South Coast
Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178
(909) 396-2000 • www.aqmd.gov

SUBJECT: **NOTICE OF COMPLETION OF A DRAFT SUBSEQUENT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

PROJECT TITLE: **PROPOSED AMENDED REGULATION XX – REGIONAL CLEAN AIR INCENTIVES MARKET (RECLAIM): PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 2001 – APPLICABILITY, AND PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 2002 – ALLOCATIONS FOR OXIDES OF NITROGEN (NOX) AND OXIDES OF SULFUR (SOX)**

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) is the Lead Agency and has prepared a Draft Subsequent Environmental Assessment (SEA) to analyze environmental impacts from the project identified above pursuant to its certified regulatory program (SCAQMD Rule 110). The Draft SEA includes a project description and analysis of potential adverse environmental impacts that could be generated from the proposed project. The purpose of this letter, the attached Notice of Completion (NOC), and the attached Subsequent Environmental Assessment (SEA) is to allow public agencies and the public the opportunity to review and comment on the environmental analysis.

This letter, the attached NOC, and the attached SEA 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. The Draft SEA and other relevant documents may be obtained by calling the SCAQMD Public Information Center at (909) 396-2039 or accessing the SCAQMD's CEQA website at:
http://www.aqmd.gov/home/research/documents-reports/lead-agency-scaqmd-projects

Comments focusing on your area of expertise, your agency's area of jurisdiction, if applicable, or issues relative to the environmental analysis for the proposed project will be accepted during a 32-day public review and comment period beginning Friday, August 3, 2018 and ending at 5:00 p.m. on Tuesday, September 4, 2018. **Please send any comments relative to the CEQA analysis in the Draft SEA to Mr. Darren Ha (c/o CEQA) at the address shown above.** Comments can also be sent via facsimile to (909) 396-3982 or email to dha@aqmd.gov. Please include the name and phone number of the contact person. Questions regarding the proposed amended rule language should be directed to Ms. Melissa Gamoning at (909) 396-3115 or by email to mgamoning@aqmd.gov.

The Public Hearing for the proposed amended rules is scheduled for October 5, 2018. (Note: Public meeting dates are subject to change).

Date: July 31, 2018 **Signature:** Barbara Radlein

Barbara Radlein
Program Supervisor, CEQA
Planning, Rules, and Area Sources

Reference: California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Sections 15070, 15071, 15072, 15073, 15105, 15162, 15371, and 15372

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4182

NOTICE OF COMPLETION OF A DRAFT SUBSEQUENT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA)

Project Title: Proposed Amended Regulation XX - Regional Clean Air Incentives Market (RECLAIM): Proposed Amended Rule 2001 – Applicability, and Proposed Amended Rule 2002 – Allocations for Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) and Oxides of Sulfur (SOx)

Project Location: The proposed project may affect sites located throughout the South Coast Air Quality Management District's (SCAQMD) jurisdiction, which covers all of Orange County, the urban portions of Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties southwest of the San Bernardino and San Gabriel mountains, and nearly all of Riverside County, with the exception of communities near the state border.

Description of Nature, Purpose, and Beneficiaries of Project: SCAQMD staff is proposing to amend Regulation XX, which includes Proposed Amended Rules (PARs) 2001 and 2002, as part of the on-going transition from facilities in the NOx RECLAIM program to a command-and-control regulatory structure. PAR 2001 is proposing to allow any facility to exit RECLAIM so long as it meets certain specific criteria, which would be applicable to all exiting RECLAIM facilities. PAR 2002 is proposing to allow facilities to remain in RECLAIM after the issuance of an initial determination notification for potential exit; however, any remaining RECLAIM facilities will be required to comply with future Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT) limits or other requirements as they are adopted and made applicable to exiting RECLAIM facilities. Otherwise, PARs 2001 and 2002 are administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard. Because BARCT is statutorily defined to be based on "environmental, energy, and economic impacts," it would be speculative to assume what new BARCT will be, since most new BARCT assessments have not yet been conducted. So, the analysis in this Draft SEA is limited to impacts for new BARCT where the assessments have been completed. Any potential environmental impacts associated with complying with future rules where the BARCT assessments have not been completed are not reasonably foreseeable at this time. As such, the Draft SEA concluded that these impacts are too speculative for evaluation per CEQA Guidelines Section 15145. Some facilities affected by PARs 2001 and 2002 may be identified on lists compiled by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control per Government Code §65962.5.

Lead Agency:	**Division:**
South Coast Air Quality Management District	Planning, Rule Development and Area Sources

Draft SEA and all supporting documentation are available at:	**or by calling:** (909) 396-2039 **or by emailing:** PICrequests@aqmd.gov	**Draft SEA can also be obtained by accessing SCAQMD's website at:** http://www.aqmd.gov/home/research/documents-reports/lead-agency-scaqmd-projects
SCAQMD Headquarters 21865 Copley Drive Diamond Bar, CA 91765		

The Notice of Completion is provided to the public through the following:

☑ Los Angeles Times (August 3, 2018)
☑ SCAQMD Public Information Center
☑ SCAQMD Mailing List & Interested Parties
☑ SCAQMD Website

Draft SEA Review Period (32 days): August 3, 2018 – September 4, 2018

Scheduled Public Meeting Date(s) (subject to change):

- Public Workshop: August 9, 2018, 10:00 a.m., SCAQMD Headquarters – Room GB
- Working Group Meeting #3: September 13, 2018, 1:30 p.m., SCAQMD Headquarters – Room GB
- Stationary Source Committee: September 21, 2018, 10:30 a.m., SCAQMD Headquarters – Room CC8
- SCAQMD Governing Board Hearing: October 5, 2018, 9:00 a.m.; The LA Hotel Downtown in the Pacific Ballroom located at 333 S. Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, California.

The future impacts are considered speculative so the proposed project will have no statewide, regional or areawide significance; therefore, no CEQA scoping meeting is required for the proposed project pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21083.9(a)(2).

Send CEQA Comments to:	**Phone:**	**Email:**	**Fax:**
Mr. Darren Ha	(909) 396-2548	dha@aqmd.gov	(909) 396-3982
Direct Questions on PARs 2001 and 2002 to: Ms. Melissa Gamoning	**Phone:** (909) 396-3115	**Email:** mgamoning@aqmd.gov	**Fax:** (909) 396-3324

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Draft Subsequent Environmental Assessment for Proposed Amended Regulation XX – Regional Clean Air Incentives Market (RECLAIM): Proposed Amended Rule 2001 – Applicability, and Proposed Amended Rule 2002 – Allocations for oxides of nitrogen (NOx) and Oxides of Sulfur (SOx)

July 2018

SCAQMD No. 07312018DH/12052014BAR
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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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CHAPTER 1

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

INTRODUCTION

The California Legislature created the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) in 1977[1] 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 (SSAB) and Mojave Desert Air Basin. In 1977, amendments to the federal Clean Air Act (CAA) included requirements for submitting State Implementation Plans (SIPs) for nonattainment areas that fail to meet all federal ambient air quality standards (CAA Section 172), and similar requirements exist in state law (Health and Safety Code Section 40462). The federal CAA was amended in 1990 to specify attainment dates and SIP requirements for ozone, carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO2), and particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10 microns (PM10). In 1997, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) promulgated ambient air quality standards for particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than 2.5 microns (PM2.5). The U.S. EPA is required to periodically update the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS).

In addition, the California Clean Air Act (CCAA), adopted in 1988, requires the SCAQMD to achieve and maintain state ambient air quality standards for ozone, CO, sulfur dioxide (SO2), and NO2 by the earliest practicable date. (Health and Safety Code Section 40910.) The CCAA also requires a three-year plan review, and, if necessary, an update to the SIP. The CCAA requires air districts to achieve and maintain state standards by the earliest practicable date and for extreme non-attainment areas, to include all feasible measures pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 40913, 40914, and 40920.5. The term "feasible" is defined in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA Guidelines[2] Section 15364 as a measure "capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, legal, social, and technological factors."

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 areas under the jurisdiction of the SCAQMD[3]. Furthermore, the SCAQMD must adopt rules and regulations that carry out the AQMP[4]. The AQMP is a regional blueprint for how the SCAQMD will achieve air quality standards and healthful air and the 2016 AQMP[5] contains multiple goals promoting reductions of criteria air pollutants, greenhouse gases (GHGs), and toxic air contaminants (TACs). In particular, the 2016 AQMP states that both NOx and volatile organic compounds (VOC) emissions need to be addressed, with the emphasis that NOx emission reductions are more effective to reduce the formation of ozone and PM2.5. Ozone is a criteria pollutant shown to adversely affect human health and is formed when VOCs react with NOx in the atmosphere. NOx is a precursor to the formation of ozone and PM2.5, and NOx emission reductions are necessary to achieve the ozone standard attainment. NOx emission reductions also contribute to attainment of PM2.5 standards.

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1 The Lewis-Presley Air Quality Management Act, 1976 Cal. Stats., Ch. 324 (codified at Health and Safety Code Section 40400-40540).
2 The CEQA Guidelines are codified at Title 14 California Code of Regulations Section 15000 *et seq.*
3 Health and Safety Code Section 40460(a).
4 Health and Safety Code Section 40440(a).
5 SCAQMD, Final 2016 Air Quality Management Plan, March 2017. http://www.aqmd.gov/home/library/clean-air-plans/air-quality-mgt-plan/final-2016-aqmp

In October 1993, the SCAQMD Governing Board adopted Regulation XX – Regional Clean Air Incentives Market (RECLAIM) to reduce NOx and oxides of sulfur (SOx) emissions from facilities. The RECLAIM program was designed to take a market-based approach to achieve emission reductions, as an aggregate. The RECLAIM program was created to be equivalent to achieving emissions reductions under a command-and-control approach, but by providing facilities with the flexibility to seek the most cost-effective solution to reduce their emissions. The market-based approach used in RECLAIM was based on using a supply-and-demand concept, where the cost to control emissions and reduce a facility's emissions would eventually become less than the diminishing supply of NOx RECLAIM trading credits (RTCs). However, analysis of the RECLAIM program over the long term has shown that the ability to achieve actual NOx emission reductions has diminished, due to a large amount of RTCs resulting from shutdowns being re-introduced into the market prior to amendments to Rule 2002 in October 2016 to address this issue.

In the 2016 AQMP, control measure CMB-05 - Further NOx Reductions from RECLAIM Assessment, committed to additional NOx emission reductions of five tons per day to occur by 2025. Also, CMB-05 concluded that an orderly sunset of the RECLAIM program may be the best way to achieve the additional five tons per day and reduce compliance burdens for RECLAIM facilities, while also achieving more actual and SIP creditable emissions reductions. Thus, CMB-05 also committed to a process of transitioning NOx RECLAIM facilities to a command-and-control regulatory structure to ensure that the applicable equipment will meet Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT) level equivalency as soon as practicable.

The Governor approved Assembly Bill (AB) 617 on July 26, 2017, which addresses community monitoring and non-vehicular air pollution including criteria pollutants and TACs. AB 617 is a companion legislation to approved AB 617, which extends California's cap-and-trade program for reducing GHG emissions from stationary sources. AB 398 requires Air Districts to develop by January 1, 2019 an expedited schedule for the implementation of BARCT by December 31, 2023. A subset of RECLAIM facilities will be subject to the requirements of ABs 617 and 398. To address these requirements, SCAQMD staff completed an analysis of the RECLAIM equipment at each facility, giving a higher priority to older, higher polluting units that need to install retrofit controls. To have all units achieve BARCT level equivalency, it was concluded that command-and-control rules would need to be adopted and/or amended, along with an implementation schedule.

As a result of control measure CMB-05 from the 2016 AQMP as well as ABs 617 and 398, SCAQMD staff has been directed by the Governing Board to begin the process of transitioning the current regulatory structure for NOx RECLAIM facility emissions to an equipment-based command-and-control regulatory structure per SCAQMD Regulation XI – Source Specific Standards. SCAQMD staff conducted a programmatic analysis of the RECLAIM equipment at each facility to determine if there are appropriate and up-to-date BARCT NOx limits within existing SCAQMD command-and-control rules for all RECLAIM equipment. This analysis concluded that command-and-control rules would need to be adopted and/or amended to reflect current BARCT and provide implementation timeframes for achieving BARCT. Consequently, SCAQMD staff determined that RECLAIM facilities should not exit unless their NOx emitting equipment is subject to an adopted future BARCT rule.

As such, SCAQMD has proposed these new amendments to Rule 2001 – Applicability, and Rule 2002 - Allocations for Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) and Oxides of Sulfur (SOx). Proposed Amended

Rule (PAR) 2001 will establish administrative procedures for affected facilities to opt-out of NOx RECLAIM program so long as they meet the criteria for exit. PAR 2002 will provide facilities with an option to remain in the NOx RECLAIM program for a limited time until future provisions in Regulation XIII pertaining to New Source Review are adopted. PARs 2001 and 2002 are administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard; thus, no NOx emission reductions are expected if PARs 2001 and 2002 are amended. In addition, PAR 2002 is proposing to not allow any RECLAIM facility that exits the NOx RECLAIM program access to the SCAQMD internal offset bank until new provisions governing emission calculations and offsets for former RECLAIM facility emission sources are adopted in Regulation XIII. Emission reductions will only occur upon the adoption of new BARCT limits. It is important to note that future rulemaking to transition SOx RECLAIM is not proposed at this time to allow SCAQMD staff to focus resources on transitioning NOx RECLAIM to a command-and-control regulatory structure.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that all potential adverse environmental impacts of proposed projects be evaluated and that methods to reduce or avoid identified significant adverse environmental impacts of these projects be implemented, if feasible. The purpose of the CEQA process is to inform the SCAQMD Governing Board, public agencies, and interested parties of potential adverse environmental impacts that could result from implementing the proposed project and to identify feasible mitigation measures or alternatives, when an impact is significant.

Public Resources Code Section 21080.5 allows public agencies with regulatory programs to prepare a plan or other written documents in lieu of a negative declaration or 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 resources agency on March 1, 1989, and has been adopted as SCAQMD Rule 110 – Rule Adoption Procedures to Assure Protection and Enhancement of the Environment. Pursuant to Rule 110 (the rule which implements the SCAQMD's certified regulatory program), the SCAQMD typically prepares an Environmental Assessment (EA) to evaluate the environmental impacts for rule projects proposed for adoption or amendment.

PARs 2001 and 2002 are considered a "project" as defined by CEQA. PARs 2001 and 2002 contain administrative procedures for the transition of affected NOx-emitting units at NOx RECLAIM facilities to a command-and-control regulatory structure without imposing a new or more stringent emission limit or standard. PAR 2001 is proposing to allow any facility to exit the RECLAIM program so long as it meets certain specific criteria, which would be applicable to all RECLAIM facilities electing to opt-out and be identified as ready to exit. PAR 2002 is proposing to allow facilities to remain in RECLAIM after the issuance of an initial determination notification for potential exit; however, any remaining RECLAIM facilities will be required to comply with future Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT) limits or other requirements as they are adopted and made applicable to exiting RECLAIM facilities. The decision to transition from NOx RECLAIM into a source-specific command-and-control regulatory structure was approved by the SCAQMD Governing Board as control measure CMB-05 in the 2016 AQMP and the potential environmental impacts associated with the 2016 AQMP, including CMB-05, were

analyzed in the Final Program Environmental Impact Report (Program EIR) certified in March 2017[6].

The March 2017 Final Program EIR for the 2016 AQMP determined that the overall implementation of CMB-05 has the potential to generate adverse environmental impacts to seven topic areas – air quality, energy, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, noise, solid and hazardous waste and transportation. More specifically, the March 2017 Final Program EIR evaluated the impacts from installation and operation of additional control equipment and selective catalytic reduction (SCR) or selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR) equipment potentially resulting in construction emissions increased electricity demand, hazards from additional ammonia transport and use, increase in water use and wastewater discharge, changes in noise volume, generation of solid waste from construction and disposal of old equipment and catalysts replacements, as well as changes in traffic patterns and volume. For the entire 2016 AQMP, the analysis concluded that significant and unavoidable adverse environmental impacts from the project are expected to occur after implementing mitigation measure for the following environmental topic areas: 1) aesthetics from increased glare and from the construction and operation of catenary lines and use of bonnet technology for ships; 2) construction air quality and GHGs; 3) energy (due to increased electricity demand); 4) hazards and hazardous materials due to (a) increased flammability of solvents; (b) storage, accidental release and transportation of ammonia, (c) storage and transportation of liquefied natural gas (LNG); and (d) proximity to schools; 5) hydrology (water demand); 6) construction noise and vibration; 7) solid construction waste and operational waste from vehicle and equipment scrapping; and, 8) transportation and traffic during construction and during operation on roadways with catenary lines and at the harbors. Since significant adverse environmental impacts were identified, mitigation measures were identified and applied. However, the March 2017 Final Program EIR concluded that the 2016 AQMP would have significant and unavoidable adverse environmental impacts even after mitigation measures were identified and applied. As such, mitigation measures were made a condition of project approval and a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan was adopted. Findings were made and a Statement of Overriding Considerations was prepared and adopted for this project.

BARCT is statutorily defined in the California Health and Safety Code Section 40406 to be based on "environmental, energy, and economic impacts." A BARCT analysis was completed for the amendments to the NOx RECLAIM program that were adopted on December 4, 2015. The December 2015 Final Program Environmental Assessment (EA) for Proposed Amended Regulation XX – Regional Clean Air Incentives Market (referred to herein as the December 2015 Final PEA)[7] evaluated the environmental impacts of implementing that BARCT analysis. To comply with the requirements in Health and Safety Code §§40440 and 39616 by conducting a BARCT assessment, SCAQMD staff amended the following rules which are part of Regulation XX: Rule 2002 – Allocations for Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) and Oxides of Sulfur (SOx); Rule 2005 – New Source Review For RECLAIM; Attachment C from Rule 2011 Appendix A – Protocol for Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping Oxides of Sulfur (SOx) Emissions; and, Attachment C from Rule 2012 Appendix A – Protocol for Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) Emissions. The December 2015 amendments to

[6] SCAQMD, Final Program Environmental Impact Report for the 2016 Air Quality Management Plan, March 2017. http://www.aqmd.gov/home/research/documents-reports/lead-agency-scaqmd-projects/scaqmd-projects---year-2017

[7] SCAQMD, Final Program Environmental Assessment for Proposed Amended Regulation XX – Regional Clean Air Incentives Market (RECLAIM), SCH No. 2014121018/SCAQMD No. 12052014BAR, certified December 4, 2015. http://www.aqmd.gov/home/library/documents-support-material/lead-agency-scaqmd-projects/scaqmd-projects---year-2015

Regulation XX reduced emissions from equipment and processes operated at NOx RECLAIM facilities located throughout the entire SCAQMD jurisdiction. In particular, the environment could be impacted from the proposed project due to facilities installing new, or modifying existing control equipment for the following types of equipment/source categories in the NOx RECLAIM program: 1) fluid catalytic cracking units; 2) refinery boilers and heaters; 3) refinery gas turbines; 4) sulfur recovery units – tail gas treatment units; 5) non-refinery/non-power plant gas turbines; 6) non-refinery sodium silicate furnaces; 7) non-refinery/non-power plant internal combustion engines; 8) container glass melting furnaces; 9) coke calcining; and, 10) metal heat treating furnaces. For clarity and consistency throughout the regulation, other minor revisions were also proposed. The December 2015 Final Program Environmental Assessment (PEA) concluded that only the topics of air quality and greenhouse gases (GHGs), hydrology (water demand), and, hazards and hazardous materials (due to ammonia transportation) exceeded the SCAQMD's significance thresholds associated with implementing the project. Since significant adverse environmental impacts were identified, mitigation measures were identified and applied. However, the December 2015 Final PEA concluded that the December 2015 amendments to NOx RECLAIM would have significant and unavoidable adverse environmental impacts even after mitigation measures were identified and applied. As such, mitigation measures were made a condition of project approval and a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan was adopted. Findings were made and a Statement of Overriding Considerations was prepared and adopted for this project.

In addition, on October 7, 2016, the SCAQMD Governing Board adopted amendments to Rule 2002 to establish criteria and procedures for facilities undergoing a shutdown and for the treatment of RECLAIM trading credits (RTCs). By reducing the amount of available RTCs on the market from shutdowns, facilities that remain in the RECLAIM program would still be induced to reduce NOx emissions by installing new or modifying existing air pollution control equipment to implement BARCT instead of purchasing RTCs in the same manner as was previously contemplated as part of the December 2015 amendments to NOx RECLAIM and analyzed in the December 2015 Final PEA. The environmental effects of the October 2016 amendments to Rule 2002 were analyzed in the October 2016 Addendum to the December 2015 Final PEA[8]. The October 2016 Addendum concluded that no new impacts were anticipated and existing impacts previously evaluated in the December 2015 Final PEA would not be made substantially worse. Further, the environmental impacts analyzed in the December 2015 Final PEA and the conclusions reached remained unchanged with respect to the October 2016 amendments to Rule 2002. Since no significant adverse environmental impacts were identified, mitigation measures were not required and were not made a condition of project approval. A Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan was not adopted. Findings were not made and a Statement of Overriding Considerations was not adopted for this project.

Table 1-1 summarizes the rule development and control measure forecast schedule[9] for determining future BARCT for other command-and-control rules that are expected to be affected by the NOx RECLAIM transition process.

[8] SCAQMD, Addendum to the December 2015 Final Program Environmental Assessment for Proposed Amended Regulation XX – Regional Clean Air Incentives Market (RECLAIM), SCH No. 2014121018/SCAQMD No. 12052014BAR, certified October 7, 2016. http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/documents/aqmd-projects/2016/regxxfinaladdendum2016.pdf

[9] For example, the Rule and Control Measure Forecast for the July 6, 2018 Governing Board meeting can be found here: http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/Agendas/Governing-Board/2018/2018-july6-015.pdf

Table 1-1
Rule Development Forecast for Source-Specific Rules
Affected by NOx RECLAIM Transition

Rule Number	Rule Title	Rule Development Forecast (subject to change)
1109.1	Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Boilers and Process Heaters in Refineries	December 2019
1110.2	Emissions from Gaseous- and Liquid-Fueled Engines	1st Quarter2019
1118.1	Control of Emissions from Non-Refinery Flares	November 2018
1134	Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Stationary Gas Turbines	1st Quarter 2019
1135	Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Electric Power Generating Systems	October 2018
1146	Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Industrial, Institutional and Commercial Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters	December 2018
1146.1	Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Small Industrial, Institutional and Commercial Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters	
1146.2	Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Large Water Heaters and Small Boilers and Process Heaters	
1147	NOx Reductions from Miscellaneous Sources	TBD 2019
1147.1	NOx Reductions from Metal Operations Facilities	TBD 2019
1147.2	NOx Reductions from Aggregate Facilities	TBD 2019
1153.1	Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Commercial Food Ovens	TBD 2019

Key: TBD = to be determined

To date, of the rules identified in Table 1-1 as being scheduled for future rule development during the NOx RECLAIM transition, a BARCT analysis has only been completed for PARs 1146, 1146.1, and 1146.2 (collectively referred to herein as the PAR 1146 series which has been combined into one project with Proposed Rule (PR) 1100 – Implementation Schedule for NOx

Facilities). A Draft Subsequent Environmental Assessment for the PAR 1146 series and PR 1100[10] has been prepared which evaluates the environmental impacts of implementing the BARCT analysis for equipment subject to the PAR 1146 series. The March 2018 Draft SEA for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100 completed a BARCT assessment which concluded that current NOx emissions limits in Rule 1146 and 1146.1 represent BARCT. However, for Rule 1146.2, a technology assessment was conducted in 2006 and SCAQMD staff determined that there is a potential that the NOx limits could be lowered pending further evaluation. In order to achieve NOx emission reductions at the earliest possible date, SCAQMD staff has focused their rule development efforts on the larger pieces of equipment which are subject to Rules 1146 and 1146.1. As such, PAR 1146 series and PR 1100 will require applicable equipment at RECLAIM facilities to meet existing NOx emission limits. SCR technology/systems and ultra low-NOx burners are expected to be the main technologies employed to achieve the current NOx emission limits for equipment that will become subject to Rules 1146, 1146.1, and 1146.2. PR 1100 also includes a provision for allowing extra time (January 1, 2023) to comply with the existing NOx emission limits in Rules 1146 and 1146.1 for any operator that commits to fully replacing the affected equipment, in lieu of installing ultra-low NOx burners or SCRs. Air quality from construction activities and hazards and hazardous materials are the only environmental topic areas that have been identified as having potentially significant adverse impacts if the proposed project is implemented. After the release of the March 2018 Draft SEA for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100 for a 45-day public review and comment period, SCAQMD staff has begun the process of revising the project's parameters and the corresponding BARCT analysis. As such, SCAQMD staff intends to revise the Draft SEA accordingly to reflect the upcoming revised project and BARCT analysis. A revised Draft SEA for the PAR 1146 series and PR 1100 will be recirculated for an additional 45-day public review and comment period, to be announced in Autumn 2018. The PAR 1146 series and PR 1100 is currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on December 1, 2018 (subject to change).

Concurrent to the rule development process for PARs 2001 and 2002, SCAQMD staff is also in the process of conducting a BARCT analysis for PAR 1135. Specifically, PAR 1135 will be applicable to RECLAIM and non-RECLAIM electricity generating facilities with electric power generating units (e.g., diesel internal combustion engines, boilers, combine cycle turbines, and simple cycle turbines) that are market participants of the California Independent System Operation Corporation, a municipal or public electric utility, or an electric utility located on Santa Catalina Island. PAR 1135 is proposing to: 1) reduce NOx emissions from electric power generating units; 2) expand the applicability to include units that were not previously required to comply with Rule 1135 because they were in the NOx RECLAIM program and to implement CMB-05 – Further Reductions from RECLAIM Assessment in the 2016 Air Quality Management Plan; 3) establish NOx and ammonia slip emission limits per current BARCT limits for boilers, gas turbines, and duct burners; 4) establish NOx, ammonia slip, CO, VOC, and PM emission limits per current BARCT limits for internal combustion engines; 5) establish provisions for monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping; and 6) establish exemptions to specific components in Rule 1135.

[10] SCAQMD, Draft Subsequent Environmental Assessment for Proposed Amended Rules 1146 – Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Industrial, Institutional, and Commercial Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters; 1146.1 – Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Small Industrial, Institutional, and Commercial Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters; 1146.2 – Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Large Water Heaters and Small Boilers and Process Heaters; and Proposed Rule 1100 – Implementation Schedule for NOx Facilities, SCH No. 2016071006/2008011127/2008071014, 04022018DT/200811127/070108BAR/032206BAR, released for a 45-day comment period from April 3, 2018 to May 18, 2018. http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/documents/aqmd-projects/2018/par-1146-series---draft-sea-full-merge.pdf

A Draft SEA for PAR 1135[11] analyzing the environmental impacts of implementing BARCT for the affected equipment units is currently being prepared by SCAQMD staff. PAR 1135 is currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on October 5, 2018 (subject to change).

Finally, SCAQMD staff has also begun the rule development process for PAR 1118.1; however, there is currently no definitive rule proposal or BARCT analysis available as of the date of this publication. Thus, it is not reasonably foreseeable to analyze the potential environmental impacts from PAR 1118.1 at this point in time; a CEQA analysis for PAR 1118.1 will be conducted in the near future. PAR 1118.1 is currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on November 2, 2018 (subject to change).

If the SCAQMD Governing Board approves PAR 1135, and PAR 1146 series with PR 1100, implementation of PARs 2001 and 2002 will mean that the environmental effects from affected facilities complying with PAR 1135, and PAR 1146 series with PR 1100, will occur according to the timing and analyses contained in their corresponding Final Subsequent Environmental Assessments, upon completion.

For the remainder of the rules listed in Table 1-1, SCAQMD staff has not begun the rule development process and as such, BARCT assessments have not yet been conducted. While an agency must use its best efforts to find out and disclose all that it reasonably can, foreseeing the unforeseeable is not possible. [CEQA Guidelines Section 15144]. Thus, any potential environmental impacts associated with complying with future rules where the BARCT assessments have not been completed are not reasonably foreseeable at this time. Further, it would be speculative to assume what new BARCT will be for each of the remaining rules identified in Table 1-1 prior to conducting a full BARCT review during the rule development process. Thus, the SCAQMD finds that the impacts that may occur from implementing future BARCT is also too speculative for evaluation per CEQA Guidelines Section 15145. As such, the analysis of the potential environmental effects associated with implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 is limited to known impacts for BARCT as established in the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments to NOx RECLAIM and impacts for new BARCT where the BARCT assessments have been completed or are near completion, which to date is PAR 1146 series and PR 1100, as well as PAR 1135.

The Draft SEA for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100 are incorporated into this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150, and are available from the SCAQMD's website as follows:

[11] SCAQMD, Draft Subsequent Environmental Assessment for Proposed Amended Rule 1135 – Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen From Electric Power Generating Systems, SCH No. 2016071006, is scheduled to be released for a 30-day comment period in August 2018 (subject to change). This Draft SEA, when available, will be posted on SCAQMD's website here: http://www.aqmd.gov/home/research/documents-reports/lead-agency-scaqmd-projects.

