January to August, and 4/12 of the fee associated with September to December)."

(c)(1)(A)(i) Section 172(e) Fee Equivalency Account
"surplus to the State Implementation Program"

(c)(6)(A) Alternative Baseline Period
"Emissions from an A~~n~~ alternative baseline period reflecting the average of two consecutive years within the last ten (10) years prior to and including the attainment year may be substituted for baseline emissions from the attainment year subject to the following analysis:

(i) Annual Emission data for the ten (10) years preceding and including the attainment year; and"

(c)(6)(C) Regulation III Fees credit
"Each major stationary source paying Clean Air Act Non-attainment Section 185 fees pursuant to the backstop rule adopted pursuant to paragraph (c) (6) shall receive a credit for their fees paid for annual operating fees and annual operating emissions fees during the preceding calendar year. In no case, shall the credit exceed the Clean Air Act Non-attainment Section 185 fees due, or exceed the otherwise applicable annual operating fees and annual operating emissions fees"

(b)(9) RECLAIM

"(A) Existing RECLAIM sources with a District issued facility identification number during or prior to the attainment date; or
(B) New RECLAIM sources with a District issued facility identification number issued ~~during or~~ after the attainment year; or
(C) An existing source with a District issued facility identification number prior to the attainment date that ~~subsequently~~ becomes a RECLAIM source during the attainment year which shall be treated as an existing RECLAIM source for the purposes of determining baseline emissions for the attainment year or the initial year of operation as applicable."

Response: The final proposed rule has been edited to incorporate these comments.

Comment: What is the likelihood, with the current state budget shortfall and the poor state of the economy that funding for the Section 172(e) fee equivalency account will be insufficient and trigger the backstop provision?

Response: Unlikely. The Section 172(e) fee equivalency account is being pre-funded with more than an estimated \$100 million. Funds for these programs have already been approved and/or are currently being utilized for emissions reductions project where the reductions are surplus to the SIP. The aggregate fee obligation to be offset is conservatively estimated to be about \$30 million annually. Also, it is anticipated that credits to the Section 172(e) fee equivalency account will be about \$34 million annually with an estimated \$171 million surplus in 2020 and beyond in the Section 172(e) fee equivalency account, since a surplus in any given year is carried forward into the beginning balance for the following year. Furthermore, in the unlikely event that the backstop provision is triggered, sources would only pay for the pro-rata shortfall for their own source(s), after all credits had first been applied from the Section 172(e) fee equivalency account (including applying Regulation III emissions fees credits).

Comment: Should the backstop provision be triggered, why must sources provide a request in writing if they wish to have an alternative baseline?

Response: If the backstop provision is triggered, based on staff analysis, not all facilities would automatically benefit from an alternative baseline. In some cases a source may actually wish to use emissions in the baseline year to calculate their Section 185 fee obligation. The proposed backstop rule therefore does not impose the alternative baseline on all sources arbitrarily.

Comment: Subsequent to the January 5, 2011 Public Workshop and the January 6, 2011 release of the Set Hearing package SCAQMD during the open comment period ending January 25, 2011, two letters of support, submitted by sources that might potentially be impacted by the rule, were received by SCAQMD staff supporting staffs current rule proposal.

Response: Staff has worked diligently over the last two years to craft an equitable compliance strategy for Section 185 CAA requirements. Staff appreciates the endorsement by potentially affected sources of its rule proposal.

ATTACHMENT A – LIST OF PROGRAMS PRE- FUNDING SECTION 172 (e) FEE EQUIVALENCY ACCOUNT*

Name	Date of Award	Initial Year of Expenditure	One-time/ Ongoing*	Expenditure
<u>U.S. EPA DERA</u>				
<i>School Bus Retrofit</i>	6/5/2009	2010	One-time	\$870,000
School Bus Replacement	6/30/2010	2011	One-time	\$1,065,465
<u>U.S. EPA DERA Earmark</u>				
<i>LNG Truck Replacement</i>	5/2/2008	2009/2010	One-time	\$5,000,000
<i>LNG Truck Replacement</i>	11/6/2009	2010/2011	One-time	\$7,500,000
Crane, Shore Power, Off Road	4/21/2010	2011/2012	One-time	\$5,000,000
<u>U.S. EPA Emerging Technologies</u>				
Truck Retrofits/SCRT	4/28/2009	2010	One-time	\$900,000
Truck Retrofits-SCRT (ARRA)	8/31/2009	2011	One-time	\$2,000,000
Truck Retrofits-SCCRT (ARRA)	8/31/2009	2011	One-time	\$2,000,000
<u>U.S. DOE Clean Cities</u>				
<i>ARRA-LNG Truck Replacement</i>	11/6/2009	2010	One-time	\$7,900,000
New LNG Station Ontario, CA	3/12/2010	2010/2011	One-time	\$150,000
UPS Ontario-Las Vegas LNG.... (ARRA)	12/18/2009	2010/2011	One-time	\$5,591,611
<u>AB2766</u>				
<i>Local Governments**</i>		FY 2008/2009	Continuous	\$14,000,000
<i>MSRC**</i>		2009 – 2010 (2 yrs.)	Continuous	\$24,000,000
<u>ARB AB118 Program</u>				

Name	Date of Award	Initial Year of Expenditure	One-time/Ongoing*	Expenditure
Hybrid Truck and Bus Voucher Incentive Project (HVIP)		2010	One-time	\$9,200,000
Clean Vehicle Rebate Program (CVRP)		2010	One-time	\$117,000
Lawn Mower		2010	One-time	\$816,000
<u>California Energy Commission Funding</u>				
LNG Truck Replacement	7/9/2010	2011	One-time	\$5,142,000
NG Infrastructure: South Coast Air Basin	5/17/2010	2011	One-time	\$2,900,000
<u>SCAQMD Clean Fuels Program</u>				
		2009 – 2010 (2 yrs.)	Continuous	\$16,000,000
Grand Total				\$110,152,076

*: Pending CARB and USEPA approval

** : Based reported expenditures by local governments and MSRC that were spent in VOC/NOx emission reduction related projects. (Funding sources marked “continuous” indicate expected annual funding unless indicated otherwise.)

ATTACHMENT B - List of Potential Section 172(e) Fee Equivalent Account Funding Programs for Post-2011

Name	Date of Award	Estimated Emission Reductions	Initial Year of Expenditure	Estimated Timeframe for Full Achievement of Reductions	Reduction in District or Airshed	Explanation of benefit to ozone reduction	Project Description	One-time/Ongoing*	Grant Award
<u>U.S. DOE Transportation Electrification</u>									
Plug-in Hybrid Electric Medium.. (ARRA)	12/14/2009	--	2013	2013-2018	122 Vehicles in District, Remainder Nationwide	R&D to demonstrate hybrid systems in medium-duty vehicles; estimate 30% reduction in NOx and VOC	Develop plug-in hybrid technology for medium duty vehicles, create production capability and establish a supporting charging infrastructure; includes demonstration program of 378 vehicles	One-time	45,443,325
<u>SCAQMD Clean Fuels Program</u>									
Electric & Hybrids		--	On-going	2010-2020	District		Clean Fuels projects including hybrid and electric vehicle technologies, infrastructure and deployment, hydrogen infrastructure and mobile fuel cell technologies, emissions control	On-going	8,000,000
Hydrogen & Fuel Cells		--	On-going	2010-2020	District				
Engine Technology		--	On-going	2010-2020	District				
Infrastructure & Deployment		--	On-going	2010-2020	District				
Emission Controls		--	On-going	2010-2020	District			On-going	
Stationary		--	On-going	2010-2020	District				

Name	Date of Award	Estimated Emission Reductions	Initial Year of Expenditure	Estimated Timeframe for Full Achievement of Reductions	Reduction in District or Airshed	Explanation of benefit to ozone reduction	Project Description	One-time/Ongoing*	Grant Award
Health Impacts		--	On-going	2010-2020	District		technologies, engine technologies, and stationary clean fuel technologies.		
Emission Studies		--	On-going	2010-2020	District				
Technology Transfer		--	On-going	2010-2020	District				
<u>AB2766</u>									
Local Governments**				Post 2008/2009					\$14,000,000
MSRC**				-2011 and beyond					\$12,000,000
For 2011									34,000,000
For 2012									34,000,000
For 2013									79,443,325
For 2014 – 2020 (annually)									34,000,000

ATTACHMENT C - List of Potential Future Section 172(e) Fee Equivalent Account (Credit) Programs

Name	Date of Award	Estimated Emission Reductions	Initial Year of Expenditure	Estimated Timeframe for Full Achievement of Reductions	Reduction in District or Airshed	Explanation of benefit to ozone reduction	Project Description	One-time/Ongoing*	Grant Award
<u>U.S. EPA DERA Earmark</u>									
Heavy Duty Truck Replacement	9/25/2009	97 tons/yr NOx	2008/2009	2009 - 2014	District		Replace 132 heavy-duty diesel drayage trucks operating in and around the twin ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach California, with new LNG trucks that are certified by CARB.	One-time	4,900,000
Heavy Duty Truck Replacement	9/25/2009	94 tons/yr NOx	2010/2011	2010 - 2016	District		Replace heavy-duty diesel drayage trucks operating in and around the twin ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach California, with new LNG trucks that are certified by CARB.	One-time	7,500,000

U.S. DOE Clean Cities									
NG Taxi Cabs & Shuttle Vans...	6/24/2010	VOC = 0.39 tons/yr NOx = 0.379 tons/yr	2010	45 Natural Gas Taxicabs deployed, 34 NG vans to be completed by early 2011	District	Natural gas passenger vehicles and vans have lower nonmethane hydrocarbon and NOx emissions than their gasoline counterparts. In addition, this sector has been replacing taxicabs and vans with older, higher polluting gasoline vehicles.	Deploy 45 NG taxi cabs and 34 NG shuttle vans for operation at major commercial airports serving Southern California	One-time	500,000
Heavy Duty NG Drayage Truck ... (ARRA)	12/18/2009	81 tons/yr NOx	2010/2011	2010- 2016	District		Replace HD diesel drayage trucks operating in and around the Ports of LB and LA with LNG technology; provide outreach and training on alternative fuel technology.	One-time	9,408,389

<u>U.S. Department of Transportation</u>									
Diesel Emissions Reduction in the South Coast AQMD (SAFTEA-LU)	6/15/2010	15 tons/yr NOx	2011	2011 - 2016	District		Replace diesel trucks with LNG trucks	One-time	1,800,000
<u>CARB AQIP Funding**</u>									
Lawnmower Exchange	1/12/2010	9.6 tons/yr (NOx + VOC)	2010	2010 - 2018	District		AQMD residents may exchanging an old, operable gasoline-powered lawn mower and purchase a new electric lawnmower.	One-time	800,000
Hybrid VIP	9/30/2009	20-40% NOx reduction depending on duty-cycle	2010/2011	Summer 2011	District		Voucher incentive program to purchase hybrid trucks and buses.	One-time	1,500,000
<u>California Energy Commission Funding</u>									
Transportation/ Electrification	9/2/2010	--	2013	2013-2018	122 Vehicles in District, Remainder Nationwide	R&D to demonstrate hybrid systems in medium-duty vehicles; estimate 30% reduction in NOx and VOC	Develop plug-in hybrid technology for medium duty vehicles, create production capability and establish a supporting charging infrastructure; includes demonstration program of 378 vehicles	One-time	5,000,000

Ports Clean Truck Funding									
Port of Long Beach	3/24/2010	73 tons/yr NOx	2010	2010 - 2015	District		Replace HD diesel drayage trucks operating in and around the Port of Long Beach with LNG technology.	One-time	4,600,000
Port of Los Angeles	3/5/2010	162 tons/yr NOx	2010	2010 - 2015	District		Replace HD diesel drayage trucks operating in and around the Port of Los Angeles with LNG technology.	One-time	10,200,000
TOTAL (C)									46,208,389

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Final Subsequent Environmental Assessment for Proposed Amended Rule 317 – Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fees and Replacement of 2007 AQMP Control Measure #2007 MCS-08 (Clean Air Act Emission Fees for Major Stationary Sources), 1997 AQMP Control Measure FSS-04, AND 1994 Control Measure CTY-10

December 2010

**SCAQMD No. 010611JJI
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PREFACE

This document constitutes the Final Subsequent Environmental Assessment (SEA) for Proposed Amended Rule 317 – Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fees and Replacement of 2007 AQMP Control Measure #2007 MCS-08 (Clean air Act Emission Fees for Major Stationary Sources), 1997 AQMP Control Measure FSS-04, and 1994 Control Measure CTY-10. The Draft SEA was released for an expedited 20-day public review and comment period from January 6, 2011 to January 25, 2011. No comment letters were received from the public relative to the Draft SEA. The environmental analysis in the Draft SEA concluded that Proposed Amended Rule 317 would not generate any significant adverse environmental impacts.

Minor modifications were made to the proposed amended rule subsequent to release of the Draft SEA for public review. To facilitate identifying modifications to the document, added and/or modified text is underlined. Staff has reviewed these minor modifications and concluded that they do not make any impacts substantially worse or change any conclusions reached in the Draft SEA. As a result, these minor revisions do not require recirculation of the document pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15088.5. Therefore, this document now constitutes the Final SEA for Proposed Amended Rule 317.

CHAPTER 1 - PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Introduction

California Environmental Quality Act

Project Location

Project Objective

Project Background

Project Description

Universe of Affected Sources

INTRODUCTION

The California Legislature created the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) in 1977¹ as the agency responsible for developing and enforcing air pollution control rules and regulations in the South Coast Air Basin (Basin) and portions of the Salton Sea Air Basin and Mojave Desert Air Basin referred to herein as the district. By statute, the SCAQMD is required to adopt an air quality management plan (AQMP) demonstrating compliance with all federal and state ambient air quality standards for the district². Furthermore, the SCAQMD must adopt rules and regulations that carry out the AQMP³. The 2007 AQMP concluded that major reductions in emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), oxides of sulfur (SOx), PM2.5 and oxides of nitrogen (NOx) are necessary to attain the air quality standards for ozone and particulate matter. Ozone, a criteria pollutant, is formed when VOCs react with NOx in the atmosphere and has been shown to adversely affect human health. NOx also contributes to the formation of PM10 and PM2.5.

The proposed project consist of amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the Salton Sea Air Basin (SSAB) and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district, modifying the 2007 AQMP to revise: control measure #2007 MSC-08 – Clean Air Act Emission Fees for Major Stationary Sources, 1997 AQMP control measures FSS-04 (same as the control measure in the 2003 AQMP), and 1994 AQMP control measure CTY-10 by replacing them with PAR 317⁴. Proposed amended Rule (PAR) 317 would replace 2007 AQMP control measure #2007 MSC-08 as modified and the related earlier measures listed above.

Existing control measure #2007 MCS-08 and similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs (control measures FSS-04, and CTY-10, respectively⁵) state that if the former federal one-hour ozone ambient air quality standard is not met by the year 2010, the SCAQMD shall impose an emissions fee of \$5,000 (1990 dollars) per ton of VOC and NOx, emitted by each major source in excess of 80 percent of the source's 2010 emissions beginning in 2011. The fee rate would be adjusted to reflect annual increases in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) since 1990. The fee shall be paid for each calendar year after the year 2010 and until the area meets the one-hour ozone standard.

¹ The Lewis-Presley Air Quality Management Act, 1976 Cal. Stats., ch 324 (codified at Health & Safety Code, §§40400-40540).

² Health & Safety Code, §40460 (a).

³ Health & Safety Code, §40440 (a).

⁴ All AQMPs can be obtained by submitting a Public Records Act request: by fax to 909.396.3330, by e-mail to PublicRecordsRequests@aqmd.gov, or by mail to SCAQMD, Public Records Coordinator/Public Records Unit, 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA. 91765. In addition, the 1997 AQMP is available online at: <http://www.aqmd.gov/aqmp/97aqmp/index.html> and the 2007 AQMP is available online at: <http://www.aqmd.gov/aqmp/07aqmp/index.html>.

⁵ The proposed project includes replacing control measures FSS-04 and CTY-10, from the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs, respectively because these control measures are included in plans approved by U.S. EPA and, remain approved unless explicitly replaced. Although a similar control measure is included in the 2003 AQMP (control measure FSS-04), the 2003 AQMP has not been approved by U.S. EPA and, therefore, control measure #FSS-04 does not need to be modified.

U.S. EPA has established guidance that would allow adoption of an alternative program to the §185 fees as long as the program is consistent with the principles of §172(e) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), which is an “anti-backsliding” provision that allows U.S. EPA, through rulemaking, to accept alternative programs that are “not less stringent.” Although in this case, U.S. EPA revoked the one-hour ozone standard and replaced it with the more stringent eight-hour standard, the federal court of appeals held that the §185 fee remains applicable through §172(e). Under U.S. EPA’s guidance, an alternative program could consist of a program that pays an equivalent fee as would otherwise be required from §185(e) program and the proceeds are spent for emissions reductions of ozone-forming pollutants, i.e., NO_x and/or VOC. PAR 317 would implement an alternative program to the §185(e) fee program.

SCAQMD staff has formulated an approach to satisfy §185 fee requirements through a fee equivalent structure that obviates the need for major stationary sources to pay a fee. Section 172 (e) allows for alternative programs that are no less stringent than the mandated program. Staff’s proposal will recognize funding from fee programs that are surplus to the one-hour State Implementation Plan (SIP) for the one-hour ozone standard and are used for air quality improvement projects for ozone precursors in the district. Such funds will be accumulated into a Fee Equivalency Account and used to offset the fee burden otherwise required under a §185 approach.

Specifically, the staff proposal is focusing on funding from mobile source air quality improvement projects with air quality benefits that are surplus to the SIP one-hour ozone precursors and either result in direct and indirect ozone precursor emission reductions or facilitate future reductions from these source categories by investing in fleet engine modernization, vehicle fuel infrastructure and technology advancement projects. Since more than 80 percent of the ozone formation in the district is due to emissions from mobile sources, and taking into account that a significant portion of the ozone precursor reductions needed (mostly NO_x emissions originating from mobile sources) for the Basin’s attainment is in the so called “black box” (§182(e)(5) measures) with undefined control technologies, investing in reductions from such sources offers a greater air quality improvement potential compared to the limited potential from major stationary sources as would occur under a §185 fee program, which contribute than 10 percent of the ozone precursors and are already subject to the nation’s most stringent regulations with cost effectiveness levels often well above the \$10,000 per ton mark. More specifically, while all existing major (and minor) stationary sources in the district operate, as required by state and federal law, subject to Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT) standards and new or modified sources operate subject to Best Available Control technology (BACT) standards, there are no analogous requirements applicable to mobile sources, and hence, there is the potential for greater reductions from mobile sources. It should also be pointed out that CAA does not specify how §185 fee revenues should be used or direct their use towards pollution reduction efforts. Therefore, this fee equivalent approach proposed by staff with a focus on reducing emissions from mobile sources and address... has a much greater potential for an air quality benefit than a §185 fee approach focusing on stationary sources.

The proposal also provides for a backstop mechanism should funds from the Fee Equivalency Account show a deficit below a conservative threshold. Should the backstop provisions be triggered, staff is required to develop and forward to the Governing Board within 90 days for a Board action within 120 days a substitute rule that would obtain sufficient fees, including fees

from major NO_x and VOC stationary sources if necessary. Sources would be required to pay a fee relative to their share of the fee burden and only on the amount of the shortfall between the Fee Equivalency Account and the §185 fees otherwise due from all major stationary sources.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district is considered to be a discretionary approval by a public agency and, therefore, is considered to be a “project” as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (CEQA Guidelines §15387). Further, the 2007 AQMP included control measure #2007 MSC-08 – Clean Air Act Emission Fees for Major Stationary Sources is included as part of the control Measures evaluated in the 2007 AQMP Final Program Environmental Impact Report (Sch. #2006111064) and similar measures were evaluated in the 1997 AQMP Final Program Environmental Impact Report (Sch. #96011062) and the 1994 AQMP Final Program Environmental Impact Report (Sch. #94021021). Because the proposed amendments to Rule 317 would implement an alternative program to the §185 fees, which was the focus of control measure #2007 MSC-08, FSS-04, and CTY-10, as long as the program is consistent with the principles of §172(e) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), it is considered to be a modification to the previously approved 1994, 1997, and 2007 AQMPs and their associated CEQA documents. Therefore, a subsequent environmental assessment (SEA) has been prepared pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15162 because changes are proposed in the project which may require revisions of the previous EIR. To facilitate the analysis of environmental impacts from PAR 317, the environmental analysis is streamlined primarily off of the most recent applicable AQMP, i.e., the 2007 AQMP.

SCAQMD is the lead agency for the proposed project and has prepared this final SEA with no significant adverse impacts pursuant to its Certified Regulatory Program. California Public Resources Code §21080.5 allows public agencies with regulatory programs to prepare a plan or other written document in lieu of an environmental impact report once the Secretary of the Resources Agency has certified the regulatory program. SCAQMD's regulatory program was certified by the Secretary of the Resources Agency on March 1, 1989, and is codified as SCAQMD Rule 110. Pursuant to Rule 110, SCAQMD has prepared this final SEA.

CEQA and Rule 110 require that potential adverse environmental impacts of proposed projects be evaluated and that feasible methods to reduce or avoid significant adverse environmental impacts of these projects be identified. To fulfill the purpose and intent of CEQA, the SCAQMD has prepared this final SEA to address the potential adverse environmental impacts associated with the proposed project. The final SEA is a public disclosure document intended to: (a) provide the lead agency, responsible agencies, decision makers and the general public with information on the environmental effects of the proposed project; and, (b) be used as a tool by decision makers to facilitate decision making on the proposed project.

SCAQMD staff's review of the proposed project shows that the project would not have any significant adverse effects on the environment. Therefore, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15252(a)(2)(B), no alternatives or mitigation measures are required to be included in this final

SEA. The analysis in Chapter 2 supports the conclusion of no significant adverse environmental impacts.

PROJECT LOCATION

The SCAQMD has jurisdiction over an area of 10,473 square miles, consisting of the four-county South Coast Air Basin (Basin) and the Riverside County portions of the Salton Sea Air Basin (SSAB) and the Mojave Desert Air Basin (MDAB). The Basin, which is a subarea of the district, is bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the west and the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mountains to the north and east. The 6,745 square-mile Basin includes all of Orange County and the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties. The Riverside County portion of the SSAB and MDAB is bounded by the San Jacinto Mountains in the west and spans eastward up to the Palo Verde Valley. The federal non-attainment area (known as the Coachella Valley Planning Area) is a subregion of both Riverside County and the SSAB and is bounded by the San Jacinto Mountains to the west and the eastern boundary of the Coachella Valley to the east (Figure 1-1).

When originally adopted in December 2008, Rule 317 implemented §185(e) fee requirements only in the SSAB, which are currently in effect in that air basin. The proposed amendments to Rule 317 delete the §185 fee requirements in the SSAB and implement a program consistent with §172(e), which would apply to the entire district. No major sources were identified in the SSAB at the time of adoption.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The general project objectives of PAR 317 are summarized in the following bullet points:

- Modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 in the 2007 AQMP, control measure FSS-04 in the 1997 AQMP, and control measure CTY-10 in the 1994 AQMP to substitute an alternative equivalent program to the §185 fees that is consistent with the principles of §172(e) within the district.
- Implement 2007 AQMP control measures #2007 MSC-08 – Clean Air Act Emission Fees for Major Stationary Sources, 1997 control measure FSS-04, and 1994 control measure CTY-10, as modified.
- Amend Rule 317 to delete §185 fee requirements in the SSAB and include an alternative program to the §185 fees that is consistent with the principles of §172(e) within the entire district.
- Adopt and implement an alternative equivalent program consisting of a program that identifies at least as much revenue as would otherwise be required from a §185(e) program where the proceeds are spent to pay for emissions reductions and facilitate emission reductions of ozone-forming pollutants, i.e., NO_x and/or VOC



Figure 1-1
Boundaries of the South Coast Air Quality Management District

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Clean Air Act (CAA) §185 requires states with ozone nonattainment areas classified as Severe or Extreme to develop, as a revision to their SIP, a fee collection rule to be implemented in the event that an area fails to attain the ozone standards by the required attainment date. The \$5,000 (1990 dollars) per ton fee applies to every "major stationary source" of VOC and NO_x emissions. The following describes the basic §185 fee program to provide background for understanding the §172(e) equivalent program that is included in PAR 317. The definition of major stationary source is any source with a "potential to emit" (PTE) 10 tons per year, not just sources with actual emissions of ten tons per year. However, the fee is based on total actual emissions, not potential to emit. It should be noted that, fugitive emissions are not included in determining PTE unless the sources is one of the types of facilities listed in 40 CFR Part 70, section 70.2. If the facility is already a major source, then fugitive emissions would be included in its total emissions for fee calculation. If the facility has taken a synthetic minor permit limiting it to less than 10 tpy, then the facility would not be subject to PAR 317.

Pursuant to section 182(f) of the federal Clean Air Act, the plan provisions required under this subpart, which includes the fee, which are applicable to major stationary sources of VOC are also applicable to major stationary sources of NO_x. That is, unless U.S. EPA finds that additional reductions of NO_x would not contribute to attainment. On this basis, it is assumed that the fee applies to major NO_x sources as well.

The CAA provides that the computation of a source's "baseline amount" must be the lower of the amount of actual or allowable emissions under the permit applicable to the source (or if no permit has been issued for the attainment year, the amount of VOC and NO_x emissions allowed under the applicable implementation plan) during the attainment year. The CAA also provides that U.S. EPA may issue guidance on calculating the "baseline amount" as the lower of the average actual emissions or average allowable emissions over a period of more than one year in cases where a source's emissions are irregular, cyclical or otherwise vary significantly from year to year." Accordingly, on March 21, 2008, U.S. EPA issued a memorandum entitled "Guidance on Establishing Emissions Baselines under Section 185 of the CAA for Severe and Extreme Ozone Nonattainment Areas that Fail to Attain the 1-hour Ozone NAAQS by their Attainment Date."

The CAA does not specify how states may spend or allocate the fees collected under a §185 fee program. Therefore, states have discretion on how to use the fees. U.S. EPA has stated that one beneficial approach would be to channel the fees into innovative programs to provide incentives for additional ozone precursor emissions reductions from stationary or mobile sources or for other purposes aimed at reducing ambient ozone concentrations in the affected area⁶.

The U.S. EPA had previously waived the §185 fee program requirements applicable under the revoked one-hour ozone NAAQS in rules issued to address the transition from the one-hour standard to the 1997 eight-hour standard. Following legal challenge on December 22, 2006, the federal Court of Appeals in Washington, D.C., ruled that U.S. EPA did have the authority to revoke the one-hour ozone standard. Therefore, the 2007 AQMP was not required to demonstrate attainment of the one-hour standard. However, the court also ruled that U.S. EPA must require areas that had not yet attained the one-hour standard to continue to implement control requirements at least as stringent as those in effect under the one-hour standard. In particular, one-hour ozone New Source Review and conformity provisions must continue to be implemented. In addition, if a severe or extreme area fails to attain the one hour standard by the statutory date, the area must implement a measure requiring major stationary sources to either reduce their emissions to 80 percent of what they were in the attainment year or pay an annual fee of \$5,000 (adjusted for inflation) for each ton in excess of 80 percent of the baseline (referred to hereinafter as the §185 fee). The Basin would currently be classified as extreme nonattainment for the one-hour ozone standard while the Riverside County portion of the SSAB is classified as severe and, therefore, these areas would be subject to the §185 fee requirements or an equivalent measure as described below.

U.S. EPA has established guidance that would allow adoption of an alternative program to the §185 fees as long as the program is consistent with the principles of §172(e) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), which is an "anti-backsliding provision that allows U.S. EPA, through rulemaking, to accept alternative programs that are "not less stringent" where U.S. EPA has revised the standard to make it less stringent. U.S. EPA interpreted this section to apply to areas where U.S. EPA made the standard more stringent, as in the replacement of the one-hour ozone standard with the more stringent eight-hour ozone standard. Alternative programs may be fee-equivalent, emissions equivalent, or some combination of these two. Under the guidance document, an

⁶ U.S. EPA. 2010. Guidance on Developing Fee Programs Required by Clean Air Act Section 185 for the 1-hour Ozone NAAQS. January. <http://www.epa.gov/groundlevelozone/pdfs/20100105185guidance.pdf>

example of a fee equivalent alternative program would be for states to develop programs that shift the fee burden from the specific set of major stationary sources that are otherwise required to pay fees according to §185 to other non-major sources of emissions, including owners and/or operators of mobile sources. This alternative approach would allow states to recognize through reduced or eliminated fees those major sources of emission that have already installed the latest air pollution control technologies and assess the total required fees on other sources that are not already as well controlled. Such an alternative program recognizes that already well controlled major sources would have few, if any, options for avoiding fees by achieving additional reductions.

Another example of alternative programs could include the following. An alternative program could combine features of an emissions-equivalent program and a fee-equivalent program. For example, some portion of the emissions reductions necessary to demonstrate equivalence, as explained above, could be offset by fees collected on each ton of emissions that is offset.

SCAQMD Rule 317

SCAQMD staff began working on proposed Rule 317 during the summer of 2008 to implement the requirements of §185. Although a rule was adopted in December 2008 for the Salton Sea Air Basin, no rule has yet been adopted for the Basin even though staff has developed several different approaches that have been presented at several workshops. As originally adopted, Rule 317 implemented control measure #2007 MSC -08 of the 2007 AQMP only for the SSAB. Pursuant to the CAA, Rule 317 required major stationary sources for VOC or NO_x to pay a fee of \$5,000 (1990 dollars to be adjusted for inflation) for every ton of emissions in excess of 80 percent of the baseline emissions. Baseline emissions are the total emissions from the facility in the year that attainment of the one-hour ozone standard was required (2007 for the SSAB and 2010 for the SOCAB). Fees are required to be paid annually until the basin attains the standard. Special rule language was included for RECLAIM sources and new major stationary sources that become subject to the rule during or subsequent to the attainment year.

A later proposal for a fee applicable in the Basin was considered by the Governing Board in June 2010. There was widespread opposition to this fee rule by the regulated community as the fee burden is substantial, while the relative VOC and NO_x contributions by major stationary sources to ground level ozone is small relative to area and mobile sources. Further, as indicated by the regulated community, applying a fee solely to major stationary sources is considered to be problematic given that major stationary sources in the Basin are subject to the nation's most stringent regulations and have reduced their emissions significantly over the years. As a consequence, major stationary sources would have few, if any, options for avoiding fees by achieving additional reductions.

As a result, and in accordance with §172(e) and U.S. EPA guidance, SCAQMD staff has developed a new proposal to amend Rule 317 to implement an alternative program consistent with §172(e) of the CAA that would apply to the entire district. The proposed project is described in the next section.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed rule requires the Executive Officer to establish a fee equivalent program fund. Credits and debits will be reconciled on an annual basis. Should the fund balance in the fee equivalent program show a deficit for the prior year or the preliminary analysis of the fund balance for the current year drop below 110 percent of the prior year's §185 fee calculation, staff would be required to develop and forward for adoption an alternative rule that will provide equivalent fees, including if needed, assessing each major stationary source individually for its proportional share of the fees required if any deficit should occur in the future. The proposed amended rule has the elements summarized below. A copy of PAR 317 is included in Appendix A of this EA.

Purpose [subdivision (a)]

This subdivision would be modified to allow the use of a fee equivalency approach as provided by §172(e) of the CAA, to satisfy mandatory non-attainment pursuant to the CAA.

Applicability [subdivision (b)] – Deleted

Definitions [subdivision (c)] – would be reorganized as subdivision (b). The following definitions would be modified or added to PAR 317. Definitions not listed here have not been modified.

- Attainment year [paragraph (b)(1)] – has been modified to improve clarity.
- Baseline [paragraph (b)(2)] – has been modified to specify that major source VOC and NOx emissions would be calculated using reported emissions pursuant to the Annual Emissions Report (AER) program or as modified by the Executive Officer.
 - [subparagraph (b)(2)(A)] – has been modified to specify that VOC and NOx emissions from major sources in the SSAB would be calculate using reported emissions pursuant to the AER program or as modified by the Executive Officer.
 - [subparagraph (b)(2)(B)] – has been modified to improve clarity.
- Clean Air Act Non-attainment Fee [paragraph (b)(4)] – This definition has been added because this term is used throughout the rule and means the fee that would have been assessed to a major stationary source pursuant to §185 of the 1990 amendments to the CAA. This paragraph also provides the methodology for calculating §185 fees.
- CPIF [paragraph (b)(5)] – has been added and means the annual consumer price index (CPI) adjustment factor in accordance with §§502(b)(3)(B)(v) and 185(b)(3) of the CAA.
- Major stationary source for non-RECLAIM source [subparagraph (b)(7)(A)] – deleted the reference to §182(e).

Requirements [subdivision (d)] – would be reorganized as **subdivision (c)**, previous subdivision (d) would be deleted, and new requirements would be added. The staff proposal would establish a §172(e) fee equivalent account. Programs with funding mechanisms that provide for air quality improvement projects or facilitate reductions of ozone precursors in the district and that are surplus to the one-hour ozone SIP will be used to fund a fee equivalent program. Only those programs that have been approved for use as part of Rule 317 by the

Executive Officer of the SCAQMD, the Executive Officer of CARB, and the Regional Administrator of U.S. EPA Region IX shall be included.

- Section 172(e) fee equivalency account [subparagraph (c)(1)] – new paragraph.
 - [subparagraph (c)(1)(A)] – new subparagraph (c)(1)(A) would establish and maintain a §172(e) fee equivalency account. The equivalency account would be credited with expenditures from qualified programs that satisfy specified criteria.
 - [subparagraph (c)(1)(B)] – new subparagraph (c)(1)(B) states that expenditures eligible for the §172 (e) fee equivalency account need not actually be held nor disbursed directly by the SCAQMD under specified provisions.
 - [subparagraph (c)(1)(C)] – new subparagraph (c)(1)(C) would require funds to be accounted for on a dollar for dollar basis and shall not be discounted due to the passage of time.
 - [subparagraph (c)(1)(D)] – new subparagraph (c)(1)(D) would require the §172 (e) fee equivalency account to be pre-funded according to the projects listed in Attachment A of PAR 317.
- Calculation of the CAA non-attainment (§185) Fee Obligation [subparagraph (c)(2)] – new paragraph that would require by August 1, 2012, and continuing annually thereafter, the Executive Officer to calculate the applicable prior calendar year CAA Non-Attainment (§185) fees and then aggregate such fees for the entire universe of major stationary sources in the district that would otherwise be subject to §185.
- Annual demonstration of equivalency [subparagraph (c)(3)] – new paragraph that would require, beginning August 1, 2012, and continuing annually thereafter, the Executive Officer to complete an equivalency demonstration to show that adequate funding was available in the equivalency account for the prior calendar year. Surplus funding would be carried forward to the following assessment year.
- Annual preliminary determination of equivalency [subparagraph (c)(4)] – new paragraph that would require, beginning July 1, 2012, and continuing annually thereafter, the Executive Officer to complete a preliminary determination of equivalency to determine whether adequate funding is expected to be available in the §172 (e) fee equivalency account to meet the CAA Non-Attainment (§185) fee obligation according to the specified formula.
- Reporting requirements [subparagraph (c)(5)] – new paragraph that would require beginning no later than September 2, 2012, and continuing annually thereafter, the Executive Officer to file a report with CARB and U.S. EPA that includes all of the following:
 - [subparagraph (c)(5)(A)] – new subparagraph (c)(5)(A) would include a listing of all facilities subject to §185 and their calculated prior calendar year fee obligation,
 - [subparagraph (c)(5)(B)] – new subparagraph (c)(5)(B) would include the aggregate calculated amount of prior calendar year CAA Non-Attainment (§185) fees obligation;
 - [subparagraph (c)(5)(C)] – new subparagraph (c)(5)(C) would include the §172 (e) fee equivalency account beginning balance,

- [subparagraph (c)(5)(D)] – new subparagraph (c)(5)(D) would include the amount of any surplus funding carried over to the subsequent calendar year,
 - [subparagraph (c)(5)(E)] – new subparagraph (c)(5)(E) would include a listing of all programs, program descriptions, description of funding, certification of eligibility for each program, and associated expenditures that were credited into the Section 172 (e) fee equivalency account during the prior calendar year and those expected to be credited during the current year,
 - [subparagraph (c)(5)(F)] – new subparagraph (c)(5)(F) would include the results of the equivalency demonstration and preliminary determination of equivalency conducted.
- Backstop provision [subparagraph (c)(6)] – new paragraph; in the event the annual equivalency demonstration shows a deficit or a preliminary equivalency demonstration shows inadequate funding, this backstop provision requires the Executive Officer within 90 days to develop and bring to the Governing Board a backstop rule for adoption that would allow the Executive Officer to collect and/or track adequate fees for any shortfall. The Governing Board should act on the backstop rule proposal within 120 days from the funding inadequacy finding. The backstop rule should include the following elements to the extent the backstop rule applies to stationary sources:
 - [subparagraph (c)(6)(A)] – new subparagraph (c)(6)(A) would include an alternative baseline period reflecting the average of two consecutive years within the last ten (10) years prior to and including the attainment year may be substituted for emissions from the attainment year.
 - [subparagraph (c)(6)(B)] – new subparagraph (c)(6)(B) would include a provision that major stationary sources within a single non-attainment region, under common ownership and control, and that comport with the Federal definition of major stationary source for multi-site aggregation, may aggregate multi-site baseline and future year emissions.
 - [subparagraph (c)(6)(C)] – new subparagraph (c)(6)(C) would include the provision that each major stationary source paying Clean Air Act Non-attainment fees shall receive a credit for their fees paid for annual operating fees and annual operating emissions fees during the preceding calendar year. In no case, shall the credit exceed the Clean Air Act Non-attainment fees due.

Severability [subdivision (d)] – previous subdivision (d) would be deleted and the following new requirement would be added. If any provision of this rule is held by USEPA or CARB, finding or decision or a court decision to be invalid, such finding or decision will not affect the validity of the remainder of this rule and major stationary sources shall be subject to and must comply with the provisions contained in the remainder of this rule

Termination [subdivision (e)] – previous subdivision (e) would be deleted and the following new requirement would be added. This rule shall become inoperative and have no effect or operation upon a determination by the Administrator or Regional Administrator of the US EPA that in a given year the air basin is in attainment with the federal one-hour ozone standard, or

upon approval by EPA of a replacement program, such as a state-wide program adopted by CARB.

Submittal to U.S. EPA and CARB [subdivision (f)] – new subdivision (f) would add the following new requirement. The Executive Officer shall submit Rule 317 for inclusion into the SIP by CARB and U.S. EPA within 14 days of adoption.

Attachment A – a new attachment to Rule 317 that identifies a list of programs that are surplus to the one-hour ozone SIP that will be used to prefund the equivalent account.

POLLUTION CONTROL LEVELS FOR LARGE-EMITTING SOURCES IN THE DISTRICT

As previously noted, U.S. EPA has established guidance that would allow adoption of an alternative program to the §185 fees as long as the program is consistent with the principles of §172(e) of the Clean Air Act (CAA). An example of a fee equivalent alternative program would be for states to develop programs that shift the fee burden from the specific set of major stationary sources that are otherwise required to pay fees according §185 to other non-major sources of emissions, including owners and/or operators of mobile sources. This alternative approach would allow states to recognize through reduced or eliminated fees those major sources of emission that have already installed the latest air pollution control technologies and assess the remainder of the total required fees on other sources that are not already as well controlled. Such an alternative program recognizes that already well controlled major sources would have few, if any, options for avoiding fees by achieving additional reductions. It would be necessary for the U.S. EPA to find the alternative program to be equivalent to a §185 fee. The proposed amendments to Rule 317 would be consistent with the principles of §172(e) and is appropriate for large-emitting sources in the district as they are already at Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) or BARCT emission levels as explained in the following paragraphs.

Large-emitting sources in the district already meet RACT/BARCT emission limits because of current federal, state, and local regulatory requirements. The following describes applicable federal, state, and local regulatory requirements that have resulted in large-emitting sources in the district achieving RACT/BARCT emission limits.

- 1) Emission Limitation Requirements for New and Modified Sources
 - For major sources, federal New Source Review (NSR) regulations require new sources, relocations, and modifications of existing sources that increase emissions to comply with BACT for attainment pollutants and Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER) for nonattainment pollutants and their precursors. In the Basin, ozone and particulates and their precursors (including VOC, NO_x and SO_x) are nonattainment pollutants. Thus, LAER is required for all criteria pollutants except CO because it is an attainment pollutant.
 - The most stringent emissions limitation contained in a SIP for a class or category of source in a nonattainment area must be considered LAER, unless (a) a more stringent emissions limitation has been achieved in practice, or (b) the SIP limitation is demonstrated by the owner or operator of the proposed source to be unachievable [CAA,

§171(3)]. Federal LAER applies to a significant emissions increase at a major stationary source, but the SCAQMD has implemented this as a 1.0 lb/day increase in emissions from all sources subject to nonattainment NSR, including minor sources. SCAQMD also requires LAER for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) sources although federal law only requires BACT.

- Health and Safety Code (H&SC) §40440 requires the use of BACT as defined in state law (H&SC §40405) to include an emission limit defined the same way as federal LAER, except state law allows consideration of costs in establishing the class or category. State law requires BACT (similar to LAER) for all new and modified permitted sources (H&SC §40440(b)(1)).
- State BACT requirements cannot be less stringent than Federal LAER for major polluting facilities.
- The Federal CAA requirement for LAER is implemented through BACT by the SCAQMD. SCAQMD regulations require meeting emissions limits more stringent than LAER if they are technologically feasible and cost effective.
- SCAQMD NSR regulations require the following:

Section (f) of Rule 1302 – Definitions, includes the following definition of BACT: BACT means the most stringent emission limitation or control technique which:

- (1) has been achieved in practice for such category or class of source; or
- (2) is contained in any state implementation plan (SIP) approved by the U.S. EPA for such category or class of source. A specific limitation or control technique shall not apply if the owner or operator of the proposed source demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Executive Officer or designee that such limitation or control technique is not presently achievable; or
- (3) is any other emission limitation or control technique, found by the Executive Officer or designee to be technologically feasible for such class or category of sources or for a specific source, and cost-effective as compared to measures as listed in the AQMP or rules adopted by the SCAQMD Governing Board.

2) Emission Limitation Requirements for Existing Sources

- At the Federal level, the designation of an area as a non-attainment area requires a state to develop and submit to the U.S. EPA a SIP under the CAA (Title 1, Part D). This submittal must include a demonstration of how the NAAQS will be achieved as expeditiously as possible, including the application of RACT (CAA §172(c)(1)).
- The CAA requires SIPs for nonattainment areas to include at least emission controls that are economically and technologically feasible. RACT is defined as the lowest emission limit that a particular source is capable of meeting through the application of control technology that is reasonably achievable considering technological and economic feasibility (44 Fed. Reg. 53762, September 17, 1979).
- For each nonattainment area required to submit an attainment demonstration, §§172(c)(1) and (c)(2) of the CAA requires the region to demonstrate that it has adopted all control

measures necessary to show that it will attain the 8-hour ozone standard as expeditiously as practicable and to meet any reasonable further progress (RFP) requirements. In order to comply with these provisions, the SCAQMD must identify and evaluate all measures it has implemented or plans to implement in the future and compare them with measures implemented by other agencies within and outside of California (i.e., reasonably available control measure (RACM)/RACT analysis). The SCAQMD has performed a RACM/RACT analysis as part of the 2007 AQMP submittal.

- H&SC § 40440 requires the use of BARCT for existing sources and BARCT is defined as follows:

BARCT (California Health and Safety Code § 40406): "...best available retrofit control technology means an emission limitation that is based on the maximum degree of reduction achievable, taking into account environmental, energy, and economic impacts by each class or category of source."

The above definition of BARCT corresponds closely to the federal definition of BACT, except that BARCT is based on class or category of sources where BACT is based on the individual sources (CAA § 169(3)). Thus, state law requires existing sources to meet standards equivalent to those required for new sources under federal law.

- The California Clean Air Act (CCAA) requires that an ozone non-attainment area not meeting the emission reduction target of five percent per year needs to demonstrate the implementation of "All Feasible Measures" (H&SC, §§40913, 40914 and 40920.5), which is defined in the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 17, §70600 as:

"...air pollution control measures, including but not limited to emissions standards and limitations, applicable to all air pollution source categories under a district's authority that are based on the maximum degree of reductions achievable for emissions of ozone precursors, taking into account technological, social, environmental, energy and economic factors, including cost-effectiveness."

The CEQA Guidelines (CCR Title 14, §15364) define feasible as:

"...capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, legal, social, and technological factors."

Thus, SCAQMD requires all feasible control measures for existing sources, even if they are more stringent than RACT.

- The CCAA requires that districts develop SIPs that would work towards attainment of the California Ambient Air Quality Standard for ozone. Further, the CCAA requires adopting and implementing all feasible measures as expeditiously as practicable. Feasible measures include the use of BARCT and RACT on existing stationary sources.
- California H&SC § 40920 requires that severe non-attainment areas include the use of RACT and BARCT on all permitted stationary sources as part of the implementation plan in order to meet the State ozone standard.

The above discussion of federal, state, and local regulatory requirements pertaining to new, modified, or relocated sources clearly demonstrate that large-emitting sources in the district are currently at RACT or BARCT levels. Many stationary sources are actually at BACT due to New Source Review program requirements. Consequently, it would be difficult for large emitting sources to reduce emissions in order to avoid fees if a strict §185 fee program were to be adopted.

FUNDING SOURCES

PAR 317 would focus on funding from mobile source air quality improvement projects with air quality benefits that are surplus to the one-hour ozone SIP and either result in direct and indirect ozone precursor emission reductions or facilitate future reductions from these source categories by investing in fleet engine modernization, vehicle fuel infrastructure and technology advancement projects. More than 80 percent of the ozone formation in the district is due to emissions from mobile and area sources, while stationary sources contribute to less than 20 percent of the ozone precursors and are already subject to the nation's most stringent regulations. Of the stationary source emissions, major sources contribute approximately 10 percent of the total emissions. Staff has reviewed the programs (Table 1-1, see also PAR 317 Attachment A) likely to fund the fee equivalency account and conducted a preliminary evaluation of the fee equivalency. As shown in Table 1-1, Funding prior to program initiation is about \$110.15 million. Estimated funding is expected to be sufficient for the first several years of the program.

UNIVERSE OF AFFECTED SOURCES

To analyze impacts from implementing PAR 317, it is necessary to establish a baseline for the purposes of CEQA, against which the proposed project is compared and a determination of significance is made. For the purposes of establishing a baseline for PAR 317, it was assumed that the baseline would consist of implementing a straight §185 fee program. A straight §185 fee program would apply to major stationary sources within the jurisdiction of the SCAQMD. PAR 317 defines a major stationary source as:

- (A) For a non-RECLAIM source-have the same meaning as in Sections 181(b)(4)(B) and 182(d) of the CAA, or 182 (e) as applicable, or a Major Polluting Facility as defined in Rule 1302(s) – Definition of Terms.
- (B) For a RECLAIM source-have the same meaning as in paragraph (b)(2) of Rule 3001 – Applicability where the potential to emit for a RECLAIM facility is the higher of:
 - (i) the starting allocation plus non-tradeable credits; or
 - (ii) RECLAIM Trading Credits (RTCs) held in the allocation account after trading. (RTC's held in the certificate account are not part of the allocation.)

TABLE 1-1
List of Programs Pre-Funding PAR 317 §172 (e) Fee Equivalency Account*

Name	Date of Award	Initial Year of Expenditure	One-time/Ongoing*	Expenditure
<u>U.S. EPA DERA</u>				
<i>School Bus Retrofit</i>	6/5/2009	2010	One-time	\$870,000
School Bus Replacement	6/30/2010	2011	One-time	\$1,065,465
<u>U.S. EPA DERA Earmark</u>				
<i>LNG Truck Replacement</i>	5/2/2008	2009/2010	One-time	\$5,000,000
<i>LNG Truck Replacement</i>	11/6/2009	2010/2011	One-time	\$7,500,000
Crane, Shore Power, Off Road	4/21/2010	2011/2012	One-time	\$5,000,000
<u>U.S. EPA Emerging Technologies</u>				
Truck Retrofits/SCRT	4/28/2009	2010	One-time	\$900,000
Truck Retrofits-SCRT (ARRA)	8/31/2009	2011	One-time	\$2,000,000
Truck Retrofits-SCCRT (ARRA)	8/31/2009	2011	One-time	\$2,000,000
<u>U.S. DOE Clean Cities</u>				
<i>ARRA-LNG Truck Replacement</i>	11/6/2009	2010	One-time	\$7,900,000
New LNG Station Ontario, CA	3/12/2010	2010/2011	One-time	\$150,000
UPS Ontario-Las Vegas LNG.... (ARRA)	12/18/2009	2010/2011	One-time	\$5,591,611

From PAR 317 – Attachment A

* Pending CARB and U.S. EPA approval .

** Based reported expenditures by local governments and MSRCs that funded VOC/NOx emission reduction-related projects. (Funding sources marked “continuous” indicate expected annual funding unless indicated otherwise).

TABLE 1-1 (Concluded)
List of Programs Pre-Funding PAR 317 §172 (e) Fee Equivalency Account*

Name	Date of Award	Initial Year of Expenditure	One-time/Ongoing*	Expenditure
<u>AB2766</u>				
<i>Local Governments**</i>		FY 2008/2009	Continuous	\$14,000,000
<i>MSRC**</i>		2009 – 2010 (2 yrs.)	Continuous	\$24,000,000
ARB AB118 Program				
Hybrid Truck and Bus Voucher Incentive Project (HVIP)		2010	One-time	\$9,200,000
Clean Vehicle Rebate Program (CVRP)		2010	One-time	\$117,000
Lawn Mower		2010	One-time	\$816,000
California Energy Commission Funding				
LNG Truck Replacement	7/9/2010	2011	One-time	\$5,142,000
NG Infrastructure: South Coast Air Basin	5/17/2010	2011	One-time	\$2,900,000
SCAQMD Clean Fuels Program				
		2009 – 2010 (2 yrs.)	Continuous	\$16,000,000
			Grand Total	\$110,152,076

From PAR 317 – Attachment A

* Pending CARB and U.S. EPA approval .

** Based reported expenditures by local governments and MSRCs that funded VOC/NOx emission reduction-related projects. (Funding sources marked “continuous” indicate expected annual funding unless indicated otherwise).

To identify the types of facilities used to establish the CEQA baseline and develop an inventory establish for the purposes of analyzing impacts from the proposed project, staff used SCAQMD’s Annual Emissions Reporting (AER) inventory data, cross-referenced it with the SCAQMD’s Title V database and included the following additional assumptions:

1. All sources with a potential (or permitted) to emit 25 or more tons per year of either VOC or NOx emissions annually and located in the portion of the SSAB that is within the jurisdiction of the SCAQMD, are major stationary sources and included in this estimate;
2. All other sources with a potential (or permitted) to emit 10 or more tons per year of either VOC or NOx emissions annually and located in the Basin (within the jurisdiction of the SCAQMD), are also major stationary sources and included in this estimate;
3. Sources are classified as major stationary sources based on their potential to emit or permitted level of emissions. However, fee amounts are based on actual emissions in the applicable fee assessment year; etc.

Evaluation of the SCAQMD databases identified certain industry groups (by two digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code) that were used to establish the baseline (Table 1-2).