PAR 1146 series and PR 1100	
Draft Subsequent Environmental Assessment for Proposed Amended Rules 1146 – Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Industrial, Institutional, and Commercial Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters; 1146.1 – Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Small Industrial, Institutional, and Commercial Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters; 1146.2 - Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Large Water Heaters and Small Boilers and Process Heaters; and Proposed Rule 1100 – Implementation Schedule for NOx Facilities	
State Clearinghouse Nos. 2016071006/2008011127/2008071014	
CEQA Document Is Currently Available on SCAQMD's Website at:	http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/documents/aqmd-projects/2018/par-1146-series---draft-sea-full-merge.pdf
A Revised CEQA Document Will Be Made Available, Upon Completion, on SCAQMD's Website at:	http://www.aqmd.gov/home/research/documents-reports/lead-agency-scaqmd-projects
Other Rule Development Information Available on SCAQMD Website at:	http://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/rules/scaqmd-rule-book/proposed-rules#1146

Concurrent to the rule development process for PARs 2001 and 2002, SCAQMD staff is also in the process of conducting a BARCT analysis for PAR 1135 and the preparation of a Draft SEA is in process. To date, PARs 2001 and 2002 and PAR 1135 are currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on October 5, 2018 (subject to change). However, the Draft SEA for PAR 1135 is scheduled to be completed in August 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, if the timing of the preparation of the Final SEA for PAR 1135 coincides with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization will occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board), the Final SEA for PAR 1135, upon its completion, may be incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 in the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002. Information regarding the rule development and BARCT assessment process for PAR 1135 are available from the SCAQMD's website as follows:

PAR 1135 **(To Be Available in August 2018, subject to change)**	
Draft Subsequent Environmental Assessment for Proposed Amended Rule 1135 – Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen From Electric Power Generating Systems,	
State Clearinghouse No. 2016071006	
CEQA Document Will be Made Available, Upon Completion, on SCAQMD's Website at:	http://www.aqmd.gov/home/research/documents-reports/lead-agency-scaqmd-projects
Other Rule Development Information Available on SCAQMD's Website at:	http://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/rules/scaqmd-rule-book/proposed-rules#1135

These documents may also be obtained by visiting the Public Information Center at SCAQMD Headquarters located at 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765; or by contacting Fabian Wesson, Public Advisor by phone at (909) 396-2039 or by email at PICrequests@aqmd.gov.

SCAQMD staff has determined that PARs 2001 and 2002 contain new information of substantial importance which was not known and could not have been known at the time: 1) the December 2015 Final PEA and the October 2016 Addendum to the Final PEA were certified for the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments, respectively, to NOx RECLAIM; and 2) the March 2017 Final Program EIR was certified for the adoption of the 2016 AQMP. PARs 2001 and 2002 are not expected to create new significant effects that were not discussed in the previously certified December 2015 Final PEA, the October 2016 Addendum to the Final PEA, and the March 2017 Final Program EIR for the 2016 AQMP.

Analysis of the proposed project indicates that the type of CEQA document appropriate for the proposed project is a Subsequent Environmental Assessment (SEA) to the: 1) December 2015 Final PEA and the October 2016 Addendum to the Final PEA, respectively, for NOx RECLAIM; and 2) the March 2017 Final Program EIR was certified for the adoption of the 2016 AQMP. The SEA is a substitute CEQA document, prepared in lieu of a Subsequent Negative Declaration with no significant impacts (CEQA Guidelines Section 15162(b)), pursuant to the SCAQMD's Certified Regulatory Program (CEQA Guidelines Section 15251(l); codified in SCAQMD Rule 110). The SEA is also a public disclosure document intended to: 1) provide the lead agency, responsible agencies, decision makers and the general public with information on the environmental impacts of the proposed project; and 2) be used as a tool by decision makers to facilitate decision making on the proposed project.

Thus, the SCAQMD, as lead agency for the proposed project, has prepared this Draft SEA pursuant to its Certified Regulatory Program. PARs 2001 and 2002 is not expected to have statewide, regional or areawide significance; a CEQA scoping meeting is not required to be held for the proposed project pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21083.9(a)(2). Further, since no significant adverse impacts have yet been identified, an alternatives analysis and mitigation measures are not required. [CEQA Guidelines Section 15252(a)(2)(B)].

The Draft SEA is being released for a 32-day public review and comment period from August 3, 2018 to September 4, 2018. All comments received during the public comment period on the analysis presented in the Draft SEA will be responded to and included in an appendix to the Final SEA.

The December 2015 Final PEA for NOx RECLAIM, the October 2016 Addendum to the December 2015 Final PEA for NOx RECLAIM, and the March 2017 Final Program EIR for the 2016 AQMP, upon which this SEA relies, are available from the SCAQMD's website at:

> December 2015 Final PEA for NOx RECLAIM:
> http://www.aqmd.gov/home/library/documents-support-material/lead-agency-scaqmd-projects/scaqmd-projects---year-2015
>
> October 2016 Addendum to the December 2015 Final PEA for NOx RECLAIM:
> http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/documents/aqmd-projects/2016/regxxfinaladdendum2016.pdf

March 2017 Final Program EIR for the 2016 AQMP:
http://www.aqmd.gov/home/research/documents-reports/lead-agency-scaqmd-projects/scaqmd-projects---year-2017

The above documents may also be obtained by visiting the Public Information Center at SCAQMD Headquarters located at 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765; or by contacting Fabian Wesson, Public Advisor by phone at (909) 396-2039 or by email at PICrequests@aqmd.gov.

Prior to making a decision on the adoption of PARs 2001 and 2002, the SCAQMD Governing Board must review and certify the Final SEA, including responses to comments, as providing adequate information on the potential adverse environmental impacts that may occur as a result of adopting PARs 2001 and 2002.

PROJECT LOCATION

PARs 2001 and 2002 are applicable to RECLAIM facilities within the SCAQMD's jurisdiction. The SCAQMD has jurisdiction over an area of approximately 10,743 square miles, consisting of the four-county Basin (Orange County and the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino counties), and the Riverside County portions of the SSAB and Mojave Desert Air Basin. The Basin, which is a subarea of 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. It 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 is bounded by the San Jacinto Mountains in the west and spans eastward up to the Palo Verde Valley. A federal nonattainment area (known as the Coachella Valley Planning Area) is a subregion of Riverside County and the SSAB that is bounded by the San Jacinto Mountains to the west and the eastern boundary of the Coachella Valley to the east (see Figure 1-1).

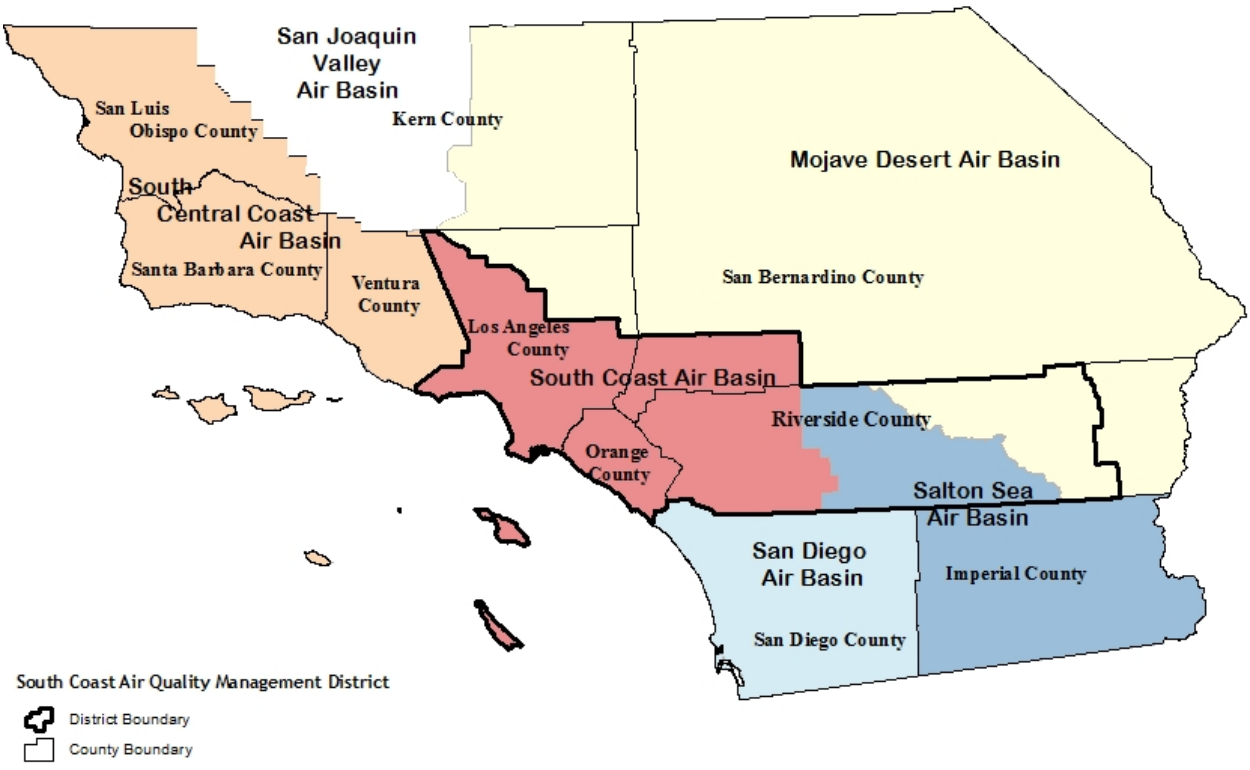


Figure 1-1
Southern California Air Basins

PROJECT BACKGROUND

The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Governing Board adopted the Regional Clean Air Incentives Market (RECLAIM) program in October 1993. The purpose of RECLAIM is to reduce NOx and SOx emissions through a market-based approach. The program replaced a series of existing and future command-and-control rules and was designed to provide facilities with the flexibility to seek the most cost-effective solution to reduce their emissions. It also was designed to provide equivalent emission reductions to those achieved with a command-and-control regulatory structure by the aggregate of facilities in the program. Regulation XX includes a series of rules that specify the applicability and procedures for determining NOx and SOx facility emissions allocations, program requirements, as well as monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements for sources located at RECLAIM facilities.

In response to concerns regarding actual emission reductions in the RECLAIM program under a market-based approach, Control Measure CMB-05 of the 2016 AQMP committed to an assessment of the RECLAIM program in order to achieve further NOx reductions of five tons per day, including actions to sunset the program and ensure future equivalency to command-and-control regulations. During the adoption of the 2016 AQMP, the SCAQMD Governing Board's Resolution directed staff to modify Control Measure CMB-05 to achieve the five tons per day NOx emission reduction as soon as feasible but no later than 2025, and to transition the RECLAIM program to a command-and-control regulatory structure requiring BARCT level controls as soon

as practicable. A report on transitioning the NOx RECLAIM program to a command-and-control regulatory structure was presented at the May 5, 2017 Governing Board meeting and SCAQMD staff continues to provide quarterly updates on the status of the transition to the Stationary Source Committee, with the most recent quarterly report provided on June 15, 2018.

On July 26, 2017, California State Assembly Bill (AB) 617 was approved by the Governor, which addresses community monitoring and non-vehicular air pollution (criteria pollutants and toxic air contaminants). AB 398, a companion to AB 617, was also approved, and extends California's cap-and-trade program for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from stationary sources. AB 617 also contains an expedited schedule for implementing BARCT for cap-and-trade facilities. Industrial source RECLAIM facilities that are in the cap-and-trade program are subject to the requirements of AB 617. Under AB 617, Districts are required to develop by January 1, 2019 an expedited schedule for the implementation of BARCT no later than December 31, 2023, with the highest priority given to older, higher polluting units that will need to retrofit controls installed.

SCAQMD staff conducted an analysis of the RECLAIM equipment at each facility to determine if there are appropriate and up-to-date BARCT NOx limits within existing SCAQMD command-and-control rules for all RECLAIM equipment. The analysis concluded that command-and-control rules would need to be adopted and/or amended to reflect current BARCT and provide implementation timeframes for achieving BARCT compliance limits. SCAQMD staff also determined that there are some RECLAIM facilities that either do not have any NOx emissions, report only NOx emissions from equipment that is exempt from permitting (e.g., Rule 219 equipment), or operate RECLAIM equipment that is already meeting BARCT. The RECLAIM transition was prioritized to first address those facilities that can operate under a command-and-control regulatory structure without undergoing any equipment modifications to meet BARCT to be followed by facilities with RECLAIM equipment requiring the installation of BARCT as a result of future amendments to command-and-control rules. Rules 2001 and 2002 were amended in January 5, 2018 and commenced the initial steps for the RECLAIM transition. In particular, Rule 2001 was amended at that time to cease any future inclusions of facilities into NOx and SOx RECLAIM; Rule 2002 was amended to establish the notification procedures for RECLAIM facilities that will exit the program and also addressed the RTC holdings for these exiting facilities. Under Rule 2002, when the Executive Officer issues an initial determination notification to a RECLAIM facility for potential exit to a command-and-control regulatory structure, the facility is required to identify all NOx-emitting equipment. If a review of the information shows that the facility is in compliance with the current applicable command-and-control BARCT rules, the Executive Officer will issue the facility a final determination notification indicating that the facility will be exiting RECLAIM.

PARs 2001 and 2002 will continue the efforts to transition RECLAIM facilities to a command-and-control regulatory structure by establishing: 1) updated and clarified criteria for affected facilities to be eligible to exit RELCAIM; and 2) additional procedures for opting-out of RECLAIM prior to receiving an initial determination notification. The proposed amended rules will also provide any facility with an option to remain in RECLAIM for a limited time, provided that an initial determination notification has been issued and the facility complies with future adopted BARCT limits.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

PARs 2001 and 2002 contain administrative procedures for the transition of affected NOx-emitting units at NOx RECLAIM facilities to a command-and-control regulatory structure without imposing a new or more stringent emission limit or standard. PAR 2001 is proposing to allow any facility to exit the RECLAIM program so long as it meets certain specific criteria, which would be applicable to all RECLAIM facilities electing to exit and to be identified as ready to exit. PAR 2002 is proposing to allow facilities to remain in RECLAIM after the issuance of an initial determination notification for potential exit; however, any remaining RECLAIM facilities will be required to comply with future BARCT limits or other requirements as they are adopted and made applicable to exiting RECLAIM facilities. The following is a detailed summary of key elements contained in PARs 2001 and 2002. A copy of PARs 2001 and 2002 can be found in Appendix A.

PAR 2001

Purpose – Subdivision (a)

Upon the date of adoption, PAR 2001 proposes new requirements for facilities electing to opt-out of the RECLAIM program, which will also be applicable to all other exiting RECLAIM facilities.

Exit from RECLAIM - Subdivision (g)

Paragraphs (g)(1) through (g)(4) that originally pertained to the electricity generating facility (EGF) opt-out plan are proposed for removal. Instead, these paragraphs are proposed to be replaced with revised, streamlined opt-out provisions that make all qualifying RECLAIM facilities, including EGFs, eligible for electing to opt-out of the RECLAIM program.

Paragraph (g)(1) proposes new criteria for opting-out of NOx RECLAIM which is contingent upon an eligible RECLAIM facility having: 1) no NOx emissions from equipment that is subject to a rule that exempts NOx RECLAIM facilities; and 2) no non-combustion NOx emitting equipment that has no applicable source specific rule as described in subparagraph (g)(1)(B).

Paragraph (g)(2) proposes new requirements and procedures for RECLAIM opt-out requests. In particular, eligible RECLAIM facilities electing to opt-out would be required to notify the Executive Officer with a written request to opt-out and submit a list of permitted NOx emitting equipment, including equipment subject to Rule 219, permitted emission levels, and a description of all pollution control equipment as outlined in subparagraphs (g)(2)(A) and (g)(2)(B).

Paragraph (g)(3) describes the approval/denial process for facilities that submit a request to the Executive Officer to opt-out. For an eligible facility with an approved opt-out request, the Executive Officer will issue an initial determination notification and the facility will be subject to the provisions in Rule 2002, paragraphs (f)(6) through (f)(10), excluding requirements in subparagraphs (f)(6)(A) and (f)(6)(B), which would not require a resubmittal of equipment information. If the opt-out request is denied, the facility will remain in RECLAIM and the owner or operator will be notified.

Table 1 - Existing Rules Not Applicable To RECLAIM Facilities For Requirements Pertaining to NOx Emissions

Minor clarifications have been made to rules listed in this table to revise the rule titles to match their actual titles. Also, because RECLAIM facilities have some NOx emitting equipment that would be subject to Rules 1146.2, 1147, and 1153.1 in the absence of RECLAIM, these three rules

are proposed to be added to Table 1 to ensure these rules are not applicable until they are amended to include RECLAIM sources.

PAR 2002

Paragraph (f)(4) proposes a new definition for an electricity generating facility due to the removal of the previous opt-out provisions applicable to RECLAIM electricity generating facilities in Rule 2001. An electricity generating facility is proposed to be defined as a NOx RECLAIM facility that generates electrical power and is owned or operated by or under contract to sell power to California Independent System Operator Corporation, a municipal or public electric utility, or an electric utility on Santa Catalina Island, with the exception of landfills, petroleum refineries, publicly owned treatment works, or cogeneration facilities. This definition coincides with the definition specified in PAR 1135.

Paragraph (f)(6) proposes to revise the requirements for any facility issued an initial determination notification to submit an inventory which identifies all permitted and unpermitted equipment, including any applicable pollution control equipment, and all permitted NOx emission levels for this equipment or manufacturer guaranteed emission, in lieu of permitted emission levels.

Paragraph (f)(7) contains existing procedures for the Executive Officer to review the submittal of a RECLAIM facility's equipment and emissions information per paragraph (f)(6)and determining if a facility will be transitioned out of the RECLAIM program. Subparagraph (f)(7)(A) contains existing requirements for the Executive Officer to provide written notification and a timeline in the event that the Executive Officer determines that a facility's submittal is incomplete. Subparagraph (f)(7)(B) contains the existing prohibition on all RTC uses, sales or transfers in the event the facility either fails to submit the required information within 45 days of the initial determination notification date or fails to timely revise and incomplete submittal. Paragraph (f)(8) clarifies the Executive Officer's requirements for issuing a final determination notification for any eligible facility exiting the NOx RECLAIM program unless the NOx emitting equipment located at the RECLAIM facility is subject to a non-RECLAIM rule that regulates NOx emissions and exempts the NOx emitting equipment [subparagraph (f)(8)(A)] and, the NOx emissions at the RECLAIM facility are from non-combustion equipment that has no applicable non-RECLAIM rule that pertains to such NOx emissions [subparagraph (f)(8)(B)].

Paragraph (f)(10) proposes clarified requirements for any facility that receives a final determination notification to exit the RECLAIM program. In particular, subparagraph (f)(10)(A) proposes an existing prohibition which prevents any facility from selling or transferring any future compliance year RTCs as of the date specified in the final determination notification until the facility is transitioned out of the RECLAIM program. In addition, subparagraph (f)(10)(B) contains a new requirement that requires Emission Reduction Credits (ERCs) to offset any emission increases per New Source Review (NSR) Rule 1306 – Emission Calculations until the NSR provisions in Regulation XX are amended. It is important to note that this ERC offset requirement applies to emission increases that otherwise would be exempt from NSR including offsetting requirements in Rule 1304 – Exemptions.

Paragraph (f)(11) contains a new option that would allow a RECLAIM facility to remain in the RECLAIM program after it has been issued an initial determination notification provided that the owner or operator submits a request to the Executive Officer. Subparagraph (f)(11)(A) and Clauses (f)(11)(A)(i) through (f)(11)(A)(iii) specify provisions for facilities that elect to remain in the RECLAIM program once approved by the Executive Officer. In particular, facilities may

remain in the RECLAIM program until a subsequent notification is issued that states the date when the facility will be transitioned out of RECLAIM, facilities are required to submit any updated information within 30 days of the subsequent notification, and facilities shall comply with all requirements of any non-RECLAIM rule that does not exempt NOx emissions from RECLAIM facilities.

SUMMARY OF AFFECTED FACILITIES

There are currently 259 facilities in the NOx RECLAIM program and 31 facilities in the SOx RECLAIM program. The 30 facilities in the SOx RECLAIM program are also in the NOx RECLAIM program. Facilities in the NOx RECLAIM program either had NOx emissions greater than or equal to four tons per year in 1990, or any subsequent year, or voluntarily elected to enter the program. The proposed amendments to Rules 2001 and 2002 would be applicable to any facility in the NOx RECLAIM program, including those that received an initial determination notification. Appendix B contains the list of affected facilities, which identifies the industry sectors, as classified by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code, their locations within the SCAQMD's jurisdiction and sensitive receptors in the immediate surroundings.

CHAPTER 2

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

INTRODUCTION

The environmental checklist provides a standard evaluation tool to identify a project's potential adverse environmental impacts. This checklist identifies and evaluates potential adverse environmental impacts that may be created by the proposed project.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Project Title:	Proposed Amended Regulation XX – Regional Clean Air Incentives Market (RECLAIM): PAR 2001 – Applicability, and PAR 2002 – Allocations for Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) and Oxides of Sulfur (SOx)
Lead Agency Name:	South Coast Air Quality Management District
Lead Agency Address:	21865 Copley Drive Diamond Bar, CA 91765
CEQA Contact Person:	Mr. Darren Ha (909) 396-2548
PARs 2001 and 2002 Contact Person:	Ms. Melissa Gamoning (909) 396-3115
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:	SCAQMD staff is proposing to amend Regulation XX, which includes PARs 2001 and 2002, as part of the on-going transition from facilities in the NOx RECLAIM program to a command-and-control regulatory structure. PAR 2001 is proposing to allow any facility to exit the RECLAIM program so long as it meets certain specific criteria, which would be applicable to all exiting RECLAIM facilities. PAR 2002 is proposing to allow facilities to remain in the RECLAIM program after the issuance of an initial determination notification for potential exit; however, any remaining RECLAIM facilities will be required to comply with future BARCT limits or other requirements as they are adopted and made applicable to exiting RECLAIM facilities. Otherwise, PARs 2001 and 2002 are administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard. Because BARCT is statutorily defined to be based on "environmental, energy, and economic impacts," it would be speculative to assume what new BARCT will be, since most new BARCT assessments have not yet been conducted. The analysis in this Draft SEA is limited to impacts for new BARCT where the assessments have been

	completed. Any potential environmental impacts associated with complying with future rules where the assessments have not been conducted are not reasonably foreseeable at this time. As such, the Draft SEA concluded that these impacts are too speculative for evaluation per CEQA Guidelines Section 15145. Some facilities affected by PARs 2001 and 2002 may be identified on lists compiled by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control per Government Code §65962.5.
Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:	Various
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 an "✓"involve at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact". An explanation relative to the determination of impacts can be found following the checklist for each area.

☐ Aesthetics	☐ Geology and Soils	☐ Population and Housing
☐ Agriculture and Forestry Resources	☐ Hazards and Hazardous Materials	☐ Public Services
☐ Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☐ Hydrology and Water Quality	☐ Recreation
☐ Biological Resources	☐ Land Use and Planning	☐ Solid and Hazardous Waste
☐ Cultural Resources	☐ Mineral Resources	☐ Transportation and Traffic
☐ Energy	☐ Noise	☐ Mandatory Findings of Significance

DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

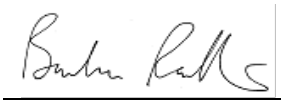
☑ I find the proposed project, in accordance with those findings made pursuant to CEQA Guideline Section 15252, COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and that an ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT with no significant impacts has been prepared.

☐ 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: 1) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT pursuant to applicable standards; and, 2) 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: July 31, 2018 **Signature:** 

Barbara Radlein
Program Supervisor, CEQA
Planning, Rules, and Area Sources

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND DISCUSSION

PARs 2001 and 2002 contain administrative procedures for the transition of affected NOx-emitting units at NOx RECLAIM facilities to a command-and-control regulatory structure without imposing a new or more stringent emission limit or standard. PAR 2001 is proposing to allow any facility to exit the RECLAIM program so long as it meets certain specific criteria, which would be applicable to all exiting RECLAIM facilities. PAR 2002 is proposing to allow facilities to remain in the RECLAIM program after the issuance of an initial determination notification for potential exit; however, any remaining RECLAIM facilities will be required to comply with future BARCT limits or other requirements as they are adopted and made applicable to exiting RECLAIM facilities. The decision to transition from NOx RECLAIM into a source-specific command-and-control regulatory structure was approved by the SCAQMD Governing Board as control measure CMB-05 in the 2016 AQMP and the potential environmental impacts associated with the 2016 AQMP, including CMB-05, were analyzed in the Final Program EIR certified in March 2017. This Draft SEA relies on the analysis in the March 2017 Final Program EIR for the 2016 AQMP.

The control measure CMB-05 from the 2016 AQMP is required by the California Health and Safety Code to implement BARCT in the RECLAIM program as well as other stationary sources. BARCT is statutorily defined in the California Health and Safety Code Section 40406 to be based on "environmental, energy, and economic impacts." As explained in Chapter 1, a BARCT analysis was also completed for the amendments to the NOx RECLAIM program that were adopted on December 4, 2015. The December 2015 Final PEA for NOx RECLAIM evaluated the environmental impacts of implementing that BARCT analysis. This Draft SEA also relies on the analysis in the December 2015 Final PEA for NOx RECLAIM. In addition, on October 7, 2016, the SCAQMD Governing Board adopted amendments to Rule 2002 to establish criteria and procedures for facilities undergoing a shutdown and for the treatment of RTCs. The environmental effects of the October 2016 amendments to Rule 2002 were analyzed in the October 2016 Addendum to the December 2015 Final PEA. This Draft SEA also relies on the analysis in the October 2016 Addendum to the December 2015 Final PEA for NOx RECLAIM. To avoid repetition, the analyses in the December 2015 Final PEA and the October 2016 Addendum to the December 2015 Final PEA, respectively, for NOx RECLAIM, are incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and thus, the analyses in these documents are not repeated in this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

Further, a BARCT analysis was also completed for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100. The March 2018 Draft SEA for the PAR 1146 series and PR 1100 evaluates the environmental impacts of implementing the BARCT analysis for equipment subject to the PAR 1146 series. After the release of the March 2018 Draft SEA for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100 for a 45-day public review and comment period, SCAQMD staff has begun the process of revising the project's parameters and the corresponding BARCT analysis. As such, SCAQMD staff intends to revise the Draft SEA accordingly to reflect the upcoming revised project and BARCT analysis. A revised Draft SEA for the PAR 1146 series and PR 1100 will be recirculated for an additional 45-day public review and comment period, to be announced in Autumn 2018. The PAR 1146 series and PR 1100 is currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on December 1, 2018 (subject to change). This Draft SEA also relies on the analysis in the March 2018 Draft SEA for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100. To avoid repetition, the analysis in the March 2018 Draft SEA for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100, are incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and thus, the analyses in these documents are not repeated in this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

Concurrent to the rule development process for PARs 2001 and 2002, SCAQMD staff is also in the process of conducting a BARCT analysis for PAR 1135 and the preparation of a Draft SEA is in process. To date, PARs 2001 and 2002 and PAR 1135 are currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on October 5, 2018 (subject to change). However, the Draft SEA for PAR 1135 is scheduled to be completed in August 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, if the timing of the preparation of the Final SEA for PAR 1135 coincides with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization will occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board), the Final SEA for PAR 1135, upon its completion, may be incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 in the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

Finally, SCAQMD staff has also begun the rule development process for PAR 1118.1; however, there is currently no definitive rule proposal or BARCT analysis available as of the date of this publication. Thus, it is not reasonably foreseeable to analyze the potential environmental impacts from PAR 1118.1 at this point in time; a CEQA analysis for PAR 1118.1 will be conducted in the near future. PAR 1118.1 is currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on November 2, 2018 (subject to change).

If the SCAQMD Governing Board approves PAR 1135, and PAR 1146 series with PR 1100, implementation of PARs 2001 and 2002 will mean that the environmental effects from affected facilities complying with PAR 1135, and PAR 1146 series with PR 1100, are reasonably foreseeable and will occur according to the timing and analyses contained in their corresponding Final Subsequent Environmental Assessments, upon completion.

For the remainder of the rules listed in Table 1-1, SCAQMD staff has not begun the rule development process and as such, BARCT assessments have not yet been conducted. While an agency must use its best efforts to find out and disclose all that it reasonably can, foreseeing the unforeseeable is not possible. [CEQA Guidelines Section 15144]. Thus, any potential environmental impacts associated with complying with future rules where the BARCT assessments have not been completed are not reasonably foreseeable at this time. Further, it would be speculative to assume what new BARCT will be for each of the remaining rules identified in Table 1-1 prior to conducting a full BARCT review during the rule development process. Thus, the SCAQMD finds that the impacts that may occur from implementing future BARCT is also too speculative for evaluation per CEQA Guidelines Section 15145. As such, the analysis of the potential environmental effects associated with implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 is limited to known impacts for BARCT as established in the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments to NOx RECLAIM and impacts for new BARCT where the BARCT assessments have been completed or are near completion, which to date is PAR 1146 series and PR 1100, as well as PAR 1135.

In summary, the analysis in this Draft SEA is limited to impacts for existing and new BARCT where the assessments have been completed or are near completion. Any potential environmental impacts associated with complying with future rules where the BARCT assessments have not been completed are not reasonably foreseeable at this time. Therefore, the requirements in the proposed project would not be expected to cause any physical changes or begin construction activities that could have adverse environmental effects. Thus, as responses to the following checklist will show, PARs 2001 and 2002 are not expected to create new significant effects that were not discussed in the previously certified December 2015 Final PEA for NOx RECLAIM, the October 2016

Addendum to the Final PEA for NOx RECLAIM, and the March 2017 Final Program EIR for the 2016 AQMP, or the March 2018 Draft SEA for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100.

		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?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b)	Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☑
c)	Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	☐	☐	☐	☑
d)	Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☐	☑

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

PARs 2001 and 2002 will establish administrative procedures for affected facilities to opt-out of the NOx RECLAIM program. The proposed amended rules will also provide facilities with an option to remain in the NOx RECLAIM program for a limited time. Evaluation of PARs 2001 and 2002 show that the proposed revisions are determined to be administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard. However, RECLAIM facilities will be required to comply with future BARCT limits or other requirements as they are adopted. BARCT is statutorily defined to be based on "environmental, energy, and economic impacts." As discussed earlier in Chapter 1 and summarized in the introduction of Chapter 2, BARCT assessments have been completed and evaluated in the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments to the NOx RECLAIM program. The analyses of the environmental impacts for both of these amendments are contained in the December 2015 Final PEA and the October 2016 Addendum to the December 2015 Final PEA. These CEQA documents have been incorporated into this Draft SEA by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and as such, are not repeated in this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

In addition, to date, the assessment and analysis of environmental impacts for new BARCT have been completed for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100. The March 2018 Draft SEA for the PAR 1146 series and PR 1100 evaluates the environmental impacts of implementing the BARCT analysis for equipment subject to the PAR 1146 series. The March 2018 Draft SEA for PAR 1146 series and

PR 1100, is incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and thus, the analysis in this document is not repeated in this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

Concurrent to the rule development process for PARs 2001 and 2002, SCAQMD staff is also in the process of conducting a BARCT analysis for PAR 1135 and the preparation of a Draft SEA is in process. To date, PARs 2001 and 2002 and PAR 1135 are currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on October 5, 2018 (subject to change). However, the Draft SEA for PAR 1135 is scheduled to be completed in August 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, if the timing of the preparation of the Final SEA for PAR 1135 coincides with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization will occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board), the Final SEA for PAR 1135, upon its completion, may be incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 in the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

For the remainder of the rules listed in Table 1-1, BARCT assessments have not yet been conducted. Also, the rule forecast may be revised in the future to include potentially new rules that will be adopted to capture other sources that currently do not have any applicable rules (e.g., nitric acid tanks). While an agency must use its best efforts to find out and disclose all that it reasonably can, foreseeing the unforeseeable is not possible. [CEQA Guidelines Section 15144]. Thus, any potential environmental impacts associated with complying with future rules where the BARCT assessments have not been completed are not reasonably foreseeable at this time. Further, it would be speculative to assume what new BARCT will be for each of the remaining rules identified in Table 1-1 prior to conducting a full BARCT review during the rule development process. Thus, the SCAQMD finds that the impacts that may occur from implementing future BARCT is also too speculative for evaluation per CEQA Guidelines Section 15145.

As such, the analysis of the potential environmental effects associated with implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 is limited to known impacts for BARCT as established in the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments to NOx RECLAIM and impacts from new BARCT where the BARCT assessments have been completed or are near completion, which to date is PAR 1146 series and PR 1100, and PAR 1135. In conclusion, the analysis of the potential environmental effects associated with implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 is limited to these known impacts for BARCT as established in the previously referenced documents.

I. a), b), c) & d) No Impact. PARs 2001 and 2002 are administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard on equipment at existing RECLAIM facilities and there are no components in PARs 2001 and 2002 that would require construction or installation activities to occur at these facilities. Therefore, there would be no adverse effects to scenic vistas, or scenic resources such as trees, rocks, outcroppings and historic buildings within a state scenic highway. Further, there would be no degradation of existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings. Finally, PARs 2001 and 2002 do not contain any requirements for nighttime lighting; thus, there would be no new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area.

Conclusion

Based upon these considerations, no significant adverse aesthetics impacts are expected from implementing PARs 2001 and 2002. Since no significant aesthetics impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
II.	**AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY 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?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b)	Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☑
c)	Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☑
d)	Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Significance Criteria

Project-related impacts on agriculture and forestry 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 Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 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

PARs 2001 and 2002 will establish administrative procedures for affected facilities to opt-out of the NOx RECLAIM program. The proposed amended rules will also provide facilities with an option to remain in the NOx RECLAIM program for a limited time. Evaluation of PARs 2001 and 2002 show that the proposed revisions are determined to be administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard. However, RECLAIM facilities will be required to comply with future BARCT limits or other requirements as they are adopted. BARCT is statutorily defined to be based on "environmental, energy, and economic impacts." As discussed earlier in Chapter 1 and summarized in the introduction of Chapter 2, BARCT assessments have been completed and evaluated in the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments to the NOx RECLAIM program. The analyses of the environmental impacts for both of these amendments are contained in the December 2015 Final PEA and the October 2016 Addendum to the December 2015 Final PEA. These CEQA documents have been incorporated into this Draft SEA by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and as such, are not repeated in this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

In addition, to date, the assessment and analysis of environmental impacts for new BARCT have been completed for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100. The March 2018 Draft SEA for the PAR 1146 series and PR 1100 evaluates the environmental impacts of implementing the BARCT analysis for equipment subject to the PAR 1146 series. The March 2018 Draft SEA for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100, is incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and thus, the analysis in this document is not repeated in this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

Concurrent to the rule development process for PARs 2001 and 2002, SCAQMD staff is also in the process of conducting a BARCT analysis for PAR 1135 and the preparation of a Draft SEA is in process. To date, PARs 2001 and 2002 and PAR 1135 are currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on October 5, 2018 (subject to change). However, the Draft SEA for PAR 1135 is scheduled to be completed in August 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, if the timing of the preparation of the Final SEA for PAR 1135 coincides with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization will occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board), the Final SEA for PAR 1135, upon its completion, may be incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 in the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

For the remainder of the rules listed in Table 1-1, BARCT assessments have not yet been conducted. Also, the rule forecast may be revised in the future to include potentially new rules that will be adopted to capture other sources that currently do not have any applicable rules (e.g., nitric acid tanks). While an agency must use its best efforts to find out and disclose all that it reasonably can, foreseeing the unforeseeable is not possible. [CEQA Guidelines Section 15144]. Thus, any potential environmental impacts associated with complying with future rules where the BARCT assessments have not been completed are not reasonably foreseeable at this time. Further, it would be speculative to assume what new BARCT will be for each of the remaining rules identified in Table 1-1 prior to conducting a full BARCT review during the rule development process. Thus, the SCAQMD finds that the impacts that may occur from implementing future BARCT is also too speculative for evaluation per CEQA Guidelines Section 15145.

As such, the analysis of the potential environmental effects associated with implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 is limited to known impacts for BARCT as established in the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments to NOx RECLAIM and impacts from new BARCT where the BARCT assessments have been completed or are near completion, which to date is PAR 1146 series and PR 1100, and PAR 1135. In conclusion, the analysis of the potential environmental effects associated with implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 is limited to these known impacts for BARCT as established in the previously referenced documents.

II. a), b), c), & d) No Impact. PARs 2001 and 2002 are administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard on equipment at existing RECLAIM facilities located in existing industrial, commercial, residential, or mixed land use areas within the Basin. There are no provisions in PARs 2001 and 2002 that would require these facilities to be relocated on or near areas zoned for agricultural, forestry or timberland use, 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. . Similarly, implementation of PARs 2001 and 2002 would also not convert farmland to non-agricultural use or conflict with zoning for agriculture use or a Williamson Act contract. For these reasons, the proposed project is not expected to cause any changes that would affect agricultural resources, land use plans, policies, or regulations.

There are no provisions in PARs 2001 and 2002 that would require these facilities to be relocated to areas zoned as forest land or timberland. Thus, the proposed project is not expected to conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g)) or result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. Consequently, PARs 2001 and 2002 would not be expect to create any significant adverse agriculture or forestry resources impacts.

Conclusion

Based upon these considerations, significant adverse agriculture and forestry resources impacts are not expected from implementing PARs 2001 and 2002. Since no significant agriculture and forestry resources impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

	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?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation?	☐	☐	☐	☑
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)?	☐	☐	☐	☑
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☐	☑
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☐	☑
f) Diminish an existing air quality rule or future compliance requirement resulting in a significant increase in air pollutant(s)?	☐	☐	☐	☑
g) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☑
h) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Significance Criteria

To determine whether or not air quality and greenhouse gas impacts from implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 are significant, impacts will be evaluated and compared to the criteria in Table 2-1. PARs 2001 and 2002 will be considered to have significant adverse 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]
NO_x	100 lbs/day	55 lbs/day
VOC	75 lbs/day	55 lbs/day
PM_{10}	150 lbs/day	150 lbs/day
$PM_{2.5}$	55 lbs/day	55 lbs/day
SO_x	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 ≥ 10 in 1 million Cancer Burden > 0.5 excess cancer cases (in areas ≥ 1 in 1 million) Chronic & Acute Hazard Index ≥ 1.0 (project increment)	
Odor	Project creates an odor nuisance pursuant to SCAQMD Rule 402	
GHG	10,000 MT/yr CO_2eq for industrial facilities	
Ambient Air Quality Standards for Criteria Pollutants [d]		
NO_2 1-hour average annual arithmetic mean	SCAQMD is in attainment; project is significant if it causes or contributes to an exceedance of the following attainment standards: 0.18 ppm (state) 0.03 ppm (state) and 0.0534 ppm (federal)	
PM_{10} 24-hour average annual average	10.4 μg/m^3 (construction)[e] & 2.5 μg/m^3 (operation) 1.0 μg/m^3	
$PM_{2.5}$ 24-hour average	10.4 μg/m^3 (construction)[e] & 2.5 μg/m^3 (operation)	
SO_2 1-hour average 24-hour average	0.25 ppm (state) & 0.075 ppm (federal – 99th percentile) 0.04 ppm (state)	
Sulfate 24-hour average	25 μg/m^3 (state)	
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) and 35 ppm (federal) 9.0 ppm (state/federal)	
Lead 30-day Average Rolling 3-month average	1.5 μg/m^3 (state) 0.15 μg/m^3 (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 μg/m^3 = microgram per cubic meter ≥ = greater than or equal to
MT/yr CO_2eq = metric tons per year of CO_2 equivalents > = greater than

Revision: March 2015

Discussion

PARs 2001 and 2002 will establish administrative procedures for affected facilities to opt-out of the NOx RECLAIM program. The proposed amended rules will also provide facilities with an option to remain in the NOx RECLAIM program for a limited time. Evaluation of PARs 2001 and 2002 show that the proposed revisions are determined to be administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard. However, RECLAIM facilities will be required to comply with future BARCT limits or other requirements as they are adopted. BARCT is statutorily defined to be based on "environmental, energy, and economic impacts." As discussed earlier in Chapter 1 and summarized in the introduction of Chapter 2, BARCT assessments have been completed and evaluated in the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments to the NOx RECLAIM program. The analyses of the environmental impacts for both of these amendments are contained in the December 2015 Final PEA and the October 2016 Addendum to the December 2015 Final PEA. These CEQA documents have been incorporated into this Draft SEA by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and as such, are not repeated in this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

In addition, to date, the assessment and analysis of environmental impacts for new BARCT have been completed for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100. The March 2018 Draft SEA for the PAR 1146 series and PR 1100 evaluates the environmental impacts of implementing the BARCT analysis for equipment subject to the PAR 1146 series. The March 2018 Draft SEA for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100, is incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and thus, the analysis in this document is not repeated in this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

Concurrent to the rule development process for PARs 2001 and 2002, SCAQMD staff is also in the process of conducting a BARCT analysis for PAR 1135 and the preparation of a Draft SEA is in process. To date, PARs 2001 and 2002 and PAR 1135 are currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on October 5, 2018 (subject to change). However, the Draft SEA for PAR 1135 is scheduled to be completed in August 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, if the timing of the preparation of the Final SEA for PAR 1135 coincides with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization will occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board), the Final SEA for PAR 1135, upon its completion, may be incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 in the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

For the remainder of the rules listed in Table 1-1, BARCT assessments have not yet been conducted. Also, the rule forecast may be revised in the future to include potentially new rules that will be adopted to capture other sources that currently do not have any applicable rules (e.g., nitric acid tanks). While an agency must use its best efforts to find out and disclose all that it reasonably can, foreseeing the unforeseeable is not possible. [CEQA Guidelines Section 15144]. Thus, any potential environmental impacts associated with complying with future rules where the BARCT assessments have not been completed are not reasonably foreseeable at this time. Further, it would be speculative to assume what new BARCT will be for each of the remaining rules identified in Table 1-1 prior to conducting a full BARCT review during the rule development process. Thus, the SCAQMD finds that the impacts that may occur from implementing future BARCT is also too speculative for evaluation per CEQA Guidelines Section 15145.

As such, the analysis of the potential environmental effects associated with implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 is limited to known impacts for BARCT as established in the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments to NOx RECLAIM and impacts from new BARCT where the BARCT assessments have been completed or are near completion, which to date is PAR 1146 series and PR 1100, and PAR 1135. In conclusion, the analysis of the potential environmental effects associated with implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 is limited to these known impacts for BARCT as established in the previously referenced documents.

III. a) No Impact. PARs 2001 and 2002 are administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard on equipment at existing RECLAIM facilities. There are no provisions in PARs 2001 and 2002 that would require these facilities to make any physical or operational changes affecting air emissions or air quality that would conflict or obstruct implementation of the SCAQMD's 2016 Air Quality Management Plan.

III. b), c) & f) No Impact. As explained in Section III. a), because PARs 2001 and 2002 do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard on equipment at existing RECLAIM facilities, there are no components in PARs 2001 and 2002 that would require existing RECLAIM facilities to make any physical or operational changes involving construction or installation activities that would create air quality impacts. Therefore, the proposed project would not be expected to violate any air quality standard or contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation and would not diminish existing air quality rule or future compliance requirement resulting in a significant increase in air pollutants. For these same reasons, the proposed project would also not result in a cumulative net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard. Therefore, no significant adverse cumulative air quality impacts are expected from implementing PARs 2001 and 2002.

III. d) No Impact. As explained in Section III. a), because PARs 2001 and 2002 do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard on equipment at existing RECLAIM facilities, there are no components in PARs 2001 and 2002 that would require existing RECLAIM facilities to make any physical or operational changes involving construction or installation activities that would create air quality impacts, the proposed project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. Therefore, no significant adverse air quality impacts to sensitive receptors are expected from implementing PARs 2001 and 2002.

III. e) No Impact. As explained in Section III. a), because PARs 2001 and 2002 do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard on equipment at existing RECLAIM facilities, there are no components in PARs 2001 and 2002 that would require existing RECLAIM facilities to make any physical or operational changes involving construction or installation activities that would create air quality impacts, PARs 2001 and 2002 would not be expected to change the existing odor profiles or create new odors at RECLAIM facilities. Therefore, the proposed project would not be expected to create significant adverse objectionable odors.

III. g) & h) No Impact. As explained in Section III. a), because PARs 2001 and 2002 do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard on equipment at existing RECLAIM facilities, there are no components in PARs 2001 and 2002 that would require existing RECLAIM facilities to make any physical or operational changes involving construction or installation activities that would create air quality impacts, including greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Thus, the proposed project would not be expected to generate GHG emissions, either directly or

indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment or conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHG gases.

Conclusion

Based upon these considerations, significant air quality and GHG emissions impacts are not expected from implementing PARs 2001 and 2002. Since no significant air quality and GHG emissions impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

		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?	☐	☐	☐	☑
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?	☐	☐	☐	☑
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?	☐	☐	☐	☑
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?	☐	☐	☐	☑
e)	Conflict with any local policies or ordinances 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?	☐	☐	☐	☑

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

PARs 2001 and 2002 will establish administrative procedures for affected facilities to opt-out of the NOx RECLAIM program. The proposed amended rules will also provide facilities with an option to remain in the NOx RECLAIM program for a limited time. Evaluation of PARs 2001 and 2002 show that the proposed revisions are determined to be administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard. However, RECLAIM facilities will be required to comply with future BARCT limits or other requirements as they are adopted. BARCT is statutorily defined to be based on "environmental, energy, and economic impacts." As discussed earlier in Chapter 1 and summarized in the introduction of Chapter 2, BARCT assessments have been completed and evaluated in the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments to the NOx RECLAIM program. The analyses of the environmental impacts for both of these amendments are contained in the December 2015 Final PEA and the October 2016 Addendum to the December 2015 Final PEA. These CEQA documents have been incorporated into this Draft SEA by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and as such, are not repeated in this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

In addition, to date, the assessment and analysis of environmental impacts for new BARCT have been completed for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100. The March 2018 Draft SEA for the PAR 1146 series and PR 1100 evaluates the environmental impacts of implementing the BARCT analysis for equipment subject to the PAR 1146 series. The March 2018 Draft SEA for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100, is incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and thus, the analysis in this document is not repeated in this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

Concurrent to the rule development process for PARs 2001 and 2002, SCAQMD staff is also in the process of conducting a BARCT analysis for PAR 1135 and the preparation of a Draft SEA is in process. To date, PARs 2001 and 2002 and PAR 1135 are currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on October 5, 2018 (subject to change). However, the Draft SEA for PAR 1135 is scheduled to be completed in August 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, if the timing of the preparation of the Final SEA for PAR 1135 coincides with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization will occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board), the Final SEA for PAR 1135, upon its completion, may be incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 in the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

For the remainder of the rules listed in Table 1-1, BARCT assessments have not yet been conducted. Also, the rule forecast may be revised in the future to include potentially new rules

that will be adopted to capture other sources that currently do not have any applicable rules (e.g., nitric acid tanks). While an agency must use its best efforts to find out and disclose all that it reasonably can, foreseeing the unforeseeable is not possible. [CEQA Guidelines Section 15144]. Thus, any potential environmental impacts associated with complying with future rules where the BARCT assessments have not been completed are not reasonably foreseeable at this time. Further, it would be speculative to assume what new BARCT will be for each of the remaining rules identified in Table 1-1 prior to conducting a full BARCT review during the rule development process. Thus, the SCAQMD finds that the impacts that may occur from implementing future BARCT is also too speculative for evaluation per CEQA Guidelines Section 15145.

As such, the analysis of the potential environmental effects associated with implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 is limited to known impacts for BARCT as established in the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments to NOx RECLAIM and impacts from new BARCT where the BARCT assessments have been completed or are near completion, which to date is PAR 1146 series and PR 1100, and PAR 1135. In conclusion, the analysis of the potential environmental effects associated with implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 is limited to these known impacts for BARCT as established in the previously referenced documents.

IV. a), b), c), d), e) & f) No Impact. PARs 2001 and 2002 are administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard on equipment at existing RECLAIM facilities. There are no provisions in PARs 2001 and 2002 that would require these facilities to make any physical or operational changes involving earth-moving activities. Thus, PARs 2001 and 2002 would not be expected to cause a specific disturbance of habitat or have a direct or indirect impact on plant or animal species on land or in water. Also, as explained in Section II. – Agriculture and Forestry Resources, PARs 2001 and 2002 do not require the development or acquisition of additional land so the proposed project would also not require the conversion of riparian habitats or sensitive natural communities where endangered or sensitive species may be found. Therefore, PARs 2001 and 2002 would have no direct or indirect impacts that could adversely affect plant or animal species or the habitats on which they rely within the SCAQMD's jurisdiction. Further, the proposed project would not be expected to interfere 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.

Similarly, the proposed project would not be expected to conflict with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, any other relevant habitat conservation plan, or create divisions in any existing communities.

Conclusion

Based upon these considerations, significant biological resource impacts are not expected from implementing PARs 2001 and 2002. Since no significant biological resources impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

		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 Section 15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b)	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in Section 15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☑
c)	Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource, site, or feature?	☐	☐	☐	☑
d)	Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside formal cemeteries?	☐	☐	☐	☑
e)	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074?	☐	☐	☐	☑

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, or tribal cultural significance to a community or ethnic or social group or a California Native American tribe.
- Unique paleontological resources or objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe are present that could be disturbed by construction of the proposed project.
- The project would disturb human remains.

Discussion

PARs 2001 and 2002 will establish administrative procedures for affected facilities to opt-out of the NOx RECLAIM program. The proposed amended rules will also provide facilities with an option to remain in the NOx RECLAIM program for a limited time. Evaluation of PARs 2001 and 2002 show that the proposed revisions are determined to be administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard. However, RECLAIM facilities will be required to comply with future BARCT limits or other requirements as they are adopted. BARCT is statutorily defined to be based on "environmental, energy, and economic impacts." As discussed earlier in Chapter 1 and summarized in the introduction of Chapter 2, BARCT assessments have been completed and evaluated in the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments to the NOx RECLAIM program. The analyses of the environmental impacts for both of these amendments are contained in the December 2015 Final PEA and the October 2016 Addendum to the December 2015 Final PEA. These CEQA documents have been incorporated

into this Draft SEA by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and as such, are not repeated in this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

In addition, to date, the assessment and analysis of environmental impacts for new BARCT have been completed for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100. The March 2018 Draft SEA for the PAR 1146 series and PR 1100 evaluates the environmental impacts of implementing the BARCT analysis for equipment subject to the PAR 1146 series. The March 2018 Draft SEA for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100, is incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and thus, the analysis in this document is not repeated in this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

Concurrent to the rule development process for PARs 2001 and 2002, SCAQMD staff is also in the process of conducting a BARCT analysis for PAR 1135 and the preparation of a Draft SEA is in process. To date, PARs 2001 and 2002 and PAR 1135 are currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on October 5, 2018 (subject to change). However, the Draft SEA for PAR 1135 is scheduled to be completed in August 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, if the timing of the preparation of the Final SEA for PAR 1135 coincides with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization will occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board), the Final SEA for PAR 1135, upon its completion, may be incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 in the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

For the remainder of the rules listed in Table 1-1, BARCT assessments have not yet been conducted. Also, the rule forecast may be revised in the future to include potentially new rules that will be adopted to capture other sources that currently do not have any applicable rules (e.g., nitric acid tanks). While an agency must use its best efforts to find out and disclose all that it reasonably can, foreseeing the unforeseeable is not possible. [CEQA Guidelines Section 15144]. Thus, any potential environmental impacts associated with complying with future rules where the BARCT assessments have not been completed are not reasonably foreseeable at this time. Further, it would be speculative to assume what new BARCT will be for each of the remaining rules identified in Table 1-1 prior to conducting a full BARCT review during the rule development process. Thus, the SCAQMD finds that the impacts that may occur from implementing future BARCT is also too speculative for evaluation per CEQA Guidelines Section 15145.

As such, the analysis of the potential environmental effects associated with implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 is limited to known impacts for BARCT as established in the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments to NOx RECLAIM and impacts from new BARCT where the BARCT assessments have been completed or are near completion, which to date is PAR 1146 series and PR 1100, and PAR 1135. In conclusion, the analysis of the potential environmental effects associated with implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 is limited to these known impacts for BARCT as established in the previously referenced documents.

V. a), b), c), d), & e) No Impact. PARs 2001 and 2002 are administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard on equipment at existing RECLAIM facilities. There are no provisions in PARs 2001 and 2002 that would require these facilities to make any physical or operational changes that would disturb existing structures or soil. Thus, the proposed project would not be expected to have any effect whatsoever on cultural or historical buildings and would have 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. Implementation of PARs 2001 and 2002 are, therefore, not anticipated to result in any activities or promote any programs that could have a significant adverse impact on cultural resources within the SCAQMD's jurisdiction.

Further, PARs 2001 and 2002 would not be expected to cause any physical changes to a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place or object with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe, or resource determined to be eligible for inclusion or listed in the California Register of Historical Resources or included in a local register of historical resources. Thus, PARs 2001 and 2002 are not expected to cause any substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074.

As part of releasing this CEQA document for public review and comment, the SCAQMD also provided a formal notice of the proposed project to all California Native American Tribes (Tribes) that requested to be on the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) notification list per Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(b)(1). The NAHC notification list provides a 30-day period during which a Tribe may respond to the formal notice, in writing, requesting consultation on the proposed project.

In the event that a Tribe submits a written request for consultation during this 30-day period, the SCAQMD will initiate a consultation with the Tribe within 30 days of receiving the request in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(b). Consultation ends when either: 1) both parties agree to measures to avoid or mitigate a significant effect on a Tribal Cultural Resource and agreed upon mitigation measures shall be recommended for inclusion in the environmental document [see Public Resources Code Section 21082.3(a)]; or, 2) either party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached [see Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.2(b)(1)-(2) and Section 21080.3.1(b)(1)].

Conclusion

Based upon these considerations, significant adverse cultural resources impacts are not expected from implementing PARs 2001 and 2002. Since no significant cultural resources impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

		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?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b)	Result in the need for new or substantially altered power or natural gas utility systems?	☐	☐	☐	☑
c)	Create any significant effects on local or regional energy supplies and on requirements for additional energy?	☐	☐	☐	☑
d)	Create any significant effects on peak and base period demands for electricity and other forms of energy?	☐	☐	☐	☑
e)	Comply with existing energy standards?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Significance Criteria

Impacts to energy 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

PARs 2001 and 2002 will establish administrative procedures for affected facilities to opt-out of the NOx RECLAIM program. The proposed amended rules will also provide facilities with an option to remain in the NOx RECLAIM program for a limited time. Evaluation of PARs 2001 and 2002 show that the proposed revisions are determined to be administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard. However, RECLAIM facilities will be required to comply with future BARCT limits or other requirements as they are adopted. BARCT is statutorily defined to be based on "environmental, energy, and economic impacts." As discussed earlier in Chapter 1 and summarized in the introduction of Chapter 2, BARCT assessments have been completed and evaluated in the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments to the NOx RECLAIM program. The analyses of the environmental impacts for both of these amendments are contained in the December 2015 Final PEA and the October 2016 Addendum to the December 2015 Final PEA. These CEQA documents have been incorporated

into this Draft SEA by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and as such, are not repeated in this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

In addition, to date, the assessment and analysis of environmental impacts for new BARCT have been completed for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100. The March 2018 Draft SEA for the PAR 1146 series and PR 1100 evaluates the environmental impacts of implementing the BARCT analysis for equipment subject to the PAR 1146 series. The March 2018 Draft SEA for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100, is incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and thus, the analysis in this document is not repeated in this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

Concurrent to the rule development process for PARs 2001 and 2002, SCAQMD staff is also in the process of conducting a BARCT analysis for PAR 1135 and the preparation of a Draft SEA is in process. To date, PARs 2001 and 2002 and PAR 1135 are currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on October 5, 2018 (subject to change). However, the Draft SEA for PAR 1135 is scheduled to be completed in August 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, if the timing of the preparation of the Final SEA for PAR 1135 coincides with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization will occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board), the Final SEA for PAR 1135, upon its completion, may be incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 in the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

For the remainder of the rules listed in Table 1-1, BARCT assessments have not yet been conducted. Also, the rule forecast may be revised in the future to include potentially new rules that will be adopted to capture other sources that currently do not have any applicable rules (e.g., nitric acid tanks). While an agency must use its best efforts to find out and disclose all that it reasonably can, foreseeing the unforeseeable is not possible. [CEQA Guidelines Section 15144]. Thus, any potential environmental impacts associated with complying with future rules where the BARCT assessments have not been completed are not reasonably foreseeable at this time. Further, it would be speculative to assume what new BARCT will be for each of the remaining rules identified in Table 1-1 prior to conducting a full BARCT review during the rule development process. Thus, the SCAQMD finds that the impacts that may occur from implementing future BARCT is also too speculative for evaluation per CEQA Guidelines Section 15145.

As such, the analysis of the potential environmental effects associated with implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 is limited to known impacts for BARCT as established in the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments to NOx RECLAIM and impacts from new BARCT where the BARCT assessments have been completed or are near completion, which to date is PAR 1146 series and PR 1100, and PAR 1135. In conclusion, the analysis of the potential environmental effects associated with implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 is limited to these known impacts for BARCT as established in the previously referenced documents.

VI. a), b), c), **d),** & **e) No Impact.** PARs 2001 and 2002 are administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard on equipment at existing RECLAIM facilities. There are no provisions in PARs 2001 and 2002 that would require these facilities to make any physical or operational changes that would require new or modified uses of energy resources such as fuel (e.g., gasoline, diesel, natural gas, propane, etc.) and electricity. As such, the proposed project would not conflict with any adopted energy conservation plans or violate any existing energy standards because the RECLAIM facilities that are subject to PARs 2001 and 2002

would be expected to continue implementing any existing energy conservation plans that are currently in place regardless of whether the proposed project is implemented. Further, PARs 2001 and 2002 will not result in the need for new or substantially altered power or natural gas utility systems and will not create any significant effects on local or regional energy supplies and on requirements for additional energy. Finally, the proposed project would not create any significant effects on peak and base period demands for electricity and other forms of energy.

Conclusion

Based upon these considerations, significant adverse energy impacts are not expected from implementing PARs 2001 and 2002. Since no significant energy impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

		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:	☐	☐	☐	☑
	• 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?	☐	☐	☐	☑
	• Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☐	☑
	• Seismic–related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b)	Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☐	☑
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?	☐	☐	☐	☑
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?	☐	☐	☐	☑
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?	☐	☐	☐	☑

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

PARs 2001 and 2002 will establish administrative procedures for affected facilities to opt-out of the NOx RECLAIM program. The proposed amended rules will also provide facilities with an option to remain in the NOx RECLAIM program for a limited time. Evaluation of PARs 2001 and 2002 show that the proposed revisions are determined to be administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard. However, RECLAIM facilities will be required to comply with future BARCT limits or other requirements as they are adopted. BARCT is statutorily defined to be based on "environmental, energy, and economic impacts." As discussed earlier in Chapter 1 and summarized in the introduction of Chapter 2, BARCT assessments have been completed and evaluated in the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments to the NOx RECLAIM program. The analyses of the environmental impacts for both of these amendments are contained in the December 2015 Final PEA and the October 2016 Addendum to the December 2015 Final PEA. These CEQA documents have been incorporated into this Draft SEA by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and as such, are not repeated in this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

In addition, to date, the assessment and analysis of environmental impacts for new BARCT have been completed for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100. The March 2018 Draft SEA for the PAR 1146 series and PR 1100 evaluates the environmental impacts of implementing the BARCT analysis for equipment subject to the PAR 1146 series. The March 2018 Draft SEA for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100, is incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and thus, the analysis in this document is not repeated in this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

Concurrent to the rule development process for PARs 2001 and 2002, SCAQMD staff is also in the process of conducting a BARCT analysis for PAR 1135 and the preparation of a Draft SEA is in process. To date, PARs 2001 and 2002 and PAR 1135 are currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on October 5, 2018 (subject to change). However, the Draft SEA for PAR 1135 is scheduled to be completed in August 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, if the timing of the preparation of the Final SEA for PAR 1135 coincides with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization will occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board), the Final SEA for PAR 1135, upon its completion, may be incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 in the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

For the remainder of the rules listed in Table 1-1, BARCT assessments have not yet been conducted. Also, the rule forecast may be revised in the future to include potentially new rules that will be adopted to capture other sources that currently do not have any applicable rules (e.g., nitric acid tanks). While an agency must use its best efforts to find out and disclose all that it reasonably can, foreseeing the unforeseeable is not possible. [CEQA Guidelines Section 15144].