**TABLE 1-2
Industry Categories by SIC Code**

SIC Code	Grouping
29	Petroleum Refining & Related Industries
32	Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Products
27	Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries
42	Motor Freight & Warehousing
33	Primary Metal Industries
37	Transportation Equipment
25	Furniture & Fixtures
23	Apparel & Other Finished Products of Fabrics & Similar Materials
46	Pipelines, Except Natural Gas
24	Lumber & Wood Products, Except Furniture
79	Amusement & Recreation Services
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Goods
36	Electronic & Other Electrical Equipment & Components
26	Paper & Allied Products
47	Transportation Services
45	Transportation by Air
75	Automotive Repair, Services & Parking
50	Wholesale-Durable Goods
82	Educational Services
30	Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics Products
20	Food & Kindred Products

**TABLE 1-2 (Concluded)
Industry Categories**

SIC Code	Grouping
76 & 78	Miscellaneous Repair Services
28	Chemicals & Allied Products
38	Measuring, Analyzing & Controlling Instruments; Photographic Goods; Watches & Clocks
94, 96 & 97	Public Administration
34	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment
91	Executive, Legislative & General Government, Except Finance
13	Oil & Gas Extraction
80	Health Services
51	Wholesale Trade - Non-Durable Goods
49	Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services (EGFs)

The analysis of major sources identified 417 facilities. For the assumptions used to determine how a facility would comply under a §185 fee program see the “Analysis Methodology” discussion under III. Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions. With regard to quantifying the air quality baseline see Appendix B.

CHAPTER 2 - ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Introduction

General Information

Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

Determination

Environmental Checklist and Discussion

INTRODUCTION

The environmental checklist provides a standard evaluation tool to identify a project's adverse environmental impacts. This checklist identifies and evaluates potential adverse environmental impacts that may be created by the proposed project.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Project Title: Final Subsequent Environmental Assessment for Proposed Amended Rule 317 – Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fees and Replacement of 2007 AQMP Control Measure #2007 MCS-08 (Clean Air Act Emission Fees for Major Stationary Sources), 1997 AQMP Control Measure FSS-04, AND 1994 Control Measure CTY-10

Lead Agency Name: South Coast Air Quality Management District

Lead Agency Address: 21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765

CEQA Contact Person: Jeff Inabinet, (909) 396-2453

PAR 317 Contact Person: Robert Pease, (909) 396-3118

Project Sponsor's Name: South Coast Air Quality Management District

Project Sponsor's Address: 21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765

General Plan Designation: Not applicable

Zoning: Not applicable

Description of Project: PAR 317 would replace existing AQMP measures regarding CAA §185 with a fee equivalent rule, Rule 317. PAR 317 would satisfy §185 fee requirements through a fee equivalent structure that obviates the need for major stationary sources to pay a fee and would modify AQMP control measures calling for imposing a §185 fee. Section 172 (e) of the CAA allows for alternative programs that are no less stringent than the mandated program. Staff's proposal will recognize funding from fee programs that are surplus to the one-hour ozone SIP and are used for air quality improvement projects in the district or to facilitate reductions of ozone precursors. Such funds will be accumulated into a Fee Equivalency Account and used to offset the fee burden otherwise required under a §185 approach.

Surrounding Land Uses and Setting: Commercial and industrial facilities

Other Public Agencies Whose Approval is Required: Not applicable

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The following environmental impact areas have been assessed to determine their potential to be affected by the proposed project. As indicated by the checklist on the following pages, environmental topics marked with a "✓" may be adversely affected by the proposed project. An explanation relative to the determination of impacts can be found following the checklist for each area.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Geology and Soils | <input type="checkbox"/> Population and Housing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture and Forestry Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards and Hazardous Materials | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions | <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrology and Water Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use and Planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Solid/Hazardous Waste |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation/Traffic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Energy | <input type="checkbox"/> Noise | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings |

DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- I find the proposed project, in accordance with those findings made pursuant to CEQA Guideline §15252, COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and that an ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT with no significant impacts has been prepared.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will NOT be significant effects in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. An ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT with no significant impacts will be prepared.
- I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect(s) on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT will be prepared.
- I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" on the environment, but at least one effect 1)has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Date: January 5, 2011

Signature: Steve Smith

Steve Smith, Ph.D.
Program Supervisor

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND DISCUSSION

PAR 317 would satisfy §185 fee requirements as applicable to the one-hour ozone standard through a fee equivalent structure that obviates the need for major stationary sources to pay a fee. Section 172 (e) allows for alternative programs that are no less stringent than the mandated program. Staff's proposal will recognize funding from fee programs that are surplus to the SIP and are used for air quality improvement projects in the SCAQMD. Such funds will be accumulated into a Fee Equivalency Account and used to offset the fee burden otherwise required under a §185 approach.

As indicated in Chapter 1, this CEQA document for the proposed project is a subsequent CEQA document to the 2007 AQMP Final Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) and the Final PEIRs for the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and, as a result, the analysis tiers off of these documents (although this Subsequent EA for PAR 317 tiers primarily off of the 2007 AQMP) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15152. Further, it relies to the extent applicable on the analysis of environmental impacts evaluated in the 2007 AQMP Final PEIR.

As noted in Chapter one of this Subsequent EA, PAR 317 would eliminate the §185 fee requirement for the SSAB and instead implement a §172(e) equivalency program that would apply throughout the entire district. Because §172(e) equivalency fees would be drawn from existing revenue sources (see PAR 317 Attachment A) and because fees would be used to satisfy fee obligations in existing programs, as explained in the following sections, PAR 317 is not expected to generate any new direct or indirect environmental impacts compared to baseline conditions or compared to the analysis in the 2007 AQMP Final Environmental Impact Report. As currently proposed, should §185 fees be required, they would be required to satisfy SCAQMD Regulation III – Fees, obligations. Since CAA §185 does not require collected fees to be invested in emission reduction projects, no additional emission reductions are anticipated and, therefore, none were expected from any §185 fees collected by the SCAQMD.

The analysis in this SEA demonstrates that, although a straight §185 fee program may result in emission reductions that would be foregone under a §172(e) under specific circumstances, these emission reductions foregone would not exceed the SCAQMD's air quality significance thresholds. The analysis contained herein is considered to be a conservative analysis because it compares conditions with the proposed project (PAR 317) to conditions assuming the SCAQMD instead adopted a §185 fee rather than simply comparing conditions under the proposed project (PAR 317) with conditions in the environment today.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
I. AESTHETICS. Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance Criteria

The proposed project impacts on aesthetics will be considered significant if:

- The project will block views from a scenic highway or corridor.
- The project will adversely affect the visual continuity of the surrounding area.
- The impacts on light and glare will be considered significant if the project adds lighting which would add glare to residential areas or sensitive receptors.

Discussion

I. a) – c): Overall, it was concluded in the Initial Study (IS) for the 2007 AQMP that AQMP control measures are not expected to adversely affect scenic vistas in the district; damage scenic resources, including but not limited to trees, rock outcroppings, or historic buildings within a scenic highway; or substantially degrade the visual character of a site or its surroundings. The reason for this conclusion is that most of the AQMP control measures that would be implemented by the SCAQMD typically affect industrial, institutional, or commercial facilities located in appropriately zoned areas (e.g., industrial and commercial areas) that are not usually associated with scenic resources. Construction activities are expected to be limited to industrial and commercial areas. Further, modifications typically occur inside the buildings at the affected facilities, or because of the nature of the business (e.g., commercial or industrial) can easily blend with the facilities with little or no noticeable effect on adjacent areas. Some control measures that are under the jurisdiction of CARB or the U.S. EPA would establish exhaust emission standards. Establishing exhaust emission standards for mobile sources would also not be expected to adversely affect scenic resources.

Further, emission growth management control measures may require emission reductions from new or redevelopment land use projects. These control measures, however, do not initiate or promote land use projects, they may simply require emission reductions after the decision has already been made to pursue new or redevelopment projects. As a result, emission growth management control measures are not expected to adversely affect local land use policies or create aesthetic impacts.

The 2007 AQMP may have a beneficial effect on scenic resources by improving visibility as well as improving air quality, preventing smoke (BCM-03 and BCM-04, limit opening burning and wood burning), and minimizing dust (BCM-02 and EGM-01, dust control).

I. d): The 2007 AQMP is not expected to create additional demand for new lighting or exposed combustion sources (e.g., flares) that could create glare that could adversely affect day or nighttime views in any areas. As noted in item I. a) – c) above, facilities affected by AQMP control measures typically make modifications in the interior of an affected facility so any new light sources would typically be inside a building or not noticeable because of the presence of existing outdoor light sources. Further, operators of commercial or industrial facilities who would make physical modifications to facilities and may require additional lighting would be located in appropriately zoned areas that are not usually located next to residential areas, so new light sources, if any, would not be noticeable to residents.

Conclusion

Based upon the above considerations, it was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that significant adverse project-specific aesthetic impacts would not be expected to occur due to implementation of the 2007 AQMP control measures. PAR 317 would eliminate the §185 fee requirement for the SSAB and instead implement a §172(e) equivalency program that would apply throughout the entire district. Because §172(e) equivalency fees would be drawn from existing revenue sources (see PAR 317 Attachment A) and because fees would be used to satisfy fee obligations in existing programs, as explained in the following sections, PAR 317 is not expected to generate any new direct or indirect environmental impacts compared to baseline conditions or compared to the analysis in the 2007 AQMP Final Environmental Impact Report. As currently proposed, should §185 fees be required, they would be required to satisfy SCAQMD Regulation III – Fees, obligations. Since CAA §185 does not require collected fees to be invested in emission reduction projects, no additional emission reductions are anticipated and, therefore, none were expected from any §185 fees collected by the SCAQMD. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees would not change any conclusions in the IS for the 2007 AQMP. Since 317 PAR is not expected to create significant adverse impacts, mitigation measures are not required. Therefore, potential aesthetics impacts will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
II. AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non- agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code §12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code §4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code §51104 (g))?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance Criteria

Project-related impacts on agriculture and forest resources will be considered significant if any of the following conditions are met:

- The proposed project conflicts with existing zoning or agricultural use or Williamson Act contracts.
- The proposed project will convert prime farmland, unique farmland or farmland of statewide importance as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the farmland mapping and monitoring program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use.
- The proposed project conflicts with existing zoning for, or causes rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code §12220(g)), timberland (as defined in Public Resources Code §4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code § 51104 (g)).
- The proposed project would involve changes in the existing environment, which due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use.

Discussion

II. a) - c): It was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that control measures, which typically affect existing commercial or industrial facilities or establish specifications for fuels or mobile source exhaust emissions, are not expected to generate any new construction of buildings or other structures that would require conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use or conflict with zoning for agricultural uses or a Williamson Act contract. There are no provisions in the 2007 AQMP that would affect or conflict with existing land use plans, policies, or regulations or require conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses. Some control measures could affect agricultural facilities and farmers (e.g., BCM-04, prohibit agricultural burning, and on-road and off-road mobile source control measures and MCS-05, reduce emissions from livestock wastes), however, these control measures are not expected to convert agricultural land uses to non-agricultural land uses. Land use, including agriculture-related uses, and other planning considerations are determined by local governments and no agricultural land use or planning requirements will be altered by the proposed project. AQMP control measures, including control measures related to mobile sources, would have no direct or indirect effects on agricultural resources. The 2007 AQMP could provide benefits to agricultural resources by reducing ozone emissions and, thus, reducing the adverse impacts of ozone on plants and animals.

Emission growth management control measures may require emission reductions from new or redevelopment land use projects. These control measures, however, do not initiate or promote land use projects, they may simply require emission reductions after the decision has already been made to pursue new or redevelopment projects. As a result, emission growth management control measures are not expected to adversely affect local land use policies or result in the conversion of agricultural lands to non-agricultural land uses.

II. d): In March 2010, amendments to the CEQA Guidelines were finalized that added forest resources as a new topic in the environmental checklist to be evaluated along with agricultural resources. Because the 2007 AQMP Program EIR was certified in June 2007, there was no explicit evaluation of potential forestry resources impacts. It is expected that the 2007 AQMP would not generated significant adverse forestry resources impacts for the same reasons it would not adversely affect agricultural resources, i.e., control measures would typically affect existing commercial or industrial facilities or establish specifications for fuels or mobile source exhaust emissions, so are not expected to generate any new construction of buildings or other structures that would require conversion of forest resources to non-forest use or conflict with zoning for forestry uses. Further, there are no provisions in the proposed 2007 AQMP that would affect or conflict with existing land use plans, policies, or regulations or require conversion of forests to non-forest uses.

Conclusion

Based upon the above considerations, it was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that significant adverse project-specific agricultural and forestry resources impacts would not be expected to occur due to implementation of the 2007 AQMP control measures. Paying fees such as the \$185 fees, was not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete \$185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district would not change any conclusions in the IS for the 2007 AQMP. Further, the CAA does not require §185 fees to be used for emission reduction programs. Section 172(e) fees would be drawn from existing revenue sources (see

PAR 317 Attachment A). Stationary source fees applied to existing Regulation III fee obligations if equivalency with §185 cannot be demonstrated and backstop measures need to be adopted. Consequently, no changes from baseline agricultural or forest conditions are anticipated from adopting PAR 317. Since PAR 317 is not expected to create significant adverse impacts, mitigation measures are not required. Therefore, potential agricultural and forestry resources impacts will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
III. AIR QUALITY AND GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS				
Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions that exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Diminish an existing air quality rule or future compliance requirement resulting in a significant increase in air pollutant(s)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Air Quality Significance Criteria

To determine whether or not air quality impacts from adopting and implementing PAR 317 are significant, impacts will be evaluated and compared to the criteria in Table 2-1. The project will be considered to have significant adverse air quality impacts if any one of the thresholds in Table 2-1 are equaled or exceeded.

**Table 2-1
SCAQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds**

Mass Daily Thresholds ^a		
Pollutant	Construction ^b	Operation ^c
NOx	100 lbs/day	55 lbs/day
VOC	75 lbs/day	55 lbs/day
PM10	150 lbs/day	150 lbs/day
PM2.5	55 lbs/day	55 lbs/day
SOx	150 lbs/day	150 lbs/day
CO	550 lbs/day	550 lbs/day
Lead	3 lbs/day	3 lbs/day
Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs), Odor and GHG Thresholds		
TACs (including carcinogens and non-carcinogens)	Maximum Incremental Cancer Risk \geq 10 in 1 million Hazard Index \geq 1.0 (project increment)	
Odor	Project creates an odor nuisance pursuant to SCAQMD Rule 402	
GHG	10,000 metric tons per year for industrial facilities	
Ambient Air Quality for Criteria Pollutants ^d		
NO2 1-hour average annual average	SCAQMD is in attainment; project is significant if it causes or contributes to an exceedance of the following attainment standards: 0.25 ppm (state – peak hour); 0.10 ppm (federal – 98 th percentile) 0.053 ppm (federal)	
PM10 24-hour average annual geometric average annual arithmetic mean	10.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (construction) ^e & 2.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (operation) 1.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	
PM2.5 24-hour average	10.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (construction) ^e & 2.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (operation)	
Sulfate 24-hour average	25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	
CO 1-hour average 8-hour average	SCAQMD is in attainment; project is significant if it causes or contributes to an exceedance of the following attainment standards: 20 ppm (state) 9.0 ppm (state/federal)	

^a Source: SCAQMD CEQA Handbook (SCAQMD, 1993)

^b Construction thresholds apply to both the South Coast Air Basin and Coachella Valley (Salton Sea and Mojave Desert Air Basins).

^c For Coachella Valley, the mass daily thresholds for operation are the same as the construction thresholds.

^d Ambient air quality thresholds for criteria pollutants based on SCAQMD Rule 1303, Table A-2 unless otherwise stated.

^e Ambient air quality threshold based on SCAQMD Rule 403.

KEY: lbs/day = pounds per day ppm = parts per million $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ = microgram per cubic meter \geq greater than or equal to

Discussion

III.a) The IS for the 2007 AQMP concluded that implementing AQMP control measures is, in effect, an update of the SCAQMD's 2003 AQMP, which is required pursuant to state law. By revising and updating emission inventories and control strategies, the SCAQMD is complying with state law, and furthering development and implementation of AQMP control measures, which are expected to reduce emissions and make progress towards attaining and maintaining all state and federal ambient air quality standards in the district. Control measure #2007 MCS-08 in the 2007 AQMP would require implementing \$185 fees throughout the district. Rule 317 was adopted in December 2008, but imposed \$185 fees only in the SSAB. Rule 317 is being amended to delete the \$185 fee requirement in the SSAB and impose an equivalent program consistent with CAA §172(e) throughout the entire district. To avoid inconsistency with the 2007 AQMP, control measure #2007 MCS-08 is being modified to substitute provisions for implementing a §172(e) program. This modification to control measure #2007 MCS-08 would eliminate any inconsistency between the proposed project and the 2007 AQMP.

III.b) The analysis of air quality impacts in the PEIR for the 2007 AQMP concluded that for most air quality impact areas, e.g., operational secondary impacts from increased electricity demand, mobile sources, etc., would be less than applicable significance thresholds and, therefore, would not contribute to significant adverse cumulative impacts. Construction air quality impacts (PM10) were concluded to be significant. Nine mitigation measures were identified to reduce construction air quality impacts. However, the analysis concluded that implementing the nine mitigation measures would not reduce construction air quality impacts to less than significant. It is, however, possible that implementing the proposed project in lieu of implementing a \$185 fee program throughout the district could adversely affect air quality. Potential adverse air quality impacts from the proposed project are discussed in the following subsections.

Analysis Methodology

The analysis of PAR 317 primarily focuses on air quality impacts because this environmental topic area was identified as the area most affected by the proposed project. The following information provides detail on the methodology used to establish the baseline against which potential adverse air quality impacts from the proposed project are evaluated.

Proposed Project: §172 Alternative Fee Equivalency Program

The PAR 317 relies on the fee equivalency approach provided by the CAA §172. Specifically, it uses funds available between FY08-09 and 2010 to prefund the \$185 Fee Accounts established by PAR 317 to meet the fee obligations beginning in 2011 and payable in 2012. These funds are surplus to the 1-hour ozone SIP and are used to directly and indirectly reduce air emissions, or to advance clean air technologies that will lead to emission reductions in the near future. Future funding meeting similar criteria can be creditable to the Accounts and used to meet the \$185 fee obligations until the former 1-hour ozone standard is met, which is anticipated to be around 2020 based on the 2007 AQMP modeling analysis (Chapter 5 of the AQMP). Under the proposed project, since facilities will not be charged for the \$185 fees, they are not expected to make further emission reductions beyond the existing SCAQMD's BARCT or BACT requirements. Emission reductions from the funded projects were already occurring and reductions from future projects cannot be quantified due to unknown funding amount or project selection. Therefore, it is assumed that there is no change to the current emission levels.

Existing Setting: §185 Fee Program

Existing Rule 317 requires paying §185 fees, but currently only applies to the Salton Sea Air Basin (SSAB). The existing setting for the CEQA analysis is considered to be what would occur if SCAQMD were to adopt a straight §185 fee program to the existing Rule 317 for the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB). Under CAA, the collected fees do not have to be invested in emission reduction projects. The PAR 317 also stated that if a straight 185 fee program is adopted as a backstop measure, SCAQMD would credit the fees for a facility's Reg III annual emission fees and annual operating fees. It should also be noted that if SCAQMD does not adopt any §185 fee or an equivalent program, the U.S. EPA shall adopt the program for SCAQMD and the fees collected will go to the U.S. Treasury. Therefore, no emission reductions are expected from the collected fees. However, facilities may take certain actions to reduce their fee obligations, resulting in emission reductions that would otherwise not occur in comparison with PAR 317. These potential emission reductions foregone are the focus of this CEQA analysis. The following sections describe each of the potential actions facilities may take and assess the associated emission impacts.

Option 1- Reduce emissions through controls beyond SCAQMD rules and regulations

This option is unlikely because all facilities in the district are either at BARCT or BACT levels. As a result, opportunities for future emission reductions are limited (see discussion entitled "Pollution Control levels for Large-emitting Sources in the District" in Chapter 1).

Option 2- Pay fees

Likely participants of this option include those types of facility sectors that can pass on such costs, are required to operate for safety reasons, or are unable to scale back the demand for services or products. These likely sectors are listed in the bullet points.

- Power Plants (including cogeneration);
- Energy-related facilities (i.e., refineries, oil and gas extraction, bulk terminals, tank farms, sulfur plants);
- Public Agencies, including landfills;
- Universities; and
- Hospitals.

Option 3- Take a temporary emission cap until the one-hour ozone standard¹ is attained (i.e., 2020)

It is assumed that facilities with 2009 emissions that are less than or equal to eight tpy are likely to accept a temporary permit condition, i.e., a facility-wide emissions cap of less than 10 tpy as long as it does not unnecessarily constrain their operations. By taking the facility-wide emissions cap, the facility would not be subject to PAR 317 and, therefore, would not be required to pay §185 fees. This assumption is based on the 2007 AQMP growth forecast for this district, which is estimated to be 1.0 percent per year, on average, between 2010 and 2020. Facilities emitting eight tpy in 2010 can grow up to 25 percent by 2020 without exceeding the 10

¹ The U.S. EPA revoked the one-hour ozone standard in 2005. However, to prevent backsliding, §185 would continue to apply until 2020, which is when it is anticipated that the district would attain the federal one-hour standard and PAR 317 would no longer be applicable.

typy threshold. A growth rate of 25 percent over 10 years substantially exceeds the 2007 AQMP growth projections for all facilities, including affected PAR 317 facilities.

Option 4- Reduce throughput to avoid fees

An analysis was conducted to determine how likely this option is for any facilities that would not be expected to choose Options 1 through 3. The analysis is designed to assess, on a facility-by-facility, how much activity curtailment would be needed to avoid paying \$185 fees. The milestone year 2020 is selected for this analysis, because it represents a conservative scenario that if a facility does not need to curtail growth by 2020 when the highest growth is expected for the study period (2010-2020), it should not have to do so during any interim year. On the other hand, if a facility needs to curtail its production to avoid the fees, year 2020 should represent the highest curtailment, resulting in the greatest reductions foregone. The CAA allows the U.S. EPA to provide guidance on calculating the baseline as the average allowable emissions over a period of more than one year in cases where a “source’s emissions are irregular, cyclical or otherwise vary significantly from year to year.” Due to the recent severe economic recession, most facilities experienced significant variation (i.e., decline) in their emissions and were cyclical in response to national recessions such as early 1990’s and early 2000’s. Therefore, for the purposes of this CEQA analysis, the baseline to estimate the potential \$185 fees is the average of two out of 10 consecutive years with the highest emissions, adjusted for adopted rules between the selected years and 2010. The emission targets are 80% of the baseline emissions.

Since the U.S. EPA’s guidance for establishing baseline emissions other than 2010 requires adjustment for adopted rules by 2010, this analysis uses throughput/activity data, instead of emissions, and normalizes all the data to the 2009 (used as 2010) throughput/activity level to ensure the adopted rules by 2010 were considered (i.e., the 2009/2010 emissions reflected the rules implemented by 2010). The following equations were followed to determine if a facility would curtail its operation to reduce or avoid \$185 fees.

Equation (A)

The ratio of \$185 Targeted Throughput to the 2009(2010) Level_x = [(average of highest throughput for two consecutive years) x 0.8]/ 2009(2010) Throughput_x;

Where:

The 2009(2010) Level_x, is the year 2009 throughput reported by facility x. It is used as the 2010 level for this analysis.

Natural gas consumption or solvent/coating usage is used as a surrogate to represent a facility’s overall production activity. Natural gas consumption is used primarily for facilities largely associated with fuel combustion activity while solvent/coating use is used for facilities associated with industrial coating or printing operations.

Equation (B)

Projected Throughput with Unconstrained Growth Relative to the 2009(2010) Level_x = GF_{x2020} CF_{x2020}

Where

GF_{x2020} is the basin-wide growth factor for the industry sector for facility x by 2020 based on the 2007 AQMP growth projections and 2010 equals to 1; and

CF_{x2020} is the aggregated control factor for facility x for all applicable SCAQMD rules with compliance dates by year 2020 and 2010 equals to 1.

No further NOx reductions beyond 2010 were assumed for the NOx RECLAIM facilities, even though the program includes a programmatic 3.4 percent reduction in allocations through the year 2011. The reason for this assumption is that facilities can purchase RECALIM Trading Credits (RTCs) that available in the market in lieu of on-site reductions. This assumption is considered to be a conservative assumption for the purpose of this analysis.

If the result of equation (A) is greater than or equal to equation (B), no throughput curtailment is necessary, since projected growth from a depressed 2010 level is less than 80 percent of two more representative years and there would be no §185 fee obligations.

If the result of equation (A) is less than equation (B), a facility may choose to reduce throughput in order to avoid paying the fees with one exception. It is assumed that large businesses (i.e., facilities with their 2009 revenues greater than or equal to \$5 million and estimated §185 fees are less than one percent of total revenues) are unlikely to curtail their future growth to avoid the fees. \$5 million represent 10 times of SCAQMD's Rule 102 small business revenue definition of \$0.5 million. During the rule development process small business representatives, not large companies, raised repeatedly about affordability concern. Based on this assumption, these facilities would likely pay the §185 fees.

The curtailed throughput would translate into potential emission reductions foregone compared to the proposed project:

Equation (C)

Emission Reductions Foregone = 2009(2010) Reported Emissions * (B-A)

Construction Impacts

Implementing a §185 fee program throughout the district is considered the baseline from which to determine impacts from the proposed project. Under a §185 fee program, no construction and associated construction air quality impacts would occur for the following reasons. As noted in Chapter 1 of this SEA, large-emitting sources in the district already meet RACT/BARCT emission limits because of current federal, state, and local regulatory requirements. As a result, instead of installing additional emission control equipment, which is considered to be infeasible, affected facilities would have four options for comply with §185 fee requirements as explained in the "Analysis Methodology" discussion above: pay fees, take a temporary emissions cap until the one-hour ozone standard is achieved (anticipated in 2020), or reduce throughput.