Thus, any potential environmental impacts associated with complying with future rules where the BARCT assessments have not been completed are not reasonably foreseeable at this time. Further, it would be speculative to assume what new BARCT will be for each of the remaining rules identified in Table 1-1 prior to conducting a full BARCT review during the rule development process. Thus, the SCAQMD finds that the impacts that may occur from implementing future BARCT is also too speculative for evaluation per CEQA Guidelines Section 15145.

As such, the analysis of the potential environmental effects associated with implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 is limited to known impacts for BARCT as established in the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments to NOx RECLAIM and impacts from new BARCT where the BARCT assessments have been completed or are near completion, which to date is PAR 1146 series and PR 1100, and PAR 1135. In conclusion, the analysis of the potential environmental effects associated with implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 is limited to these known impacts for BARCT as established in the previously referenced documents.

VII. a), **b), c), d), & e): No Impact.** PARs 2001 and 2002 are administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard on equipment at existing RECLAIM facilities. There are no provisions in PARs 2001 and 2002 that would require these facilities to make any physical or operational changes involving earth-moving activities. Thus, the proposed project would not alter the exposure of people or property to geological hazards such as earthquakes, landslides, mudslides, ground failure, or other natural hazards. As a result, substantial exposure of people or structures to the risk of loss, injury, or death involving the rupture of an earthquake fault, seismic ground shaking, ground failure or landslides is not anticipated. With no earth-moving activities anticipated to occur, there will be no adverse impacts to the loss of topsoil and soil erosion. PARs 2001 and 2002 would not involve locating any RECLAIM facilities to a location with 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, so no impacts of this nature are anticipated. Similarly, the proposed project would not require RECLAIM facilities to be located on expansive soil creating substantial risks to life or property or to install septic tanks, alternative wastewater disposal system, or a new or modified sewer line. Therefore, PARs 2001 and 2002 will not adversely affect soils associated with a installing a new septic system or alternative wastewater disposal system or modifying an existing sewer.

Conclusion

Based upon these considerations, significant adverse geology and soils impacts are not expected from the implementation of PARs 2001 and 2002. Since no significant geology and soils impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	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, and disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b)	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)	Emit hazardous emissions, or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☐	☑
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?	☐	☐	☐	☑
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 use airport or a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☑
f)	Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☑
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?	☐	☐	☐	☑
h)	Significantly increased fire hazard in areas with flammable materials?	☐	☐	☐	☑

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

PARs 2001 and 2002 will establish administrative procedures for affected facilities to opt-out of the NOx RECLAIM program. The proposed amended rules will also provide facilities with an option to remain in the NOx RECLAIM program for a limited time. Evaluation of PARs 2001 and 2002 show that the proposed revisions are determined to be administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard. However, RECLAIM facilities will be required to comply with future BARCT limits or other requirements as they are adopted. BARCT is statutorily defined to be based on "environmental, energy, and economic impacts." As discussed earlier in Chapter 1 and summarized in the introduction of Chapter 2, BARCT assessments have been completed and evaluated in the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments to the NOx RECLAIM program. The analyses of the environmental impacts for both of these amendments are contained in the December 2015 Final PEA and the October 2016 Addendum to the December 2015 Final PEA. These CEQA documents have been incorporated into this Draft SEA by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and as such, are not repeated in this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

In addition, to date, the assessment and analysis of environmental impacts for new BARCT have been completed for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100. The March 2018 Draft SEA for the PAR 1146 series and PR 1100 evaluates the environmental impacts of implementing the BARCT analysis for equipment subject to the PAR 1146 series. The March 2018 Draft SEA for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100, is incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and thus, the analysis in this document is not repeated in this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

Concurrent to the rule development process for PARs 2001 and 2002, SCAQMD staff is also in the process of conducting a BARCT analysis for PAR 1135 and the preparation of a Draft SEA is in process. To date, PARs 2001 and 2002 and PAR 1135 are currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on October 5, 2018 (subject to change). However, the Draft SEA for PAR 1135 is scheduled to be completed in August 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, if the timing of the preparation of the Final SEA for PAR 1135 coincides with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization will occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board), the Final SEA for PAR 1135, upon its completion, may be incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 in the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

For the remainder of the rules listed in Table 1-1, BARCT assessments have not yet been conducted. Also, the rule forecast may be revised in the future to include potentially new rules that will be adopted to capture other sources that currently do not have any applicable rules (e.g., nitric acid tanks). While an agency must use its best efforts to find out and disclose all that it reasonably can, foreseeing the unforeseeable is not possible. [CEQA Guidelines Section 15144]. Thus, any potential environmental impacts associated with complying with future rules where the BARCT assessments have not been completed are not reasonably foreseeable at this time. Further, it would be speculative to assume what new BARCT will be for each of the remaining rules identified in Table 1-1 prior to conducting a full BARCT review during the rule development process. Thus, the SCAQMD finds that the impacts that may occur from implementing future BARCT is also too speculative for evaluation per CEQA Guidelines Section 15145.

As such, the analysis of the potential environmental effects associated with implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 is limited to known impacts for BARCT as established in the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments to NOx RECLAIM and impacts from new BARCT where the BARCT assessments have been completed or are near completion, which to date is PAR 1146 series and PR 1100, and PAR 1135. In conclusion, the analysis of the potential environmental effects associated with implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 is limited to these known impacts for BARCT as established in the previously referenced documents.

VIII. a), b), & c) No Impact. PARs 2001 and 2002 are administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard on equipment at existing RECLAIM facilities. There are no provisions in PARs 2001 and 2002 that would require these facilities to make any physical or operational changes involving existing or new hazards or hazardous materials. Therefore, the proposed project would not be expected to create a significant hazard to the public or environment through the routine transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials or create reasonably foreseeable upset conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. Appendix D of this SEA identifies 136 RECLAIM facilities that are currently located within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school. Because the proposed project will not alter how existing hazards and hazardous materials are handled or cause new hazards and hazardous materials to be utilized at the existing RECLAIM facilities, implementation of PARs 2001 and 2002 would not be expected to cause modified or new hazardous emissions, or result in the handling of new hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school.

VIII. d) No Impact. Government Code Section 65962.5 refers to hazardous waste handling practices at sites that are subject to the Resources Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and some RECLAIM facilities are located on these sites (see Appendix D of this SEA). Nonetheless, PARs 2001 and 2002 are administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard on equipment at existing RECLAIM facilities. There are no provisions in PARs 2001 and 2002 that would require these facilities to make any physical or operational changes that would affect the existing hazardous waste handling practices at these sites. Therefore, the proposed project would not create a new significant hazard to the public or environment.

VIII. e) No Impact. Appendix D of this SEA identifies 48 RECLAIM facilities that are located within two miles of a public use airport or a private airstrip. Nonetheless, PARs 2001 and 2002 are administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard

on equipment at existing RECLAIM facilities. There are no provisions in PARs 2001 and 2002 that would require these facilities to make any physical or operational changes that would result in a new safety hazard for people residing or working in the area of any affected site.

VIII. f) No Impact. Health and Safety Code Section 25507 specifically requires all businesses handling hazardous materials to submit a business emergency response plan to assist local administering agencies in the emergency release or threatened release of a hazardous material. There are no provisions in PARs 2001 and 2002 that would require changes to this procedure or RECLAIM facility's emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Therefore, PARs 2001 and 2002 would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

VIII. g) & h) No Impact. Because PARs 2001 and 2002 do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard on equipment at existing RECLAIM facilities, there are no components in PARs 2001 and 2002 that would require existing RECLAIM facilities to make any physical or operational changes involving the construction of structures or placement of people in urban areas next to wildlands causing those risks. Therefore, PARs 2001 and 2002 would be not expected to 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. Further, compliance with PARs 2001 and 2002 will not create a new fire hazard above the existing setting because proposed project would not change how RECLAIM facilities currently handle their flammable materials or compounds. Therefore, PARs 2001 and 2002 would have no impact on the existing fire hazards in areas with flammable materials at RECLAIM facilities.

Conclusion

Based upon these considerations, no significant adverse hazards and hazardous materials impacts are expected from implementing PARs 2001 and 2002. Since no significant hazards and hazardous materials impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

		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?	☐	☐	☐	☑
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)?	☐	☐	☐	☑
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?	☐	☐	☐	☑
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?	☐	☐	☐	☑
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?	☐	☐	☐	☑

		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?	☐	☐	☐	☑
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?	☐	☐	☐	☑
h)	Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	☐	☐	☐	☑
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?	☐	☐	☐	☑

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

PARs 2001 and 2002 will establish administrative procedures for affected facilities to opt-out of the NOx RECLAIM program. The proposed amended rules will also provide facilities with an option to remain in the NOx RECLAIM program for a limited time. Evaluation of PARs 2001 and 2002 show that the proposed revisions are determined to be administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard. However, RECLAIM facilities will be required to comply with future BARCT limits or other requirements as they are adopted. BARCT is statutorily defined to be based on "environmental, energy, and economic impacts." As discussed earlier in Chapter 1 and summarized in the introduction of Chapter 2, BARCT assessments have been completed and evaluated in the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments to the NOx RECLAIM program. The analyses of the environmental impacts for both of these amendments are contained in the December 2015 Final PEA and the October 2016 Addendum to the December 2015 Final PEA. These CEQA documents have been incorporated into this Draft SEA by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and as such, are not repeated in this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

In addition, to date, the assessment and analysis of environmental impacts for new BARCT have been completed for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100. The March 2018 Draft SEA for the PAR 1146 series and PR 1100 evaluates the environmental impacts of implementing the BARCT analysis for equipment subject to the PAR 1146 series. The March 2018 Draft SEA for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100, is incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and thus, the analysis in this document is not repeated in this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

Concurrent to the rule development process for PARs 2001 and 2002, SCAQMD staff is also in the process of conducting a BARCT analysis for PAR 1135 and the preparation of a Draft SEA is in process. To date, PARs 2001 and 2002 and PAR 1135 are currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on October 5, 2018 (subject to change). However, the Draft SEA for PAR 1135 is scheduled to be completed in August 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, if the timing of the preparation of the Final SEA for PAR 1135 coincides with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization will occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board), the Final SEA for PAR 1135, upon its completion, may be incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 in the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

For the remainder of the rules listed in Table 1-1, BARCT assessments have not yet been conducted. Also, the rule forecast may be revised in the future to include potentially new rules that will be adopted to capture other sources that currently do not have any applicable rules (e.g., nitric acid tanks). While an agency must use its best efforts to find out and disclose all that it reasonably can, foreseeing the unforeseeable is not possible. [CEQA Guidelines Section 15144]. Thus, any potential environmental impacts associated with complying with future rules where the BARCT assessments have not been completed are not reasonably foreseeable at this time. Further, it would be speculative to assume what new BARCT will be for each of the remaining rules identified in Table 1-1 prior to conducting a full BARCT review during the rule development process. Thus, the SCAQMD finds that the impacts that may occur from implementing future BARCT is also too speculative for evaluation per CEQA Guidelines Section 15145.

As such, the analysis of the potential environmental effects associated with implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 is limited to known impacts for BARCT as established in the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments to NOx RECLAIM and impacts from new BARCT where the BARCT assessments have been completed or are near completion, which to date is PAR 1146 series and PR 1100, and PAR 1135. In conclusion, the analysis of the potential environmental effects associated with implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 is limited to these known impacts for BARCT as established in the previously referenced documents.

IX. a), g) & i) No Impact. PARs 2001 and 2002 are administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard on equipment at existing RECLAIM facilities. There are no provisions in PARs 2001 and 2002 that would require these facilities to make any physical or operational changes involving their existing wastewater treatment or stormwater collection and treatment systems. Thus PARs 2001 and 2002 would not be expected to cause any RECLAIM facilities to violate any water quality standards, waste discharge requirements, exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable of the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) or Regional Water Board, or otherwise substantially degrade water quality that the requirements are meant to protect. Also, since no wastewater will be generated, PARs 2001 and 2002 would not require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or new storm water drainage facilities, or expansion of existing facilities. Finally, since no wastewater will be generated, PARs 2001 and 2002 would not trigger the need for an adequate wastewater capacity determination by any wastewater treatment provider that may be serving each affected site, if any. Therefore, no impacts to either wastewater or wastewater treatment are expected to occur as a result of implementing PARs 2001 and 2002.

IX. b) & h) No Impact. PARs 2001 and 2002 are administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard on equipment at existing RECLAIM facilities. There are no provisions in PARs 2001 and 2002 that would require these facilities to make any physical or operational changes involving their existing water supplies or groundwater wells, if any. For this reason, PARs 2001 and 2002 are not expected to cause RECLAIM facilities to 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. Because the proposed project would not require water for implementation, a determination as to whether sufficient water supplies would be available to serve the project from existing entitlements and

resources is not relevant or required. Therefore, PARs 2001 and 2002 are not expected to have significant adverse water supply and demand impacts.

IX. c), d), e), & f) No Impact. PARs 2001 and 2002 are administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard on equipment at existing RECLAIM facilities. There are no provisions in PARs 2001 and 2002 that would require these facilities to make any physical or operational changes to alter the current handling of stormwater runoff or alter existing drainage patterns on their properties. Thus, the proposed project is not expected to have any significant adverse effects on any existing drainage patterns, or cause an increase rate or amount of surface runoff water that would exceed the capacity of the sites' existing or planned storm water drainage systems because no new sources of wastewater or surface run-off will be generated if PARs 2001 and 2002 are implemented. Further, there are no provisions in PARs 2001 and 2002 that would require RECLAIM facilities to place new housing or structures in 100-year flood hazard areas that could create new flood hazards or create significant adverse risk impacts from flooding as a result of failure of a levee or dam or inundation by seiches, tsunamis, or mudflows.

Conclusion

Based upon these considerations, significant adverse hydrology and water quality impacts are not expected from implementing PARs 2001 and 2002. Since no significant hydrology and water quality impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

		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?	☐	☐	☐	☑
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?	☐	☐	☐	☑

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

PARs 2001 and 2002 will establish administrative procedures for affected facilities to opt-out of the NOx RECLAIM program. The proposed amended rules will also provide facilities with an option to remain in the NOx RECLAIM program for a limited time. Evaluation of PARs 2001 and 2002 show that the proposed revisions are determined to be administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard. However, RECLAIM facilities will be required to comply with future BARCT limits or other requirements as they are adopted. BARCT is statutorily defined to be based on "environmental, energy, and economic impacts." As discussed earlier in Chapter 1 and summarized in the introduction of Chapter 2, BARCT assessments have been completed and evaluated in the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments to the NOx RECLAIM program. The analyses of the environmental impacts for both of these amendments are contained in the December 2015 Final PEA and the October 2016 Addendum to the December 2015 Final PEA. These CEQA documents have been incorporated into this Draft SEA by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and as such, are not repeated in this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

In addition, to date, the assessment and analysis of environmental impacts for new BARCT have been completed for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100. The March 2018 Draft SEA for the PAR 1146 series and PR 1100 evaluates the environmental impacts of implementing the BARCT analysis for equipment subject to the PAR 1146 series. The March 2018 Draft SEA for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100, is incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and thus, the analysis in this document is not repeated in this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

Concurrent to the rule development process for PARs 2001 and 2002, SCAQMD staff is also in the process of conducting a BARCT analysis for PAR 1135 and the preparation of a Draft SEA is

in process. To date, PARs 2001 and 2002 and PAR 1135 are currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on October 5, 2018 (subject to change). However, the Draft SEA for PAR 1135 is scheduled to be completed in August 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, if the timing of the preparation of the Final SEA for PAR 1135 coincides with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization will occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board), the Final SEA for PAR 1135, upon its completion, may be incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 in the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

For the remainder of the rules listed in Table 1-1, BARCT assessments have not yet been conducted. Also, the rule forecast may be revised in the future to include potentially new rules that will be adopted to capture other sources that currently do not have any applicable rules (e.g., nitric acid tanks). While an agency must use its best efforts to find out and disclose all that it reasonably can, foreseeing the unforeseeable is not possible. [CEQA Guidelines Section 15144]. Thus, any potential environmental impacts associated with complying with future rules where the BARCT assessments have not been completed are not reasonably foreseeable at this time. Further, it would be speculative to assume what new BARCT will be for each of the remaining rules identified in Table 1-1 prior to conducting a full BARCT review during the rule development process. Thus, the SCAQMD finds that the impacts that may occur from implementing future BARCT is also too speculative for evaluation per CEQA Guidelines Section 15145.

As such, the analysis of the potential environmental effects associated with implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 is limited to known impacts for BARCT as established in the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments to NOx RECLAIM and impacts from new BARCT where the BARCT assessments have been completed or are near completion, which to date is PAR 1146 series and PR 1100, and PAR 1135. In conclusion, the analysis of the potential environmental effects associated with implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 is limited to these known impacts for BARCT as established in the previously referenced documents.

X. a) & b) No Impact. PARs 2001 and 2002 are administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard on equipment at existing RECLAIM facilities located in existing industrial, commercial, residential, or mixed land use areas within the Basin. As explained in Section II. – Agriculture and Forestry Resources, there are no provisions in PARs 2001 and 2002 that would require the existing RECLAIM facilities to be relocated beyond their current facility boundaries. Therefore, the proposed project would not be expected to physically divide an established community. For the same reasons, the proposed project is not expected to cause any changes that would affect or conflict with land use plans, policies, or regulations. Therefore, irrespective of present or planned land uses in the region, the proposed project will have no impacts on land use and planning.

Conclusion

Based upon these considerations, significant adverse land use and planning impacts are not expected from implementing PARs 2001 and 2002. Since no significant land use and planning impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

		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?	☐	☐	☐	☑
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?	☐	☐	☐	☑

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

PARs 2001 and 2002 will establish administrative procedures for affected facilities to opt-out of the NOx RECLAIM program. The proposed amended rules will also provide facilities with an option to remain in the NOx RECLAIM program for a limited time. Evaluation of PARs 2001 and 2002 show that the proposed revisions are determined to be administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard. However, RECLAIM facilities will be required to comply with future BARCT limits or other requirements as they are adopted. BARCT is statutorily defined to be based on "environmental, energy, and economic impacts." As discussed earlier in Chapter 1 and summarized in the introduction of Chapter 2, BARCT assessments have been completed and evaluated in the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments to the NOx RECLAIM program. The analyses of the environmental impacts for both of these amendments are contained in the December 2015 Final PEA and the October 2016 Addendum to the December 2015 Final PEA. These CEQA documents have been incorporated into this Draft SEA by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and as such, are not repeated in this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

In addition, to date, the assessment and analysis of environmental impacts for new BARCT have been completed for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100. The March 2018 Draft SEA for the PAR 1146 series and PR 1100 evaluates the environmental impacts of implementing the BARCT analysis for equipment subject to the PAR 1146 series. The March 2018 Draft SEA for PAR 1146 series and

PR 1100, is incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and thus, the analysis in this document is not repeated in this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

Concurrent to the rule development process for PARs 2001 and 2002, SCAQMD staff is also in the process of conducting a BARCT analysis for PAR 1135 and the preparation of a Draft SEA is in process. To date, PARs 2001 and 2002 and PAR 1135 are currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on October 5, 2018 (subject to change). However, the Draft SEA for PAR 1135 is scheduled to be completed in August 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, if the timing of the preparation of the Final SEA for PAR 1135 coincides with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization will occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board), the Final SEA for PAR 1135, upon its completion, may be incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 in the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

For the remainder of the rules listed in Table 1-1, BARCT assessments have not yet been conducted. Also, the rule forecast may be revised in the future to include potentially new rules that will be adopted to capture other sources that currently do not have any applicable rules (e.g., nitric acid tanks). While an agency must use its best efforts to find out and disclose all that it reasonably can, foreseeing the unforeseeable is not possible. [CEQA Guidelines Section 15144]. Thus, any potential environmental impacts associated with complying with future rules where the BARCT assessments have not been completed are not reasonably foreseeable at this time. Further, it would be speculative to assume what new BARCT will be for each of the remaining rules identified in Table 1-1 prior to conducting a full BARCT review during the rule development process. Thus, the SCAQMD finds that the impacts that may occur from implementing future BARCT is also too speculative for evaluation per CEQA Guidelines Section 15145.

As such, the analysis of the potential environmental effects associated with implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 is limited to known impacts for BARCT as established in the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments to NOx RECLAIM and impacts from new BARCT where the BARCT assessments have been completed or are near completion, which to date is PAR 1146 series and PR 1100, and PAR 1135. In conclusion, the analysis of the potential environmental effects associated with implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 is limited to these known impacts for BARCT as established in the previously referenced documents.

XI. a) & b) No Impact. PARs 2001 and 2002 are administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard on equipment at existing RECLAIM facilities. There are no provisions in PARs 2001 and 2002 that would require these facilities to make any physical or operational changes that would necessitate the need for or use of mineral resources. Thus, the proposed project would have no impact on the supply of any known mineral resource of value to the region and the residents of the state such as aggregate, coal, clay, shale, et cetera, or of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan.

Conclusion

Based upon these considerations, significant adverse mineral resources impacts are not expected from implementing PARs 2001 and 2002. Since no significant mineral resources impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

		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?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b)	Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☑
c)	A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☐	☐	☑
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?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Significance Criteria

Noise impact 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

PARs 2001 and 2002 will establish administrative procedures for affected facilities to opt-out of the NOx RECLAIM program. The proposed amended rules will also provide facilities with an option to remain in the NOx RECLAIM program for a limited time. Evaluation of PARs 2001 and 2002 show that the proposed revisions are determined to be administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard. However, RECLAIM facilities will be required to comply with future BARCT limits or other requirements as they are adopted. BARCT is statutorily defined to be based on "environmental, energy, and economic impacts." As discussed earlier in Chapter 1 and summarized in the introduction of Chapter 2, BARCT

assessments have been completed and evaluated in the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments to the NOx RECLAIM program. The analyses of the environmental impacts for both of these amendments are contained in the December 2015 Final PEA and the October 2016 Addendum to the December 2015 Final PEA. These CEQA documents have been incorporated into this Draft SEA by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and as such, are not repeated in this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

In addition, to date, the assessment and analysis of environmental impacts for new BARCT have been completed for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100. The March 2018 Draft SEA for the PAR 1146 series and PR 1100 evaluates the environmental impacts of implementing the BARCT analysis for equipment subject to the PAR 1146 series. The March 2018 Draft SEA for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100, is incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and thus, the analysis in this document is not repeated in this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

Concurrent to the rule development process for PARs 2001 and 2002, SCAQMD staff is also in the process of conducting a BARCT analysis for PAR 1135 and the preparation of a Draft SEA is in process. To date, PARs 2001 and 2002 and PAR 1135 are currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on October 5, 2018 (subject to change). However, the Draft SEA for PAR 1135 is scheduled to be completed in August 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, if the timing of the preparation of the Final SEA for PAR 1135 coincides with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization will occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board), the Final SEA for PAR 1135, upon its completion, may be incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 in the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

For the remainder of the rules listed in Table 1-1, BARCT assessments have not yet been conducted. Also, the rule forecast may be revised in the future to include potentially new rules that will be adopted to capture other sources that currently do not have any applicable rules (e.g., nitric acid tanks). While an agency must use its best efforts to find out and disclose all that it reasonably can, foreseeing the unforeseeable is not possible. [CEQA Guidelines Section 15144]. Thus, any potential environmental impacts associated with complying with future rules where the BARCT assessments have not been completed are not reasonably foreseeable at this time. Further, it would be speculative to assume what new BARCT will be for each of the remaining rules identified in Table 1-1 prior to conducting a full BARCT review during the rule development process. Thus, the SCAQMD finds that the impacts that may occur from implementing future BARCT is also too speculative for evaluation per CEQA Guidelines Section 15145.

As such, the analysis of the potential environmental effects associated with implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 is limited to known impacts for BARCT as established in the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments to NOx RECLAIM and impacts from new BARCT where the BARCT assessments have been completed or are near completion, which to date is PAR 1146 series and PR 1100, and PAR 1135. In conclusion, the analysis of the potential environmental effects associated with implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 is limited to these known impacts for BARCT as established in the previously referenced documents.

XII. a), b), & c) No Impact. PARs 2001 and 2002 are administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard on equipment at existing RECLAIM facilities. There are no provisions in PARs 2001 and 2002 that would require these facilities to make any

physical or operational changes that would alter the existing noise setting at RECLAIM facilities. Thus, the proposed project would not be expected to result in creating a new 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 and of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise level. Furthermore, PARs 2001 and 2002 would not be expected to result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project.

XII. d) No Impact. Appendix D of this SEA identifies 48 facilities that are located within two miles of a public use airport or a private airstrip. Nonetheless, PARs 2001 and 2002 are administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard on equipment at existing RECLAIM facilities. Further, there are no provisions in PARs 2001 and 2002 that would require any RECLAIM facility, irrespective of the proximity to an airport land use plan, public use airport or private airstrip, to make any physical or operational changes that would alter the existing noise setting at RECLAIM facilities Thus, for any RECLAIM facility that is 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, compliance with PARs 2001 and 2002 would not be expected to expose people residing or working in the vicinity of the site to excessive noise levels.

Conclusion

Based upon these considerations, significant adverse noise impacts are not expected from the implementing PARs 2001 and 2002. Since no significant noise impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

	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)?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b) Displace substantial numbers of people or existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☑

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

PARs 2001 and 2002 will establish administrative procedures for affected facilities to opt-out of the NOx RECLAIM program. The proposed amended rules will also provide facilities with an option to remain in the NOx RECLAIM program for a limited time. Evaluation of PARs 2001 and 2002 show that the proposed revisions are determined to be administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard. However, RECLAIM facilities will be required to comply with future BARCT limits or other requirements as they are adopted. BARCT is statutorily defined to be based on "environmental, energy, and economic impacts." As discussed earlier in Chapter 1 and summarized in the introduction of Chapter 2, BARCT assessments have been completed and evaluated in the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments to the NOx RECLAIM program. The analyses of the environmental impacts for both of these amendments are contained in the December 2015 Final PEA and the October 2016 Addendum to the December 2015 Final PEA. These CEQA documents have been incorporated into this Draft SEA by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and as such, are not repeated in this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

In addition, to date, the assessment and analysis of environmental impacts for new BARCT have been completed for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100. The March 2018 Draft SEA for the PAR 1146 series and PR 1100 evaluates the environmental impacts of implementing the BARCT analysis for equipment subject to the PAR 1146 series. The March 2018 Draft SEA for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100, is incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and thus, the analysis in this document is not repeated in this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

Concurrent to the rule development process for PARs 2001 and 2002, SCAQMD staff is also in the process of conducting a BARCT analysis for PAR 1135 and the preparation of a Draft SEA is in process. To date, PARs 2001 and 2002 and PAR 1135 are currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on October 5, 2018 (subject to change). However, the Draft SEA for PAR 1135 is scheduled to be completed in August 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, if the timing of the preparation of the Final SEA for PAR 1135 coincides with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization will occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board), the Final SEA for PAR 1135, upon its completion, may be incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 in the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

For the remainder of the rules listed in Table 1-1, BARCT assessments have not yet been conducted. Also, the rule forecast may be revised in the future to include potentially new rules that will be adopted to capture other sources that currently do not have any applicable rules (e.g., nitric acid tanks). While an agency must use its best efforts to find out and disclose all that it reasonably can, foreseeing the unforeseeable is not possible. [CEQA Guidelines Section 15144]. Thus, any potential environmental impacts associated with complying with future rules where the BARCT assessments have not been completed are not reasonably foreseeable at this time. Further, it would be speculative to assume what new BARCT will be for each of the remaining rules identified in Table 1-1 prior to conducting a full BARCT review during the rule development process. Thus, the SCAQMD finds that the impacts that may occur from implementing future BARCT is also too speculative for evaluation per CEQA Guidelines Section 15145.

As such, the analysis of the potential environmental effects associated with implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 is limited to known impacts for BARCT as established in the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments to NOx RECLAIM and impacts from new BARCT where the BARCT assessments have been completed or are near completion, which to date is PAR 1146 series and PR 1100, and PAR 1135. In conclusion, the analysis of the potential environmental effects associated with implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 is limited to these known impacts for BARCT as established in the previously referenced documents.

XIII. a) & b) No Impact. PARs 2001 and 2002 are administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard on equipment at existing RECLAIM facilities. There are no provisions in PARs 2001 and 2002 that would require these facilities to make any physical or operational changes that would require additional employees. For these reasons, the proposed project is not expected to require the relocation of individuals, require new housing or commercial facilities, or change the distribution of the population. As a result, PARs 2001 and 2002 are not anticipated to generate any significant adverse effects, either direct or indirect, on population growth in the Basin or population distribution. Furthermore, PARs 2001 and 2002 are not expected to result in the creation of any industry that would affect population growth, directly or indirectly or cause the displacement of substantial numbers of people that would induce the construction of replacement housing elsewhere within SCAQMD's jurisdiction.