Implementing the proposed project would also not result in construction and associated construction air quality impacts because the proposed project must achieve fee equivalency with a §185 fee program. Under the proposed project, fees would be derived from existing funding sources, so affected sources would not be required to make any physical changes at their facilities, even if they could. Consequently, the proposed project would not create significant adverse construction air quality impacts or substantially contribute to significant adverse project-specific or cumulative construction air quality impacts identified in the PEIR for the 2007 AQMP.

Operational Impacts

Using the air quality analysis methodology described above, PAR 317 would not result in any NOx emission reductions foregone compared to implementing a §185 fee program because all affected large NOx-emitting facilities would likely pay fees because they consist of: power plants (including cogeneration); energy-related facilities (i.e., refineries, oil and gas extraction, bulk terminals, tank farms, sulfur plants); public agencies, including landfills; universities; hospitals; facilities that can take a temporary emissions cap; facilities then can grow when the economy recovers but stay below 80% of their §185 baseline emissions; or facilities that are large businesses where their 2009 revenues are greater than or equal to \$5 million and estimated PAR 317 fees are less than one percent of total revenues.

Using the air quality analysis methodology described above, the analysis of operational VOC emission impacts as a result of implementing the proposed project showed that, although implementing PAR 317 would result in almost 47 pounds per day of VOC emissions foregone, VOC reductions foregone would not exceed the applicable VOC significance threshold of 55 pounds per day. This conclusion is based on the fact that only four large VOC-emitting facilities do not fit the description of facilities that would likely pay fees. Instead it was assumed that these facilities could potentially reduce throughput and, therefore, emissions to avoid paying the §185 fee.

**Table 2-2
VOC Emission Reductions Foregone from Implementing PAR 317**

Ref ID	VOC TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF VOC > 8 TPY CY 2009	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF Where CF=1 (d)	0.8 ratio >= 2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	% curtailment (e) = (d) - (c)	Potential VOC Emission Red Foregone (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
1	64.59	y	1.42	1.14	1.15	N	0.02	1.00
2	10.67	y	1.05	0.84	1.17	N	0.33	3.52
3	9.73	y	1.15	0.92	1.17	N	0.25	2.46
4	8.65	y	1.18	0.95	1.13	N	0.18	1.54
Sum – Tons per Year								8.53
Sum – Tons per Day								0.02
Sum – Pounds per Day								46.74

TPY = tons per year

X = the fuel throughput reported by facility x for calendar year 2009.

2020_GF_i = the basin-wide growth factor for the industry sector for facility x between 2010 and 2020 based on the 2007 AQMP growth projections.

2020_CF_i = the control factor for any applicable SCAQMD rules with post 2010 compliance dates through the year 2020.

III.c) As noted in the discussions of construction and operations air quality impacts in item III. b) above, PAR 317 would not result in any construction air quality impacts and potential

operational air quality impacts would be less than the applicable significance thresholds. Specifically, no construction to install control equipment to comply with PAR 317 would occur for two reasons. First, large-emitting sources in the district are already at RACT/BARCT levels, so installation of further control is not considered to be feasible. Second, PAR 317 would implement an equivalent program to §185 fees, consistent with §172(e). Under this program, fees would be obtained from existing SCAQMD funding sources, which also would not require affected sources to install control equipment, even if they could. As a result, construction air quality impacts from the proposed project are not considered to be cumulatively considerable and, therefore, are concluded to be cumulatively insignificant.

As noted in the discussion of operational NO_x air quality impacts in item III. B), implementing PAR 317 would not adversely affect NO_x emissions from affected sources in any way. Since PAR 317 would not result in any NO_x emission reductions foregone, NO_x emission impacts are not considered to be cumulatively considerable and, therefore, are not considered to significant adverse cumulative impacts.

Analysis of operational VOC emission impacts as a result of implementing the proposed project concluded that VOC reductions foregone would not exceed the applicable VOC significance threshold of 55 pounds per day. This conclusion is based on the fact that only four large VOC-emitting facilities do not fit the description of facilities that would likely pay fees. Instead it was assumed that these facilities would reduce throughput and, therefore, emissions to avoid paying a fee. Since VOC emission reductions foregone do not exceed the applicable VOC significance threshold of 55 pounds per day VOC emission impacts are not considered to be cumulatively considerable and, therefore, are not considered to significant adverse cumulative impacts.

The analysis of air quality impacts in the PEIR for the 2007 AQMP concluded that for most air quality impact areas, e.g., operational secondary impacts from increased electricity demand, mobile sources, etc., would be less than applicable significance thresholds and, therefore, would not contribute to significant adverse cumulative impacts. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to create significant adverse cumulative NO_x or VOC impacts or to change the conclusion regarding cumulative impacts in the PEIR for the 2007 AQMP in any way.

III.d) Potential air quality impacts from exposing sensitive receptors to substantial criteria pollutant concentrations were evaluated in the Program EIR for the 2007 AQMP. In general, the modeling performed for the 2007 AQMP showed improvements, i.e., declining concentrations, from the baseline year (2005) compared to future milestone years (2015 and 2024) for all criteria pollutants and VOC emissions. PAR 317 only applies to ozone precursors – NO_x and VOC emissions. The analysis of potential criteria pollutant emissions foregone as a result of implementing PAR 317 compared to the baseline showed that there would be no NO_x emission reductions foregone, while there would be almost 47 pounds per day of VOC emission reductions foregone. Consequently, PAR 317 would not create any localized NO_x impacts to sensitive receptors. VOC emissions do not contribute to localized air quality impacts, but instead, contribute to regional ozone concentrations. However, it is unlikely that 47 pounds of VOC emissions per day would have a measurable effect on regional ozone concentrations. Therefore, it is concluded that VOC emissions from the proposed project would not create significant adverse localized air quality impacts to sensitive receptors.

In addition to the analysis of criteria pollutant exposures to sensitive receptors above, each of the four facilities that was identified as potentially having emission reductions foregone as a result of implementing PAR 317 compared to the baseline was also evaluated with regard to each facility's toxic air contaminant (TAC) emissions in connection with the AB 2588 Air Toxics Hot Spots Act program. AB 2588 requires districts to prioritize and then categorize facilities for the purposes of determining whether or not a health risk assessment (HRA) is necessary. The categorization process is based on an examination of the emissions inventory data, in consultation with the California Air Resources Board and the State Department of Health Services. Further, individual air districts are required to designate high, intermediate, and low priority categories and include each facility within the appropriate category based on its individual priority score.

Under the SCAQMD's AB 2588 program, a facility with a priority score of less than 1.0 is exempt from the AB 2588 program. A facility with a priority score of greater than 1.0, but less than 10 is required to update its TAC emissions inventory every four years. A facility with a priority score greater than 10 must prepare an HRA. As can be seen in Table 2-3, one facility had a priority score of 9.22, which does not require preparation of an HRA. A priority score of 9.22 for facility #1 means that the facility-wide cancer risk is less than the cancer risk significance threshold of 10 in one million (10×10^{-6}) and the non-cancer hazard index threshold of 1.0 (see Table 2-1). VOC emission reductions foregone from facility #1 of approximate 5.5 pounds per day (see Table 2-3) would also not cause an exceedance of the cancer risk or hazard index significance thresholds.

**TABLE 2-3
Priority Scores for Facilities with Emission Reductions Foregone**

Reference ID	Facility Category	Priority Score	VOC Emission Reductions Foregone (#/D)
1	Food & Kindred Products	9.22	5.5
2	Exterminating and Pest Control Services	Less than 1.0	19.3
3	Exterminating and Pest Control Services	Less than 1.0	13.5
4	Agricultural Fumigation	Less than 1.0	8.5
Total			46.7

Table 2-3 also shows that all three remaining facilities that have the potential to create TAC emission reductions foregone have priority scores less than 1.0 and, therefore, are not in the AB 2588 data base. Because facility-wide emissions from the three remaining facilities are less than 1.0, VOC emission reductions foregone shown in Table 2-3 would not exceed the cancer risk or hazard index significance thresholds shown in Table 2-1.

III.e) The IS for the 2007 AQMP concluded that implementing AQMP control measures would not create significant adverse odor impacts for the following reasons. Promulgation of AQMP control measures into rules or regulations may involve reformulated coatings or solvents, which may have noticeable odors. It is typically the case, however, that reformulated products have less noticeable odors than the products they are replacing. Reformulated products tend to

have reduced VOC content and reduced emissions and, therefore, fewer potential odors. As a result, significant adverse odor impacts have not been associated with reformulated products compared to conventional high VOC products. However, owners/operators of industries affected by control measures in the proposed 2007 AQMP would still be subject to existing air quality rules and regulations, including SCAQMD's Rule 402 - Nuisance, which prohibits creating odor nuisances. For these reasons, implementing the 2007 AQMP is not expected to create significant adverse odor impacts and, therefore, will not be further addressed in the Draft PEIR. Although the proposed project may result in VOC emission reductions foregone at facilities that use solvents and/or coatings, it is expected that any solvents and coatings would comply with applicable rules and regulations and, therefore, would have a low VOC content. As a result, such coatings and solvents would not be expected to create significant adverse odor impacts. Consequently, implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change the conclusions regarding odor impacts in the IS for the 2007 AQMP in any way.

II. f) CAA fee requirements only apply to large-emitting sources of NO_x and VOC emissions. As indicated in item II. B) above, PAR 317 is not expected to have any effect on NO_x emissions from affected large sources. The proposed project, however, has the potential to result in almost 47 pounds per day of VOC emission reductions foregone, which does not exceed the applicable significance threshold of 55 pounds per day. Since the proposed project would not affect NO_x emissions in any way and VOC emission reductions foregone would be less than significant, PAR 317 is not expected to significantly adversely affect an existing rule or future compliance requirement.

III. g) & h) Global warming is the observed increase in average temperature of the earth's surface and atmosphere. The primary cause of global warming is an increase of GHG emissions in the atmosphere. The six major types of GHG emissions identified in the Kyoto Protocol and in CARB's RMP regulation are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and perfluorocarbons (PFCs). The GHG emissions absorb longwave radiant energy emitted by the earth, which warms the atmosphere. The GHGs also emit longwave radiation both upward to space and back down toward the surface of the earth. The downward part of this longwave radiation emitted by the atmosphere is known as the "greenhouse effect."

The current scientific consensus is that the majority of the observed warming over the last 50 years can be attributable to increased concentration of GHG emissions in the atmosphere due to human activities. Events and activities, such as the industrial revolution and the increased consumption of fossil fuels (e.g., combustion of gasoline, diesel, coal, etc.), have heavily contributed to the increase in atmospheric levels of GHG emissions. As reported by the California Energy Commission (CEC), California contributes 1.4 percent of the global and 6.2 percent of the national GHG emissions (CEC, 2004). Further, approximately 80 percent of GHG emissions in California are from fossil fuel combustion (e.g., gasoline, diesel, coal, etc.).

As noted earlier in this discussion, CAA fee requirements only apply to large-emitting sources of NO_x and VOC emissions. NO_x emissions are typically generated from combustion. Similarly, CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O are the primary GHG emissions associated with combustion. Since the analysis of the proposed project concluded that implementing PAR 317 would not affect large NO_x emitting sources, it is also expected that the proposed project would not affect CO₂, CH₄, or N₂O emissions from affected facilities in any way. VOC emissions from affected facilities

are generated by VOC-containing solvents and coatings. In general, solvents and coatings do not typically emit GHGs and are not typically associated with combustion or other sources of GHGs such as refrigerants and niche applications in the electronics industry. Therefore, even though the proposed project may result in VOC emission reductions foregone, no similar GHG emission reductions foregone are anticipated.

Conclusion

It was concluded in the PEIR for 2007 AQMP that implementing AQMP control measures could result in significant adverse construction air quality impacts (PM10), while operational air quality impacts were concluded to be less than significant. Paying fees such as the \$185 fees, was not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete \$185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district would not affect NOx emissions from affected sources in any way, but would result in less than significant VOC emission reductions foregone (approximately 47 pounds per day). Since implementing PAR 317 would not generate significant adverse construction or operational air quality impacts, it would not make substantially worse significant adverse construction impacts identified in the PEIR for the 2007 AQMP, nor would it change any conclusions regarding operational impacts. Further, the CAA does not require \$185 fees to be used for emission reduction programs. Section 172(e) fees would be drawn from existing revenue sources (see PAR 317 Attachment A). Consequently, no changes from baseline NOx emissions would occur and a small, but less than significant change in VOC emissions compared to the baseline are anticipated. Since PAR 317 is not expected to create significant adverse impacts, mitigation measures are not required. Therefore, potential air resources impacts will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete \$185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district would not change any conclusions in the IS for the 2007 AQMP. Further, the CAA does not require \$185 fees to be used for emission reduction programs. Section 172(e) fees would be drawn from existing revenue sources (see PAR 317 Attachment A). Stationary source fees would be applied to existing Regulation III fee obligations if equivalency with \$185 cannot be demonstrated and backstop measures need to be adopted.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES.				
Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by §404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflicting with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance Criteria

Impacts on biological resources will be considered significant if any of the following criteria apply:

- The project results in a loss of plant communities or animal habitat considered to be rare, threatened or endangered by federal, state or local agencies.
- The project interferes substantially with the movement of any resident or migratory wildlife species.
- The project adversely affects aquatic communities through construction or operation of the project.

Discussion

IV. a), b), & d) In the 2007 AQMP IS, no direct or indirect impacts from implementing AQMP control measures were identified that could adversely affect plant and/or animal species in the district. The effects of implementing AQMP control measures would typically result in reducing mobile source exhaust emissions, modifying fuel specifications, or modifications at existing commercial or industrial facilities to control or further control emissions. Such existing commercial or industrial facilities are generally located in appropriately zoned commercial or industrial areas, which typically do not support candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Similarly, modifications at existing facilities would not interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with native or resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites. Further, since the proposed 2007 AQMP primarily regulates stationary emission sources at existing commercial or industrial facilities, it does not directly or indirectly affect land use policy that may adversely affect riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or identified by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Improving air quality is expected to provide health benefits to plant and animal species in the district. There are no control measures contained in the 2007 AQMP or PAR 317 that would alter this determination.

IV. c) As noted in the previous item, promulgating control measures in the 2007 AQMP may require modifications at existing industrial or commercial facilities to control or further control emissions at these affected facilities. Similarly, the 2007 AQMP contains control measures that establish emission standards for mobile sources, result in additional control of emissions from mobile sources, or revise fuel specifications. As a result, the proposed project will not affect land use policies or designations. Some control measures could result in the installation of additional controls at port facilities, which are located on the coast. However, the port facilities are considered to be heavy industrial facilities and the installation of additional controls would be consistent with this land use. For these reasons the proposed project will not adversely affect protected wetlands as defined by §404 of the Clean Water Act, including, but not limited to marshes, vernal pools, coastal wetlands, etc., through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption or other means.

IV. e) & f) Implementing the 2007 AQMP is not expected to affect land use plans, local policies or ordinances, or regulations protecting biological resources such as a tree preservation policy or

ordinance for the reasons already given, i.e. control measures promulgated as rules or regulations primarily affect existing facilities located in appropriately zoned areas or establish emission standards for mobile sources or fuel specifications. Land use and other planning considerations are determined by local governments and no land use or planning requirements will be altered by the proposed project. Similarly, the proposed 2007 AQMP is not expected to affect in any way habitat conservation or natural community conservation plans, agricultural resources or operations, and would not create divisions in any existing communities.

Conclusion

Based upon the above considerations, it was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that significant adverse project-specific biological resources impacts would not be expected to occur due to implementation of the 2007 AQMP control measures. Paying fees such as the §185 fees, was not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district would not change any conclusions in the IS for the 2007 AQMP. Further, the CAA does not require §185 fees to be used for emission reduction programs. Section 172(e) fees would be drawn from existing revenue sources (see PAR 317 Attachment A). Stationary source fees would be applied to existing Regulation III fee obligations if equivalency with §185 cannot be demonstrated and backstop measures need to be adopted. Consequently, no changes from baseline biological resources conditions are anticipated from adopting PAR 317. Since PAR 317 is not expected to create significant adverse impacts, mitigation measures are not required. Therefore, potential biological resources impacts will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource, site, or feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance Criteria

Impacts to cultural resources will be considered significant if:

- The project results in the disturbance of a significant prehistoric or historic archaeological site or a property of historic or cultural significance to a community or ethnic or social group.
- Unique paleontological resources are present that could be disturbed by construction of the proposed project.
- The project would disturb human remains.

Discussion

V. a), b), c), & d) As noted in the IS for the 2007 AQMP, implementing the 2007 AQMP control measures is primarily expected to result in controlling stationary source emissions at existing commercial or industrial facilities, establish emission standards for mobile sources, or establish fuel standards. Affected facilities where physical modifications may occur are typically located in appropriately zoned commercial or industrial areas that have previously been disturbed. Because potentially affected facilities are existing facilities and controlling stationary source emissions does not typically require extensive cut-and-fill activities or excavation, it is unlikely that implementing control measures in the proposed 2007 AQMP will: adversely affect historical or archaeological resources as defined in CEQA Guidelines §15064.5, destroy unique paleontological resources or unique geologic features, or disturb human remains interred outside formal cemeteries.

Further, emission growth management control measures may require emission reductions from new or redevelopment land use projects. These control measures, however, do not initiate or promote land use projects, they may simply require emission reductions after the decision has already been made to pursue new or redevelopment projects. As a result, emission growth management control measures are not expected to adversely affect local land use policies or create additional development that would impact cultural resources.

Conclusion

Based upon the above considerations, it was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that significant adverse project-specific cultural resources impacts would not be expected to occur due to implementation of the 2007 AQMP control measures. Paying fees such as the §185 fees, was not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district would not change any conclusions in the IS for the 2007 AQMP. Further, the CAA does not require §185 fees to be used for emission reduction programs. Section 172(e) fees would be drawn from existing revenue sources (see PAR 317 Attachment A). Stationary source fees would be applied to existing Regulation III fee obligations if equivalency with §185 cannot be demonstrated and backstop measures need to be adopted. Consequently, no changes from baseline cultural resources conditions are anticipated from adopting PAR 317. Since PAR 317 is not expected to create significant adverse impacts, mitigation measures are not required. Therefore, potential cultural resources impacts will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VI. ENERGY. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with adopted energy conservation plans?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in the need for new or substantially altered power or natural gas utility systems?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Create any significant effects on local or regional energy supplies and on requirements for additional energy?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Create any significant effects on peak and base period demands for electricity and other forms of energy?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Comply with existing energy standards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance Criteria

Impacts to energy and mineral resources will be considered significant if any of the following criteria are met:

- The project conflicts with adopted energy conservation plans or standards.
- The project results in substantial depletion of existing energy resource supplies.
- An increase in demand for utilities impacts the current capacities of the electric and natural gas utilities.
- The project uses non-renewable resources in a wasteful and/or inefficient manner.

Discussion

VI. a) & e) It was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that AQMP control measures are not anticipated to result in any conflicts with adopted energy conservation plans or violations of any energy conservation standards by affected facilities. In some cases facilities complying with 2007 AQMP control measures may need to install various types of control equipment, which could potentially increase energy demand in the district. It is expected, however, that owners/operators of affected facilities would comply with any applicable energy conservation standards in effect at the time of installation. Alternatively, implementing the proposed 2007 AQMP may result in owners/operators of affected facilities replacing old inefficient equipment with newer more energy efficient equipment (e.g., MCS-01, Facility Modernization and MCS-03, Energy Efficiency and Conservation), thus providing beneficial impacts on energy demand. Based upon these considerations, however, the net effect of implementing the 2007 AQMP is that it is not expected to conflict with any adopted energy conservation plans or energy efficiency standards. These topics, therefore, will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

VI. b), c), & d) The IS for the 2007 AQMP indicated that 2007 AQMP control measures may interfere with energy conservation efforts in the district. Further, implementing some AQMP control measures could increase energy demand in the region at affected facilities. As a result, these topics were further analyzed in the PEIR. The analysis concluded that energy impacts as a result of implementing control measures in the 2007 AQMP would not be significant for the following reasons. Although implementing AQMP control measures may increase demand for electricity, natural gas, and alternative fuels, it is expected that local utilities have the capacity to supply future demand. Further, installing new less polluting and more efficient equipment as a result of complying with AQMP control measures may provide beneficial reductions in future demand. Finally, greater reliance on electricity, natural gas, and alternative fuels would reduce demand for other fossil fuels.

Based on the analysis of the currently proposed project, paying fees such as the §185 fees, is not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district is also not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in the need for new or substantially altered power or natural gas utility systems; create significant effects on peak and base period demands for electricity and other forms of energy; or create significant effects on peak and base period demands for electricity and other forms of energy.

Conclusion

It was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that significant adverse project-specific energy impacts may occur due to implementation of the 2007 AQMP control measures. However, paying fees such as the §185 fees, was not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district would not change any conclusions in the IS for the 2007 AQMP. Further, the CAA does not require §185 fees to be used for emission reduction programs. Section 172(e) fees would be drawn from existing revenue sources (see PAR 317 Attachment A). Stationary source fees would be applied to existing Regulation III fee obligations if equivalency with §185 cannot be demonstrated and backstop measures need to be adopted. Consequently, no changes from baseline energy conditions are anticipated from adopting PAR 317. Since PAR 317 is not expected to create significant adverse impacts, mitigation measures are not required. Therefore, potential energy impacts will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS. Would the project:				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
• Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
• Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
• Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance Criteria

Impacts on the geological environment will be considered significant if any of the following criteria apply:

- Topographic alterations would result in significant changes, disruptions, displacement, excavation, compaction or over covering of large amounts of soil.

- Unique geological resources (paleontological resources or unique outcrops) are present that could be disturbed by the construction of the proposed project.
- Exposure of people or structures to major geologic hazards such as earthquake surface rupture, ground shaking, liquefaction or landslides.
- Secondary seismic effects could occur which could damage facility structures, e.g., liquefaction.
- Other geological hazards exist which could adversely affect the facility, e.g., landslides, mudslides.

Discussion

VII. a), c) & d) It was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that the control measures will not directly or indirectly expose people or structures to earthquake faults, seismic shaking, seismic-related ground failure including liquefaction, landslides, mudslides or substantial soil erosion for the following reasons. When implemented as rules or regulations, AQMP control measures do not directly or indirectly result in construction of new structures. Some structural modifications, however, at existing affected facilities may occur as a result of installing control equipment or making process modifications. In any event, existing affected facilities or modifications to existing facilities would be required to comply with relevant Uniform Building Code requirements in effect at the time of initial construction or modification of a structure.

New structures must be designed to comply with the Uniform Building Code Zone 4 requirements since the district is located in a seismically active area. The local cities or counties are responsible for assuring that projects comply with the Uniform Building Code as part of the issuance of the building permits and can conduct inspections to ensure compliance. The Uniform Building Code is considered to be a standard safeguard against major structural failures and loss of life. The goal of the Code is to provide structures that will: (1) resist minor earthquakes without damage; (2) resist moderate earthquakes without structural damage but with some non-structural damage; and (3) resist major earthquakes without collapse but with some structural and non-structural damage.

The Uniform Building Code bases seismic design on minimum lateral seismic forces ("ground shaking"). The Uniform Building Code requirements operate on the principle that providing appropriate foundations, among other aspects, helps to protect buildings from failure during earthquakes. The basic formulas used for the Uniform Building Code seismic design require determination of the seismic zone and site coefficient, which represents the foundation conditions at the site.

Any potentially affected facilities that are located in areas where there has been historic occurrence of liquefaction, e.g., coastal zones, or existing conditions indicate a potential for liquefaction, including expansive or unconsolidated granular soils and a high water table, may have the potential for liquefaction-induced impacts at the project sites. The Uniform Building Code requirements consider liquefaction potential and establish more stringent requirements for building foundations in areas potentially subject to liquefaction. Therefore, compliance with the Uniform Building Code requirements is expected to minimize the potential impacts associated with liquefaction. The issuance of building permits from the local cities or counties will assure compliance with the Uniform Building Code requirements. Therefore, no significant impacts from liquefaction are expected and this potential impact will not be considered further.