Conclusion

Based upon these considerations, no significant population and housing impacts are expected from implementing PARs 2001 and 2002. Since no significant population and housing impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

	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?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b) Police protection?	☐	☐	☐	☑
c) Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☑
d) Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☑

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

PARs 2001 and 2002 will establish administrative procedures for affected facilities to opt-out of the NOx RECLAIM program. The proposed amended rules will also provide facilities with an option to remain in the NOx RECLAIM program for a limited time. Evaluation of PARs 2001 and 2002 show that the proposed revisions are determined to be administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard. However, RECLAIM facilities will be required to comply with future BARCT limits or other requirements as they are adopted. BARCT is statutorily defined to be based on "environmental, energy, and economic impacts." As discussed earlier in Chapter 1 and summarized in the introduction of Chapter 2, BARCT assessments have been completed and evaluated in the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments to the NOx RECLAIM program. The analyses of the environmental impacts for both of these amendments are contained in the December 2015 Final PEA and the October 2016 Addendum to the December 2015 Final PEA. These CEQA documents have been incorporated into this Draft SEA by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and as such, are not repeated in this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

In addition, to date, the assessment and analysis of environmental impacts for new BARCT have been completed for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100. The March 2018 Draft SEA for the PAR 1146

series and PR 1100 evaluates the environmental impacts of implementing the BARCT analysis for equipment subject to the PAR 1146 series. The March 2018 Draft SEA for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100, is incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and thus, the analysis in this document is not repeated in this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

Concurrent to the rule development process for PARs 2001 and 2002, SCAQMD staff is also in the process of conducting a BARCT analysis for PAR 1135 and the preparation of a Draft SEA is in process. To date, PARs 2001 and 2002 and PAR 1135 are currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on October 5, 2018 (subject to change). However, the Draft SEA for PAR 1135 is scheduled to be completed in August 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, if the timing of the preparation of the Final SEA for PAR 1135 coincides with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization will occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board), the Final SEA for PAR 1135, upon its completion, may be incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 in the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

For the remainder of the rules listed in Table 1-1, BARCT assessments have not yet been conducted. Also, the rule forecast may be revised in the future to include potentially new rules that will be adopted to capture other sources that currently do not have any applicable rules (e.g., nitric acid tanks). While an agency must use its best efforts to find out and disclose all that it reasonably can, foreseeing the unforeseeable is not possible. [CEQA Guidelines Section 15144]. Thus, any potential environmental impacts associated with complying with future rules where the BARCT assessments have not been completed are not reasonably foreseeable at this time. Further, it would be speculative to assume what new BARCT will be for each of the remaining rules identified in Table 1-1 prior to conducting a full BARCT review during the rule development process. Thus, the SCAQMD finds that the impacts that may occur from implementing future BARCT is also too speculative for evaluation per CEQA Guidelines Section 15145.

As such, the analysis of the potential environmental effects associated with implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 is limited to known impacts for BARCT as established in the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments to NOx RECLAIM and impacts from new BARCT where the BARCT assessments have been completed or are near completion, which to date is PAR 1146 series and PR 1100, and PAR 1135. In conclusion, the analysis of the potential environmental effects associated with implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 is limited to these known impacts for BARCT as established in the previously referenced documents.

XIV. a), b), c), & d) No Impact. PARs 2001 and 2002 are administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard on equipment at existing RECLAIM facilities. There are no provisions in PARs 2001 and 2002 that would require these facilities to make any physical or operational changes that would require additional employees or an alteration to the existing public services that are currently provided to the RECLAIM facilities. As explained in Section XIII. - Population and Housing, PARs 2001 and 2002 are not expected to induce population growth in any way. With no anticipated changes expected to population growth as a result of implementing the proposed project, no impacts would be expected on the need for or physical alternation of public services, including fire protection, police protection, schools, and government facilities.

Conclusion

Based upon these considerations, no significant public services impacts are expected from implementing PARs 2001 and 2002. Since no significant public services impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

	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?	☐	☐	☐	☑
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?	☐	☐	☐	☑

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

PARs 2001 and 2002 will establish administrative procedures for affected facilities to opt-out of the NOx RECLAIM program. The proposed amended rules will also provide facilities with an option to remain in the NOx RECLAIM program for a limited time. Evaluation of PARs 2001 and 2002 show that the proposed revisions are determined to be administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard. However, RECLAIM facilities will be required to comply with future BARCT limits or other requirements as they are adopted. BARCT is statutorily defined to be based on "environmental, energy, and economic impacts." As discussed earlier in Chapter 1 and summarized in the introduction of Chapter 2, BARCT assessments have been completed and evaluated in the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments to the NOx RECLAIM program. The analyses of the environmental impacts for both of these amendments are contained in the December 2015 Final PEA and the October 2016 Addendum to the December 2015 Final PEA. These CEQA documents have been incorporated into this Draft SEA by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and as such, are not repeated in this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

In addition, to date, the assessment and analysis of environmental impacts for new BARCT have been completed for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100. The March 2018 Draft SEA for the PAR 1146 series and PR 1100 evaluates the environmental impacts of implementing the BARCT analysis for equipment subject to the PAR 1146 series. The March 2018 Draft SEA for PAR 1146 series and

PR 1100, is incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and thus, the analysis in this document is not repeated in this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

Concurrent to the rule development process for PARs 2001 and 2002, SCAQMD staff is also in the process of conducting a BARCT analysis for PAR 1135 and the preparation of a Draft SEA is in process. To date, PARs 2001 and 2002 and PAR 1135 are currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on October 5, 2018 (subject to change). However, the Draft SEA for PAR 1135 is scheduled to be completed in August 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, if the timing of the preparation of the Final SEA for PAR 1135 coincides with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization will occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board), the Final SEA for PAR 1135, upon its completion, may be incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 in the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

For the remainder of the rules listed in Table 1-1, BARCT assessments have not yet been conducted. Also, the rule forecast may be revised in the future to include potentially new rules that will be adopted to capture other sources that currently do not have any applicable rules (e.g., nitric acid tanks). While an agency must use its best efforts to find out and disclose all that it reasonably can, foreseeing the unforeseeable is not possible. [CEQA Guidelines Section 15144]. Thus, any potential environmental impacts associated with complying with future rules where the BARCT assessments have not been completed are not reasonably foreseeable at this time. Further, it would be speculative to assume what new BARCT will be for each of the remaining rules identified in Table 1-1 prior to conducting a full BARCT review during the rule development process. Thus, the SCAQMD finds that the impacts that may occur from implementing future BARCT is also too speculative for evaluation per CEQA Guidelines Section 15145.

As such, the analysis of the potential environmental effects associated with implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 is limited to known impacts for BARCT as established in the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments to NOx RECLAIM and impacts from new BARCT where the BARCT assessments have been completed or are near completion, which to date is PAR 1146 series and PR 1100, and PAR 1135. In conclusion, the analysis of the potential environmental effects associated with implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 is limited to these known impacts for BARCT as established in the previously referenced documents.

XV. a) & b) No Impact. PARs 2001 and 2002 are administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard on equipment at existing RECLAIM facilities. There are no provisions in PARs 2001 and 2002 that would require these facilities to make any physical or operational changes that would require the construction of new or alterations to existing parks and recreational facilities. Further, as explained in Section XIII. - Population and Housing, PARs 2001 and 2002 would not be expected to induce population growth in any way. The human population within the jurisdiction of the District is anticipated to grow regardless of implementing the proposed project. As a result, PARs 2001 and 2002 are not anticipated to generate any significant adverse effects, either direct or indirect, on population growth in the Basin or population distribution that would affect or cause an increase in the demand for or use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities. Furthermore, PARs 2001 and 2002 would not require the construction of new or the expansion of existing recreational facilities that might, in turn, cause adverse physical effects on the environment because PARs 2001 and 2002 will not directly or indirectly substantively increase or redistribute population.

Conclusion

Based upon these considerations, no significant recreation impacts are expected from implementing PARs 2001 and 2002. Since no significant recreation impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVI. SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE. Would the project:				
a) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid and hazardous waste?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Significance Criteria

The proposed project impacts on solid and 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

PARs 2001 and 2002 will establish administrative procedures for affected facilities to opt-out of the NOx RECLAIM program. The proposed amended rules will also provide facilities with an option to remain in the NOx RECLAIM program for a limited time. Evaluation of PARs 2001 and 2002 show that the proposed revisions are determined to be administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard. However, RECLAIM facilities will be required to comply with future BARCT limits or other requirements as they are adopted. BARCT is statutorily defined to be based on "environmental, energy, and economic impacts." As discussed earlier in Chapter 1 and summarized in the introduction of Chapter 2, BARCT assessments have been completed and evaluated in the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments to the NOx RECLAIM program. The analyses of the environmental impacts for both of these amendments are contained in the December 2015 Final PEA and the October 2016 Addendum to the December 2015 Final PEA. These CEQA documents have been incorporated into this Draft SEA by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and as such, are not repeated in this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

In addition, to date, the assessment and analysis of environmental impacts for new BARCT have been completed for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100. The March 2018 Draft SEA for the PAR 1146 series and PR 1100 evaluates the environmental impacts of implementing the BARCT analysis for equipment subject to the PAR 1146 series. The March 2018 Draft SEA for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100, is incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and thus, the analysis in this document is not repeated in this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

Concurrent to the rule development process for PARs 2001 and 2002, SCAQMD staff is also in the process of conducting a BARCT analysis for PAR 1135 and the preparation of a Draft SEA is in process. To date, PARs 2001 and 2002 and PAR 1135 are currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on October 5, 2018 (subject to change). However, the Draft

SEA for PAR 1135 is scheduled to be completed in August 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, if the timing of the preparation of the Final SEA for PAR 1135 coincides with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization will occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board), the Final SEA for PAR 1135, upon its completion, may be incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 in the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

For the remainder of the rules listed in Table 1-1, BARCT assessments have not yet been conducted. Also, the rule forecast may be revised in the future to include potentially new rules that will be adopted to capture other sources that currently do not have any applicable rules (e.g., nitric acid tanks). While an agency must use its best efforts to find out and disclose all that it reasonably can, foreseeing the unforeseeable is not possible. [CEQA Guidelines Section 15144]. Thus, any potential environmental impacts associated with complying with future rules where the BARCT assessments have not been completed are not reasonably foreseeable at this time. Further, it would be speculative to assume what new BARCT will be for each of the remaining rules identified in Table 1-1 prior to conducting a full BARCT review during the rule development process. Thus, the SCAQMD finds that the impacts that may occur from implementing future BARCT is also too speculative for evaluation per CEQA Guidelines Section 15145.

As such, the analysis of the potential environmental effects associated with implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 is limited to known impacts for BARCT as established in the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments to NOx RECLAIM and impacts from new BARCT where the BARCT assessments have been completed or are near completion, which to date is PAR 1146 series and PR 1100, and PAR 1135. In conclusion, the analysis of the potential environmental effects associated with implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 is limited to these known impacts for BARCT as established in the previously referenced documents.

XVI. a) & b) No Impact. PARs 2001 and 2002 are administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard on equipment at existing RECLAIM facilities. There are no provisions in PARs 2001 and 2002 that would require these facilities to make any physical or operational changes that would generate new or alter existing solid and/or hazardous waste disposal activities. Therefore, the permitted capacities of the existing landfills that currently serve the solid waste disposal needs of the RECLAIM facilities are not expected to be affected by the proposed project. Thus, implementation of PARs 2001 and 2002 are not expected to interfere with any RECLAIM facility's ability to comply with applicable local, state, or federal waste disposal regulations in a manner that would cause a significant adverse solid and hazardous waste impact.

Conclusion

Based upon these considerations, no significant adverse solid and hazardous waste impacts are expected from implementing PARs 2001 and 2002. Since no significant solid and hazardous waste impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVII.	**TRANSPORTATION AND 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?	☐	☐	☐	☑
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?	☐	☐	☐	☑
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?	☐	☐	☐	☑
d)	Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g. sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g. farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	☑
e)	Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☐	☑
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?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Significance Criteria

Impacts on transportation and 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

PARs 2001 and 2002 will establish administrative procedures for affected facilities to opt-out of the NOx RECLAIM program. The proposed amended rules will also provide facilities with an option to remain in the NOx RECLAIM program for a limited time. Evaluation of PARs 2001 and 2002 show that the proposed revisions are determined to be administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard. However, RECLAIM facilities will be required to comply with future BARCT limits or other requirements as they are adopted. BARCT is statutorily defined to be based on "environmental, energy, and economic impacts." As discussed earlier in Chapter 1 and summarized in the introduction of Chapter 2, BARCT assessments have been completed and evaluated in the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments to the NOx RECLAIM program. The analyses of the environmental impacts for both of these amendments are contained in the December 2015 Final PEA and the October 2016 Addendum to the December 2015 Final PEA. These CEQA documents have been incorporated into this Draft SEA by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and as such, are not repeated in this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

In addition, to date, the assessment and analysis of environmental impacts for new BARCT have been completed for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100. The March 2018 Draft SEA for the PAR 1146 series and PR 1100 evaluates the environmental impacts of implementing the BARCT analysis for equipment subject to the PAR 1146 series. The March 2018 Draft SEA for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100, is incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and thus, the analysis in this document is not repeated in this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

Concurrent to the rule development process for PARs 2001 and 2002, SCAQMD staff is also in the process of conducting a BARCT analysis for PAR 1135 and the preparation of a Draft SEA is in process. To date, PARs 2001 and 2002 and PAR 1135 are currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on October 5, 2018 (subject to change). However, the Draft SEA for PAR 1135 is scheduled to be completed in August 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, if the timing of the preparation of the Final SEA for PAR 1135 coincides with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization will occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board), the Final SEA for PAR 1135, upon its completion, may be incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 in the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

For the remainder of the rules listed in Table 1-1, BARCT assessments have not yet been conducted. Also, the rule forecast may be revised in the future to include potentially new rules that will be adopted to capture other sources that currently do not have any applicable rules (e.g., nitric acid tanks). While an agency must use its best efforts to find out and disclose all that it reasonably can, foreseeing the unforeseeable is not possible. [CEQA Guidelines Section 15144]. Thus, any potential environmental impacts associated with complying with future rules where the BARCT assessments have not been completed are not reasonably foreseeable at this time. Further, it would be speculative to assume what new BARCT will be for each of the remaining rules identified in Table 1-1 prior to conducting a full BARCT review during the rule development process. Thus, the SCAQMD finds that the impacts that may occur from implementing future BARCT is also too speculative for evaluation per CEQA Guidelines Section 15145.

As such, the analysis of the potential environmental effects associated with implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 is limited to known impacts for BARCT as established in the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments to NOx RECLAIM and impacts from new BARCT where the BARCT assessments have been completed or are near completion, which to date is PAR 1146 series and PR 1100, and PAR 1135. In conclusion, the analysis of the potential environmental effects associated with implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 is limited to these known impacts for BARCT as established in the previously referenced documents.

XVII. a) & b) No Impact. PARs 2001 and 2002 are administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard on equipment at existing RECLAIM facilities. There are no provisions in PARs 2001 and 2002 that would require these facilities to make any physical or operational changes that would alter on- and off-site traffic levels, on- and off-site parking, and transportation access to roadways, freeways, bike lanes and pedestrian pathways. Thus, the proposed project would not be expected to 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. Further, the proposed

project would not be expected to 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.

XVII. c) No Impact. As explained previously in Section VIII – Hazards and Hazardous Materials and Section XII - Noise, Appendix D identifies 48 facilities that are located within two miles of a public use airport or a private airstrip. Nonetheless, PARs 2001 and 2002 are administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard on equipment at existing RECLAIM facilities. There are no provisions in PARs 2001 and 2002 that would require any RECLAIM facilities, irrespective of the proximity to an airport land use plan, public use airport or private airstrip, to make any physical or operational changes that would 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. As such, implementation of PARs 2001 and 2002 would not be expected to 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.

XVII. d) & e) No Impact. PARs 2001 and 2002 are administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard on equipment at existing RECLAIM facilities. There are no provisions in PARs 2001 and 2002 that would require these facilities to make any physical or operational changes that would alter the existing design features, create incompatible uses, or alter existing emergency access points at each RECLAIM facility. . As a result, PARs 2001 and 2002 would not be expected to substantially increase traffic hazards or create incompatible uses at or adjacent to the existing RECLAIM facilities or their emergency access points.

XVII. f) No Impact. PARs 2001 and 2002 are administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard on equipment at existing RECLAIM facilities. There are no provisions in PARs 2001 and 2002 that would require these facilities to make any physical or operational changes that would affect or alter adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities. Further, the RECLAIM facilities would still be expected to comply with, and not interfere with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bicycles or buses) that exist in their respective cities.

Conclusion

Based upon these considerations, no significant transportation and traffic impacts are expected from implementing PARs 2001 and 2002. Since no significant transportation and traffic impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	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?	☐	☐	☐	☑
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)	☐	☐	☐	☑
c) Does the project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Discussion

PARs 2001 and 2002 will establish administrative procedures for affected facilities to opt-out of the NOx RECLAIM program. The proposed amended rules will also provide facilities with an option to remain in the NOx RECLAIM program for a limited time. Evaluation of PARs 2001 and 2002 show that the proposed revisions are determined to be administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard. However, RECLAIM facilities will be required to comply with future BARCT limits or other requirements as they are adopted. BARCT is statutorily defined to be based on "environmental, energy, and economic impacts." As discussed earlier in Chapter 1 and summarized in the introduction of Chapter 2, BARCT assessments have been completed and evaluated in the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments to the NOx RECLAIM program. The analyses of the environmental impacts for both of these amendments are contained in the December 2015 Final PEA and the October 2016 Addendum to the December 2015 Final PEA. These CEQA documents have been incorporated

into this Draft SEA by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and as such, are not repeated in this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

In addition, to date, the assessment and analysis of environmental impacts for new BARCT have been completed for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100. The March 2018 Draft SEA for the PAR 1146 series and PR 1100 evaluates the environmental impacts of implementing the BARCT analysis for equipment subject to the PAR 1146 series. The March 2018 Draft SEA for PAR 1146 series and PR 1100, is incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and thus, the analysis in this document is not repeated in this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

Concurrent to the rule development process for PARs 2001 and 2002, SCAQMD staff is also in the process of conducting a BARCT analysis for PAR 1135 and the preparation of a Draft SEA is in process. To date, PARs 2001 and 2002 and PAR 1135 are currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on October 5, 2018 (subject to change). However, the Draft SEA for PAR 1135 is scheduled to be completed in August 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, if the timing of the preparation of the Final SEA for PAR 1135 coincides with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization will occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board), the Final SEA for PAR 1135, upon its completion, may be incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 in the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

For the remainder of the rules listed in Table 1-1, BARCT assessments have not yet been conducted. Also, the rule forecast may be revised in the future to include potentially new rules that will be adopted to capture other sources that currently do not have any applicable rules (e.g., nitric acid tanks). While an agency must use its best efforts to find out and disclose all that it reasonably can, foreseeing the unforeseeable is not possible. [CEQA Guidelines Section 15144]. Thus, any potential environmental impacts associated with complying with future rules where the BARCT assessments have not been completed are not reasonably foreseeable at this time. Further, it would be speculative to assume what new BARCT will be for each of the remaining rules identified in Table 1-1 prior to conducting a full BARCT review during the rule development process. Thus, the SCAQMD finds that the impacts that may occur from implementing future BARCT is also too speculative for evaluation per CEQA Guidelines Section 15145.

As such, the analysis of the potential environmental effects associated with implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 is limited to known impacts for BARCT as established in the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments to NOx RECLAIM and impacts from new BARCT where the BARCT assessments have been completed or are near completion, which to date is PAR 1146 series and PR 1100, and PAR 1135. In conclusion, the analysis of the potential environmental effects associated with implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 is limited to these known impacts for BARCT as established in the previously referenced documents.

XVIII. a) No Impact. As explained in Section IV - Biological Resources, PARs 2001 and 2002 would not be expected to cause a specific disturbance of habitat or have a direct or indirect impact on plant or animal species on land or in water. Also, as explained in Section II – Agriculture and Forestry Resources, PARs 2001 and 2002 do not require the development or acquisition of additional land so the proposed project would also not require the conversion of riparian habitats or sensitive natural communities where endangered or sensitive species may be found. Therefore, PARs 2001 and 2002 would have no direct or indirect impacts that could adversely affect plant or

animal species or the habitats on which they rely within the SCAQMD's jurisdiction. Further, the proposed project would not be expected to interfere 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. For these reasons, PARs 2001 and 2002 would not be expected to cause a specific disturbance of habitat or have a direct or indirect impact on plant or animal species on land or in water. Therefore, PARs 2001 and 2002 would have no direct or indirect impacts that could adversely affect plant or animal species or the habitats on which they rely within the SCAQMD's jurisdiction and PARs 2001 and 2002 are not expected to reduce or eliminate any plant or animal species or destroy prehistoric records of the past.

XVIII. b) No Impact. Based on the foregoing analyses, PARs 2001 and 2002 would not be expected to result in significant adverse environmental impacts for any environmental topic area.

Based on the foregoing analysis, since project-specific air quality impacts from implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 would not be expected to exceed any of the significance thresholds and criteria for any environmental topic area, no cumulative impacts would be expected since SCAQMD cumulative significance thresholds are the same as project-specific significance thresholds. Therefore, potential adverse impacts from implementing PARs 2001 and 2002 would not be "cumulatively considerable" as defined by CEQA Guidelines Section 15064(h)(1). Per CEQA Guidelines Section 15064(h)(4), the mere existence of significant cumulative impacts caused by other projects alone shall not constitute substantial evidence that the proposed project's incremental effects are cumulatively considerable. The SCAQMD guidance on addressing cumulative impacts is as follows: "As Lead Agency, the SCAQMD uses the same significance thresholds for project specific and cumulative impacts for all environmental topics analyzed in an Environmental Assessment or EIR." "Projects that exceed the project-specific significance thresholds are considered by the SCAQMD to be cumulatively considerable. This is the reason project-specific and cumulative significance thresholds are the same. Conversely, projects that do not exceed the project-specific thresholds are generally not considered to be cumulatively significant[12].

This approach was upheld by the Court in Citizens for Responsible Equitable Environmental Development v. City of Chula Vista (2011) 197 Cal. App. 4th 327, 334. The Court determined that where it can be found that a project did not exceed the SCAQMD's established air quality significance thresholds, the City of Chula Vista properly concluded that the project would not cause a significant environmental effect, nor result in a cumulatively considerable increase in these pollutants. The court found this determination to be consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.7, stating, "The lead agency may rely on a threshold of significance standard to determine whether a project will cause a significant environmental effect." Id. The court found that, "Although the project will contribute additional air pollutants to an existing nonattainment area, these increases are below the significance criteria." Id. "Thus, we conclude that no fair argument exists that the Project will cause a significant unavoidable cumulative contribution to an air quality impact." Id. As in Chula Vista, here the SCAQMD has demonstrated, using accurate and appropriate data and assumptions, that the project will not exceed the established SCAQMD significance thresholds. See also, Rialto Citizens for Responsible Growth v. City of Rialto (2012) 208 Cal. App. 4th 899. Here again the court upheld the SCAQMD's approach to

[12] SCAQMD Cumulative Impacts Working Group White Paper on Potential Control Strategies to Address Cumulative Impacts From Air Pollution, August 2003, Appendix D, Cumulative Impact Analysis Requirements Pursuant to CEQA, at D3, http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/Agendas/Environmental-Justice/cumulative-impacts-working-group/cumulative-impacts-white-paper-appendix.pdf.

utilizing the established air quality significance thresholds to determine whether the impacts of a project would be cumulatively considerable. Thus, it may be concluded that the proposed project will not contribute to a significant unavoidable cumulative impact for any environmental topic area.

XVIII. c) No Impact. PARs 2001 and 2002 are administrative in nature and do not impose a new or more stringent emission limit or standard on equipment at existing RECLAIM facilities. There are no provisions in PARs 2001 and 2002 that would require these facilities to make any physical or operational changes that would cause any environmental effects. Based on the foregoing analyses, PARs 2001 and 2002 are not expected to cause adverse effects on human beings for any environmental topic, either directly or indirectly because the analysis in this SEA concluded that there would be no significant environmental impacts for any of the 17 environmental impact topic areas. Therefore, the proposed project will not create any effects on the environment that will cause substantial adverse impacts on human beings.

Conclusion

As previously discussed in environmental topics I through XVIII, PARs 2001 and 2002 have no potential to cause significant adverse environmental effects. Since no significant adverse environmental impacts were identified for any topic area, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

APPENDIX A1

Proposed Amended Rule 2001 - Applicability

(Adopted October 15, 1993)(Amended December 7, 1995)
(Amended February 14, 1997)(Amended May 11, 2001)(Amended January 7, 2005)
(Amended May 6, 2005)(Amended December 4, 2015)(Amended January 5, 2018)
(PAR 2001 072018)

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 2001. APPLICABILITY

(a) Purpose

This rule specifies criteria for inclusion in RECLAIM for new and existing facilities and also establishes a final date for any facility inclusions. It also specifies requirements for sources electing to enter or opt-out of RECLAIM and identifies provisions in District rules and regulations that do not apply to RECLAIM sources.

(b) Criteria for Inclusion in RECLAIM

The Executive Officer will maintain a listing of facilities which are subject to RECLAIM. The Executive Officer will include facilities up until January 5, 2018, unless otherwise exempted pursuant to subdivision (i), if emissions fee data for 1990 or any subsequent year filed pursuant to Rule 301 - Permit Fees, shows four or more tons per year of NO_X or SO_X emissions where:

(1) NO_X emissions do not include emissions from:

(A) any NO_X source which was exempt from permit pursuant to Rule - 219 Equipment Not Requiring A Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II;

(B) any NO_X process unit which was rental equipment with a valid District Permit to Operate issued to a party other than the facility;

(C) on-site, off-road mobile sources; or

(D) ships as specified in Rule 2000(c)(62)(C) and (D).

(2) SO_X emissions do not include emissions from:

(A) any SO_X source which was exempt from permit pursuant to Rule - 219 Equipment Not Requiring A Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II; or

(B) any SO_X source that burned natural gas exclusively, unless the emissions are at a facility that elected to enter the program pursuant to subparagraph (i)(2)(A); or

(C) any SO_X process unit which was rental equipment with a valid District Permit to Operate issued to a party other than the facility;

(D) on-site, off-road mobile sources; or

(E) ships as specified in Rule 2000(c)(62)(C) and (D).

(3) The Executive Officer will not include a facility in RECLAIM if a permit holder requests exclusion no later than January 1, 1996 and demonstrates prior to October 15, 1993 through the addition of control equipment, the possession of a valid Permit to Construct for such control equipment, or a Permit to Operate condition that the emissions fee data received pursuant to Rule 301, which shows emissions equal to or greater than four tons per year of a RECLAIM pollutant, is not representative of future emissions.

(c) Amendments to RECLAIM Facility Listing

(1) The Executive Officer will amend the RECLAIM facility listing to add, delete, change designation of any facility or make any other necessary corrections upon any of the following actions:

(A) Approval by the Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 2007 - Trading Requirements, of the permanent transfer or relinquishment of all RTCs applicable to a facility.

(B) Approval by the Executive Officer of a change of Facility Permit holder (owner or operator) or change of facility name.

(C) Upon the transition of a facility out of RECLAIM, pursuant to Rule 2002.

(2) The actions specified in this subdivision shall be effective only upon amendment of the Facility Listing.

(d) Cycles

(1) The Executive Officer will assign RECLAIM facilities to one of two compliance cycles by computer-generated random assignment which, to the extent possible, ensures an even distribution of RTCs. The Facility Listing will distinguish between Cycle 1 facilities, which will have a compliance year of January 1 to December 31 of each year, and Cycle 2 facilities, with a compliance year of July 1 to June 30 of each year.

(2) The issue and expiration dates of the RTCs allocated to a facility shall coincide with the beginning and ending dates of the facility's compliance year.

(3) Within 30 days of October 15, 1993, facilities assigned to Cycle 2 may petition the Executive Office or the Hearing Board to change their cycle designation. Facilities assigned to Cycle 1 may not petition the Executive Officer or Hearing Board to change their cycle designation. Facilities entering the RECLAIM program after October 15, 1993 will be assigned to the cycle with the greatest amount of time remaining in the compliance year.

(e) High Employment/Low Emissions (HILO) Facility Designation

A new facility may, after January 1, 1997 apply to the District for classification as a HILO Facility. The Executive Officer will approve the HILO designation upon the determination that the emission rate for NO_X, SO_X, ROC, and PM_{10} is less than or equal to one-half (1/2) of any target specified in the AQMP for emissions per full-time manufacturing employee by industry class in the year 2010.

(f) Entry Election

On and after January 5, 2018, a non-RECLAIM facility may not elect to enter the RECLAIM program.

(g) Exit from RECLAIM

(1) ~~The owner or operator of an electricity generating facility (EGF) may submit a plan application (i.e., opt-out plan) subject to plan fees specified in Rule 306 to request to opt-out of the NOx RECLAIM program provided that the following requirements are met as demonstrated in an opt-out plan submitted to the Executive Officer:~~A RECLAIM facility is eligible to exit the NOx RECLAIM program unless:

(A) The NOx emitting equipment located at the RECLAIM facility is subject to a non-RECLAIM rule that regulates NOx emissions and exempts the NOx emitting equipment; and

(B) The NOx emissions at the RECLAIM facility are from non-combustion equipment that has no applicable non-RECLAIM rule that pertains to such NOx emissions.

(2) The owner or operator of a RECLAIM facility that is eligible to exit the NOx RECLAIM program, pursuant to the requirements of paragraph (g)(1), may notify the Executive Officer with a request to opt-out that includes the identification of:

(A) All permitted and unpermitted NOx RECLAIM emission equipment, including applicable control equipment; and

(B) Permitted NOx emission levels, and if not available, manufacturer guaranteed NOx emission levels.