Because facilities affected by any AQMP control measures are typically located in industrial or commercial areas, which are not typically located near known geological hazards (e.g., landslide, mudflow, seiche, tsunami or volcanic hazards), no significant adverse geological impacts are expected. Tsunamis at the ports, i.e., Port of Los Angeles and Port of Long Beach, are not expected because the ports are surrounded by breakwaters that protect the area from wave action. In any event, AQMP control measures will not increase potential exposures to tsunamis. As a result, these topics will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

VII. b) Although the 2007 AQMP control measures may require modifications at existing industrial or commercial facilities, it was concluded in the IS for the 2007 AQMP that such modifications are not expected to require substantial grading or construction activities. Soil stabilization methods and paving of unpaved areas could be required under control measure BCM-02 which would further reduce PM10 emissions from paved and unpaved roads. Soil compaction or over covering with a hard-ground cover such as asphalt or concrete pavement could contribute to surface water erosion of soils in areas adjacent to paved or other impervious surface areas. However, these potential impacts from paving of unpaved roads are not anticipated from the 2007 AQMP. Further, the control measure (BCM-02) is expected to reduce wind erosion of soil. The proposed project does not have the potential to substantially increase the area subject to compaction or overcovering since the subject areas would be limited in size and, typically, have already been graded or displaced in some way (e.g., shoulders of roadways). Therefore, significant adverse soil erosion impacts are not anticipated from implementing the 2007 AQMP and will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

VII. e) Septic tanks or other similar alternative waste water disposal systems are typically associated with small residential projects in remote areas. As noted in the IS for the 2007 AQMP, the 2007 AQMP does not contain any control measures that generate construction of residential projects in remote areas. AQMP control measures typically affect existing industrial or commercial facilities that are already hooked up to appropriate sewerage facilities. Based on these considerations, the use of septic tanks or other alternative waste water disposal systems will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

Conclusion

Based upon the above considerations, it was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that significant adverse project-specific geology and soils impacts would not be expected to occur due to implementation of the 2007 AQMP control measures. Paying fees such as the §185 fees, was not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district would not change any conclusions in the IS for the 2007 AQMP. Further, the CAA does not require §185 fees to be used for emission reduction programs. Section 172(e) fees would be drawn from existing revenue sources (see PAR 317 Attachment A). Stationary source fees would be applied to existing Regulation III fee obligations if equivalency with §185 cannot be demonstrated and backstop measures need to be adopted. Consequently, no changes from baseline geological and soil conditions are anticipated from adopting PAR 317. Since PAR 317 is not expected to create significant adverse impacts, mitigation measures are not required. Therefore, potential geology and soils impacts will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VIII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. Would the project:				
a)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials?				
b)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?				
c)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Emit hazardous emissions, or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?				
d)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code §65962.5 and, as a result, would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?				
e)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public use airport or a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Significantly increased fire hazard in areas with flammable materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance Criteria

Impacts associated with hazards will be considered significant if any of the following occur:

- Non-compliance with any applicable design code or regulation.
- Non-conformance to National Fire Protection Association standards.
- Non-conformance to regulations or generally accepted industry practices related to operating policy and procedures concerning the design, construction, security, leak detection, spill containment or fire protection.
- Exposure to hazardous chemicals in concentrations equal to or greater than the Emergency Response Planning Guideline (ERPG) 2 levels.

Discussion

VIII. a), b) & c) The 2007 AQMP PEIR indicated that the 2007 AQMP control measures have the potential to create direct or indirect hazard impacts in several ways, including potential hazardous impacts that may result from the reformulation of products with materials that are low or exempt VOC materials, ammonia use in selective catalytic reduction equipment, use of fuel additives, etc., could generate significant offsite hazard impacts. The analysis of hazard impacts concluded that only potential impacts from modifications at refineries to produce a modified CARB Phase 3 gasoline (ONRD-03) and/or reformulated diesel fuel (ONRD-07) that could require equipment modifications or new equipment could generate significant offsite hazard impacts. One mitigation measure was identified to reduce this significant hazard impact, but hazard impacts remained significant.

Based on the analysis of the currently proposed project, paying fees such as the \$185 fees, is not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete \$185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district is also not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way.

VIII. d) Government Code §65962.5 typically refers to a list of facilities that may be subject to Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) permits or site cleanup activities. For any facilities affected by control measures that are on the list, it is anticipated that they would be required to manage any and all hazardous materials in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. According to the IS for the 2007 AQMP, implementing AQMP control measures is not expected to interfere with site cleanup activities or create additional site contamination. Therefore, this topic will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

VIII. e) According to the IS for the 2007 AQMP, implementing AQMP control measures is not expected to adversely affect any airport land use plan or result in any safety hazard for people residing or working in the district. U.S. Department of Transportation – Federal Aviation Administration Advisory Circular AC 70/7460-2K provides information regarding the types of projects that may affect navigable airspace. Projects that involve construction or alteration of structures greater than 200 feet above ground level within a specified distance from the nearest runway; objects within 20,000 feet of an airport or seaplane base with at least one runway more than 3,200 feet in length and the object would exceed a slope of 100:1 horizontally (100 feet horizontally for each one foot vertically from the nearest point of the runway); etc., may adversely affect navigable airspace. Control measures in the 2007 AQMP are not expected to require construction of tall structures near airports so potential impacts to airport land use plans or safety hazards to people residing or working in the vicinity of local airports are not anticipated. These controls are expected to establish emission standards or increase the use of electrical equipment, but are not expected to interfere with airport activities. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way. This potential impact will not be further addressed in this final SEA.

VIII. f) According to the IS for the 2007 AQMP, implementing AQMP control measures is not expected to interfere with any emergency response procedures or evacuation plans. Operators of any existing commercial or industrial facilities affected by the AQMP control measures will typically have their own emergency response plans for their facilities already in place. Emergency response plans are typically prepared in coordination with the local city or county emergency plans to ensure the safety of not only the public, but the facility employees as well. The implementation of certain control measures could result in the need for additional storage of hazardous materials (e.g., ammonia). Such modifications may require revisions to emergency response plans if new hazardous are introduced to a facility. However, these modifications would not be expected to interfere with emergency response procedures and would not impair implementation of, or physically interfere with any adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way, so this topic will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

VIII. g) The 2007 AQMP would typically affect existing commercial or industrial facilities in appropriately zoned areas. Since commercial and industrial areas are not typically located near wildland or forested areas, according to the IS prepared for the 2007 AQMP, implementing AQMP control measures has no potential to increase the risk of wildland fires. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way. Therefore, this topic will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

VIII. h) The 2007 AQMP IS concluded that some control measures in the 2007 AQMP that require add-on control equipment or reformulated products may increase potential fire hazards in

areas with flammable materials and may be a potentially significant impact. The PEIR, however, concluded that potential fire hazard impacts would be less than significant through complying with applicable laws and regulations regarding storage, handling and transport of flammable materials. Further, increased use of some types of flammable substances, e.g., alternative fuels, would result in a commensurate reduction in other types of flammable substances e.g., fossil fuels.

Based on the analysis of the currently proposed project, paying fees such as the §185 fees, is not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district is also not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Therefore, implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change the above conclusion in any way.

Conclusion

Based upon the above considerations, with the exception of accidental releases of hazardous materials it was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that significant adverse project-specific hazards and hazardous materials impacts would not be expected to occur due to implementation of the 2007 AQMP control measures. One mitigation measure was identified to reduce significant hazardous materials impacts, but impacts remained significant. To the extent applicable, the mitigation measure would continue to be required. Paying fees such as the §185 fees, was not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district would not change any conclusions in the IS for the 2007 AQMP. Further, the CAA does not require §185 fees to be used for emission reduction programs. Section 172(e) fees would be drawn from existing revenue sources (see PAR 317 Attachment A). Stationary source fees would be applied to existing Regulation III fee obligations if equivalency with §185 cannot be demonstrated and backstop measures need to be adopted. Consequently, no changes from baseline hazards or hazardous materials conditions are anticipated from adopting PAR 317. Since PAR 317 is not expected to create significant adverse impacts, mitigation measures are not required. Therefore, potential hazards and hazardous materials impacts will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IX. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY. Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards, waste discharge requirements, exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board, or otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g. the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site or flooding on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Place housing or other structures within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map, which would impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
f) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam, or inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or new storm water drainage facilities, or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance Criteria

Potential impacts on water resources will be considered significant if any of the following criteria apply:

Water Demand:

- The existing water supply does not have the capacity to meet the increased demands of the project, or the project would use more than 262,820 gallons per day of potable water.
- The project increases demand for total water by more than five million gallons per day.

Water Quality:

- The project will cause degradation or depletion of ground water resources substantially affecting current or future uses.
- The project will cause the degradation of surface water substantially affecting current or future uses.
- The project will result in a violation of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements.

- The capacities of existing or proposed wastewater treatment facilities and the sanitary sewer system are not sufficient to meet the needs of the project.
- The project results in substantial increases in the area of impervious surfaces, such that interference with groundwater recharge efforts occurs.
- The project results in alterations to the course or flow of floodwaters.

Discussion

IX. a) & i) The 2007 AQMP IS concluded that some control measures in the 2007 AQMP that would control particulate and/or SO_x emissions could require additional wastewater discharge from devices like wet gas scrubbers (e.g., BCM-01, PM Control Devices, and CMB-02, SO_x Controls). Facilities, such as refineries, could also require modifications to supply reformulated gasoline (ONRD-03), reformulated diesel fuels (ONRD-07), and cleaner marine fuels (ONRD-06), and these modifications could generate additional wastewater discharge. Further, affected facilities that generate waste water and are subject to waste discharge or pretreatment requirements currently comply with and will continue to comply with all relevant waste water requirements, waste discharge regulations and standards for stormwater runoff, and any other relevant requirements for direct discharges into sewer systems. These standards and permits require water quality monitoring and reporting for onsite water-related activities. The analysis in the PEIR for the 2007 AQMP concluded that implementing five mitigation measures would reduce water quality impacts to less than significant.

Based on the analysis of the currently proposed project, paying fees such as the §185 fees, is not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district is also not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way.

IX. b), g) & h) As discussed above, the 2007 AQMP IS concluded that some control measures in the 2007 AQMP that would control particulate (fugitive dust) and/or SO_x emissions could require additional water use from affected facilities (e.g., BCM-01, CMB-02, ONRD-03, ONRD-06, MCS-07, EGM-01, EGM-02, and MOB-01). The analysis in the PEIR concluded, however, that potential water demand impacts from implementing AQMP control measures would not exceed applicable significance thresholds.

Based on the analysis of the currently proposed project, paying fees such as the §185 fees, is not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district is also not expected to increase demand for water so the proposed project would not substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge, affect available water supplies or require a determination by a wastewater treatment provider. Similarly, the proposed project is not expected to result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities and would not cause an increase in storm water discharge, since no major construction activities are required or expected.

IX. c), & d) The 2007 AQMP IS concluded that soil stabilization methods and paving of unpaved areas could be required under control measure BCM-02 which would further reduce PM10 emissions from paved and unpaved roads, and soil compaction or over covering with a hard-ground cover such as asphalt or concrete pavement could contribute to surface water runoff since additional impervious surface areas would be created. The reason for this conclusion is that control measures in the 2007 AQMP are generally expected to impose control requirements on stationary sources at existing commercial or institutional facilities and establish emission exhaust specifications for mobile sources.

The currently proposed project is not expected to generate new structures that could alter existing drainage patterns by altering the course of a river or stream that would result in substantial erosion, siltation, or flooding on or offsite, increase the rate or amount of surface runoff that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems, etc. As indicated in the 2007 AQMP IS, although minor modifications might occur at commercial or industrial facilities affected by the proposed 2007 AQMP control measures, these facilities have, typically, already been graded and the areas surrounding them have likely already been paved over or landscaped. Based on the analysis of the currently proposed project, paying fees such as the §185 fees, is not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district is also not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Since this potential adverse impact is not considered to be significant, it will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

IX. e), & f) The IS for the 2007 AQMP concluded that implementing AQMP control measures would did not include the construction of new or relocation of existing housing or other types of facilities and, as such, would not require the construction or the placement of housing or other structures within a 100-year flood area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood delineation map (See also XIII “Population and Housing”). As a result, the proposed project would not be expected to create or substantially increase risks from flooding; expose people or structures to significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding; or increase existing risks, if any, of inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow. Consequently, potential flooding impacts from implementing AQMP control measures were concluded to be significant. Therefore, this topic will not be evaluated further in this final SEA.

Conclusion

Based upon the above considerations, it was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that significant adverse project-specific hydrology and water quality impacts may occur due to implementation of the 2007 AQMP control measures. Five mitigation measures were identified that would reduce significant hydrology/water quality impacts to less than significant. To the extent applicable, mitigation measures would continue to be required for future projects. However, paying fees such as the §185 fees, was not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district would not change any conclusions in the IS for the 2007 AQMP. Further, the CAA does not require §185 fees to be used for emission reduction programs. Section 172(e) fees would be drawn from existing revenue sources (see PAR 317 Attachment A). Stationary source fees

would be applied to existing Regulation III fee obligations if equivalency with §185 cannot be demonstrated and backstop measures need to be adopted. Consequently, no changes from baseline hydrology or water quality conditions are anticipated from adopting PAR 317. Since PAR 317 is not expected to create significant adverse impacts, mitigation measures are not required. Therefore, potential hydrology and water quality impacts will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
X. LAND USE AND PLANNING.				
Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance Criteria

Land use and planning impacts will be considered significant if the project conflicts with the land use and zoning designations established by local jurisdictions.

Discussion

X. a) The IS for the 2007 AQMP concluded that implementing AQMP control measures would not create significant adverse impacts that could physically divide a community because, generally, control measures would be expected to impose control requirements on stationary sources at existing commercial or institutional facilities or establish emission exhaust specifications for mobile sources. As a result, the 2007 AQMP does not require construction of structures for new land uses in any areas of the district and, therefore, is not expected to create divisions in any existing communities or conflict with any applicable habitat conservation or natural community conservation plans. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

X. b) The IS for the 2007 AQMP concluded that implementing AQMP control measures would not create significant adverse impacts that could interfere with complying with any applicable land use plans, zoning ordinances, habitat conservation or natural community conservation plans for the following reasons. No control measures were identified that would directly affect these plans, policies, or regulations. The SCAQMD is specifically excluded from infringing on existing city or county land use authority (California Health & Safety Code §40414). Land use and other planning considerations are determined by local governments and no present or

planned land uses in the region or planning requirements will be altered by the proposed project in any way. There are existing links between population growth, land development, housing, traffic and air quality. SCAG’s Regional Comprehensive Plan accounts for these links when designing ways to improve air quality, transportation systems, land use, compatibility and housing opportunities in the region. Land use planning is handled at the local level and contributes to development of the AQMP growth projections, for example, but the AQMP does not affect local government land use planning decisions. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

Conclusion

Based upon the above considerations, it was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that significant adverse project-specific land use and planning impacts would not be expected to occur due to implementation of the 2007 AQMP control measures. Paying fees such as the §185 fees, was not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district would not change any conclusions in the IS for the 2007 AQMP. Further, the CAA does not require §185 fees to be used for emission reduction programs. Section 172(e) fees would be drawn from existing revenue sources (see PAR 317 Attachment A). Stationary source fees would be applied to existing Regulation III fee obligations if equivalency with §185 cannot be demonstrated and backstop measures need to be adopted. Consequently, no changes from baseline land use and planning conditions are anticipated from adopting PAR 317. Since PAR 317 is not expected to create significant adverse impacts, mitigation measures are not required. Therefore, potential land use and planning impacts will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XI. MINERAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance Criteria

Project-related impacts on mineral resources will be considered significant if any of the following conditions are met:

- The project would result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state.
- The proposed project results in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan.

Discussion

XI. a) & b) The IS for the 2007 AQMP concluded that implementing AQMP control measures would not create significant adverse impacts that would directly result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource of value to the region and the residents of the state, or of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan. Further, implementing AQMP control measures is not expected to deplete non-renewable mineral resources, such as aggregate materials, metal ores, etc., at an accelerated rate or in a wasteful manner because AQMP control measures are typically not mineral resource intensive measures. Therefore, significant adverse impacts to mineral resources from implementing AQMP control measures are not anticipated. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

Conclusions

Based upon the above considerations, it was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that significant adverse project-specific mineral resources impacts would not be expected to occur due to implementation of the 2007 AQMP control measures. Paying fees such as the §185 fees, was not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district would not change any conclusions in the IS for the 2007 AQMP. Further, the CAA does not require §185 fees to be used for emission reduction programs. Section 172(e) fees would be drawn from existing revenue sources (see PAR 317 Attachment A). Stationary source fees would be applied to existing Regulation III fee obligations if equivalency with §185 cannot be demonstrated and backstop measures need to be adopted. Consequently, no changes from baseline land conditions are anticipated from adopting PAR 317. Since PAR 317 is not expected to create significant adverse impacts, mitigation measures are not required. Therefore, potential mineral resources impacts will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XII. NOISE. Would the project result in:				
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of permanent noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public use airport or private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance Criteria

Impacts on noise will be considered significant if:

- Construction noise levels exceed the local noise ordinances or, if the noise threshold is currently exceeded, project noise sources increase ambient noise levels by more than three decibels (dBA) at the site boundary. Construction noise levels will be considered significant if they exceed federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) noise standards for workers.
- The proposed project operational noise levels exceed any of the local noise ordinances at the site boundary or, if the noise threshold is currently exceeded, project noise sources increase ambient noise levels by more than three dBA at the site boundary.

Discussion

XII. a), b) & c) It was concluded in the AQMP IS that certain control measures may require existing commercial or industrial owners/operators of affected facilities to install air pollution control equipment or modify their operations to reduce stationary source emissions. Potential modifications will occur at facilities typically located in appropriately zoned industrial or commercial areas. The 2007 AQMP could require additional control equipment that could generate noise impacts, but virtually all of the control equipment would be installed at industrial and commercial facilities.

The IS for the 2007 AQMP noted that ambient noise levels in commercial and industrial areas are typically driven primarily by freeway and/or highway traffic in the area and any heavy-duty equipment used for materials manufacturing or processing at nearby facilities. It is not expected that any modifications to install air pollution control equipment would substantially increase ambient [operational] noise levels in the area, either permanently or intermittently, or expose people to excessive noise levels that would be noticeable above and beyond existing ambient levels. It is not expected that affected facilities would exceed noise standards established in local general plans, noise elements, or noise ordinances currently in effect. Affected facilities would be required to comply with local noise ordinances and elements, which may require construction of noise barriers or other noise control devices.

In addition to the above, the IS noted that some control measures would provide an incentive for the early retirement of older equipment, replacing it with newer technologies. In most cases, newer equipment and newer engines are more efficient and generate less noise than older equipment. For example, electric and hybrid vehicles generate less noise than standard gasoline fueled vehicles. Therefore, some control measures could result in noise reductions at industrial/commercial facilities or along freeways/highways/streets as a result of quieter engines (e.g., MCS-01, Facility Modernization, and ONRD-06, Accelerated Penetration of Partial Zero-Emission and Zero Emission Vehicles).

It was concluded in the IS for the 2007 AQMP that implementing AQMP control measures would not cause an increase in groundborne vibration levels because air pollution control equipment is not typically vibration intensive equipment. Consequently, the 2007 AQMP would not directly or indirectly cause substantial noise or excessive groundborne vibration impacts. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way. These topics, therefore, will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

XII. d) The IS for the 2007 AQMP concluded that implementing AQMP control measures would not create significant adverse impacts at affected facilities because they would still be expected to comply, and not interfere, with any applicable airport land use plans and disclose any excessive noise levels to affected residences and workers pursuant to existing rules, regulations and requirements, such as CEQA. It is assumed that operations in these areas near airports are subject to and in compliance with existing community noise ordinances and applicable OSHA or Cal/OSHA workplace noise reduction requirements. In addition to noise generated by current operations, noise sources in each area may include nearby freeways, truck traffic to adjacent businesses, and operational noise from adjacent businesses. It was concluded that none of the control measures in the 2007 AQMP would locate residents or commercial buildings or other sensitive noise source closer to airport operations. Consequently, there are no components of the 2007 AQMP that would substantially increase ambient noise levels, either intermittently or permanently. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

Conclusions

Based upon the above considerations, it was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that significant adverse project-specific noise impacts would not be expected to occur due to implementation of the 2007 AQMP control measures. Paying fees such as the §185 fees, was not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district would not change any conclusions in the IS for the 2007 AQMP. Further, the CAA does not require §185 fees to be used for emission reduction programs. Section 172(e) fees would be drawn from existing revenue sources (see PAR 317 Attachment A). Stationary source fees would be applied to existing Regulation III fee obligations if equivalency with §185 cannot be demonstrated and backstop measures need to be adopted. Consequently, no changes from baseline noise conditions are anticipated from adopting PAR 317. Since PAR 317 is not expected to create significant adverse impacts, mitigation measures are not required. Therefore, potential noise impacts will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIII. POPULATION AND HOUSING.				
Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial growth in an area either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g. through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of people or existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance Criteria

Impacts of the proposed project on population and housing will be considered significant if the following criteria are exceeded:

- The demand for temporary or permanent housing exceeds the existing supply.
- The proposed project produces additional population, housing or employment inconsistent with adopted plans either in terms of overall amount or location.

Discussion

XIII. a) The IS for the 2007 AQMP noted that, according to SCAG (2004), population growth in the SCAG region (which includes all of the district) is expected to grow to 22.9 million due to births within the region and migration. Consistent with SCAG’s population growth projections, the proposed project is not anticipated to generate any significant effects, either directly or indirectly, on the district’s population or population distribution. The 2007 AQMP generally affects existing commercial or industrial facilities located in predominantly industrial or commercial urbanized areas throughout the district. It is expected that the existing labor pool within the areas surrounding any affected facilities would accommodate the labor requirements for any modifications at affected facilities. In addition, it is not expected that affected facilities would be required to hire additional personnel to operate and maintain new control equipment on site because air pollution control equipment is typically not labor intensive equipment. In the event that new employees are hired, it is expected that the existing local labor pool in the district can accommodate any increase in demand for workers that might occur as a result of the 2007 AQMP. As a result, implementing AQMP control measures is not expected to result in significant adverse changes in population densities or induce significant growth in population. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

XIII. b) The IS for the 2007 AQMP concluded that implementing AQMP control measures would not create significant adverse impacts that would increase demand for new workers in the district. Any demand for new employees is expected to be accommodated from the existing labor pool so no substantial population displacement is expected. Construction activities generated by the 2007 AQMP are expected to be limited to stationary sources within industrial and

commercial areas for the installation of new technology or equipment. The 2007 AQMP is not expected to require construction activities that would displace people or existing housing. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

Conclusions

Based upon the above considerations, it was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that significant adverse project-specific population and housing impacts would not be expected to occur due to implementation of the 2007 AQMP control measures. Paying fees such as the \$185 fees, was not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete \$185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district would not change any conclusions in the IS for the 2007 AQMP. Further, the CAA does not require \$185 fees to be used for emission reduction programs. Section 172(e) fees would be drawn from existing revenue sources (see PAR 317 Attachment A). Stationary source fees would be applied to existing Regulation III fee obligations if equivalency with §185 cannot be demonstrated and backstop measures need to be adopted. Consequently, no changes from baseline population and housing conditions are anticipated from adopting PAR 317. Since PAR 317 is not expected to create significant adverse impacts, mitigation measures are not required. Therefore, potential population and housing impacts will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIV. PUBLIC SERVICES. Would the proposal result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered government facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the following public services:				
a) Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance Criteria

Impacts on public services will be considered significant if the project results in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered government facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response time or other performance objectives.

Discussion

XIV. a), b), & d) It was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that there is no potential for significant adverse public service impacts to fire departments, police departments, or other public services as a result of implementing AQMP control measures. Similarly, the proposed project would not result in the need for new or physically altered government facilities in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives. Similarly, most industrial facilities have on-site security that controls public access to facilities so no increase in the need for police services are expected. Most industrial facilities have on-site fire protection personnel and/or have agreements for fire protection services with local fire departments. For these reasons, implementing the 2007 AQMP is not expected to require additional fire or police protection services. As a result, the analysis in the IS for the 2007 AQMP concluded that existing resources at services such as fire departments, police departments and local governments would not be significantly adversely affected as a result of implementing AQMP control measures. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

XIV. c) The IS for the 2007 AQMP concluded that implementing AQMP control measures would not create significant adverse impacts to schools because implementing AQMP control measures is not expected to induce population growth and, therefore, would not increase or otherwise alter the demand for schools in the district. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

Conclusions

Based upon the above considerations, it was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that significant adverse project-specific public service impacts would not be expected to occur due to implementation of the 2007 AQMP control measures. Paying fees such as the §185 fees, was not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district would not change any conclusions in the IS for the 2007 AQMP. Further, the CAA does not require §185 fees to be used for emission reduction programs. Section 172(e) fees would be drawn from existing revenue sources (see PAR 317 Attachment A). Stationary source fees would be applied to existing Regulation III fee obligations if equivalency with §185 cannot be demonstrated and backstop measures need to be adopted. Consequently, no changes from baseline public services conditions are anticipated from adopting PAR 317. Since PAR 317 is not expected to create significant adverse impacts, mitigation measures are not required. Therefore, potential public service impacts will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XV. RECREATION.				
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment or recreational services?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance Criteria

Impacts to recreation will be considered significant if:

- The project results in an increased demand for neighborhood or regional parks or other recreational facilities.
- The project adversely affects existing recreational opportunities.

Discussion

XV. a) & b) The IS for the 2007 AQMP concluded that implementing AQMP control measures would not create significant adverse impacts to recreational resources for the following reasons. As discussed under “Land Use and Planning” and “Population and Housing” in the IS for the 2007 AQMP, there are no provisions that would affect land use plans, policies, ordinances, or regulations. Land use and other planning considerations are determined by local governments. No land use or planning requirements, including those related to recreational facilities, will be altered by the proposal. The IS for the 2007 AQMP concluded that implementing AQMP control measures would not have the potential to directly or indirectly induce population growth or redistribution. As a result, implementing AQMP control measures would not increase the use of, or demand for existing neighborhood and/or regional parks or other recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

Conclusions

Based upon the above considerations, it was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that significant adverse project-specific recreational impacts would not be expected to occur due to implementation of the 2007 AQMP control measures. Paying fees such as the §185 fees, was not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district would not change any conclusions in the IS for the 2007 AQMP.

Further, the CAA does not require §185 fees to be used for emission reduction programs. Section 172(e) fees would be drawn from existing revenue sources (see PAR 317 Attachment A). Stationary source fees would be applied to existing Regulation III fee obligations if equivalency with §185 cannot be demonstrated and backstop measures need to be adopted. Consequently, no changes from baseline recreation resources conditions are anticipated from adopting PAR 317. Since PAR 317 is not expected to create significant adverse impacts, mitigation measures are not required. Therefore, potential recreational impacts will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVI. SOLID/HAZARDOUS WASTE.				
Would the project:				
a) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid and hazardous waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance Criteria

The proposed project impacts on solid/hazardous waste will be considered significant if the following occurs:

- The generation and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste exceeds the capacity of designated landfills.

Discussion

XVI. a) The 2007 AQMP IS concluded that implementing control measures in the 2007 AQMP could create significant adverse solid waste impacts for the following reasons. Implementing AQMP control measures could require facilities to install air pollution control equipment, such as carbon adsorption devices, particulate filters, catalytic incineration, selective catalytic reduction or other types of control equipment that could increase the amount of solid/hazardous wastes generated in the district due to the disposal of spent catalyst, filters or other mechanisms used in the control equipment. Solid waste impacts were further analyzed in the PEIR for the 2007 AQMP. The analysis in the PEIR concluded that most solid waste impacts resulting from implementing AQMP control would not exceed applicable significance thresholds. The analysis also concluded that potentially significant adverse solid waste impacts from disposal of spent batteries from increasing penetration of electric vehicles into the district fleet and disposal of spent carbon from carbon adsorption control equipment could result in significant adverse solid waste impacts. However, three mitigation measures were identified that could reduce potentially significant adverse impacts to less than significant. To the extent applicable, mitigation measures would continue to be required for future projects. Therefore, it was concluded in the PEIR for the 2007 AQMP that solid waste impacts from implementing AQMP control measures,

along with implementing mitigation measures as applicable, would not create significant adverse solid waste impacts. Implementing the control measure #2007 MCS-08., which would require paying \$185 fees, is not expected to change this conclusion in any way. Similarly, amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete \$185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district is also not expected to change the conclusion regarding solid waste impacts in any way.

XVI. b) The 2007 AQMP IS concluded that the 2007 AQMP control measures are not expected to interfere with affected facilities' abilities to comply with federal, state, or local statutes and regulations related to solid and hazardous waste handling or disposal. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

Conclusions

Based upon the above considerations, it was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that significant adverse project-specific solid/hazardous waste impacts may occur due to implementation of the 2007 AQMP control measures. However, paying fees such as the \$185 fees, was not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete \$185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district would not change any conclusions in the IS for the 2007 AQMP. Further, the CAA does not require \$185 fees to be used for emission reduction programs. Section 172(e) fees would be drawn from existing revenue sources (see PAR 317 Attachment A). Stationary source fees would be applied to existing Regulation III fee obligations if equivalency with §185 cannot be demonstrated and backstop measures need to be adopted. Since PAR 317 is not expected to create significant adverse impacts, mitigation measures are not required. Therefore, potential solid/hazardous waste impacts will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVII. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC.				
Would the project:				
a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g. sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g. farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance Criteria

Impacts on transportation/traffic will be considered significant if any of the following criteria apply:

- Peak period levels on major arterials are disrupted to a point where level of service (LOS) is reduced to D, E or F for more than one month.
- An intersection's volume to capacity ratio increase by 0.02 (two percent) or more when the LOS is already D, E or F.
- A major roadway is closed to all through traffic, and no alternate route is available.
- The project conflicts with applicable policies, plans or programs establishing measures of effectiveness, thereby decreasing the performance or safety of any mode of transportation.
- There is an increase in traffic that is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system.
- The demand for parking facilities is substantially increased.
- Water borne, rail car or air traffic is substantially altered.
- Traffic hazards to motor vehicles, bicyclists or pedestrians are substantially increased.
- The need for more than 350 employees

- An increase in heavy-duty transport truck traffic to and/or from the facility by more than 350 truck round trips per day
- Increase customer traffic by more than 700 visits per day.

Discussion

XVII. a) & b) It was concluded in the IS for the 2007 AQMP that implementing AQMP control measures would not be expected to adversely affect transportation and traffic in the district. The IS for the 2007 AQMP noted that implementing AQMP control measures is not expected to substantially increase vehicle trips or vehicle miles traveled in the district. The 2007 AQMP relies on transportation and related control measures developed by SCAG (SCAG, 2004). These transportation control measures include strategies to enhance mobility by reducing congestion through transportation infrastructure improvements, mass transit improvements, increasing telecommunications products and services, enhanced bicycle and pedestrian facilities, etc. Specific strategies that serve to reduce vehicle trips and vehicle miles traveled, such as strategies resulting in greater reliance on mass transit, ridesharing, telecommunications, etc., are expected to result in reducing traffic congestion. Although population in the district will continue to increase, implementing the transportation control measures (in conjunction with the Regional Transportation Plan) will ultimately result in greater percentages of the population using transportation modes other than single occupant vehicles. As a result, relative to population growth, existing traffic loads and the level of service designation for intersections district-wide would not be expected to decline at current rates, but could possibly improve to a certain extent. Therefore, implementing AQMP control measures could ultimately provide transportation improvements and congestion reduction benefits. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

XVII. c) The IS for the 2007 AQMP concluded that implementing AQMP control measures would not create significant adverse impacts to air traffic or air traffic patterns because control measures typically do not require transporting materials by air. Further, controlling emissions at existing commercial or industrial facilities and establishing mobile source exhaust and fuel specifications do not require constructing any structures that could impede air traffic patterns in any way. Therefore, implementing AQMP control measures is not expected to generate significant adverse air traffic impacts. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

XVII. d) It was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that the 2007 AQMP will not directly or indirectly increase roadway design hazards or incompatible risks. To the extent that implementing components of the transportation control measure and related measures further develop roadway infrastructure, it is expected that there would ultimately be a reduction in roadway hazards or incompatible risks as part of any roadway infrastructure improvements and reduced congestion. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

XVII. e) The IS for the 2007 AQMP concluded that implementing AQMP control measures would not create significant impacts that could adversely affect affected facilities' emergency access routes or plans. Controlling emissions at existing commercial or industrial facilities and establishing mobile source exhaust and fuel specifications are not expected to affect in any way emergency access routes at any affected commercial or industrial facilities. The reason for this conclusion is that controlling emissions (from stationary sources in particular) is not expected to

require construction of any structures that might obstruct emergency access routes at any affected facilities. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

XVII.f) The 2007 AQMP IS concluded that adopting the proposed 2007 AQMP will not conflict with adopted policies, plans or programs supporting alternative transportation programs. In fact, the transportation and related control measures would specifically encourage and provide incentives for implementing alternative transportation programs and strategies. Therefore, implementing AQMP control measures will not significantly adversely affect alternative transportation programs. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

Conclusions

Based upon the above considerations, it was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that significant adverse project-specific transportation/traffic impacts would not be expected to occur due to implementation of the 2007 AQMP control measures. Paying fees such as the §185 fees, was not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district would not change any conclusions in the IS for the 2007 AQMP. Further, the CAA does not require §185 fees to be used for emission reduction programs. Section 172(e) fees would be drawn from existing revenue sources (see PAR 317 Attachment A). Stationary source fees would be applied to existing Regulation III fee obligations if equivalency with §185 cannot be demonstrated and backstop measures need to be adopted. Consequently, no changes from baseline transportation/traffic conditions are anticipated from adopting PAR 317. Since PAR 317 is not expected to create significant adverse impacts, mitigation measures are not required. Therefore, potential transportation/traffic impacts will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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XVIII. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE.

<p>a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Does the project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

XVIII.a) In the 2007 AQMP IS, no direct or indirect impacts from implementing the 2007 AQMP control measures were identified that could potentially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory. The effects of implementing AQMP control measures are typically reducing mobile source exhaust emissions, modifying fuel specifications, or modifications at existing commercial or industrial facilities to control or further control emissions. Such existing commercial or industrial facilities are generally located in appropriately zoned commercial or industrial areas, which typically do not support candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Similarly, modifications at existing facilities would not interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with native or resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites. Further, since the proposed 2007 AQMP primarily regulates stationary emission sources at existing commercial or industrial facilities, it does not directly or indirectly affect land use policy that may adversely affect riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or identified by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Improving air quality is expected to provide health benefits to plant and animal species in the district. There are no control measures contained in the 2007 AQMP that would significantly adversely affect biological resources. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

XVIII.b) As noted in the PEIR, with the exception of the environmental topic areas discussed below, implementing AQMP control measures would not generate project-specific adverse impacts for the environmental topics on the environmental checklist (CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G). Cumulative impacts are not considered to be "cumulatively considerable" as

defined by CEQA guidelines §15065(a)(3) for these environmental topics. For example, the environmental topics checked ‘No Impact’ in the IS for the 2007 AQMP (e.g., agriculture, biological resources, land use and planning, mineral resources, population and housing, public services, recreation, and transportation and traffic) would not be expected to make any contribution to potential cumulative impacts whatsoever. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

For the environmental topics checked ‘Less than Significant Impact’ (e.g., aesthetics, geology and soils, and noise), the analysis indicated that proposed project impacts would not exceed any project-specific significance thresholds. This conclusion is based on the fact that the analyses for each of these environmental areas concluded that the incremental effects of the proposed project would be minor and, therefore, not considered to be cumulatively considerable and would not contribute significantly to cumulative impacts. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

The following topics were checked potentially significant on the IS for the 2007 AQMP and were further analyzed in the PEIR: air quality, energy, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, and solid/hazardous waste. The analysis of energy impacts in the PEIR for the 2007 AQMP concluded that project-specific impacts would not be significant and were not considered to be cumulative considerable. Therefore, cumulative energy impacts were concluded to be less than significant. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

The analysis of hydrology and water quality and solid/hazardous waste impacts in the PEIR for the 2007 AQMP concluded that impacts to these environmental topic areas would be significant. Five mitigation measures were identified to that could reduce project-specific hydrology and water quality impacts to less than significant and three mitigation measures were identified that could reduce project-specific solid/hazardous waste impacts to less than significant. Based on these conclusions, implementing AQMP control measures was not expected to contribute to significant adverse cumulative hydrology and water quality or solid/hazardous waste impacts. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

The analysis of air quality impacts in the PEIR for the 2007 AQMP concluded that for most air quality impact areas, e.g., operational secondary impacts from increased electricity demand, mobile sources, etc., would be less than applicable significance thresholds and, therefore, would not contribute to significant adverse cumulative impacts. Construction air quality impacts (PM10) were concluded to be significant. Nine mitigation measures were identified to reduce construction air quality impacts. However, the analysis concluded that implementing the nine mitigation measures would not reduce construction air quality impacts to less than significant. As a result, construction air quality impacts were considered to be cumulatively considerable. Therefore, it was concluded that implementing the 2007 AQMP contributed to significant adverse cumulative construction air quality impacts.

The 2007 AQMP included an analysis of GHG impacts from implementing AQMP control measures. An analysis of GHG impacts is considered to be a cumulative impact analysis because it cannot be demonstrated that project-specific GHG emissions contribute to global climate change. The analysis concluded that implementing AQMP control measures to reduce criteria

pollutants would also produce GHG emission reduction co-benefits. Therefore, cumulative GHG emission impacts were concluded to be less than significant. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change any of these conclusions in any way or make substantially worse significant adverse construction air quality impacts.

The analysis of hazards and hazardous materials impacts in the PEIR for the 2007 AQMP concluded that for most hazards and hazardous materials impact areas, e.g., use of alternative fuels, use of ammonia in air pollution control equipment, etc., would be less than applicable significance thresholds and, therefore, would not contribute to significant adverse cumulative impacts. Impacts to modifications at refineries to produce alternative fuels could result in significant exposures to flammable materials and, therefore, were concluded to be significant. Five mitigation measures were identified to reduce the severity of hazards and hazardous materials impacts. However, the analysis concluded that implementing the five mitigation measures would not reduce hazards and hazardous materials impacts to less than significant. As a result, hazards and hazardous materials impacts were considered to be cumulatively considerable. Therefore, it was concluded that implementing the 2007 AQMP contributed to significant adverse cumulative hazards and hazardous materials impacts. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change any of these conclusions in any way or make substantially worse significant adverse hazards and hazardous materials impacts.

XVIII.c) Based on the foregoing analyses, implementing AQMP control measures may cause significant adverse effects on human beings. However, implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to increase the severity in any way of impacts to human beings that might result from implementing other AQMP control measures.

Based on the preceding analyses in items I through XVIII above, the proposed project is not expected to contribute to or make substantially worse project-specific or cumulative impacts to the following environmental topic areas: aesthetics, agriculture and forest resources, air quality and greenhouse gas emissions, biological resources, cultural resources, energy, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, land use and planning, mineral resources, noise, population and housing, public services, recreation, solid/hazardous waste and transportation.

APPENDIX A

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 317

ATTACHMENT E

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 317. CLEAN AIR ACT NON-ATTAINMENT FEES

(a) Purpose

The purpose of this rule is to satisfy requirements as specified in Sections 182(d), 182(e), 182(f) and 185 of the 1990 amendments to the federal Clean Air Act (CAA) by utilizing a fee equivalency approach applying the principle in as provided by Section 172(e) of the CAA.

(b) Definitions

For the purposes of this rule, the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) ATTAINMENT YEAR is the calendar year that the Clean Air Act establishes for the Basin to reach attainment of the federal one-hour ozone standard pursuant to the CAA. Under the Severe 17 area designation, the attainment year is 2007. Under the Extreme area designation, the attainment year is 2010.
- (2) BASELINE EMISSIONS are emissions of VOC, NO_x or both, (including major stationary source fugitive and unpermitted emissions), for which a source qualifies as a major stationary source, calculated using source information as reported to or amended by the District, through the District's Annual Emissions Report (AER) program, as follows:
 - (A) For an existing major stationary source prior to or during the attainment year, the baseline emissions shall be the average amount of the actual emissions, including fugitives and unpermitted emissions, during fiscal years 2005-06 and 2006-07 (emissions not to exceed allowables), and programmatically adjusted to account for regulatory effects between 2006 through 2010, for the South Coast Air Basin. For an existing major stationary source in the Salton Sea Air Basin prior to or during the attainment year the baseline emissions shall be AER emissions as reported to the District or amended by the District for the attainment year (emissions not to exceed allowables).

- (B) For sources that become subject to this rule ~~during or~~ after the attainment year:
- (i) For a non-RECLAIM major stationary source the baseline emissions shall be the amount of emissions allowed under the applicable implementation plan or the potential to emit (annual emissions including fugitives and emissions from unpermitted equipment).
 - (ii) For an existing RECLAIM source that subsequently qualifies as a major stationary source for the purposes of this rule the baseline emissions shall be the higher of the RTC holdings at the beginning of the year available for use during the same calendar year or actual emissions during the calendar year the source becomes a major stationary source that do not exceed the RTC holdings at the end of the reconciliation period.
 - (iii) For a new RECLAIM source that qualifies as a major stationary source for the purposes of this rule the baseline emissions shall be the higher of RTC holdings purchased at the beginning of the attainment year or the initial calendar year of operation, as applicable, or actual emissions during the calendar year, not to exceed RTC holdings at the end of the reconciliation period.

If a major stationary source is operational for a period of less than one calendar year in the attainment year or later, the allowable emissions or RTC credits or holdings based on subparagraph (b)(2)(B) (i through iii) as applicable, in the attainment year or initial year of operation, (including unpermitted and fugitives) shall be extrapolated over one full calendar year.

- (3) BASIN means either the Riverside county portion of the Salton Sea Air Basin (SSAB) or the South Coast Air Basin (SOCAB). The boundaries of each air basin shall be as defined by California Code of Regulations, Section 60104, Title 17.
- (4) CLEAN AIR ACT NON-ATTAINMENT FEE means the fee that would have been assessed to a major stationary source pursuant to Section 185 of

the 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act (CAA). The annual VOC (CAA) Non-Attainment Fee (pursuant to Section 185) for a major stationary source of VOC and the Annual NOx CAA Non-Attainment Fee for, a major stationary source of NOx (a source may be a major stationary source for either VOC, NOx or both and subject to the applicable fee) for excess emissions of these air contaminants in accordance with Section 185 (b) of the CAA shall be calculated as follows:

$$\text{Annual CAA Non-Attainment Fee} = \$5,000 \times \text{CPIF} \times [A - (0.8 \times B)]$$

Where:

A is the total amount of emissions actually emitted during the applicable fee assessment year for pollutants included in B, in tons. If A is less than or equal to 80% of B; then there shall be no annual CAA non-attainment fee assessed for the subject year.

B is Baseline Emissions, of VOC, NOx or both for which a source qualifies as a major stationary source as defined in this rule, in tons.

CPIF is the annual Consumer Price Index (CPI) adjustment factor as defined in this rule.

- (5) CPIF means the annual consumer price index (CPI) adjustment factor which is equivalent to the cumulative increase in the CPI beginning with the 1989 change in the index up to and including the change in the year prior to the year for which the fees are due. For any calendar year the CPI is the average of the CPI for all-urban consumers published by the Department of Labor, as of the close of the 12-month period ending on August 31 of each calendar year or the revision of the CPI which is most consistent with the CPI for calendar year 1989 in accordance with Sections 502(b)(3)(B)(v) and 185(b)(3) of the CAA. Section 185 cross-references the methodology in section 502(b)(3)(B)(v) of the CAA. This method has been interpreted for use in determining permit fees in a 1992 EPA memorandum. (See, Memorandum of October 15, 1992, from Frank Bunyard, "Calculating Fees for Operating Permits.") EPA has used this method to calculate the Part 70 permit fee rate since 1990, and will continue to update the rate every year in September, when the August values are available. The adjusted section 185 fee, then, would be prorated to that adjusted permit fee by multiplying the Part 70 permit fee rate by

200 (\$5000/\$25). Since Section 185 fees are assessed on a calendar year basis, and the inflation factor is applied in September the calendar year fee is determined as a weighted average (8/12 of the fee associated with January to August, and 4/12 of the fee associated with September to December).

(6) FEE ASSESSMENT YEAR means the year for which CAA fees are being calculated and assessed under the provisions of this rule.

(7) MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE shall, for the purposes of this rule:

(A) For a non-RECLAIM source-have the same meaning as in Sections 181(b)(4)(B) and 182(d) of the CAA, or 182 (e) as applicable, or a Major Polluting Facility as defined in Rule 1302(s) – Definition of Terms.

(B) For a RECLAIM source-have the same meaning as in paragraph (b)(2) of Rule 3001 – Applicability where the potential to emit for a RECLAIM facility is the higher of:

(i) the starting allocation plus non-tradeable credits; or

(ii) RECLAIM Trading Credits (RTCs) held in the allocation account after trading.

RTC's held in the certificate account are not part of the allocation.

(8) NITROGEN OXIDES (NOx) means any compound that is an oxide of nitrogen.

(9) RECLAIM is the Regional Clean Air Incentives Market established by Regulation XX – Regional Clean Air Incentives Market (RECLAIM) which for the purposes of this rule comprises:

(A) Existing RECLAIM sources with a District issued facility identification number during or prior to the attainment date; or

(B) New RECLAIM sources with a District issued facility identification number issued after the attainment year; or

(C) An existing source with a District issued facility identification number prior to the attainment date that becomes a RECLAIM source during the attainment year which shall be treated as an existing RECLAIM source for the purposes of determining

baseline emissions for the attainment year or the initial year of operation as applicable.

- (10) VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC) is as defined in Rule 102 – Definitions.

(c) Requirements

- (1) Section 172 (e) Fee Equivalency Account

(A) The Executive Officer shall establish and maintain a Section 172(e) fee equivalency account. The equivalency account shall be credited with expenditures from qualified programs that satisfy the following criteria:

(i) surplus to the State Implementation Program for the federal 1-hour ozone standard and are approved by the AQMD executive officer, Executive Officer of CARB, and the Administrator or Regional Administrator of US EPA Region IX as being surplus to the SIP;

(ii) designed to result in direct VOC or NO_x reductions in the SCAQMD; or facilitate future VOC or NO_x reductions in the SCAQMD through vehicle/engine fueling infrastructure or advanced technology development efforts for implementation within the next 10 years, or other uses approved by EPA;

(iii) expenditures occurring only in calendar years subsequent to 2008 from eligible projects;

(iv) only monies actually expended from qualified programs during a calendar year shall be credited.

(B) Expenditures eligible for the Section 172 (e) fee equivalency account need not actually be held nor disbursed directly by the AQMD provided the underlying programs have been approved by CARB and EPA and tracked pursuant to subdivision (c).

(C) Funds shall be accounted for on a dollar for dollar basis and shall not be discounted due to the passage of time. Funds may be accumulated in the accounts from year to year if a surplus exists in any given year, and used to offset the calculated Clean Air Act Non-attainment (Section 185) fees as needed.

(D) The Section 172 (e) fee equivalency account may be pre-funded according to the projects listed in Attachment A.

(2) Calculation of the CAA Non-Attainment (Section 185) Fee Obligation

By August 1, 2012, and continuing annually thereafter, the Executive Officer shall calculate the applicable prior calendar year CAA Non-Attainment (Section 185) fees for each major source in the South Coast AQMD pursuant to paragraph (b) and then aggregate such fees for the entire universe of major stationary sources in the District that would otherwise be subject to Section 185.

(3) Annual Demonstration of Equivalency

Beginning August 1, 2012, and continuing annually thereafter, the Executive Officer shall complete an equivalency demonstration to show that adequate funding was available in the equivalency account for the prior calendar year to meet the CAA Non-Attainment (Section 185) fee obligation calculated pursuant to paragraph (c)(2). Any surplus funding available in the fee equivalency account will be carried forward to the following assessment year. The annual determination of equivalency shall be made according to the following equation:

$$B_{i-1} + D_{i-1} - F_{i-1} = B_i > 0$$

Where,

B_{i-1} is the Section 172 (e) fee equivalency account balance at the beginning of the prior calendar year $i-1$

D_{i-1} is the funds deposited (credited) into the Section 172 (e) fee equivalency account during the prior calendar year ($i-1$)

F_{i-1} is the Section 185 fees calculated for all major stationary sources for prior calendar year calculated pursuant to paragraph (c) (2), and

B_i is the Section 172 (e) fee equivalency account balance at the end of calendar year $i-1$, which is carried forward as the beginning balance for the following year i .

(4) Annual Preliminary Determination of Equivalency

Beginning July 1, 2012, and continuing annually thereafter, the Executive Officer shall complete a preliminary determination of equivalency to determine whether adequate funding is expected to be available in the Section 172 (e) fee equivalency account to meet the CAA Non-Attainment (Section 185) fee obligation for the current calendar year according to the following equation:

$$\underline{B_i + D_i > 110\% \times F_{i-1}}$$

Where,

B_i is the Section 172 (e) Fee Equivalency Account balance at the beginning of the current calendar year i

D_i is the funds expected to be deposited (credited) into Section 172 (e) Fee Equivalency Account in current calendar year i, and

F_{i-1} is the Section 185 fees calculated pursuant to paragraph (c) (2) for the prior calendar year (i-1) being used as surrogate Section 185 fee estimate for the current year.

(5) Reporting Requirements

Beginning no later than September 3, 2012, and continuing annually thereafter, the EO shall file a report with CARB and US EPA that includes all of the following:

(A) A listing of all facilities subject to Section 185 and their calculated prior calendar year fee obligation,

(B) The aggregate amount of prior calendar year CAA Non-Attainment (Section 185) fees obligation calculated pursuant to paragraph (c)(2),

(C) The Section 172 (e) fee equivalency account beginning balance,

(D) The amount of any surplus funding carried over to the subsequent calendar year,

(E) A listing of all programs, program descriptions, description of funding, certification of eligibility for each program, and associated expenditures that were credited into the Section 172 (e) fee equivalency account during the prior calendar year and those expected to be credited during the current year,

(F) The results of the equivalency demonstration and preliminary determination of equivalency conducted pursuant to paragraph (c)(3) and (c)(4).

(6) Backstop Provision for Failure to Achieve Equivalency

In the event the annual determination of equivalency conducted for the prior year pursuant to paragraph (c)(3) shows a deficit ($B_i < 0$) or the preliminary determination of equivalency conducted for the current year pursuant to paragraph (c)(4) shows that adequate funding to meet the estimated Section 185 fees for the current year may not be available, then the EO shall within 90 days submit to the Governing Board a back-stop rule for adoption that would require the Executive Officer to collect and/or track adequate fees for any shortfall. The Governing Board shall act on a backstop rule no later than 120 days from the funding inadequacy finding.

The backstop rule, to the extent applicable to major stationary sources of VOC and/or NO_x, shall include the following baseline elements which owners or operators may request in writing:

(A) Alternative Baseline Period

Emissions from an ~~An~~ alternative baseline period reflecting the average of two consecutive years within the last ten (10) years prior to and including the attainment year may be substituted for baseline emissions from the attainment year subject to the following analysis:

- (i) Annual Emission data for the ten (10) years preceding and including the attainment year; and
- (ii) Analysis of adopted local, state, and federal rules or regulations that would have restricted the source's ability to either operate or emit a particular pollutant, had they been in effect during the consecutive two (2) years selected; and/or;
- (iii) Adjusted annual emissions considering the impact of subparagraphs (ii) above; and

(iv) Certification, in writing, by the highest-ranking executive on site that the source's emissions are irregular, cyclical, or otherwise vary significantly from year to year.

(B) Multi-Site Aggregation

Major stationary sources within a single non-attainment region, under common ownership and control, and that comport with the Federal definition of major stationary source for multi-site aggregation, may aggregate multi-site baseline and future year emissions.

(C) Regulation III – Fees credit

Each major stationary source paying Clean Air Act Non-attainment Section 185 fees pursuant to the backstop rule adopted pursuant to paragraph (c) (6) shall receive a credit for their fees paid for annual operating fees and annual operating emissions fees during the preceding calendar year. In no case, shall the credit exceed the Clean Air Act Non-attainment Section 185 fees due, or exceed the otherwise applicable annual operating fees and annual operating emissions fees.

(d) Severability

If any provision of this rule is held by a USEPA or CARB, finding or decision or a court decision to be invalid, such finding or decision will not affect the validity of the remainder of this rule and major stationary sources shall be subject to and must comply with the provisions contained in the remainder of this rule.

(e) Termination

This rule shall become inoperative and have no further effect or further operation upon a determination by the Administrator or Regional Administrator of the US EPA that in a given year the air basin is in attainment with the federal one-hour ozone standard, or upon approval by EPA of a replacement program, such as a state-wide program adopted by CARB.

Proposed Amended Rule 317 (Cont.)