(3) If the owner or operator of a RECLAIM facility meets the criteria for exiting the NOx RECLAIM program, specified in paragraph (g)(1) and has satisfied the requirements of paragraph (g)(2), the Executive Officer will issue an initial determination notification and the facility shall be subject to the provisions of Rule 2002, paragraphs (f)(6) through (f)(10), excluding the requirements in subparagraphs (f)(6)(A) and (f)(6)(B). If the request to opt-out is denied, the facility shall remain in RECLAIM, and the owner or operator will be notified.

~~(A) At least 99 percent of the EGF's NOx emissions for the most recent three full compliance years are from equipment that meets current Best Available Control Technology (BACT) or Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT), for NOx.~~

~~(B) The EGF is subject to NOx RECLAIM as of December 4, 2015 or has been subject to NOx RECLAIM for at least 10 years as of the plan submittal date.~~

~~For the purpose of this rule an electricity generating facility (EGF) is a NOx RECLAIM facility that generates electricity for distribution in the state or local grid system, excluding cogeneration facilities.~~

~~(2) If the Executive Officer approves an opt-out plan, based on the criteria specified in paragraph (g)(1), then the EGF Facility Permit holder shall submit applications to include in its permit and accept permit conditions that ensure all of the following apply:~~

~~(A) NOx RTCs held by the EGF shall be treated as follows:~~

~~(i)~~ ~~For an EGF that does not meet the definition of an existing facility, as defined in Rule 2000(c)(35), the quantity of NOx RTCs for all compliance years after the date of approval of the opt-out plan required to be held by the EGF pursuant to Rule 2005 New Source Review for RECLAIM shall be surrendered by the facility, retired from the market, and used to satisfy any NOx requirements for continuing obligations under Regulation XIII New Source Review. If needed to equal this amount, any Non-tradable/Non-usable RTCs and any RTCs corresponding to the EGF's contribution to the Regional NSR Holding Account may be used for this purpose and, if RTCs from the Regional NSR Holding Account are used, these RTCs shall be removed from the Regional NSR Holding Account.~~

~~(ii)~~ ~~For existing EGFs, that meet the definition of an existing facility, as defined in Rule 2000(c)(35), an amount of NOx RTCs equivalent to the EGF's NOx holdings as of September 22, 2015 adjusted pursuant to Rule 2002(f)(1) for all compliance years after the date of approval of the opt-out plan shall be surrendered by the EGF and retired from the market.~~

~~(iii)~~ ~~Any NOx RTCs held by an EGF beyond those referred to in clauses (i) and (ii) above may be sold, traded, or transferred by the facility.~~

~~(B)~~ ~~The EGF operator shall ensure that all equipment identified in the opt-out plan as meeting BACT or BARCT shall not exceed the respective BACT or BARCT levels of emissions or any existing permit condition limiting NOx emissions that is lower than BACT or BARCT as of the date of the opt-out plan submittal.~~

~~(C)~~ ~~Limits on EGF Emissions~~

~~(i)~~ ~~For an EGF that meets the definition of an existing facility in Rule 2000(c)(35), total facility emissions shall be limited to the amount of Compliance Year 2015 RTCs held as of September 22, 2015.~~

~~(ii) For an EGF that does not meet the definition of an existing facility in Rule 2000(c)(35), emissions from each NOx source shall be limited to the amount of RTCs required to be held for that source pursuant to Rule 2005 as of the date of opt-out plan approval.~~

~~(D) The owner or operator of multiple EGFs under common control shall have one opportunity to apportion the NOx emission limits among its facilities under common control for the purpose of meeting the requirements of clause (C)(i) or (C)(ii) as part of its opt-out plan as specified in paragraph (g)(1), provided all of the facilities opt out concurrently. The apportionment shall be described in the opt-out plan that shall be submitted to the Executive Officer. Each facility shall not have a limit that exceeds the amount of emissions that can be generated by all equipment located at the facility.~~

~~(E) Subdivision (j) shall not be applicable to the EGF for any equipment installed or modified after the date of approval of the opt-out plan, and for other equipment at the earliest practicable date but no later than three years after the date of approval of the opt-out plan except Regulation XIII – New Source Review shall apply upon permit issuance.~~

~~(F) Notwithstanding the requirements specified in subparagraph (g)(2)(E), the EGF operator shall continue to comply with the requirements of Rule 2012 and its associated protocols unless the Executive Officer has approved an alternative monitoring and recordkeeping plan which is sufficient to determine compliance with all applicable rules.~~

~~(G) Notwithstanding the requirements specified in subparagraph (g)(2)(E), for EGFs not subject to Regulation XXX, the EGF's permit shall be re-designated as an "opt-out facility permit" and shall remain in effect, subject to annual renewal, unless expired, revoked, or modified pursuant to applicable rules. The EGF operator shall continue to pay RECLAIM permit fees pursuant to Rule 301(l).~~

~~(3) The Executive Officer shall approve or deny the opt-out plan within 180 days of receipt of a complete plan, unless the EGF and the Executive Officer have mutually agreed upon a longer time period. The Executive Officer shall not approve the opt-out plan unless it has been determined that the requirements of subparagraphs (g)(1)(A) and (g)(1)(B) are met, and the EGF accepts appropriate permit conditions to ensure compliance with the requirements of subparagraphs (g)(2)(B) through (H). If, within 180 days or within the mutually agreed upon time period of receiving a complete opt-out plan, the Executive Officer does not take action on the plan, the EGF may consider the plan denied. Executive Officer denial of an opt-out plan can be appealed to the Hearing Board. The Executive Officer shall not re-issue the facility permit removing the EGF from RECLAIM unless the EGF surrenders the required amount of RTCs pursuant to subparagraph (g)(2)(A). Removal from RECLAIM of an EGF with an approved opt-out plan is effective upon issuance of a facility permit incorporating the conditions specified in paragraph (g)(2).~~

~~(4) No facility, on the initial Facility Listing or subsequently admitted to RECLAIM, may opt out of the program, unless approved by the Executive Officer pursuant to paragraph (g)(3).~~

(h) Non-RECLAIM Facility Generation of RTCs

Non-RECLAIM facilities may not obtain RTCs due to a shutdown or curtailment of operations which occurs after October 15, 1993. ERCs generated by non-RECLAIM facilities may not be converted to RTCs if the ERCs are based on a shutdown or curtailment of operations after October 15, 1993.

(i) Exemptions

(1) The following sources, including those that are part of or located on a Department of Defense facility, shall not be included in RECLAIM and are prohibited from electing to enter RECLAIM:

(A) dry cleaners;

(B) fire fighting facilities;

(C) construction and operation of landfill gas control, processing or landfill gas energy recovery facilities;

(D) facilities which have converted all sources to operate on electric power prior to October 15, 1993;

(E) police facilities;

(F) public transit;

(G) restaurants;

(H) potable water delivery operations;

(I) facilities located in the Riverside County portions of the Salton Sea and Mojave Desert Air Basins, except for a facility that has elected to enter the RECLAIM program pursuant to subparagraph (i)(2)(M); and

(J) facilities that have permanently ceased operations of all sources before January 1, 1994.

(K) The facility was removed from RECLAIM pursuant to paragraph (g)(3).

~~(2) The following sources, including those that are part of or located on a Department of Defense facility, shall not be initially included in RECLAIM but may enter the program pursuant to subdivision (f):~~

~~(A) electric utilities (exemption only for the SO_x program);~~

~~(B) equipment rental facilities;~~

~~(C) facilities possessing solely "various location" permits;~~

~~(D) hospitals;~~

~~(E) prisons;~~

~~(F) publicly owned municipal waste-to-energy facilities;~~

~~(G) portions of facilities conducting research operations;~~

~~(H) schools or universities;~~

~~(I) sewage treatment facilities which are publicly owned and operated consistent with an approved regional growth plan;~~

~~(J) electric power generating systems owned and operated by the City of Burbank, City of Glendale or City of Pasadena or any of their successors;~~

~~(K) ski resorts;~~

~~(L) facilities located on San Clemente Island;~~

~~(M) any electric generating facility that has submitted complete permit applications for all equipment requiring permits at the facility on or after January 1, 2001 may elect to enter the NOx RECLAIM program if the facility is located in the Riverside County portions of the Salton Sea or Mojave Desert Air Basins;~~

~~(N) facilities that are an agricultural source as defined in California Health and Safety Code § 39011.5; and~~

~~(O) any EGF as defined in paragraph (g)(1), except for an EGF that has been removed from NOx RECLAIM, pursuant to paragraph (g)(3).~~

(j) Rule Applicability

Facilities operating under the provisions of the RECLAIM program shall be required to comply concurrently with all provisions of District rules and regulations, except those provisions applicable to NOx emissions under the rules listed in Table 1, shall not apply to NO_X emissions from NOx RECLAIM facilities, and those provisions applicable to SOx emissions of the rules listed in Table 2 shall not apply to SOx emissions from SOx RECLAIM facilities after the later of the following:

(1) December 31, 1994 for Cycle 1 facilities and June 30, 1995 for Cycle 2 facilities; or

(2) the date the facility has demonstrated compliance with all monitoring and reporting requirements of Rules 2011 or 2012, as applicable.

Notwithstanding the above, ~~NOx and~~ SOx RECLAIM facilities shall not be required to comply with those provisions applicable respectively to ~~NOx and~~ SOx emissions of the listed District rules in Table~~s 1 and~~ 2 which have initial implementation dates in 1994. In addition, notwithstanding the above, NOx RECLAIM facilities are required to comply with all NOx provisions in rules contained in Table 1 that are adopted or amended on or after (*date of amendment*). The Facility Permit holder shall comply with all other provisions of the rules listed in Table 1 and 2 relating to any other pollutant.

Table 1

EXISTING RULES
NOT APPLICABLE TO RECLAIM FACILITIES FOR
REQUIREMENTS PERTAINING TO NO_X EMISSIONS

RULE	DESCRIPTION
218	Stack Monitoring
429	Start-up & Shutdown Exemption Provisions for NO_X
430	Breakdown Provision
474	Fuel Burning Equipment - NO_X
476	Steam Generating Equipment
1109	Emissions~~.~~ of Oxides of Nitrogen from ~~NO_x~~ Boilers and ~~&~~ Process~~.~~ Heaters in Petroleum Refineries
1110	Emissions~~.~~ from Stationary Internal Combustion~~. C.~~ Engines (Demonstration~~.~~)
1110.1	Emissions~~.~~ from Stationary Internal~~.~~ Combustion~~.~~ Engines
1110.2	Emissions~~.~~ from Gaseous and Liquid-Fueled ~~I. C.~~ Engines
1112	Emissions~~.~~ of Oxides of Nitrogen~~NO_x~~ from Cement Kilns
1117	Emissions~~.~~ of Oxides of Nitrogen~~NO_x~~ from Glass Melting Furnaces
1134	Emissions~~.~~ of Oxides of Nitrogen~~NO_x~~ from Stationary Gas Turbines
1135	Emissions~~.~~ of Oxides of Nitrogen~~NO_x~~ from Electricity ~~Power~~ Generating Facilities~~Systems~~
1146	Emissions~~.~~ of Oxides of Nitrogen from Industrial, Institutional, and Commercial Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters~~NO_x from Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process. Heaters~~
1146.1	Emissions~~.~~ of Oxides of Nitrogen from Small Industrial, Institutional, and Commercial Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters~~NO_x from Small Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process. Heaters~~
1146.2	Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Large Water Heaters and Small Boilers and Process Heaters
1147	NOx Reductions from Miscellaneous Sources
1153.1	Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Commercial Food Ovens
1159	Nitric Acid Units - Oxides of Nitrogen
Reg. XIII	New Source Review

Table 2

EXISTING RULES
NOT APPLICABLE TO RECLAIM FACILITIES FOR
REQUIREMENTS PERTAINING TO SO_X EMISSIONS

RULE	DESCRIPTION
53	Sulfur Compounds - Concentration - L.A. County
53	Sulfur Compounds - Concentration - Orange County
53	Sulfur Compounds - Concentration - Riverside County
53	Sulfur Compounds - Concentration - San Bernardino County
53A	Specific Contaminants - San Bernardino County
218	Stack Monitoring
430	Breakdown Provisions
407	Liquid and Gaseous Air Contaminants
431.1	Sulfur Content of Gaseous Fuels
431.2	Sulfur Content of Liquid Fuels
431.3	Sulfur Content of Fossil Fuels
468	Sulfur Recovery Units
469	Sulfuric Acid Units
1101	Secondary Lead Smelters/Sulfur Oxides
1105	Fluid Catalytic Cracking Units SO_X
1119	Petroleum Coke Calcining Operations - Oxides of Sulfur
Reg. XIII	New Source Review

APPENDIX A2

Proposed Amended Rule 2002 – Allocations for Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) and Oxides of Sulfur (SOx)

(Adopted October 15, 1993)(Amended March 10, 1995)(Amended December 7, 1995)
(Amended July 12, 1996)(Amended February 14, 1997)(Amended May 11, 2001)
(Amended January 7, 2005)(Amended November 5, 2010)(Amended December 4, 2015)
(Amended October 7, 2016)(Amended January 5, 2018)(PAR 2002 072018)

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 2002. ALLOCATIONS FOR OXIDES OF NITROGEN (NO_x) AND OXIDES OF SULFUR (SOx)

(a) Purpose

The purpose of this rule is to establish the methodology for calculating facility Allocations and adjustments to RTC holdings for Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) and Oxides of Sulfur (SOx).

(b) RECLAIM Allocations

(1) RECLAIM Allocations will begin in 1994.

(2) An annual Allocation will be assigned to each facility for each compliance year starting from 1994.

(3) Allocations and RTC holdings for each year after 2011 are equal to the 2011 Allocation and RTC holdings, as determined pursuant to subdivision (f) unless, as part of the AQMP process, and pursuant to Rule 2015 (b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(4), or (c), the District Governing Board determines that additional reductions are necessary to meet air quality standards, taking into consideration the current and projected state of technology available and cost-effectiveness to achieve further emission reductions.

(4) The Facility Permit or relevant sections thereof shall be re-issued at the beginning of each compliance year to include allocations determined pursuant to subdivisions (c), (d), (e), and (f) and any RECLAIM Trading Credits (RTC) obtained pursuant to Rule 2007 - Trading Requirements for the next fifteen years thereafter and any other modifications approved or required by the Executive Officer.

(5) Annual emission reports submitted pursuant to Rule 301 more than five years after the original due date shall not be considered by the Executive Officer in determining facility Allocations.

(c) Establishment of Starting Allocations

(1) The starting Allocation for RECLAIM NO_X and SO_X facilities initially permitted by the District prior to October 15, 1993, shall be determined by the Executive Officer utilizing the following methodology:

Starting Allocation=Σ[A X B_1]+ERCs+External Offsets

Where

A = the throughput for each NO_X and SO_X source or process unit in the facility for the maximum throughput year from 1989 to 1992 inclusive; and

B_1 = the applicable starting emission factor for the subject source or process unit as specified in Table 1 or Table 2

(2) (A) Use of 1992 data is subject to verification and revision by the Executive Officer or designee to assure validity and accuracy.

(B) The maximum throughput year will be determined by the Executive Officer or designee from throughput data reported through annual emissions reports submitted pursuant to Rule 301 - Permit Fees, or may be designated by the permit holder prior to issuance of the Facility Permit.

(C) To determine the applicable starting emission factor in Table 1 or Table 2, the Executive Officer or designee will categorize the equipment at each facility based on information relative to hours of operation, equipment size, heating capacity, and permit information submitted pursuant to Rule 201 - Permit to Construct, and other relevant parameters as determined by the Executive Officer or designee. No information used for purposes of this subparagraph may be inconsistent with any information or statement previously submitted on behalf of the facility to the District, including but not limited to information and statements previously submitted pursuant to Rule 301 - Permit Fees, unless the facility can demonstrate, by clear and convincing documentation, that such information or statement was inaccurate.

(D) Throughput associated with each piece of equipment or NOx or SOx source will be multiplied by the starting emission factors specified in Table 1 or Table 2. If a lower emission factor was utilized for a given piece of equipment or NOx or SOx source pursuant to Rule 301 - Permit Fees, than the factor in Table 1 or

Table 2, the lower factor will be used for determining that portion of the Allocation.

(E) Fuel heating values may be used to convert throughput records into the appropriate units for determining Allocations based on the emission factors in Table 1 or Table 2. If a different unit basis than set forth in Tables 1 and 2 is needed for emissions calculations, the Executive Officer shall use a default heating value to determine source emissions, unless the Facility Permit holder can demonstrate with substantial evidence to the Executive Officer that a different value should be used to determine emissions from that source.

(3) All NO_X and SO_X ERCs generated at the facility and held by a RECLAIM Facility Permit holder shall be reissued as RTCs. RECLAIM facilities will have these RTCs added to their starting Allocations. RTCs generated from the conversion of ERCs shall have a zero rate of reduction for the year 1994 through the year 2000. Such RTCs shall have a cumulative rate of reduction for the years 2001, 2002, and 2003, equal to the percentage inventory adjustment factor applied to 2003 Allocations pursuant to paragraph (e)(1) of this rule and shall have a rate of reduction for compliance year 2004 and subsequent years determined pursuant to paragraph (f)(1) of this rule.

(4) Non-RECLAIM facilities may elect to have their ERCs converted to RTCs and listed on the RTC Listing maintained by the Executive Officer or designee pursuant to Rule 2007 - Trading Requirements, so long as the written request is filed before July 1, 1994. Such RTCs will be assigned to the trading zone in which the generating facility is located. RTCs generated from the conversion of ERCs shall have a zero rate of reduction for the year 1994 through the year 2000. Such RTCs shall have a cumulative rate of reduction for the years, 2001, 2002, and 2003, equal to the percentage inventory adjustment factor applied to 2003 Allocations pursuant to paragraph (e)(1) of this rule.

(5) External offsets provided pursuant to Regulation XIII - New Source Review, not including any offsets in excess of a 1 to 1 ratio, will be added to the starting Allocation pursuant to paragraph (c)(1) provided:

(A) The offsets were not received from either the Community Bank or the Priority Reserve.

(B) External offsets will only be added to the starting Allocation to the

extent that the Facility Permit holder demonstrates that they have not already been included in the starting Allocation or as an ERC. RTCs issued for external offsets shall not include any offsets in excess of a 1 to 1 ratio required under Regulation XIII - New Source Review.

(C) RTCs generated from the conversion of external offsets shall have a zero rate of reduction for the year 1994 through the year 2000. These RTCs shall have a cumulative rate of reduction for the years 2001, 2002, and 2003, equal to the percentage inventory adjustment factor applied to 2003 Allocations pursuant to paragraph (e)(1) of this rule, and for compliance year 2004 and subsequent years allocations shall be determined pursuant to paragraph (f)(1) of this rule. The rate of reduction for the year 2001 through year 2003 shall not be applied to new facilities initially totally permitted on or after January 7, 2005.

(D) Existing facilities with units that have Permits to Construct issued pursuant to Regulation II - Permits, dated on or after January 1, 1992, or existing facilities which have, between January 1, 1992 and October 15, 1993, installed air pollution control equipment that was exempt from offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304 (a)(5), shall have their starting Allocations increased by the total external offsets provided, or the amount that would have been offset if the exemption had not applied.

(E) Existing facilities with units whose reported emissions are below capacity due to phased construction, and/or where the Permit to Operate issued pursuant to Regulation II - Permits, was issued after January 1, 1992, shall have their starting Allocations increased by the total external offsets provided.

(6) If a Facility Permit holder can demonstrate that its 1994 Allocation is less than the 1992 emissions reported pursuant to Rule 301 - Permit Fees, and that the facility was, in 1992, operating in compliance with all applicable District rules in effect as of December 31, 1993, the facility's starting Allocation will be equal to the 1992 reported emissions.

(7) For new facilities initially totally permitted on or after January 1, 1993 but prior to October 15, 1993, the starting Allocation shall be equal to the external offsets provided by the facility to offset emission increases at the facility pursuant to Regulation XIII - New Source Review, not including

any offsets in excess of a 1 to 1 ratio.

(8) The Allocation for new facilities initially totally permitted on and after October 15, 1993, shall be equal to the total RTCs provided by the facility to offset emission increases at the facility pursuant to Rule 2005- New Source Review for RECLAIM.

(9) The starting Allocation for existing facilities which enter the RECLAIM program pursuant to Rule 2001 - Applicability, shall be determined by the methodology in paragraph (c)(1) of this rule. The most recent two years reported emission fee data filed pursuant to Rule 301 - Permit Fees, may be used if 1989 through 1992 emission fee data is not available. For facilities lacking reported emission fee data, the Allocation shall be equal to the external offsets provided pursuant to Regulation XIII - New Source Review, not including any offsets in excess of a 1 to 1 ratio. The Allocation shall not include any emission offsets received from either the Community Bank or the Priority Reserve.

(10) A facility may not receive more than one set of Allocations.

(11) A facility that is no longer holding a valid District permit on January 1, 1994 will not receive an Allocation, but may, if authorized by Regulation XIII, apply for ERCs.

(12) Clean Fuel Adjustment to Starting Allocation

Any refiner who is required to make modifications to comply with CARB Phase II reformulated gasoline production (California Code of Regulations, Title 13, Sections 2250, 2251.5, 2252, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2262.2, 2262.3, 2262.4, 2262.5, 2262.6, 2262.7, 2263, 2264, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, and 2271) or federal requirements (Federal Clean Air Act, Title II, Part A, Section 211; 42 U.S.C. Section 7545) may receive (an) increase(s) in his Allocations except to the extent that there is an increase in maximum rating of the new or modified equipment. Each facility requesting an increase to Allocations shall submit an application for permit amendment specifying the necessary modifications and tentative schedule for completion. The Facility Permit holder shall establish the amount of emission increases resulting from the reformulated gasoline modifications for each year in which the increase in Allocations is requested. The increase to its Allocations will be issued contemporaneously with the modification according to a schedule approved by the Executive Officer or designee (i.e., 1994 through 1997 depending on the refinery). Each increase to the Allocations shall be equal to the increased emissions resulting from the

modifications solely to comply with the state or federal reformulated gasoline requirements at the refinery or facility producing hydrogen for reformulated gasoline production, and shall be established according to present and future compliance limits in current District rules or permits. Allocation increases for each refiner pursuant to this paragraph, shall not exceed 5 percent of the refiner's total starting Allocation, unless any refiner emits less than 0.0135 tons of NO_X per thousand barrels of crude processed, in which case the Allocation increases for such refiner shall not exceed 20 percent of that refiner's starting Allocation. The emissions per amount of crude processed will be determined on the basis of information reported to the District pursuant to Rule 301 - Permit Fees, for the same calendar year as the facility's peak activity year for their NO_X starting Allocation.

(d) Establishment of Year 2000 Allocations

(1) (A) The year 2000 Allocations for RECLAIM NO_X and SO_X facilities will be determined by the Executive Officer or designee utilizing the following methodology:

Year 2000 Allocation $= \Sigma [A \times B_2]$ + RTCs created from ERCs + External Offsets,

Where

A = the throughput for each NO_X or SO_X source or process unit in the facility for the maximum throughput year from 1987 to 1992, inclusive, as reported pursuant to Rule 301 - Permit Fees; and

B_2 = the applicable Tier I year Allocation emission factor for the subject source or process unit, as specified in Table 1 or Table 2.

(B) The maximum throughput year will be determined by the Executive Officer or designee from throughput data reported through annual emissions reports pursuant to Rule 301 - Permit Fees, or may be designated by the permit holder prior to issuance of the Facility Permit.

(C) To determine the applicable emission factor in Table 1 or Table 2, the Executive Officer or designee will categorize the equipment at each facility based on information on hours of operation, equipment size, heating capacity, and permit information submitted pursuant to Rule 201 - Permit to Construct, and other parameters as determined by the Executive Officer or designee. No information used for purposes of this subparagraph may be

inconsistent with any information or statement previously submitted on behalf of the facility to the District including but not limited to information and statements previously submitted pursuant to Rule 301 - Permit Fees, unless the facility can demonstrate, by clear and convincing documentation, that such information or statement was inaccurate.

(D) Throughput associated with each piece of equipment or NO_X or SO_X source will be multiplied by the Tier I emission factor specified in Table 1 or Table 2. If a factor lower than the factor in Table 1 or Table 2 was utilized for a given piece of equipment or NO_X or SO_X source pursuant to Rule 301, the lower factor will be used for determining that portion of the Allocation.

(E) The fuel heating value may be considered in determining Allocations and will be set to 1.0 unless the Facility Permit holder demonstrates that it should receive a different value.

(F) The year 2000 Allocation is the sum of the resulting products for each piece of equipment or NO_X or SO_X source multiplied by any inventory adjustment pursuant to paragraph (d)(4) of this rule.

(2) For facilities existing prior to October 15, 1993 which enter RECLAIM after October 15, 1993, the year 2000 Allocation will be determined according to paragraph (d)(1). The most recent two years reported emission fee data filed pursuant to Rule 301 - Permit Fees, may be used if 1989 through 1992 emission fee data is not available. For facilities lacking reported emission fee data, the Allocation shall be equal to their external offsets provided pursuant to Regulation XIII - New Source Review, not including any offsets in excess of a 1 to 1 ratio.

(3) No facility shall have a year 2000 Allocation [calculated pursuant to subdivision (d)] greater than the starting Allocation [calculated pursuant to subdivision (c)].

(4) If the sum of all RECLAIM facilities' year 2000 Allocations differs from the year 2000 projected inventory for these sources under the 1991 AQMP, the Executive Officer or designee will establish a percentage inventory adjustment factor that will be applied to adjust each facility's year 2000 Allocation. The inventory adjustment will not apply to RTCs generated from ERCs or external offsets.

(e) Allocations for the Year 2003

(1) The 2003 Allocations will be determined by the Executive Officer or designee applying a percentage inventory adjustment to reduce each facility's unadjusted year 2000 Allocation so that the sum of all RECLAIM facilities' 2003 Allocations will equal the 1991 AQMP projected inventory for RECLAIM sources for the year 2003, corrected based on actual facility data reviewed for purposes of issuing Facility Permits and to reflect the highest year of actual Basin-wide economic activity for RECLAIM sources considered as a whole during the years 1987 through 1992.

(2) No facility shall have a 2003 Allocation (calculated pursuant this subdivision) greater than the year 2000 Allocation [calculated pursuant to subdivision (d)].

(f) Annual Allocations for NO_X and SOx and Adjustments to RTC Holdings

(1) Allocations for the years between 1994 and 2000, for RECLAIM NO_X and SO_X facilities shall be determined by a straight line rate of reduction between the starting Allocation and the year 2000 Allocation. For the years 2001 and 2002, the Allocations shall be determined by a straight line rate of reduction between the year 2000 and year 2003 Allocations. NOx Allocations for 2004, 2005, and 2006 and SOx Allocations for 2004 through 2012 are equal to the facility's 2003 Allocation, as determined pursuant to subdivision (e). NOx RTC Allocations and holdings subsequent to the year 2006 and SOx Allocations and holdings subsequent to the year 2012 shall be adjusted to the nearest pound as follows:

(A) The Executive Officer will adjust NOx RTC holdings, as of January 7, 2005 for compliance years 2007 and thereafter by multiplying the amount of RTC holdings by the following adjustment factors for the relevant compliance year, to obtain tradable/usable and non-tradable/non-usable holdings:

Compliance Year	Tradable/Usable NOx RTC Adjustment Factor
2007	0.883
2008	0.856
2009	0.829
2010	0.802
2011 and after	0.775

(B) The Executive Officer shall adjust NOx RTCs held as of September 22, 2015 by the RTC holders identified in Table 7 and

their successors using the following adjustment factors to obtain Tradable/Usable and Non-Tradable/Non-Usable RTC Holdings:

Compliance Year	Tradable/Usable NOx RTC Adjustment Factor	Non-tradable/ Non-usable NOx RTC Adjustment Factor
2015	1.0	0
2016	0.906	0.094
2017	0.906	0
2018	0.859	0.047
2019	0.812	0.047
2020	0.719	0.093
2021	0.625	0.094
2022	0.437	0.188
2023 and after	0.437	0

RTC holdings traded from RTC holders in Table 7 on and after September 22, 2015 and held by other RTC holders not listed in Table 7 shall be subjected to the above adjustment factors. The adjustment factor(s) for any RTC sold by an RTC holder that both purchased and sold RTCs between September 22, 2015 and December 4, 2015 shall be based on a last in/first out basis.

(C) The Executive Officer shall adjust NOx RTCs held as of September 22, 2015 by the RTC holders identified in Table 8 and their successors using the following adjustment factors to obtain Tradable/Usable and Non-Tradable/Non-Usable RTC holdings:

Compliance Year	Tradable/Usable NOx RTC Adjustment Factor	Non-tradable/ Non-usable NOx RTC Adjustment Factor
2015	1.0	0
2016	0.931	0.069
2017	0.931	0
2018	0.896	0.035
2019	0.861	0.035
2020	0.792	0.069
2021	0.722	0.070
2022	0.583	0.139
2023 and after	0.583	0

RTC holdings traded from RTC holders in Table 8 on and after September 22, 2015 and held by other RTC holders not listed in Table 8 shall be subjected to the above adjustment factors. The adjustment factor(s) for any RTC sold by an RTC holder that both purchased and sold RTCs between September 22, 2015 and

December 4, 2015 shall be based on a last in/first out basis.

(D) RTCs designated as non-tradable/non-usable pursuant to subparagraphs (f)(1)(B) and (f)(1)(C) shall be held, but shall not be traded or used for reconciling emissions pursuant to Rule 2004.