~~(Adopted December 8, 2008)~~

(Amended February 4, 2011)

- (f) The Executive Officer shall submit Rule 317 for inclusion into the SIP by CARB and U.S. EPA within 14 days of adoption.

ATTACHMENT A – LIST OF PROGRAMS PRE- FUNDING SECTION 172 (e) FEE EQUIVALENCY ACCOUNT*

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of Award</u>	<u>Initial Year of Expenditure</u>	<u>One-time/Ongoing*</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
<u>U.S. EPA DERA</u>				
<i>School Bus Retrofit</i>	<u>6/5/2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>One-time</u>	<u>\$870,000</u>
<u>School Bus Replacement</u>	<u>6/30/2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>One-time</u>	<u>\$1,065,465</u>
<u>U.S. EPA DERA Earmark</u>				
<i>LNG Truck Replacement</i>	<u>5/2/2008</u>	<u>2009/2010</u>	<u>One-time</u>	<u>\$5,000,000</u>
<i>LNG Truck Replacement</i>	<u>11/6/2009</u>	<u>2010/2011</u>	<u>One-time</u>	<u>\$7,500,000</u>
<u>Crane, Shore Power, Off Road</u>	<u>4/21/2010</u>	<u>2011/2012</u>	<u>One-time</u>	<u>\$5,000,000</u>
<u>U.S. EPA Emerging Technologies</u>				
<u>Truck Retrofits/SCRT</u>	<u>4/28/2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>One-time</u>	<u>\$900,000</u>
<u>Truck Retrofits-SCRT (ARRA)</u>	<u>8/31/2009</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>One-time</u>	<u>\$2,000,000</u>
<u>Truck Retrofits-SCCRT (ARRA)</u>	<u>8/31/2009</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>One-time</u>	<u>\$2,000,000</u>
<u>U.S. DOE Clean Cities</u>				
<i>ARRA-LNG Truck Replacement</i>	<u>11/6/2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>One-time</u>	<u>\$7,900,000</u>
<u>New LNG Station Ontario, CA</u>	<u>3/12/2010</u>	<u>2010/2011</u>	<u>One-time</u>	<u>\$150,000</u>
<u>UPS Ontario-Las Vegas LNG.... (ARRA)</u>	<u>12/18/2009</u>	<u>2010/2011</u>	<u>One-time</u>	<u>\$5,591,611</u>

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of Award</u>	<u>Initial Year of Expenditure</u>	<u>One-time/Ongoing*</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
<u>Local Governments**</u>		<u>FY 2008/2009</u>	<u>Continuous</u>	<u>\$14,000,000</u>
<u>MSRC**</u>		<u>2009 – 2010 (2 yrs.)</u>	<u>Continuous</u>	<u>\$24,000,000</u>
<u>ARB AB118 Program</u>				
<u>Hybrid Truck and Bus Voucher Incentive Project (HVIP)</u>		<u>2010</u>	<u>One-time</u>	<u>\$9,200,000</u>
<u>Clean Vehicle Rebate Program (CVRP)</u>		<u>2010</u>	<u>One-time</u>	<u>\$117,000</u>
<u>Lawn Mower</u>		<u>2010</u>	<u>One-time</u>	<u>\$816,000</u>
<u>California Energy Commission Funding</u>				
<u>LNG Truck Replacement</u>	<u>7/9/2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>One-time</u>	<u>\$5,142,000</u>
<u>NG Infrastructure: South Coast Air Basin</u>	<u>5/17/2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>One-time</u>	<u>\$2,900,000</u>
<u>SCAQMD Clean Fuels Program</u>				
		<u>2009 – 2010 (2 yrs.)</u>	<u>Continuous</u>	<u>\$16,000,000</u>
			<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>\$110,152,076</u>

*: Pending CARB and USEPA approval

** : Based reported expenditures by local governments and MSRC that were spent in VOC/NOx emission reduction related projects.

(Funding sources marked “continuous” indicate expected annual funding unless indicated otherwise).

RULE 317. ~~CLEAN AIR ACT NON-ATTAINMENT FEES~~

~~(a) Purpose~~

~~— The purpose of this rule is to satisfy mandatory requirements as specified in Sections 182(d), 182(e), 182(f) and 185 of the 1990 amendments to the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).~~

~~(b) Applicability~~

~~— This rule applies to major stationary sources of VOC or NO_x as defined in this rule. As required by Section 182(f) of the CAA, major stationary sources of NO_x are also subject to this rule in addition to major stationary sources of VOC. The fees required pursuant to this rule shall be in addition to any permit fees and any other fees required under other District Rules and Regulations. This rule shall become effective when the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) or the Executive Officer, makes a finding that a Basin is not in attainment with the federal one-hour standard for ozone. This rule shall cease to be effective when the Administrator of the U.S. EPA designates a Basin to be in attainment of the federal one-hour standard for ozone.~~

~~(c) Definitions~~

~~(11) — ATTAINMENT YEAR is the calendar year that the Basin is mandated to reach attainment of the federal one-hour ozone standard pursuant to the CAA. Under the Severe 17 area designation, the attainment year is 2007. Under the Extreme area designation, the attainment year is 2010.~~

~~(12) — BASELINE EMISSIONS for a major stationary source, are calculated for each air contaminant, VOC and NO_x (including major stationary source fugitive and unpermitted emissions) separately, as follows:~~

~~(A) — For existing major stationary sources prior to the attainment year, the baseline emissions shall be the amount of the actual emissions, including fugitives and unpermitted, during the attainment year (permitted emissions not to exceed permitted allowables).~~

~~(B) — For sources that become subject to this rule during or after the attainment year:~~

~~(i) — For a non-RECLAIM major stationary source the baseline emissions shall be the amount of emissions allowed under~~

~~the applicable implementation plan (annual emissions including fugitives and emissions from unpermitted equipment):~~

- ~~(ii) For an existing RECLAIM source that subsequently qualifies as a major stationary source for the purposes of this rule the baseline emissions shall be the higher of the RTC holdings at the beginning of the year available for use during the same calendar year or actual emissions during the calendar year the source becomes a major stationary source that do not exceed the RTC holdings at the end of the reconciliation period.~~
- ~~(iii) For a new RECLAIM source that qualifies as a major stationary source for the purposes of this rule the baseline emissions shall be the higher of RTC credits purchased at the beginning of the attainment year or the initial calendar year of operation, as applicable, or actual emissions during the calendar year, not to exceed RTC holdings at the end of the reconciliation period.~~

~~If a major stationary source is operational for a period of less than one calendar year in the attainment year or initial year of operation, as applicable, the emissions from the operational period shall be extrapolated over one full calendar year.~~

- ~~(13) BASIN means the Riverside county portion of the Salton Sea Air Basin (SSAB). The boundaries of each air basin shall be as defined by California Code of Regulations, Section 60104, Title 17, in which a major stationary source is located.~~
- ~~(14) FEE ASSESSMENT YEAR means the year for which CAA fees are being calculated and assessed under the provisions of this rule.~~
- ~~(15) MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE shall, for the purposes of this rule:
 - ~~(A) For a non-RECLAIM source have the same meaning as in Sections 181(b)(4)(B) and 182(d) of the CAA, if applicable, or a Major Polluting Facility as defined in Rule 1302(s) Definition of Terms.~~~~

~~(B) For a RECLAIM source have the same meaning as in paragraph (b)(2) of Rule 3001—Applicability where the potential to emit for a RECLAIM facility is the higher of:~~

~~(iii) the starting allocation plus nontradeable credits; or~~

~~(iv) RECLAIM Trading Credits (RTCs) held in the allocation account after trading.~~

~~RTC's held in the certificate account are not part of the allocation.~~

~~(16) NITROGEN OXIDES (NO_x) means any compound that is an oxide of nitrogen.~~

~~(17) RECLAIM is the Regional Clean Air Incentives Market established by Regulation XX—Regional Clean Air Incentives Market (RECLAIM) which for the purposes of this rule is comprised of:~~

~~(A) Existing RECLAIM sources with a District issued facility identification number prior to the attainment date; or~~

~~(B) New RECLAIM sources with a District issued facility identification number issued during or after the attainment year; or~~

~~(C) An existing source with a District issued facility identification number prior to the attainment date that subsequently becomes a RECLAIM source shall be treated as an existing RECLAIM source for the purposes of determining baseline emissions for the attainment year or the initial year of operation as applicable.~~

~~(18) VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC) is as defined in Rule 102—Definitions.~~

~~(d) Requirements~~

~~(7) An Annual VOC Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fee shall be assessed for a major stationary source of VOC and an Annual NO_x CAA Non-Attainment Fee shall be assessed for, a major stationary source of NO_x payable to the District for excess emissions of these air contaminants in accordance with Section 185 (b) of the CAA as follows:~~

$$\text{Annual VOC CAA Non-Attainment Fee} = \$5,000 \times \text{CPIF} \times [A - (0.8 \times B)];$$

and

$$\text{Annual NO}_x \text{ CAA Non-Attainment Fee} = \$5,000 \times \text{CPIF} \times [D - (0.8 \times E)]$$

Where:

~~A = The total amount of VOC emissions actually emitted during the applicable fee assessment year, in tons per year. If A is less than or equal to 80% of B; then there shall be no annual VOC CAA non-attainment fee assessed for the subject year.~~

~~B = The VOC baseline emissions as defined in this rule in tons per year.~~

~~D = The total amount of NOx emissions actually emitted during the applicable fee assessment year, in tons per year. If D is less than or equal to 80% of E; then there shall be no annual NOx CAA non-attainment fee assessed for the subject year.~~

~~E = The NOx baseline emissions as defined in this rule in tons per year.~~

~~CPIF = The annual Consumer Price Index (CPI) adjustment factor which is equivalent to the cumulative increase in the CPI beginning with the 1989 change in the index up to and including the change in year prior to the year for which the fees are due. For any calendar year the CPI is the average of the CPI for all urban consumers published by the Department of Labor, as of the close of the 12-month period ending on August 31 of each calendar year or the revision of the CPI which is most consistent with the CPI for calendar year 1989 in accordance with Sections 502(b)(3)(B)(v) and 185(b)(3) of the CAA.~~

- ~~(8) Beginning with the second year after the attainment year and thereafter until the Administrator of the U.S. EPA designates the Basin to be in attainment of the federal one-hour standard for ozone, both the VOC and NOx annual CAA fees shall be remitted in accordance with the annual emissions fee billing requirements as established in paragraphs (e)(2) and (e)(10) of Rule 301 – Permit Fees. A major stationary source that does not pay any or all of the required CAA fees, by the specified due date, shall be subject to the late payment surcharge and permit revocation provisions of subdivision (e) of Rule 301 and is also in violation of this rule and subject to the civil and criminal penalties as provided for in Health and Safety Code 42400 et seq.~~

~~(e) Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fee Programs~~

~~Clean Air Act non-attainment fees shall be used to fund stationary and/or mobile source VOC and NOx emission reduction programs based on criteria established by the South Coast Air Quality Management District Governing Board or its designee. Up to five percent of the program revenues can be used for administrative costs.~~

APPENDIX B

ANALYSIS OF EMISSION REDUCTIONS FOREGONE

**Table B-1
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for NOx Facilities**

Ref ID	SIC	NOx TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF NOx > 8 TPY CY 2009	*Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	*Reasons for No Curtailments Expected	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	NOx Emission Red (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
1	5051	87.18	y		1.02	0.81	1.00	N	4	-	-
2	2813	27.07	y		1.01	0.80	1.11	N	4	-	-
3	3341	24.93	y		1.12	0.89	1.06	N	4	-	-
4	3411	20.51	y		1.08	0.86	1.12	N	4	-	-
5	3463	19.21	y		1.02	0.81	1.12	N	4	-	-
6	2813	13.61	y		1.02	0.81	1.14	N	4	-	-
7	3083	13.16	y		1.30	1.04	1.05	N	4	-	-
8	3721	11.78	y		0.92	0.74	1.17	N	4	-	-
9	3463	11.19	y		1.13	0.90	1.12	N	4	-	-
10	3275	8.95	y		1.46	1.16	1.32	N	4	-	-
11	3241	444.42	y		1.88	1.50	1.32	Y	3	-	-
12	4922	167.83	y		5.94	4.75	1.10	Y	3	-	-
13	2653	121.78	y		1.42	1.13	0.99	Y	3	-	-
14	3312	107.28	y		2.25	1.80	1.06	Y	3	-	-
15	3221	67.47	y		5.12	4.09	1.32	Y	3	-	-
16	2011	31.29	y		1.66	1.33	1.11	Y	3	-	-
17	3312	26.93	y		3.81	3.04	1.06	Y	3	-	-
18	3463	26.20	y		6.54	5.23	1.12	Y	3	-	-
19	3479	22.40	y		1.74	1.39	1.12	Y	3	-	-
20	7996	20.40	y		1.79	1.43	1.18	Y	3	-	-
21	2082	15.13	y		1.51	1.21	1.11	Y	3	-	-
22	2819	14.92	y		2.46	1.96	1.14	Y	3	-	-
23	2952	14.20	y		6.94	5.56	1.00	Y	3	-	-
24	4512	13.93	y		2.68	2.15	1.37	Y	3	-	-
25	3714	13.51	y		1.62	1.30	1.17	Y	3	-	-
26	3315	12.67	y		2.01	1.61	0.66	Y	3	-	-
27	3251	12.66	y		2.58	2.06	1.29	Y	3	-	-
28	3411	12.55	y		1.46	1.17	1.12	Y	3	-	-

**Table B-1
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for NOx Facilities**

Ref ID	SIC	NOx TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF NOx > 8 TPY CY 2009	*Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	*Reasons for No Curtailments Expected	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	NOx Emission Red (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
29	3341	11.72	y		1.71	1.37	1.06	Y	3	-	-
30	3411	11.61	y		2.15	1.72	1.12	Y	3	-	-
31	3354	11.29	y		1.83	1.46	1.06	Y	3	-	-
32	7812	10.67	y		1.30	1.04	0.28	Y	3	-	-
33	2096	10.25	y		1.41	1.13	1.11	Y	3	-	-
34	3663	9.68	y		1.49	1.19	1.13	Y	3	-	-
35	3463	9.37	y		1.15	0.92	0.44	Y	3	-	-
36	3354	8.89	y		1.57	1.26	1.06	Y	3	-	-
37	1611	8.79	y		1.65	1.32	1.17	Y	3	-	-
38	9661	8.77	y		1.67	1.33	1.00	Y	3	-	-
39	7999	8.53	y		1.71	1.37	1.18	Y	3	-	-
40	3463	8.52	y		95.62	76.50	1.12	Y	3	-	-
41	2077	8.44	y		1.46	1.17	1.11	Y	3	-	-
42	3354	8.33	y		1.91	1.53	1.06	Y	3	-	-
43	2911	705.98	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
44	2911	681.57	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
45	2911	653.19	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
46	2911	641.37	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
47	2911	629.35	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
48	2911	342.52	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
49	4953	330.21	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
50	2911	243.18	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
51	2911	186.64	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
52	1311	181.43	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
53	9711	123.95	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
54	4931	109.04	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
55	4952	104.07	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
56	4953	104.04	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-

**Table B-1
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for NOx Facilities**

Ref ID	SIC	NOx TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF NOx > 8 TPY CY 2009	*Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	*Reasons for No Curtailments Expected	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	NOx Emission Red (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
57	4911	102.64	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
58	9511	82.14	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
59	4911	76.74	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
60	2451	72.89	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
61	2819	65.29	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
62	2911	63.14	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
63	1311	59.67	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
64	4939	58.47	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
65	4911	55.73	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
66	9111	48.59	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
67	9511	44.24	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
68	4923	41.46	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
69	4911	38.83	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
70	8221	35.69	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
71	4952	34.04	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
72	4931	33.53	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
73	9223	32.67	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
74	4911	31.50	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
75	1311	31.25	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
76	6513	30.85	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
77	4911	30.27	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
78	9511	29.71	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
79	4953	28.24	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
80	4953	27.46	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
81	8111	26.88	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
82	4953	26.78	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
83	2819	26.74	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
84	9199	26.55	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-

**Table B-1
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for NOx Facilities**

Ref ID	SIC	NOx TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF NOx > 8 TPY CY 2009	*Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	*Reasons for No Curtailments Expected	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	NOx Emission Red (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
85	4924	25.92	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
86	4952	23.71	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
87	2952	23.54	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
88	4911	23.02	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
89	4922	22.35	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
90	4911	21.70	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
91	4911	21.37	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
92	4911	20.83	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
93	4911	20.60	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
94	8062	20.43	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
95	8062	19.98	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
96	9511	18.05	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
97	5912	16.85	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
98	4911	16.60	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
99	8062	16.14	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
100	2951	15.83	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
101	8231	14.99	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
102	4953	14.68	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
103	8221	13.77	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
104	4931	12.86	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
105	4911	12.49	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
106	4911	12.40	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
107	4911	12.18	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
108	1389	12.08	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
109	9511	11.74	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
110	4941	11.72	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
111	4911	11.60	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
112	4953	11.21	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-

**Table B-1
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for NOx Facilities**

Ref ID	SIC	NOx TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF NOx > 8 TPY CY 2009	*Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	*Reasons for No Curtailments Expected	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	NOx Emission Red (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
113	1311	10.48	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
114	4911	10.17	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
115	4953	10.03	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
116	4953	9.22	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
117	8221	9.02	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
118	9511	8.29	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
119	4941	8.03	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
120	2759	7.94	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
121	8062	7.46	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
122	8731	7.46	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
123	2621	7.34	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
124	4953	7.28	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
125	9199	7.16	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
126	1311	7.10	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
127	4612	7.07	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
128	8062	6.86	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
129	3663	6.75	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
130	8062	6.62	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
131	3841	6.41	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
132	3259	6.29	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
133	4911	6.24	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
134	8062	6.20	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
135	8011	6.10	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
136	3353	6.03	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
137	8721	5.98	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
138	4953	5.97	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
139	3479	5.80	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
140	8221	5.69	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-

**Table B-1
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for NOx Facilities**

Ref ID	SIC	NOx TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF NOx > 8 TPY CY 2009	*Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	*Reasons for No Curtailments Expected	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	NOx Emission Red (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
141	3295	5.51	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
142	3086	5.41	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
143	2911	5.36	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
144	1381	5.33	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
145	3678	5.17	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
146	8062	5.10	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
147	4911	5.10	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
148	3554	5.02	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
149	9431	5.00	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
150	6061	4.94	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
151	7699	4.91	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
152	9511	4.69	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
153	4953	4.69	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
154	4941	4.67	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
155	4924	4.67	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
156	2752	4.65	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
157	2099	4.63	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
158	4911	4.63	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
159	4941	4.59	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
160	9511	4.41	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
161	3365	4.40	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
162	2911	4.38	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
163	8062	4.33	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
164	3354	4.30	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
165	3841	4.29	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
166	3341	4.29	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
167	8211	4.26	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
168	2752	4.24	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-

**Table B-1
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for NOx Facilities**

Ref ID	SIC	NOx TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF NOx > 8 TPY CY 2009	*Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	*Reasons for No Curtailments Expected	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	NOx Emission Red (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
169	4613	4.23	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
170	5541	4.15	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
171	2834	4.09	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
172	2051	4.06	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
173	5051	4.02	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
174	3769	4.00	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
175	3398	3.93	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
176	7311	3.83	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
177	3713	3.82	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
178	9111	3.78	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
179	4789	3.78	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
180	3429	3.75	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
181	8062	3.70	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
182	4226	3.43	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
183	2273	3.31	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
184	5051	3.20	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
185	2295	3.13	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
186	5169	3.08	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
187	4953	2.96	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
188	3411	2.86	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
189	3674	2.84	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
190	3479	2.82	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
191	2869	2.76	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
192	1311	2.75	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
193	5713	2.67	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
194	5551	2.65	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
195	2822	2.53	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
196	3369	2.51	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-

**Table B-1
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for NOx Facilities**

Ref ID	SIC	NOx TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF NOx > 8 TPY CY 2009	*Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	*Reasons for No Curtailments Expected	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	NOx Emission Red (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
197	6531	2.50	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
198	3724	2.33	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
199	4941	2.33	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
200	1311	2.30	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
201	4941	2.29	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
202	8062	2.28	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
203	1711	2.22	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
204	2952	2.19	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
205	4613	2.14	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
206	7819	2.14	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
207	5461	1.90	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
208	2077	1.89	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
209	5947	1.87	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
210	1311	1.85	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
211	2295	1.85	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
212	2821	1.85	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
213	3069	1.82	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
214	8062	1.79	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
215	3251	1.77	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
216	2752	1.76	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
217	2671	1.75	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
218	2752	1.72	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
219	8071	1.67	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
220	7996	1.58	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
221	3479	1.56	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
222	3644	1.56	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
223	2834	1.55	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
224	3089	1.55	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-

**Table B-1
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for NOx Facilities**

Ref ID	SIC	NOx TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF NOx > 8 TPY CY 2009	*Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	*Reasons for No Curtailments Expected	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	NOx Emission Red (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
225	2822	1.49	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
226	3451	1.40	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
227	5541	1.39	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
228	3479	1.36	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
229	3471	1.34	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
230	3714	1.31	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
231	2099	1.29	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
232	5541	1.29	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
233	4226	1.25	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
234	2711	1.21	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
235	3089	1.19	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
236	4941	1.13	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
237	2493	1.06	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
238	2673	1.03	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
239	2752	1.03	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
240	3845	1.01	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
241	4612	0.98	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
242	2822	0.97	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
243	7699	0.96	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
244	3086	0.96	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
245	2672	0.93	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
246	3444	0.84	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
247	3721	0.81	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
248	3089	0.81	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
249	3086	0.80	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
250	3728	0.79	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
251	2752	0.75	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
252	3792	0.75	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-

**Table B-1
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for NOx Facilities**

Ref ID	SIC	NOx TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF NOx > 8 TPY CY 2009	*Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	*Reasons for No Curtailments Expected	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	NOx Emission Red (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
253	5171	0.69	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
254	3086	0.68	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
255	3083	0.63	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
256	2752	0.60	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
257	4612	0.60	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
258	5171	0.58	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
259	5812	0.57	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
260	5541	0.57	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
261	3675	0.55	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
262	3089	0.53	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
263	3585	0.52	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
264	2759	0.51	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
265	4941	0.50	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
266	2891	0.48	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
267	5541	0.46	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
268	3272	0.46	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
269	3321	0.44	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
270	2261	0.43	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
271	2759	0.43	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
272	3471	0.39	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
273	2051	0.36	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
274	3931	0.34	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
275	3714	0.34	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
276	3679	0.33	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
277	2899	0.33	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
278	5169	0.33	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
279	2522	0.33	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
280	5541	0.31	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-

**Table B-1
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for NOx Facilities**

Ref ID	SIC	NOx TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF NOx > 8 TPY CY 2009	*Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	*Reasons for No Curtailments Expected	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	NOx Emission Red (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
281	4953	0.29	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
282	3241	0.28	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
283	3089	0.28	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
284	3479	0.27	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
285	2295	0.27	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
286	3843	0.26	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
287	5171	0.23	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
288	3272	0.22	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
289	2759	0.21	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
290	4953	0.20	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
291	5065	0.19	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
292	2752	0.18	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
293	4789	0.18	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
294	3086	0.17	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
295	3999	0.16	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
296	5122	0.16	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
297	3479	0.15	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
298	2893	0.15	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
299	3641	0.15	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
300	2099	0.14	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
301	4789	0.14	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
302	3231	0.14	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
303	2752	0.12	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
304	3275	0.12	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
305	5171	0.12	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
306	3711	0.11	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
307	2752	0.11	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
308	3088	0.11	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-

**Table B-1
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for NOx Facilities**

Ref ID	SIC	NOx TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF NOx > 8 TPY CY 2009	*Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	*Reasons for No Curtailments Expected	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	NOx Emission Red (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
309	9111	0.10	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
310	3672	0.10	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
311	3089	0.10	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
312	2672	0.09	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
313	3544	0.09	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
314	2673	0.09	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
315	5122	0.08	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
316	3499	0.07	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
317	0241	0.07	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
318	3281	0.07	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
319	3651	0.06	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
320	5031	0.06	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
321	3088	0.05	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
322	2821	0.04	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
323	2851	0.04	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
324	3479	0.04	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
325	2752	0.04	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-

**Table B-1
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for NOx Facilities**

Ref ID	SIC	NOx TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF NOx > 8 TPY CY 2009	*Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF (d)	0.8 ratio >= 2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	*Reasons for No Curtailments Expected	% curtailment (e) = (d) - (c)	NOx Emission Red (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
326	2521	0.04	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
327	3999	0.03	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
328	5171	0.03	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
329	3999	0.03	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
330	3792	0.02	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
331	2657	0.02	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
332	2652	0.02	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
333	1751	0.02	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
334	2431	0.02	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
335	2759	0.02	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
336	2851	0.01	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
337	5541	0.01	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
338	2851	0.01	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
339	2541	0.01	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
340	5171	0.01	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
341	2752	0.0044	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
342	3251	0.0015	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
343	7342	0.0008	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
344	2759	0.0007	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
345	4959	0.0006	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
346	7342	0.0004	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-

*

1. Annual Emissions < 8 tpy
2. Power Plants, Refineries, Oil & Gas Production Facilities, Sulfur Plants, Tank Farms, Hospitals, Institutions, Bulk Terminal, Public Agencies, Landfills,
3. No activity curtailment is necessary
4. Companies with 2009 revenues more than \$5MM and estimated PR317 fees to be less than 1% of the revenues

Note: Some facilities on this list also emit VOC emissions, therefore, the number of facilities in Tables B-1 and B-2 are not additive.

**Table B-2
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for VOC Facilities**

Ref ID	SIC	VOC TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF VOC > 8 TPY CY 2009	Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis*	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF Where CF=1 (d)	0.8 ratio >= 2020_GF*CF (e) >= (d)	Reasons for No Curtailments Expected*	% curtailment (e) = (d) - (c)	Potential VOC Emission Red Foregone (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
1	2869	64.59	y		1.42	1.14	1.15	N		0.02	1.00
2	7342	10.67	y		1.05	0.84	1.17	N		0.33	3.52
3	7342	9.73	y		1.15	0.92	1.17	N		0.25	2.46
4	4959	8.65	y		1.18	0.95	1.13	N		0.18	1.54
5	3086	147.38	y		1.19	0.95	1.25	N	4	-	-
6	3411	85.34	y		1.21	0.96	1.17	N	4	-	-
7	2813	50.24	y		1.01	0.80	1.15	N	4	-	-
8	3721	33.08	y		1.05	0.84	1.17	N	4	-	-
9	2752	29.27	y		1.09	0.87	1.10	N	4	-	-
10	2621	27.31	y		1.03	0.82	1.10	N	4	-	-
11	3086	23.08	y		1.54	1.23	1.25	N	4	-	-
12	3086	18.99	y		1.47	1.17	1.25	N	4	-	-
13	2834	17.99	y		1.30	1.04	1.15	N	4	-	-
14	3089	17.02	y		1.05	0.84	1.25	N	4	-	-
15	3083	16.07	y		1.49	1.19	1.25	N	4	-	-
16	2673	14.60	y		1.16	0.92	1.10	N	4	-	-
17	2752	14.53	y		1.08	0.87	1.10	N	4	-	-
18	3841	14.15	y		1.14	0.91	1.08	N	4	-	-
19	2813	13.62	y		1.02	0.81	1.15	N	4	-	-
20	3728	11.79	y		1.40	1.12	1.17	N	4	-	-
21	2099	11.53	y		0.90	0.72	1.07	N	4	-	-
22	3089	11.28	y		1.11	0.89	1.25	N	4	-	-
23	2851	10.69	y		1.00	0.80	1.15	N	4	-	-
24	2099	10.58	y		1.00	0.80	1.07	N	4	-	-

**Table B-2
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for VOC Facilities**

Ref ID	SIC	VOC TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF VOC > 8 TPY CY 2009	Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis*	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF Where CF=1 (d)	0.8 ratio >= 2020_GF*CF (e) >= (d)	Reasons for No Curtailments Expected*	% curtailment (e) = (d) - (c)	Potential VOC Emission Red Foregone (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
25	2099	9.15	y		0.60	0.48	1.07	N	4	-	-
26	2821	9.06	y		1.32	1.05	1.15	N	4	-	-
27	3341	8.46	y		1.28	1.03	1.05	N	4	-	-
28	2671	8.21	y		1.22	0.98	1.10	N	4	-	-
29	3365	8.19	y		0.51	0.41	1.05	N	4	-	-
30	3842	8.16	y		1.30	1.04	1.08	N	4	-	-
31	2657	8.08	y		0.81	0.65	1.10	N	4	-	-
32	7812	15.75	y		0.64	0.51	1.09	N	4	-	-
33	2082	182.15	y		5.35	4.28	1.07	Y	3	-	-
34	3411	110.07	y		2.15	1.72	1.17	Y	3	-	-
35	3411	84.28	y		5.94	4.75	1.17	Y	3	-	-
36	4922	83.73	y		5.94	4.75	1.13	Y	3	-	-
37	3086	68.23	y		1.88	1.51	1.25	Y	3	-	-
38	2821	68.04	y		2.24	1.79	1.15	Y	3	-	-
39	2653	51.72	y		1.42	1.13	1.10	Y	3	-	-
40	7311	47.35	y		1.69	1.35	1.17	Y	3	-	-
41	2752	40.50	y		1.39	1.11	1.10	Y	3	-	-
42	3086	39.52	y		3.72	2.97	1.25	Y	3	-	-
43	2759	32.17	y		1.58	1.26	1.10	Y	3	-	-
44	3792	32.00	y		2.90	2.32	1.17	Y	3	-	-
45	2752	29.11	y		31.51	25.21	1.10	Y	3	-	-
46	3089	29.00	y		1.59	1.27	1.25	Y	3	-	-
47	3999	25.63	y		14.71	11.77	1.13	Y	3	-	-
48	3353	24.93	y		2.72	2.18	1.05	Y	3	-	-

**Table B-2
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for VOC Facilities**

Ref ID	SIC	VOC TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF VOC > 8 TPY CY 2009	Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis*	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF Where CF=1 (d)	0.8 ratio >= 2020_GF*CF (e) >= (d)	Reasons for No Curtailments Expected*	% curtailment (e) = (d) - (c)	Potential VOC Emission Red Foregone (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
49	3411	24.68	y		1.63	1.31	1.17	Y	3	-	-
50	2822	18.47	y		1.58	1.26	1.15	Y	3	-	-
51	2899	17.50	y		3.78	3.03	1.15	Y	3	-	-
52	2822	17.12	y		2.91	2.33	1.15	Y	3	-	-
53	2759	14.80	y		1.51	1.21	1.10	Y	3	-	-
54	2261	14.68	y		1.37	1.10	1.01	Y	3	-	-
55	2493	14.34	y		4.99	3.99	1.19	Y	3	-	-
56	3231	14.20	y		2.34	1.87	1.28	Y	3	-	-
57	3444	12.98	y		14.99	11.99	1.17	Y	3	-	-
58	3479	12.49	y		2.07	1.66	1.17	Y	3	-	-
59	3471	11.65	y		1.57	1.25	1.17	Y	3	-	-
60	6061	11.44	y		1.64	1.31	1.17	Y	3	-	-
61	3089	10.65	y		1.89	1.51	1.25	Y	3	-	-
62	3069	10.29	y		2.53	2.03	1.25	Y	3	-	-
63	0241	9.89	y		30.47	24.37	1.22	Y	3	-	-
64	3369	9.74	y		1.62	1.29	1.05	Y	3	-	-
65	3479	9.56	y		1.79	1.43	1.17	Y	3	-	-
66	2851	9.43	y		2.02	1.61	1.15	Y	3	-	-
67	2752	9.35	y		2.45	1.96	1.10	Y	3	-	-
68	3272	9.00	y		2.11	1.69	1.28	Y	3	-	-
69	3721	8.55	y		1.76	1.41	1.17	Y	3	-	-
70	3089	8.54	y		2.57	2.06	1.25	Y	3	-	-
71	3663	8.52	y		1.49	1.19	1.13	Y	3	-	-
72	2752	8.47	y		2.06	1.64	1.10	Y	3	-	-

**Table B-2
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for VOC Facilities**

Ref ID	SIC	VOC TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF VOC > 8 TPY CY 2009	Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis*	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF Where CF=1 (d)	0.8 ratio >= 2020_GF*CF (e) >= (d)	Reasons for No Curtailments Expected*	% curtailment (e) = (d) - (c)	Potential VOC Emission Red Foregone (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
73	3479	8.41	y		4.15	3.32	1.17	Y	3	-	-
74	3999	8.37	y		35.30	28.24	1.13	Y	3	-	-
75	2952	8.31	y		1.40	1.12	1.00	Y	3	-	-
76	8721	8.27	y		3.14	2.52	1.10	Y	3	-	-
77	3089	8.19	y		25.75	20.60	1.25	Y	3	-	-
78	3471	8.12	y		1.69	1.35	1.17	Y	3	-	-
79	2911	615.55	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
80	2911	558.01	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
81	2911	542.75	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
82	2911	264.22	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
83	2911	238.04	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
84	2911	130.24	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
85	4613	121.46	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
86	2911	118.44	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
87	2911	108.58	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
88	4612	90.46	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
89	1311	82.49	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
90	4226	69.64	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
91	5541	58.60	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
92	5171	57.31	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
93	4923	55.51	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
94	4911	52.06	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
95	8071	50.71	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
96	1711	50.54	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-

**Table B-2
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for VOC Facilities**

Ref ID	SIC	VOC TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF VOC > 8 TPY CY 2009	Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis*	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF Where CF=1 (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (e) >= (d)	Reasons for No Curtailments Expected*	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	Potential VOC Emission Red Foregone (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
97	4931	46.06	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
98	4952	44.83	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
99	2951	44.48	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
100	1311	41.58	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
101	4939	33.11	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
102	2819	29.83	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
103	9511	26.63	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
104	4952	25.38	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
105	2952	25.09	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
106	4789	23.23	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
107	5551	22.22	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
108	9511	22.15	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
109	5541	21.44	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
110	3845	19.57	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
111	4789	19.38	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
112	5171	18.26	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
113	4911	17.80	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
114	4911	17.63	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
115	5171	16.44	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
116	4911	16.23	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
117	4953	15.36	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
118	4931	15.35	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
119	4922	15.32	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
120	9711	14.94	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-

**Table B-2
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for VOC Facilities**

Ref ID	SIC	VOC TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF VOC > 8 TPY CY 2009	Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis*	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF Where CF=1 (d)	0.8 ratio >= 2020_GF*CF (e) >= (d)	Reasons for No Curtailments Expected*	% curtailment (e) = (d) - (c)	Potential VOC Emission Red Foregone (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
121	5541	14.70	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
122	8111	14.55	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
123	6513	14.46	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
124	5171	14.34	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
125	8062	14.23	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
126	5172	13.99	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
127	1381	13.93	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
128	8221	13.77	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
129	4941	13.57	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
130	4952	12.97	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
131	4911	12.97	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
132	4612	12.90	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
133	4953	12.54	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
134	5541	11.76	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
135	5541	11.55	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
136	5172	11.31	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
137	5541	11.08	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
138	4911	10.79	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
139	5541	10.71	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
140	1311	10.67	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
141	4226	10.40	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
142	4941	10.39	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
143	4941	10.08	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
144	4941	9.16	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-

**Table B-2
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for VOC Facilities**

Ref ID	SIC	VOC TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF VOC > 8 TPY CY 2009	Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis*	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF Where CF=1 (d)	0.8 ratio >= 2020_GF*CF (e) >= (d)	Reasons for No Curtailments Expected*	% curtailment (e) = (d) - (c)	Potential VOC Emission Red Foregone (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
145	5541	8.58	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
146	4613	8.56	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
147	8062	8.48	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
148	4612	8.32	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
149	1623	8.17	y	2	-	-	-	-		-	-
150	9111	7.48	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
151	4953	7.23	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
152	4911	6.91	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
153	4911	6.90	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
154	4941	6.58	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
155	9199	6.03	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
156	9511	5.88	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
157	8062	5.60	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
158	4953	5.36	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
159	4953	5.28	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
160	4953	5.14	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
161	4911	5.00	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
162	4924	4.97	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
163	4953	4.97	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
164	4953	4.93	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
165	1311	4.83	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
166	4911	3.34	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
167	2911	3.22	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
168	1311	3.03	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-

**Table B-2
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for VOC Facilities**

Ref ID	SIC	VOC TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF VOC > 8 TPY CY 2009	Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis*	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF Where CF=1 (d)	0.8 ratio >= 2020_GF*CF (e) >= (d)	Reasons for No Curtailments Expected*	% curtailment (e) = (d) - (c)	Potential VOC Emission Red Foregone (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
169	4911	2.88	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
170	9511	2.87	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
171	9223	2.80	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
172	8231	2.36	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
173	2451	2.35	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
174	8221	2.00	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
175	4911	1.95	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
176	4911	1.78	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
177	4911	1.75	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
178	8062	1.60	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
179	5912	1.57	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
180	4911	1.51	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
181	9511	1.31	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
182	1389	1.27	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
183	8221	1.15	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
184	4911	1.10	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
185	4911	0.91	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
186	4953	0.91	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
187	9511	0.89	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
188	9511	0.27	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
189	4931	0.17	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
190	2819	0.05	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
191	3312	7.49	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
192	1611	6.30	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-

**Table B-2
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for VOC Facilities**

Ref ID	SIC	VOC TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF VOC > 8 TPY CY 2009	Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis*	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF Where CF=1 (d)	0.8 ratio >= 2020_GF*CF (e) >= (d)	Reasons for No Curtailments Expected*	% curtailment (e) = (d) - (c)	Potential VOC Emission Red Foregone (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
193	3312	5.76	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
194	3714	5.70	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
195	3479	5.41	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
196	3241	5.20	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
197	7996	5.19	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
198	4512	4.48	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
199	2096	4.37	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
200	3221	4.08	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
201	2011	3.78	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
202	3354	2.91	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
203	3341	2.80	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
204	3463	2.34	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
205	2952	2.23	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
206	9661	2.21	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
207	3463	2.04	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
208	3354	1.39	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
209	7999	1.23	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
210	2077	0.97	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
211	3251	0.77	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
212	3463	0.72	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
213	3354	0.65	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
214	3315	0.60	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
215	2819	0.34	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
216	3463	4.00	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-

**Table B-2
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for VOC Facilities**

Ref ID	SIC	VOC TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF VOC > 8 TPY CY 2009	Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis*	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF Where CF=1 (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (e) >= (d)	Reasons for No Curtailments Expected*	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	Potential VOC Emission Red Foregone (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
217	3275	2.58	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
218	3463	1.79	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
219	3083	1.14	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
220	5051	0.84	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
221	5171	7.95	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
222	3088	7.76	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
223	2051	7.71	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
224	3479	7.62	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
225	3843	7.55	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
226	7699	7.53	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
227	2672	7.51	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
228	3499	7.45	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
229	2295	7.25	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
230	3732	7.25	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
231	3644	7.22	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
232	5713	7.11	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
233	3675	7.10	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
234	8062	7.09	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
235	5171	6.92	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
236	3295	6.83	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
237	3089	6.74	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
238	2759	6.68	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
239	2911	6.66	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
240	2295	6.51	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-

**Table B-2
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for VOC Facilities**

Ref ID	SIC	VOC TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF VOC > 8 TPY CY 2009	Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis*	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF Where CF=1 (d)	0.8 ratio >= 2020_GF*CF (e) >= (d)	Reasons for No Curtailments Expected*	% curtailment (e) = (d) - (c)	Potential VOC Emission Red Foregone (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
241	4941	6.39	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
242	3841	6.33	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
243	2752	6.28	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
244	2834	6.25	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
245	8062	6.15	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
246	5541	6.11	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
247	2752	6.10	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
248	2851	5.95	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
249	3281	5.93	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
250	3724	5.91	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
251	5541	5.83	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
252	3679	5.74	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
253	4789	5.66	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
254	2657	5.48	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
255	3451	5.46	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
256	2051	5.42	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
257	2511	5.42	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
258	3429	5.39	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
259	2821	5.36	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
260	2821	5.32	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
261	2295	5.19	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
262	2759	4.90	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
263	8011	4.82	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
264	3544	4.80	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-

**Table B-2
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for VOC Facilities**

Ref ID	SIC	VOC TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF VOC > 8 TPY CY 2009	Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis*	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF Where CF=1 (d)	0.8 ratio >= 2020_GF*CF (e) >= (d)	Reasons for No Curtailments Expected*	% curtailment (e) = (d) - (c)	Potential VOC Emission Red Foregone (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
265	2752	4.80	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
266	2273	4.70	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
267	2711	4.67	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
268	3479	4.62	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
269	3479	4.61	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
270	5031	4.58	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
271	8221	4.55	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
272	3089	4.54	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
273	5122	4.52	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
274	3769	4.48	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
275	2511	4.38	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
276	5541	4.34	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
277	1311	4.29	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
278	4941	4.24	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
279	2911	4.19	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
280	2511	4.12	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
281	5947	4.09	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
282	3663	3.98	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
283	2752	3.90	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
284	2752	3.83	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
285	2822	3.82	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
286	2431	3.81	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
287	5541	3.76	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
288	2851	3.74	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-

**Table B-2
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for VOC Facilities**

Ref ID	SIC	VOC TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF VOC > 8 TPY CY 2009	Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis*	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF Where CF=1 (d)	0.8 ratio >= 2020_GF*CF (e) >= (d)	Reasons for No Curtailments Expected*	% curtailment (e) = (d) - (c)	Potential VOC Emission Red Foregone (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
289	3537	3.73	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
290	2752	3.67	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
291	2752	3.60	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
292	2672	3.58	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
293	3931	3.57	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
294	3672	3.56	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
295	3713	3.47	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
296	5169	3.40	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
297	3792	3.36	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
298	1311	3.27	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
299	5065	3.21	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
300	2451	3.13	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
301	2891	3.12	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
302	3321	3.07	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
303	2759	3.00	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
304	3674	2.94	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
305	3089	2.88	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
306	8062	2.83	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
307	2451	2.77	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
308	3678	2.44	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
309	1521	2.43	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
310	2893	2.40	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
311	8062	2.36	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
312	2752	2.29	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-

**Table B-2
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for VOC Facilities**

Ref ID	SIC	VOC TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF VOC > 8 TPY CY 2009	Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis*	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF Where CF=1 (d)	0.8 ratio >= 2020_GF*CF (e) >= (d)	Reasons for No Curtailments Expected*	% curtailment (e) = (d) - (c)	Potential VOC Emission Red Foregone (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
313	2511	2.28	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
314	2431	2.19	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
315	2759	2.06	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
316	5122	2.05	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
317	7996	2.04	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
318	3714	2.03	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
319	2431	2.03	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
320	3585	2.01	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
321	2759	1.95	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
322	8062	1.84	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
323	2851	1.81	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
324	4953	1.76	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
325	5051	1.73	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
326	3714	1.73	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
327	3641	1.72	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
328	2522	1.60	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
329	3089	1.59	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
330	3354	1.58	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
331	9431	1.57	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
332	3272	1.51	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
333	2752	1.51	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
334	3999	1.46	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
335	4911	1.45	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
336	2752	1.42	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-

**Table B-2
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for VOC Facilities**

Ref ID	SIC	VOC TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF VOC > 8 TPY CY 2009	Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis*	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF Where CF=1 (d)	0.8 ratio >= 2020_GF*CF (e) >= (d)	Reasons for No Curtailments Expected*	% curtailment (e) = (d) - (c)	Potential VOC Emission Red Foregone (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
337	8062	1.41	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
338	2521	1.34	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
339	3714	1.32	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
340	3341	1.29	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
341	8062	1.28	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
342	3479	1.26	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
343	2541	1.25	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
344	8062	1.22	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
345	2434	1.21	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
346	2752	1.18	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
347	2752	1.17	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
348	4911	1.16	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
349	2752	1.10	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
350	2752	0.97	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
351	3259	0.97	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
352	3651	0.93	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
353	4953	0.92	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
354	2591	0.91	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
355	2759	0.89	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
356	9511	0.89	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
357	2652	0.86	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
358	7819	0.82	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
359	4953	0.79	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
360	3711	0.79	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-

**Table B-2
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for VOC Facilities**

Ref ID	SIC	VOC TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF VOC > 8 TPY CY 2009	Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis*	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF Where CF=1 (d)	0.8 ratio >= 2020_GF*CF (e) >= (d)	Reasons for No Curtailments Expected*	% curtailment (e) = (d) - (c)	Potential VOC Emission Red Foregone (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
361	2077	0.76	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
362	4911	0.74	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
363	8731	0.73	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
364	2752	0.73	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
365	1311	0.63	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
366	9199	0.63	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
367	2521	0.60	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
368	4924	0.58	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
369	8211	0.51	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
370	2851	0.48	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
371	7699	0.47	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
372	3088	0.45	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
373	5051	0.44	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
374	9111	0.44	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
375	4953	0.43	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
376	6531	0.40	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
377	3554	0.38	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
378	5812	0.35	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
379	3398	0.35	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
380	1751	0.25	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
381	4941	0.20	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
382	2673	0.13	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
383	3251	0.11	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
384	5461	0.10	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-

**Table B-2
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for VOC Facilities**

Ref ID	SIC	VOC TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF VOC > 8 TPY CY 2009	Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis*	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF Where CF=1 (d)	0.8 ratio >= 2020_GF*CF (e) >= (d)	Reasons for No Curtailments Expected*	% curtailment (e) = (d) - (c)	Potential VOC Emission Red Foregone (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
385	5169	0.10	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
386	4953	0.10	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
387	9111	0.06	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
388	4953	0.05	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
389	3241	0.02	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
390	3275	0.004	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
391	3251	0.00008	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
Total											8.53

*

1. Annual Emissions < 8 tpy

2. Power Plants, Refineries, Oil & Gas Production Facilities, Sulfur Plants, Tank Farms, Hospitals, Institutions, Bulk Terminal, Public Agencies, Landfills,

3. No activity curtailment is necessary

4. Companies with 2009 revenues more than \$5MM and estimated PR317 fees to be less than 1% of the revenues

Note: Some facilities on this list also emit NOx emissions, therefore, the number of facilities in Tables B-1 and B-2 are not additive.

BOARD MEETING DATE: February 4, 2011

AGENDA NO. 30

PROPOSAL: Consider Appointment of Board Assistant/Consultant for Board Member Nelson

SYNOPSIS: This action is for the Board to consider appointment of Denis R. Bilodeau as a Board Consultant for incoming Governing Board Member Shawn Nelson

COMMITTEE: Not Applicable

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Appoint Denis R. Bilodeau as Board Consultant and Independent Contractor for incoming Governing Board Member Shawn Nelson.

Barry R. Wallerstein, D.Env.
Executive Officer

tc

Background

By Board policy established February 10, 1995, the Administrative Committee reviews proposed contracts for Board Member Assistants and/or Consultants and is charged with the responsibility to:

“...determine if the proposed compensation rate is consistent with the required qualifications...and, with advice of General Counsel, make a case-by-case determination of whether a person proposed to provide assistance is a Board Member Assistant or a Board Member Consultant. If the determination is made that the person is a Board Member Consultant, the Administrative Committee also shall determine whether the Board Member Consultant is an employee not eligible for District benefits or an independent contract” (Feb. 10, 1995, paragraph 4).

Incoming Governing Board Member Shawn Nelson has presented a proposal to engage Denis R. Bilodeau as his Board Consultant. This matter is being taken to the full Board so as not to delay the appointment.

The proposed scope of duties for the Board Consultant includes: “performs for Board Member a variety of professional-level assignments in the development and formulation of policy, data analysis, reports, plans, assessments, and strategies for AQMD programs; provides advice and recommendations to the Board Member regarding matters subject to the Board Member’s decision-making authority; may provide liaison with the public on behalf of the Board Member. Typical functions may include planning, organizing, and developing a wide variety of programs on the Board Member’s behalf and evaluating the effectiveness of various approaches.”

The Governing Board policy specifies the requirements for a Board Consultant. Those requirements are: “evidence of the required training and experience shall be demonstrated by graduation from an accredited college or university preferably with a major in an academic discipline related to the assignment and/or sufficient experience involving technical or analytical work at a professional level which would demonstrate the required knowledge, skills, and abilities related to the assignment.”

General Counsel has reviewed Mr. Bilodeau’s qualifications and has determined that they well exceed the minimum requirements in the Board’s policy. Mr. Bilodeau has a Bachelor of Science degree in Civil Engineering and is a licensed Professional Engineer. He has two years of legal study at Chapman University School of Law. Mr. Bilodeau has extensive experience in both the public and private sectors, in both policy and technical areas. He is well-qualified for the Board Consultant position.

Recommendation

Appoint Denis R. Bilodeau as Board Consultant for Governing Board Member Shawn Nelson on the terms described in the attached proposal.

Attachment

Proposal for SCAQMD Board Member Assistant/Consultant

Proposal for SCAQMD Board Member Assistant/Consultant

To: Administrative Cmte For board meeting on 2/4/11 From: Board Member Nelson

In accordance with the policy adopted by the Governing Board February 10, 1995, and amended May 8, 1998, I submit this proposal to hire the individual named below, in the capacity indicated, to assist me in my duties as a member of the Governing Board of the SCAQMD beginning 1/26/11 and ending June 30, 2011.

Candidate Information

Name: DENIS BILODEAU, PE

Qualifications (education, professional experience, etc.): B.S. CIVIL ENGINEERING.
LICENSED CIVIL AND TRAFFIC ENGINEER.

Proposed Capacity (check one)

- Board Member Assistant (employee)** - the work to be performed primarily will entail the duties indicated below for an Assistant.
- Board Member Consultant (employee)** - the work to be performed primarily will entail the duties indicated below for a Consultant.
- Board Member Consultant (independent contractor)** - the work to be performed primarily will entail the duties indicated below for a Board Member Consultant and in performing such duties the independent contractor will be responsible for selecting the appropriate method and means of achieving the required results. My proposed Board Member Consultant does /does not have a business license. If so, the type of business is , and the business license number is issued by the .

Proposed Scope of Duties (check one)

- Assistant (up to \$27.72/hour)** - Performs for Board Member a variety of tasks ranging from liaison with constituent public entities, other Board Members, the public, and District staff related to clerical functions. Typical functions may include preparing narrative and statistical reports, preparing correspondence, filing and maintaining records, arranging meetings and other group functions; monitoring various programs and projects; responding to inquiries from constituent public entities, District Board Members, the public and District staff.
 Examples of duties are set forth in the attachment (OPTIONAL)
- Consultant (up to \$54.80/hour)** - Performs for Board Member a variety of professional-level assignments in the development and formulation of policy, data analysis, reports, plans, assessments, and strategies for District programs; provides advice and recommendations to the Board Member regarding matters subject to the Board Member's decision-making authority; may provide liaison with the public on behalf of the Board Member. Typical functions may include planning, organizing, and developing a wide variety of programs on the Board Member's behalf and evaluating the effectiveness of various approaches.
 Examples of duties are set forth in the attachment (OPTIONAL)

Proposed Rate of Compensation (fill in all blanks)

\$54.80 per hour up to a maximum payable during the contract period not to exceed \$25,000
(FY 2010-11 maximum is \$37,707 per Board Member, except Chairman's Assistant receives \$113,121.)

For Administrative Committee Use:

Reviewed by Administrative Committee with advice of District Counsel. Based on the scope of duties, the individual is a:
 Assistant (employee) Consultant (employee) Consultant (independent contractor)

By _____ for the Administrative Committee