(E) Commencing on January 1, 2008 with NOx RTC prices averaged from January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2007, the Executive Officer will calculate the 12-month rolling average RTC price for all trades for the current compliance year. Commencing on May 1, 2016 with NOx RTC prices averaged from January 1, 2016 through March 31, 2016, the Executive Officer will calculate the 3-month rolling average NOx RTC price for all trades for the current compliance year NOx RTCs and the 12-month rolling average NOx RTC price for all trades for infinite year block NOx RTC as defined in subparagraph (f)(1)(I). The Executive Officer will update the 3-month and 12-month rolling average once per month. The computation of the rolling average prices will not include RTC transactions reported at no price or RTC swap transactions.

(F) The Executive Officer shall transfer to a Regional NSR Holding account the amount of NOx RTCs holdings listed in Table 9 of this Rule from the corresponding facilities identified in the same table.

(G) For purposes of meeting the NSR holding requirement as specified in subdivision (f) of Rule 2005, the facilities identified in Table 9 may use a combination of their Tradable/Usable and Non-tradable/Non-usable RTCs specified in subparagraph (f)(1)(C) and the amount listed for each facility in Table 9, which represents the RTCs in the Regional NSR Holding account.

(H) In the event that the NOx RTC prices exceed $22,500 per ton (current compliance year credits) based on the 12-month rolling average, or exceed $35,000 per ton (current compliance year credits) based on the 3-month rolling average calculated pursuant to subparagraph (f)(1)(E), the Executive Officer will report the determination to the Governing Board. If the Governing Board finds that the 12-month rolling average RTC price exceeds $22,500 per ton or the 3-month rolling average RTC price exceeds $35,000 per ton, then the Non-tradable/Non-usable NOx RTCs, as

specified in subparagraphs (f)(1)(B) and (f)(1)(C) valid for the period in which the RTC price is found to have exceeded the applicable threshold, shall be converted to Tradable/Usable NOx RTCs upon Governing Board concurrence.

(I) In the event that the infinite year block NOx RTC prices fall below $200,000 per ton based on the 12-month rolling average, calculated pursuant to subparagraph (f)(1)(E) beginning in 2019 for the compliance year in which Cycle 1 facilities are operating, the Executive Officer will report the determination to the Governing Board.

For the purpose of this rule, infinite year block refers to trades involving blocks of RTCs with a specified start year and continuing into the future for ten or more years.

(J) Pursuant to subparagraphs (f)(1)(H) and (f)(1)(I) the Executive Officer's report to the Board will also include a commitment and schedule to conduct a more rigorous control technology implementation, emission reduction, cost-effectiveness, market analysis, and socioeconomic impact assessment of the RECLAIM program. The Executive Officer's report to the Board will be made at a public hearing at the earliest possible regularly scheduled Board Meeting, but no more than 90 days from Executive Officer determination.

(K) The NOx emission reductions associated with the RTC adjustment factors for compliance years 2016, and 2018 through 2022 shall not be submitted for inclusion into the State Implementation Plan until the adjustments have been in effect for one full compliance year. However, the amount of NOx RTCs adjustments specified in sub-paragraph (f)(1)(F) shall not be submitted for inclusion in the State Implementation Plan.

(L) NOx Allocations for existing facilities that enter RECLAIM after December 4, 2015 for Compliance Year 2016 and all subsequent years shall be the amount determined pursuant to subparagraph (d)(1)(A) except the variable B2 shall be the lowest of:

(i) The applicable 2000 (Tier I) Ending Emission Factor for the subject source(s) or process unit(s), as specified in Table 1 multiplied by the percentage inventory adjustment pursuant to subdivision (e) (0.72);

(ii) The BARCT Emission factor for the subject source as specified in Table 3; and

(iii) The BARCT Emission factor for the subject source, as specified in Table 6.

(M) SOx RTC Holdings as of November 5, 2010, for compliance years 2013 and after shall be adjusted to achieve an overall reduction in the following amounts:

Compliance Year	Minimum emission reductions (lbs.)
2013	2,190,000
2014	2,920,000
2015	2,920,000
2016	2,920,000
2017	3,650,000
2018	3,650,000
2019 and after	4,161,000

(N) The Executive Officer shall determine Tradable/usable SOx RTC Adjustment Factor for each compliance year after 2012 as follows:

$$F_{\text{compliance year i}} = 1 - [Xi / (Ai + Bi + Ci)]$$

Where:

$F_{\text{compliance year i}}$ = Tradable/usable SOx RTC Adjustment Factor for compliance year i starting with 2013

Ai = Total SOx RTCs for compliance year i held as of November 5, 2010, by all RTC holders, except those listed in Table 5

Bi = Total SOx RTCs for compliance year i credited to any facilities listed in Table 5 between August 29, 2009 and November 5, 2010, and not included in Ci

Ci = Total SOx RTCs held as of November 5, 2010 by facilities listed in Table 5 for compliance year i in excess of allocations as determined pursuant to subdivision (e).

Xi = Amount to be reduced for compliance year i starting with 2013 as listed in subparagraph (f)(1)(M).

(O) The Executive Officer shall determine Non-tradable/Non-usable SOx RTC Adjustment Factors for compliance years 2017 through 2019 as follows:

$$N_{\text{compliance year j}} = F_{\text{compliance year 2016}} - F_{\text{compliance year j}}$$

Where:

$N_{\text{compliance year j}}$ = Non-tradable/Non-usable SOx RTC

Adjustment Factor for compliance year j

$F_{compliance\ year\ j}$ = Tradable/Usable SOx RTC Adjustment Factor for compliance year j as determined pursuant to subparagraph (f)(1)(N)

j = 2017 through 2019

$F_{compliance\ year\ 2016}$ = Tradable/usable SOx RTC Adjustment Factor for compliance year 2016 as determined pursuant to subparagraph (f)(1)(N)

Non-tradable/Non-usable SOx RTC Adjustment Factors for compliance years 2013, 2014, 2020, and all years after 2020 shall be 0.0.

(P) The Executive Officer shall adjust the SOx RTC holdings as of November 5, 2010, for compliance years 2013 and after as follows:

(i) Apply the Tradable/Usable SOx RTC Adjustment Factor ($F_{compliance\ year\ i}$) and Non-tradable/Non-usable SOx RTC Adjustment Factor ($N_{compliance\ year\ j}$) for the corresponding compliance year as published under subparagraph (f)(1)(Q) to SOx RTC holdings held by any RTC holder except those listed in Table 5;

(ii) Apply no adjustment to SOx RTC holdings that are held as of August 29, 2009 by a facility listed in Table 5, and that are less than or equal to the facility's allocations as determined pursuant to subdivision (e), and that were not credited between August 29, 2009 and November 5, 2010;

(iii) Apply the Tradable/Usable SOx RTC Adjustment Factor ($F_{compliance\ year\ i}$) and Non-tradable/Non-usable SOx RTC Adjustment Factor ($N_{compliance\ year\ j}$) for the corresponding compliance year as published under subparagraph (f)(1)(Q) to any SOx RTC holding as of November 5, 2010, that is held by a facility that is listed in Table 5, and that is over the facility's allocations as determined pursuant to subdivision (e); and

(iv) Apply the Tradable/Usable SOx RTC Adjustment Factor ($F_{compliance\ year\ i}$) and Non-tradable/non-usable SOx RTC Adjustment Factor ($N_{compliance\ year\ j}$) for the corresponding compliance year as published under subparagraph (f)(1)(Q) to any SOx RTC holding that was acquired between August 29, 2009 and November 5, 2010, by a facility that is listed in Table 5.

No SOx RTC holding shall be subject to the SOx RTC adjustments as published under subparagraph (f)(1)(Q) more than once.

(Q) The Executive Officer shall publish the SOx RTC Adjustment Factors determined according to subparagraphs (f)(1)(N) and (f)(1)(O) within 30 days after November 5, 2010.

(R) Commencing on January 1, 2017 and ending on February 1, 2020, the Executive Officer will calculate the 12-month rolling average SOx RTC price for all trades during the preceding 12 months for the current compliance year. The Executive Officer will update the 12-month rolling average once per month. The computation of the rolling average prices will not include RTC transactions reported at no price or RTC swap transactions.

(S) In the event that the SOx RTC prices exceed $50,000 per ton based on the 12-month rolling average calculated pursuant to subparagraph (f)(1)(R), the Executive Officer will report to the Governing Board at a duly noticed public hearing to be held no more than 60 days from Executive Officer determination. The Executive Officer will announce that determination on the SCAQMD website. At the public hearing, the Governing Board will decide whether or not to convert any portion of the Non-tradable/Non-usable RTCs, as determined pursuant to subparagraphs (f)(1)(O) and (f)(1)(P), and how much to convert if any, to Tradable/Usable RTCs. The portion of Non-tradable/Non-usable RTCs available for conversion to Tradable/Usable RTCs shall not include any portion of Non-tradable/Non-usable RTCs that are designated for previous compliance years and has not already been converted by the Governing Board, or that has been otherwise included in the State Implementation Plan pursuant to subparagraph (f)(1)(T).

(T) The Executive Officer will not submit the emission reductions obtained through subparagraph (f)(1)(M) for compliance years 2017 through 2019 for inclusion into the State Implementation Plan until the adjustments for the RTC Holdings have been in effect for one full compliance year.

(U) SOx Allocations for compliance years 2013 and after, for facilities that enter RECLAIM after November 5, 2010, and for basic equipment listed in Table 4 shall be determined according to the BARCT level listed in Table 4 or the permitted emission limits, whichever is lower.

(V) By no later than July 1, 2012, SOx emissions at the exhaust of a Fluidized Catalytic Cracking Unit, as measured at the final stack venting gases originating from the facility's FCC Regenerator, including after the CO Boiler or any additional controls in the system following the regenerator (the final stack shall constitute the only exhaust gas compliance point within the FCCU facility), shall not exceed a concentration of 25 ppm dry @ 0% oxygen on a 365-day rolling average. The numeric concentration-based limit does not apply during time periods in which SOx data are determined to be incorrect due to analyzer calibration or malfunction. For the purpose of demonstrating compliance with this limit, the operator of a FCCU shall commence the use of SOx reducing additives in the FCCU no later than July 1, 2011, unless the operator has an existing wet gas scrubber in operation at BARCT levels prior to November 5, 2010 or can demonstrate to the Executive Officer that the FCCU will achieve this limit by using other control methods.

(2) New facilities initially totally permitted, on and after October 15, 1993, but prior to January 7, 2005, and entering the RECLAIM program after January 7, 2005 shall not have a rate of reduction until 2001. Reductions from 2001 to 2003, inclusive, shall be implemented pursuant to subdivision (e). New facilities initially totally permitted on or after January 7, 2005 using external offsets shall have a rate of reduction for such offsets pursuant to subparagraph (c)(5)(C). New facilities initially totally permitted on or after January 7, 2005 using RTCs shall have no rate of reduction for such RTCs, provided that RTCs obtained have been adjusted according to paragraph (f)(1), as applicable. The Facility Permit for such facilities will require the

Facility Permit holder to, at the commencement of each compliance year, hold RTCs equal to the amount of RTCs provided as offsets pursuant to Rule 2005.

(3) Increases to Allocations for permits issued for Clean Fuel adjustments pursuant to paragraph (c)(12), shall be added to each year's Allocation.

(4) During a State of Emergency declared by the Governor related to electricity demand or power grid stability within the SCAQMD jurisdictional boundaries, the current compliance year Non-tradable/Non-usable NOx RTCs held by electricity generating facilities~~as defined in Rule 2001(g)(1) that generate and distribute electricity to the grid system(s)~~ affected by the State of Emergency may be used to offset their emissions after completely exhausting their own Tradable/Usable NOx RTCs. For the purpose of this rule an electricity generating facility is defined as a NOx RECLAIM facility that generates electrical power and is owned or operated by or under contract to sell power to California Independent System Operator Corporation, a municipal or public electric utility, or an electric utility on Santa Catalina Island, with the exception of landfills, petroleum refineries, publicly owned treatment works, and cogeneration facilities.

If such a facility has completely exhausted their Non-tradable/Non-usable NOx RTCs, the owner or operator of the facility may apply for the use of the NOx RTCs in the Regional NSR Holding Account. The use of such RTCs in this Account shall be based on availability at the end of each quarter. The owner or operator of each electricity generating facility requesting NOx RTCs from the Regional NSR Holding Account shall submit a written request to the Executive Officer specifying the amount of RTCs needed and the basis for requesting the required amount.

The Executive Officer will determine the amount and distribution of the NOx RTCs from the Regional NSR Holding Account based on the requesting facility meeting the following criteria:

(A~~i~~) The State of Emergency related to electricity demand or power grid stability within the SCAQMD jurisdictional boundaries, as declared by the Governor, was the direct cause of the excess emissions;

(B~~ii~~) The facility has been ordered to generate electricity in an increased amount and/or frequency due to the State of Emergency;

(C~~iii~~) The facility has adequately demonstrated their need for the

specific amount of RTCs from the Regional NSR Holding Account; and

(D~~iv~~) The facility owner or operator has not sold any part of their RTC holdings for the subject compliance year.

If the total RTCs requested exceed the supply of RTCs in this Account, the RTCs will be distributed proportionately according to the offset needs of the facilities on a quarterly basis. These RTCs will be non-tradable, but usable to offset emissions.

(5) The Executive Officer will report to the Governing Board within 60 days of the end of the quarter in which a State of Emergency was declared by the Governor related to electricity demand or power grid stability within the SCAQMD jurisdictional boundaries. Included in this report will be, as applicable:

(A~~i~~) the quantity of RTCs from the Regional NSR Holding Account that were distributed for compliance with the requirement to reconcile quarterly and annual emissions;

(B~~ii~~) any adverse impacts that the State of Emergency is having on the RECLAIM program; and

(C~~iii~~) any potential changes to the RECLAIM program that will be needed to help correct these impacts.

(6) If the Executive Officer ~~provides a NOx RECLAIM~~ issues the owner or operator of a NOx RECLAIM facility ~~with~~ an initial determination notification that the facility is under review for being transitioned out of NOx RECLAIM, the owner or operator shall submit to the Executive Officer within 45 days of the initial determination notification date the identification of: ~~all NOx RECLAIM emission equipment, including Rule 219 equipment. The Executive Officer will review the information submitted and, if complete, determine if the facility will be transitioned out of the NOx RECLAIM program.~~

(A) All permitted and unpermitted NOx RECLAIM emission equipment, including applicable control equipment; and~~The Executive Officer shall indicate in writing if a facility's submission is not complete and provide a timeline for submission.~~

(B) Permitted NOx emission levels, and if not available, manufacturer guaranteed NOx emission levels.~~Failure to submit the requested information within 45 days of the initial~~

~~determination notification date or failure to timely revise an incomplete submission, as indicated by the Executive Officer, will result in the prohibition on all RTC uses, sales, or transfers by the facility until all requested information is submitted.~~

(7) The Executive Officer will review the information submitted and, if complete, will determine if the facility will be transitioned out of the NOx RECLAIM program.

(A) The Executive Officer shall indicate in writing if a facility's submission is not complete and provide a timeline for submission.

(B) Failure to submit the requested information within 45 days of the initial determination notification date or failure to timely revise an incomplete submission, as indicated by the Executive Officer, will result in the prohibition on all RTC uses, sales, or transfers by the facility until all requested information is submitted.

(8~~7~~) The Executive Officer will provide a final determination notification that the facility will be transitioned out of the NOx RECLAIM program ~~if the RECLAIM facility has no facility NOx emissions or has NOx emissions solely from the combination of the following~~unless:

(A) The NOx emitting equipment located at the RECLAIM facility is subject to a non-RECLAIM rule that regulates NOx emissions and exempts the NOx emitting equipment; and ~~Rule 219 equipment, unless it would be subject to a command-and-control rule that it cannot reasonably comply with, various location permits, or unpermitted equipment; and/or~~

(B) The NOx emissions at the RECLAIM facility are from non-combustion equipment that has no applicable non-RECLAIM rule that pertains to such NOx emissions. ~~RECLAIM source equipment that meets current command-and-control BARCT rules.~~

(9~~8~~) In the event that the Executive Officer, upon review of the information pursuant to paragraph~~s (f)(6) and~~ (f)(7), nonetheless determines that a facility should not yet be transitioned out of the NOx RECLAIM program, the owner or operator will be notified.

(10 ~~Any~~ The owner or operator of any RECLAIM facility that receives a final

~~9~~) determination notification from the Executive Officer pursuant to paragraph (f)(8~~7~~): ~~shall not sell or transfer any future compliance year RTCs as of the~~

~~date specified in the final determination notification and may only sell or transfer that current compliance year's RTCs until the facility is transitioned out of the RECLAIM program.~~

(A) Shall not sell or transfer any future compliance year RTCs as of the date specified in the final determination notification and may only sell or transfer that current compliance year's RTCs until the facility is transitioned out of the RECLAIM program; and

(B) Shall provide Emission Reduction Credits to offset any emissions increases, calculated pursuant to Rule 1306 – Emission Calculations, notwithstanding the exemptions contained in Rule 1304 – Exemptions, until New Source Review provisions governing emission calculations and offsets for former RECLAIM sources are amended after (*date of amendment*).

(11) An owner of operator of a RECLAIM facility that receives an initial determination notification may elect for the facility to remain in RECLAIM if a request to the Executive Officer to remain in RECLAIM is submitted, including any equipment information required pursuant to paragraph (f)(6).

(A) Upon written approval by the Executive Officer that the facility shall remain in RECLAIM:

(i) The facility may remain in RECLAIM until a subsequent notification is issued to the facility that it must exit by a date no later than December 31, 2023.

(ii) The facility is required to submit any updated information within 30 days of the date of the subsequent notification.

(iii) The facility shall comply with all requirements of any non-RECLAIM rule that does not exempt NOx emissions from RECLAIM facilities.

(g) High Employment/Low Emissions (HILO) Facility

The Executive Officer or designee will establish a HILO bank funded with the following maximum total annual emission Allocations:

(1) 91 tons per year of NO_X

(2) 91 tons per year of SO_X

(3) After January 1, 1997, new facilities may apply to the HILO bank in order to obtain non-tradable RTCs. Requests will be processed on a first-come, first-served basis, pending qualification.

(4) When credits are available, annual Allocations will be granted for the year

of application and all subsequent years.

(5) HILO facilities receiving such Allocations from the HILO bank must verify their HILO status on an annual basis through their APEP report.

(6) Failure to qualify will result in all subsequent years' credits being returned to the HILO bank.

(7) Facilities failing to qualify for the HILO bank Allocations may reapply at any time during the next or subsequent compliance year when credits are available.

(h) Non-Tradable Allocation Credits

(1) Any existing RECLAIM facility with reported emissions pursuant to Rule 301 - Permit Fees, in either 1987, 1988, or 1993, greater than its starting Allocation, shall be assigned non-tradable credits for the first three years of the program which shall be determined according to the following methodology:

Non-tradable credit for NO_X and SO_X:

Year 1 = $(\Sigma [A \times B_1])$ - 1994 Allocation;

Where:

A	=	the throughput for each NO_X or SO_X source or process unit in the facility from the single maximum throughput year from 1987, 1988, or 1993; and
B_1	=	the applicable starting emission factor, as specified in Table 1 or Table 2.
Year 2	=	Year 1 non-tradable credits X 0.667
Year 3	=	Year 1 non-tradable credits X 0.333
Year 4 and subsequent years	=	Zero non-tradable credit.

(2) The use of non-tradable credits shall be subject to the following requirements:

(A) Non-tradable credits may only be used for an increase in throughput over that used to determine the facility's starting Allocation. Non-tradable credits may not be used for emissions increases associated with equipment modifications, change in feedstock or raw materials, or any other changes except increases in throughput. The Executive Officer or designee may impose Facility Permit conditions necessary to ensure compliance with this subparagraph.

(B) The use of activated non-tradable credits shall be subject to a non-tradable RTC mitigation fee, as specified in Rule 301 subdivision (n).

(C) In order to utilize non-tradable credits, the Facility Permit holder shall submit a request to the Executive Officer or designee in writing, including a demonstration that the use of the non-tradable credits complies with all requirements of this paragraph, pay any fees required pursuant to Rule 301 - Fees, and have received written approval from the Executive Officer or designee for their use. The Executive Officer or designee shall deny the request unless the Facility Permit holder demonstrates compliance with all requirements of this paragraph. The Executive Officer or designee shall, in writing, approve or deny the request within three business days of submittal of a complete request and notify the Facility Permit holder of the decision. If the request is denied, the Executive Officer or designee will refund the mitigation fee.

(D) In the event that a facility transfers any RTCs for the year in which non-tradable credits have been issued, the non-tradable credit Allocation shall be invalid, and is no longer available to the facility.

(i) NOx RECLAIM Facility Shutdowns

(1) The requirements specified in this subdivision shall be effective October 7, 2016 and only apply to the NOx RECLAIM facilities listed in Tables 7 and 8 of this rule that had a RECLAIM Allocation as issued pursuant to subdivision (b).

(2) An owner or operator of a NOx RECLAIM facility that permanently shuts down or surrenders all operating permits for the entire facility shall notify the Executive Officer in writing of this shutdown within 30 days.

(3) An owner or operator of a NOx RECLAIM facility that shuts down pursuant to paragraphs (i)(2), (i)(8), or (i)(9) shall have its NOx RTC holdings reduced from all future compliance years by an amount equivalent to the difference between:

(A) The average of actual NOx emissions from equipment that is operated at a level greater than the most stringent applicable BARCT emission factors specified in subparagraph (f)(1)(L) during the highest 2 of the past 5 compliance years for the facility; and

(B) The average NOx emissions from the same equipment that would have occurred in those same 2 years identified in subparagraph (i)(3)(A) if the equipment was operated at the most stringent applicable BARCT emission factors specified in subparagraph(f)(1)(L).

(4) Any offsets provided by the SCAQMD pursuant to Rule 1304 that remain as part of the adjusted initial NOx allocation shall also be subtracted for each future compliance year.

(5) If the reduction of NOx RTCs calculated pursuant to paragraph (i)(3) and (i)(4) exceeds the adjusted initial NOx allocation as specified in paragraph (f)(1) for any future compliance year, the facility shall have its NOx holdings reduced by an amount equivalent to the adjusted initial NOx allocation for that compliance year.

(6) If the reduction of NOx RTCs calculated pursuant to paragraphs (i)(3) through (i)(5) exceeds the NOx RTC holdings, within 180 days of notification by the Executive Officer pursuant to paragraph (i)(11), the owner or operator of the NOx RECLAIM facility shall purchase and surrender to the Executive Officer sufficient RTCs to fulfill the entire reduction requirement.

(7) In addition to a self-reported facility shutdown, the Executive Officer will notify the owner or operator of a NOx RECLAIM facility that the facility is under review as potentially shutdown if NOx emissions from an APEP report show a substantial decrease in facility-wide emissions compared to the maximum emissions during the last five years. Within 60 days of the notification date, the owner or operator shall notify the Executive Officer that the facility is shutdown or submit information to substantiate that the facility is not shutdown based on one the following:

(A) Permanent emission reductions have been implemented at the facility and can be attributed to implementation of an emissions control strategy such as, but not limited to: implementation of pollution control strategies, efficiency improvements, process changes, material substitution, or fuel changes; or

(B) NOx emission reductions are temporary where temporary NOx emission reductions include, but are not limited to: cyclic operations, economic fluctuations, temporary shutdown of equipment due to equipment maintenance, repair, replacement, permitting, compliance, or availability of feedstocks or fuels; or

(C) The owner or operator of a NOx RECLAIM facility has an approved Planned Non-Operational Plan pursuant to paragraph (i)(9).

(8) The Executive Officer will review information submitted under paragraph (i)(7) and notify the owner or operator within 60 days with a determination that the facility has or has not been deemed as shutdown.

(A) If the Executive Officer determines that the NOx RECLAIM facility is deemed shutdown, the owner or operator of the NOx RECLAIM facility shall be subject to the requirements specified in paragraphs (i)(3) through (i)(6).

(B) The Executive Officer will not consider information submitted pursuant to paragraph (i)(7) beyond 60 days of the notification issue date unless such information is subsequently requested by the Executive Officer.

(C) The owner or operator of the NOx RECLAIM facility may file an appeal to the Hearing Board pursuant to paragraph (i)(11).

(9) The owner or operator of the NOx RECLAIM facility may submit a Planned Non-Operational (PNO) Plan, and fees pursuant to Rule 306, to request status for a non-operational time period beyond 2 years, but no longer than 5 years for equipment within the facility. The Executive Officer will:

(A) Consider the criteria in subparagraph (i)(7)(B) for approving the plan. All of the referenced criteria shall require company records to support the claim that a PNO status of no longer than 5 years is necessary.

(B) Approve or disapprove the PNO Plan within 180 days of receiving a complete PNO Plan.

(i) If the PNO Plan is approved, the owner or operator of the NOx RECLAIM facility may sell current compliance year RTCs for the duration of the approved PNO Plan. Future year NOx RTCs shall become non-tradable for the duration of the PNO status.

(ii) If the PNO Plan is disapproved and the facility is deemed shutdown by the Executive Officer, the owner or operator of the NOx RECLAIM facility shall be subject to the requirements specified in paragraphs (i)(3) through (i)(6).

(iii) The owner or operator of a NOx RECLAIM facility may appeal the denial of PNO Plan to the Hearing Board.

(10) If a NOx RECLAIM facility has been deemed shutdown pursuant to paragraphs (i)(2), (i)(8), or (i)(9), the RTC holdings shall be reduced pursuant to paragraphs (i)(3) through (i)(5).

(11) The Executive Officer will notify the owner or operator of the NOx RECLAIM facility of the amount of reduction in NOx RTC holdings that was determined pursuant to paragraphs (i)(3) through (i)(5). Reduction of NOx RTC holdings shall be applied to RTCs for all future compliance years following this notification. The Executive Officer shall re-issue the facility permit to reflect the reduction of NOx RTC holdings. The owner or operator may file an appeal to the Hearing Board for the shutdown determination and for the reduction in NOx RTC holdings.

(12) The owner or operator of a NOx RECLAIM facility that has notified the Executive Officer of a facility shutdown pursuant to paragraph (i)(2) or has received notification from the Executive Officer that it is under review as potentially shutdown pursuant to paragraph (i)(7), shall not sell any future compliance year RTCs and may only sell current compliance year RTCs until the Executive Officer notifies the owner or operator of the amount of the reduction of NOx RTCs pursuant to paragraph (i)(11).

(13) Any NOx RECLAIM facility under the same ownership as of September 22, 2015 shall submit a written declaration within 30 days after October 7, 2016 identifying the facilities under the same ownership as of September 22, 2015 and a demonstration of how the facilities identified are under the same ownership. For the purposes of this rule, same ownership is generally defined as facilities and their subsidiaries or facilities that share the same Board of Directors or shares the same parent corporation.

(A) The Executive Officer shall maintain a listing of those facilities that are determined to be of same ownership as of September 22, 2015. The Executive Officer will only amend its same ownership listing to exclude those facilities that no longer qualify for same ownership through circumstances such as mergers, sales, or other dispositions.

(B) In the event of a facility reporting a shutdown or is deemed

shutdown by the Executive Officer, NOx RTCs from that facility may be transferred to another facility under the same ownership as listed in the most current listing of same ownership without reductions as specified under paragraphs (i)(3) through (i)(6). Such transferred NOx RTCs shall be designated as non-tradable.

Table 1

RECLAIM NO_X Emission Factors

Nitrogen Oxides Basic Equipment	Fuel	"Throughput" Units	Starting Ems Factor *	2000 (Tier I) Ending Ems Factor *
Afterburner (Direct Flame and Catalytic)	Natural Gas	mmcf	130.000	39.000
Afterburner (Direct Flame and Catalytic)	LPG, Propane, Butane	1000 Gal	RV	3.840
Afterburner (Direct Flame and Catalytic)	Diesel	1000 Gal	RV	5.700
Agr Chem-Nitric Acid	Process-Absrbr Tailgas/Nw	tons pure acid produced	RV	1.440
Agricultural Chem - Ammonia	Process	tons produced	RV	1.650
Air Ground Turbines	Air Ground Turbines	(unknown process units)	RV	1.860
Ammonia Plant	Neutralizer Fert, Ammon Nit	tons produced	RV	2.500
Asphalt Heater, Concrete	Natural Gas	mmcf	130.000	65.000
Asphalt Heater, Concrete	Fuel Oil	1000 gals	RV	9.500
Asphalt Heater, Concrete	LPG	1000 gals	RV	6.400
Boiler, Heater R1109 (Petr Refin)	Natural Gas	mmbtu	0.100	0.030
Boiler, Heater R1109 (Petr Refin)	Fuel Oil	mmbtu	0.100	0.030
Boiler, Heater R1146 (Petr Refin)	Natural Gas	mmbtu	0.045	0.045
Boiler, Heater R1146 (Petr Refin)	Fuel Oil	mmbtu	0.045	0.045
Boiler, Heater R1146 (Petr Refin)	Refinery Gas	mmbtu	0.045	0.045
Boilers, Heaters, Steam Gens Rule 1146 and 1146.1	Natural Gas	mmcf	49.180	47.570
Boilers, Heaters, Steam Gens Rule 1146 and 1146.1	LPG, Propane, Butane	1000 gals	4.400	4.260
Boilers, Heaters, Steam Gens Rule 1146 and 1146.1	Diesel Light Dist. (0.05% S)	1000 gals	6.420	6.210
Boilers, Heaters, Steam Gens Rule 1146 and 1146.1	Refinery Gas	mmcf	51.520	49.840
Boilers, Heaters, Steam Gens	Bituminous Coal	tons burned	RV	4.800
Boiler, Heater, Steam Gen (Rule 1146.1)	Natural Gas	mmcf	130.000	39.460
Boiler, Heater, Steam Gen (Rule 1146.1)	Refinery Gas	mmcf	RV	41.340

* RV = Reported Value

** Does not include ceramic, clay, cement or brick kilns or metal melting, heat treating or glass melting furnaces.

*** Applies retroactively to January 1, 1994 for Cycle 1 facilities and July 1, 1994 for Cycle 2 facilities.

**** Newly installed or Modified after the year selected for maximum throughput for determining starting allocations pursuant to Rule 2002(c)(1), and meeting BACT limits in effect at the time of installation.

Nitrogen Oxides Basic Equipment	Fuel	"Throughput" Units	Starting Ems Factor *	2000 (Tier I) Ending Ems Factor *
Boiler, Heater, Steam Gen (Rule 1146.1)	LPG, Propane, Butane	1000 gallons	RV	3.530
Boiler, Heater, Steam Gen (Rule 1146.1)	Diesel Light Dist (0.05%)	1000 gallons	RV	5.150
Boiler, Heater, Steam Gen (Rule 1146)	Natural Gas	mmcf	47.750	47.750
Boiler, Heater, Steam Gen (Rule 1146)	Refinery Gas	mmcf	50.030	50.030
Boiler, Heater, Steam Gen (Rule 1146)	LPG, Propane, Butane	1000 gallons	4.280	4.280
Boiler, Heater, Steam Gen (Rule 1146)	Diesel Light Dist (0.05%)	1000 gallons	6.230	6.230
Boiler, Heater, Steam Gen (R1146, <90,000 Therms)	Natural Gas	mmcf	RV	47.750
Boiler, Heater, Steam Gen (R1146, <90,000 Therms)	Refinery Gas	mmcf	RV	50.030
Boiler, Heater, Steam Gen (R1146, <90,000 Therms)	LPG, Propane, Butane	1000 gallons	RV	4.280
Boiler, Heater, Steam Gen (R1146, <90,000 Therms)	Diesel Light Dist (0.05%)	1000 gallons	RV	6.230
Boiler, Heater, Steam Gen (R1146.1, <18,000 Therms)	Natural Gas	mmcf	RV	39.460
Boiler, Heater, Steam Gen (R1146.1, <18,000 Therms)	Refinery Gas	mmcf	RV	41.340
Boiler, Heater, Steam Gen (R1146.1, <18,000 Therms)	LPG, Propane, Butane	1000 gallons	RV	3.530
Boiler, Heater, Steam Gen (R1146.1, <18,000 Therms)	Diesel Light Dist (0.05%)	1000 gallons	RV	5.150
Boiler, Heater R1109 (Petr Refin)	Refinery Gas	mmbtu	0.100	0.030
Boilers, Heaters, Steam Gens, (Petr Refin)	Natural Gas	mmcf	105.000	31.500
Boilers, Heaters, Steam Gens, (Petr Refin)	Refinery Gas	mmcf	110.000	33.000
Boilers, Heaters, Steam Gens, Unpermitted	Natural Gas	mmcf	130.000	32.500
Boilers, Heaters, Steam Gens, Unpermitted	LPG, Propane, Butane	1000 gallons	RV	3.200
Boilers, Heaters, Steam Gens ****	Natural Gas	mmcf	38.460	38.460

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**** Newly installed or Modified after the year selected for maximum throughput for determining starting allocations pursuant to Rule 2002(c)(1), and meeting BACT limits in effect at the time of installation.

Nitrogen Oxides Basic Equipment	Fuel	"Throughput" Units	Starting Ems Factor *	2000 (Tier I) Ending Ems Factor *
Boilers, Heaters, Steam Gens ****	Refinery Gas	mmbtu	0.035	0.035
Boilers, Heaters, Steam Gens ****	LPG, Propane, Butane	1000 gallons	3.55	3.55
Boilers, Heaters, Steam Gens ****	Diesel Light Dist (0.05%), Fuel Oil No. 2	mmbtu	0.03847	0.03847
Boilers, Heaters, Steam Gens, Unpermitted	Diesel Light Dist (0.05%)	1000 gallons	RV	4.750
Catalyst Manufacturing	Catalyst Mfg	tons of catalyst produced	RV	1.660
Catalyst Manufacturing	Catalyst Mfg	tons of catalyst produced	RV	2.090
Cement Kilns	Natural Gas	mmcf	130.000	19.500
Cement Kilns	Diesel Light Dist. (0.05% S)	1000 gals	RV	2.850
Cement Kilns	Kilns-Dry Process	tons cement produced	RV	0.750
Cement Kilns	Bituminous Coal	tons burned	RV	4.800
Cement Kilns	Tons Clinker	tons clinker	RV	2.73***
Ceramic and Brick Kilns (Preheated Combustion Air)	Natural Gas	mmcf	213.000	170.400
Ceramic and Brick Kilns (Preheated Combustion Air)	Diesel Light Distillate (.05%)	1000 gallons	RV	24.905
Ceramic and Brick Kilns (Preheated Combustion Air)	LPG	1000 gallons	RV	16.778
Ceramic Clay Mfg	Drying	tons input to process	RV	1.114
CO Boiler	Refinery Gas	mmbtu		0.030
Cogen, Industr	Coke	tons burned	RV	3.682
Electric Generation, Commercial Institutional Boiler	Distillate Oil	1000 gallons	6.420	6.210
Composite Internal Combustion	Waste Fuel Oil	1000 gals burned	RV	31.340
Curing and Drying Ovens	Natural Gas	mmcf	130.000	32.500

* RV = Reported Value

** Does not include ceramic, clay, cement or brick kilns or metal melting, heat treating or glass melting furnaces.

*** Applies retroactively to January 1, 1994 for Cycle 1 facilities and July 1, 1994 for Cycle 2 facilities.

**** Newly installed or Modified after the year selected for maximum throughput for determining starting allocations pursuant to Rule 2002(c)(1), and meeting BACT limits in effect at the time of installation.

Nitrogen Oxides Basic Equipment	Fuel	"Throughput" Units	Starting Ems Factor *	2000 (Tier I) Ending Ems Factor *
Curing and Drying Ovens	LPG, Propane, Butane	1000 gals	RV	3.200
Delacquering Furnace	Natural Gas	mmcf	182.2***	182.2***
Fiberglass	Textile-Type Fibr	tons of material processed	RV	1.860
Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit	Fresh Feed	1000 BBLS fresh feed	RV	RV*0.3 ***
Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit with Urea Injection	Fresh Feed	1000 BBLS fresh feed	RV	(RV*0.3) / (1-control efficiency) ***
Fugitive Emission	Not Classified	tons product	RV	0.087
Furnace Process	Carbon Black	tons produced	RV	38.850
Furnace Suppressor	Furnace Suppressor	unknown	RV	0.800
Glass Fiber Furnace	Mineral Products	tons product produced	RV	4.000
Glass Melting Furnace	Flat Glass	tons of glass pulled	RV	4.000
Glass Melting Furnace	Tableware Glass	tons of glass pulled	RV	5.680
Glass Melting Furnaces	Container Glass	tons of glass produced	4.000	1.2***
ICEs****	All Fuels		Equivalent to permitted BACT limit	Equivalent to permitted BACT limit
ICEs, Permitted (Rule 1110.1 and 1110.2)	Natural Gas	mmcf	2192.450	217.360
ICEs Permitted (Rule 1110.2)	Natural Gas	mmcf	RV	217.360
ICEs, Permitted (Rule 1110.1 and 1110.2)	LPG, Propane, Butane	1000 gals	RV	19.460
ICEs, Permitted (Rule 1110.1 and 1110.2)	Gasoline	1000 gals	RV	20.130
ICEs, Permitted (Rule 1110.1 and 1110.2)	Diesel Oil	1000 gals	RV	31.340
ICEs, Exempted per Rule 1110.2	All Fuels		RV	RV
ICEs, Exempted per Rule 1110.2 and subject to Rule 1110.1	All Fuels		RV	RV
ICEs, Unpermitted	All Fuels		RV	RV
In Process Fuel	Coke	tons burned	RV	24.593
Incinerators	Natural Gas	mmcf	130.000	104.000
Industrial	Propane	1000 gallons	RV	20.890
Industrial	Gasoline	1000 gallons	RV	21.620

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*** Applies retroactively to January 1, 1994 for Cycle 1 facilities and July 1, 1994 for Cycle 2 facilities.

**** Newly installed or Modified after the year selected for maximum throughput for determining starting allocations pursuant to Rule 2002(c)(1), and meeting BACT limits in effect at the time of installation.

Nitrogen Oxides Basic Equipment	Fuel	"Throughput" Units	Starting Ems Factor*	2000 (Tier I) Ending Ems Factor *
Industrial	Dist.Oil/Diesel	1000 gallons	RV	33.650
Inorganic Chemicals, H2SO4 Chamber	General	tons pure acid produced	RV	0.266
Inorganic Chemicals, H2SO4 Contact	Absrbr 98.0% Conv	tons 100% H2S04	RV	0.376
Iron/Steel Foundry	Steel Foundry, Elec Arc Furn	tons metal processed	RV	0.045
Metal Heat Treating Furnace	Natural Gas	mmcf	130.000	104.000
Metal Heat Treating Furnace	Diesel Light Distillate (.05%)	1000 gallons	RV	15.200
Metal Heat Treating Furnace	LPG	1000 gallons	RV	10.240
Metal Forging Furnace (Preheated Combustion Air)	Natural Gas	mmcf	213.000	170.400
Metal Forging Furnace (Preheated Combustion Air)	Diesel Light Distillate (.05%)	1000 gallons	RV	24.905
Metal Forging Furnace (Preheated Combustion Air)	LPG	1000 gallons	RV	16.778
Metal Melting Furnaces	Natural Gas	mmcf	130.000	65.000
Metal Melting Furnaces	LPG, Propane, Butane	1000 gals	RV	6.400
Miscellaneous		bbls-processed	RV	1.240
Natural Gas Production	Not Classified	mmcf gas	RV	6.320
Nonmetallic Mineral	Sand/Gravel	tons product	RV	0.030
NSPS	Refinery Gas	mmbtu	RV	0.030
Other BACT Heater (24F-1)	Natural Gas	mmcf	RV	RV
Other Heater (24F-1)	Pressure Swing Absorber Gas	mmcf	RV	RV
Ovens, Kilns, Calciners, Dryers, Furnaces**	Natural Gas	mmcf	130.000	65.000
Ovens, Kilns, Calciners, Dryers, Furnaces**	Diesel Light Dist. (0.05% S)	1000 gals	RV	9.500
Paint Mfg, Solvent Loss	Mixing/Blending	tons solvent	RV	45.600
Petroleum Refining	Asphalt Blowing	tons of asphalt produced	RV	45.600
Petroleum Refining, Calciner	Petroleum Coke	Calcined Coke	RV	0.971***
Plastics Prodn	Polyester Resins	tons product	RV	106.500
Pot Furnace	Lead Battery	lbs Niter	0.077***	0.062***
Process Specific	ID# 012183	(unknown process units)	RV	240.000
Process Specific	SCC 30500311	tons produced	RV	0.140

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** Does not include ceramic, clay, cement or brick kilns or metal melting, heat treating or glass melting furnaces.

*** Applies retroactively to January 1, 1994 for Cycle 1 facilities and July 1, 1994 for Cycle 2 facilities.

**** Newly installed or Modified after the year selected for maximum throughput for determining starting allocations pursuant to Rule 2002(c)(1), and meeting BACT limits in effect at the time of installation.

Nitrogen Oxides Basic Equipment	Fuel	"Throughput" Units	Starting Ems Factor*	2000 (Tier I) Ending Ems Factor *
Process Specific	ID 14944	(unknown process units)	RV	0.512
SCC 39090003			RV	170.400
Sec. Aluminum	Sweating Furnace	tons produced	RV	0.300
Sec. Aluminum	Smelting Furnace	tons metal produced	RV	0.323
Sec. Aluminum	Annealing Furnace	mmcf	130.000	65.000
Sec. Aluminum	Boring Dryer	tons produced	RV	0.057
Sec. Lead	Smelting Furnace	tons metal charged	RV	0.110
Sec. Lead	Smelting Furnace	tons metal charged	RV	0.060
Sodium Silicate Furnace	Water Glass	Tons Glass Pulled	RV	6.400
Steel Hot Plate Furnace	Natural Gas	mmcf	213.000	106.500
Steel Hot Plate Furnace	Diesel Light Distillate (.05%)	1000 gallons	31.131	10.486
Steel Hot Plate Furnace	LPG, Propane, Butane	1000 gallons	20.970	10.486
Surface Coal Mine	Haul Road	tons coal	RV	62.140
Tail Gas Unit		hours of operation	RV	RV
Turbines	Butane	1000 Gallons	RV	5.700
Turbines	Diesel Oil	1000 gals	RV	8.814
Turbines	Refinery Gas	mmcf	RV	62.275
Turbines	Natural Gas	mmcf	RV	61.450
Turbines (micro-)	Natural Gas	mmcf	54.4	54.4
Turbines - Peaking Unit	Natural Gas	mmcf	RV	RV
Turbines - Peaking Unit	Dist. Oil/Diesel	1000 gallons	RV	RV
Utility Boiler	Digester/Landfill Gas	mmcf	52.350	10.080
Turbine	Natural Gas	mmcf	RV	61.450
Turbine	Fuel Oil	1000 gallons	RV	8.810
Turbine	Dist.Oil/Diesel	1000 gallons	RV	3.000
Utility Boiler Burbank	Natural Gas	mmcf	148.670	17.200
Utility Boiler Burbank	Residual Oil	1000 gallons	20.170	2.330
Utility Boiler, Glendale	Natural Gas	mmcf	140.430	16.000
Utility Boiler, Glendale	Residual Oil	1000 gallons	20.160	2.290
Utility Boiler, LADWP	Natural Gas	mmcf	86.560	15.830
Utility Boiler, LADWP	Residual Oil	1000 gallons	12.370	2.260
Utility Boiler, LADWP	Digester Gas	mmcf	52.350	10.080
Utility Boiler, LADWP	Landfill Gas	mmcf	37.760	6.910
Utility Boiler, Pasadena	Natural Gas	mmcf	195.640	18.500
Utility Boiler, Pasadena	Residual Oil	1000 gallons	28.290	2.670
Utility Boiler, SCE	Natural Gas	mmcf	74.860	15.600
Utility Boiler, SCE	Residual Oil	1000 gallons	10.750	2.240

* RV = Reported Value

** Does not include ceramic, clay, cement or brick kilns or metal melting, heat treating or glass melting furnaces.

*** Applies retroactively to January 1, 1994 for Cycle 1 facilities and July 1, 1994 for Cycle 2 facilities.

**** Newly installed or Modified after the year selected for maximum throughput for determining starting allocations pursuant to Rule 2002(c)(1), and meeting BACT limits in effect at the time of installation.

Table 2

RECLAIM SO_x Emission Factors

Sulfur Oxides Basic Equipment	Fuel	"Throughput" Units	Starting Emission Factor *	Ending Emission Factor *
Air Blown Asphalt		hours of operation	RV	RV
Asphalt Concrete	Cold Ag Handling	tons produced	RV	0.032
Calciner	Petroleum Coke	Calcined Coke	RV	0.000
Catalyst Regeneration		hours of operation	RV	RV
Cement Kiln	Distillate Oil	1000 gallons	RV	RV
Cement Mfg	Kilns, Dry Process	tons produced	RV	RV
Claus Unit		pounds	RV	RV
Cogen	Coke	pounds per ton	RV	RV
Non Fuel Use		hours of operation	RV	RV
External Combustion Equipment / Incinerator	Natural Gas	mmcf	RV	0.830
External Combustion Equip/Incinerator	LPG, Propane, Butane	1000 gallons	RV	4.600
External Combustion Equip/Incinerator	Diesel Light Dist. (0.05% S)	1000 gallons	7.00	5.600
External Combustion Equip/Incinerator	Residual Oil	1000 gallons	8.00	6.400
External Combustion Equip/Incinerator	Refinery Gas	mmcf	RV	6.760
Fiberglass	Recuperative Furn, Textile-Type Fiber	tons produced	RV	2.145
Fluid Catalytic Cracking Units		1000 bbls refinery feed	RV	13.700
Glass Mfg, Forming/Fin	Container Glass		RV	RV
Grain Milling	Flour Mill	tons Grain Processed	RV	RV
ICEs	Natural Gas	mmcf	RV	0.600
ICEs	LPG, Propane, Butane	1000 gallons	RV	0.350
ICEs	Gasoline	1000 gallons	RV	4.240
ICEs	Diesel Oil	1000 gallons	6.24	4.990
Industrial	Cogeneration, Bituminous Coal	tons produced	RV	RV
Industrial (scc 10200804)	Cogeneration, Coke	tons produced	RV	RV
Inorganic Chemcals	General, H2SO4 Chamber	tons produced	RV	RV
Inorganic Chemcals	Absrbr 98.0% Conv, H2SO4 Contact	tons produced	RV	RV

* RV = Reported Value

*** Applies retroactively to January 1, 1994 for Cycle 1 facilities and July 1, 1994 for Cycle 2 facilities.

Sulfur Oxides Basic Equipment	Fuel	"Throughput" Units	Starting Emission Factor *	Ending Emission Factor *
Inprocess Fuel	Cement Kiln/Dryer, Bituminous Coal	tons produced	RV	RV
Iron/Steel Foundry	Cupola, Gray Iron Foundry	tons produced	RV	0.720
Melting Furnace, Container Glass		tons produced	RV	RV
Mericher Alkyd Feed		hours of operation	RV	RV
Miscellaneous	Not Classified	tons produced	RV	0.080
Miscellaneous	Not Classified	tons produced	RV	0.399
Natural Gas Production	Not Classified	mmcf	RV	527.641
Organic Chemical (scc 30100601)		tons produced	RV	RV
Petroleum Refining (scc30600602)	Column Condenser		RV	1.557
Petroleum Refining (scc30600603)	Column Condenser		RV	1.176
Refinery Process Heaters	LPG fired	1000 gal	RV	2.259
Pot Furnace	Lead Battery	lbs Sulfur	0.133***	0.106***
Sec. Lead	Reverberatory, Smelting Furnace	tons produced	RV	RV
Sec. Lead	Smelting Furnace, Fugitiv	tons produced	RV	0.648
Sour Water Oxidizer		hours of operation	RV	RV
Sulfur Loading		1000 bbls	RV	RV
Sour Water Oxidizer		1000 bbls fresh feed	RV	RV
Sour Water Coker		1000 bbls fresh feed	RV	RV
Sodium Silicate Furnace		tons of glass pulled	RV	RV
Sulfur Plant		hours of operation	RV	RV
Tail gas unit		hours of operation	RV	RV
Turbines	Refinery Gas	mmcf	RV	6.760
Turbines	Natural Gas	mmcf	RV	0.600
Turbines	Diesel Oil	1000 gal	6.24	0.080
Turbines	Residual Oil	1000 gallons	8.00	0.090
Utility Boilers	Diesel Light Dist. (0.05% S)	1000 gallons	7.00	0.080
Utility Boilers	Residual Oil	1000 gallons	8.00	0.090
Other Heater (24F-1)	Pressure Swing Absorber Gas	mmcf	RV	RV

* RV = Reported Value

*** Applies retroactively to January 1, 1994 for Cycle 1 facilities and July 1, 1994 for Cycle 2 facilities.

Table 3

RECLAIM NO_X 2011 Ending Emission Factors

Nitrogen Oxides Basic Equipment	BARCT Emission Factor
Asphalt Heater, Concrete	0.036 lb/mmbtu (30 ppm)
Boiler, Heater R1109 (Petr Refin) >110 mmbtu/hr	0.006 lb/mmbtu (5 ppm)
Boilers, Heaters, Steam Gens, (Petr Refin) >110 mmbtu/hr	0.006 lb/mmbtu (5 ppm)
Boiler, Heater, Steam Gen (Rule 1146.1) 2-20 mmbtu/hr	0.015 lb/mmbtu (12 ppm)
Boiler, Heater, Steam Gen (Rule 1146) >20 mmbtu/hr	0.010 lb/mmbtu (9 ppm)
CO Boiler	85% Reduction
Delacquering Furnace	0.036 lb/mmbtu (30 ppm)
Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit	85% Reduction
Iron/Steel Foundry	0.055 lb/mmbtu (45 ppm)
Metal Heat Treating Furnace	0.055 lb/mmbtu (45 ppm)
Metal Forging Furnace (Preheated Combustion Air)	0.055 lb/mmbtu (45 ppm)
Metal Melting Furnaces	0.055 lb/mmbtu (45 ppm)
Other Heater (24F-1)	0.036 lb/mmbtu (30 ppm)
Ovens, Kilns, Calciners, Dryers, Furnaces	0.036 lb/mmbtu (30 ppm)
Petroleum Refining, Calciner	0.036 lb/mmbtu (30 ppm)
Sec. Aluminum	0.055 lb/mmbtu (45 ppm)
Sec. Lead	0.055 lb/mmbtu (45 ppm)
Steel Hot Plate Furnace	0.055 lb/mmbtu (45 ppm)
Utility Boiler	0.008 lb/mmbtu (7 ppm)

Table 4
RECLAIM SOx Tier III Emission Standards

Basic Equipment	BARCT Emission Standard
Calciner, Petroleum Coke	10 ppmv (0.11 lbs/ton coke)
Cement Kiln	5 ppmv (0.04 lbs/ton clinker)
Coal-Fired Boiler	5 ppmv (95% reduction)
Container Glass Melting Furnace	5 ppmv (0.03 lbs/ton glass)
Diesel Combustion	15 ppm by weight as required under Rule 431.2
Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit	5 ppmv (3.25 lbs/thousand barrels feed)
Refinery Boiler/Heater	40 ppmv (6.76 lbs/mmscf~~t~~)
Sulfur Recovery Units/Tail Gas	5 ppmv for combusted tail gas (5.28 lbs/hour)
Sulfuric Acid Manufacturing	10 ppmv (0.14 lbs/ton acid produced)

Table 5
List of SOx RECLAIM Facilities Referenced in Subparagraphs (f)(1)(M) and (f)(1)(O)

FACILITY PERMIT HOLDER	AQMD ID NO.
AES HUNTINGTON BEACH, LLC*	115389
AIR LIQUIDE LARGE INDUSTRIES U.S., LP	148236
ANHEUSER-BUSCH INC., (LA BREWERY)	16642
CALMAT CO	119104
CENCO REFINING CO	800373
EDGINGTON OIL COMPANY	800264
EQUILON ENTER. LLC, SHELL OIL PROD. US	800372
EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES	124838
INEOS POLYPROPYLENE LLC	124808
KIMBERLY-CLARK WORLDWIDE INC.-FULT. MILL	21887
LUNDAY-THAGARD COMPANY	800080
OWENS CORNING ROOFING AND ASPHALT, LLC	35302
PABCO BLDG PRODUCTS LLC,PABCO PAPER, DBA	45746
PARAMOUNT PETR CORP*	800183
QUEMETCO INC	8547
RIVERSIDE CEMENT CO	800182
TECHALLOY CO., INC.	14944
TESORO REFINING AND MARKETING CO*	151798
THE PQ CORP	11435
US GYPSUM CO	12185
WEST NEWPORT OIL CO	42775

* SOx RECLAIM facilities that have RTC Holdings larger than initial allocations as of August 29, 2009.

Table 6

RECLAIM NO_X 2022 Ending Emission Factors

Nitrogen Oxides Basic Equipment	BARCT Emission Factor
Boiler, Heater R1109 (Petr Refin) >40 mmbtu/hr	2 ppm
Cement Kilns	0.5 lbs per ton clinker
Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit	2 ppm
Gas Turbines	2 ppm
Glass Melting Furnaces – Container Glass	80% reduction (0.24 lb/ton glass produced)
ICEs, Permitted (Rule 1110.2) (Non-OCS)	11 ppm @15%O_2 0.041 lb/MMBTU 43.05 lb/mmcf
Metal Heat Treating Furnace >150 mmbtu/hr	0.011 lb/mmbtu (9 ppm)
Petroleum Refining, Calciner	10 ppm
Sodium Silicate Furnace	80% reduction (1.28 lb/ton glass pulled)
SRU/Tail Gas Unit	95% reduction 2ppm

Table 7
List of NOx RECLAIM Facilities Referenced in Subparagraph (f)(1)(B)

FACILITY PERMIT HOLDER	AQMD ID NO.
CHEVRON PRODUCTS CO.	800030
EXXONMOBIL OIL CORPORATION	800089
PHILLIPS 66 CO/LA REFINERY WILMINGTON PL	171107
PHILLIPS 66 COMPANY/LOS ANGELES REFINERY	171109
TESORO REF & MKTG CO LLC,CALCINER	174591
TESORO REFINING & MARKETING CO, LLC	174655
TESORO REFINING AND MARKETING CO, LLC	151798
TESORO REFINING AND MARKETING CO, LLC	800436
ULTRAMAR INC	800026
NOx RTC holders not designated as Facility Permit Holders as of September 22, 2015, except any NOx RTC holders listed in Table 8	Multiple

Table 8
List of NOx RECLAIM Facilities Referenced in Subparagraph (f)(1)(C)

FACILITY PERMIT HOLDER	AQMD ID NO.
AES ALAMITOS, LLC	115394
AES HUNTINGTON BEACH, LLC	115389
AES REDONDO BEACH, LLC	115536
BERRY PETROLEUM COMPANY	119907
BETA OFFSHORE	166073
BICENT (CALIFORNIA) MALBURG LLC	155474
BORAL ROOFING LLC	1073
BURBANK CITY, BURBANK WATER & POWER	25638
BURBANK CITY,BURBANK WATER & POWER,SCPPA	128243
CALIFORNIA PORTLAND CEMENT CO	800181
CALIFORNIA STEEL INDUSTRIES INC	46268
CANYON POWER PLANT	153992
CPV SENTINEL LLC	152707
DISNEYLAND RESORT	800189
EDISON MISSION HUNTINGTON BEACH, LLC	167432
EL SEGUNDO POWER, LLC	115663
EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES	124838
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY	700126
HARBOR COGENERATION CO, LLC	156741
INLAND EMPIRE ENERGY CENTER, LLC	129816
LA CITY, DWP HAYNES GENERATING STATION	800074
LA CITY, DWP SCATTERGOOD GENERATING STN	800075
LA CITY, DWP VALLEY GENERATING STATION	800193
LONG BEACH GENERATION, LLC	115314
NEW- INDY ONTARIO, LLC	172005
NRG CALIFORNIA SOUTH LP, ETIWANDA GEN ST	115315
OWENS-BROCKWAY GLASS CONTAINER INC	7427
OXY USA INC	169754
PACIFIC CLAY PRODUCTS INC	17953
PARAMOUNT PETR CORP	800183
PASADENA CITY, DWP	800168
PQ CORPORATION	11435
QUEMETCO INC	8547
SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC	4242
SNOW SUMMIT INC	43201
SO CAL EDISON CO	4477
SO CAL GAS CO	800128
SO CAL GAS CO	800127
SO CAL GAS CO	5973
SO CAL GAS CO/PLAYA DEL REY STORAGE FACI	8582
SOLVAY USA, INC.	114801

FACILITY PERMIT HOLDER	AQMD ID NO.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON	160437
TABC, INC	3968
TAMCO	18931
US GOVT, NAVY DEPT LB SHIPYARD	800153
WALNUT CREEK ENERGY, LLC	146536
WHEELABRATOR NORWALK ENERGY CO INC	51620
WILDFLOWER ENERGY LP/INDIGO GEN., LLC	127299

Table 9
List of NOx RECLAIM Facilities for the Regional NSR Holding Account with Balances (in lbs)

FACILITY PERMIT HOLDER	AQMD ID NO.	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023+	
		Dec 2016	Jun 2017	Dec 2017	Jun 2018	Dec 2018	Jun 2019	Dec 2019	Jun 2020	Dec 2020	Jun 2021	Dec 2021	Jun 2022	Dec 2022	Jun 2023	Dec 2023+	Jun 2023+
BICENT (CALIFORNIA) MALBURG LLC	155474	0	0	1,854	1,854	1,854	1,854	2,794	2,794	3,735	3,734	5,588	5,588	7,469	7,469	11,204	11,203
BURBANK CITY, BURBANK WATER & POWER, SCPPA	128243	0	0	1,604	5,159	1,604	5,159	2,418	7,775	3,232	10,392	4,836	15,551	6,464	20,784	9,695	31,177
CANYON POWER PLANT	153992	0	0	3,248	2,548	3,248	2,548	4,896	3,840	6,543	5,133	9,792	7,680	13,087	10,265	19,630	15,398
CPV CENTINEL LLC	152707	0	0	9,645	6,981	9,645	6,981	14,538	10,522	19,430	14,063	29,075	21,044	38,860	28,127	58,290	42,190
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY/INLAND EMPIRE ENERGY CENTER	700126/ 129816	0	0	9,065	6,573	9,065	6,573	13,664	9,907	18,262	13,241	27,327	19,815	36,524	26,484	54,785	39,725
LONG BEACH GENERATION, LLC	115314	0	0	0	5,962	0	5,962	0	8,986	0	12,010	0	17,971	0	24,019	0	36,029
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON	160437	0	0	13,227	6,758	13,227	6,758	19,937	10,184	26,646	13,612	39,874	20,370	53,293	27,225	79,940	40,837
WALNUT CREEK ENERGY, LLC	146536	0	0	3,690	4,242	3,690	4,242	5,562	6,393	7,434	8,544	11,124	12,786	14,867	17,089	22,301	25,633
WILDFLOWER ENERGY LP/INDIGO GEN., LLC	127299	0	0	0	3,483	0	3,483	0	5,250	0	7,016	0	10,499	0	14,033	0	21,049

APPENDIX B

PARs 2001 and 2002 - List of Affected Facilities

Facility ID	Facility Name	NAICS Code	On Lists Per Government Code §65962.5 Per EnviroStor?	Location Address	City	Zip	Located Within Two Miles of Airport?	Nearest Sensitive Receptor	Approx. Distance to Nearest Sensitive Receptor (ft)	Nearest School	Approx. Distance to Nearest School (ft)
136	PRESS FORGE CO	332112	NO	7700 JACKSON ST	PARAMOUNT	90723-5073	NO	Hospital	348	Wesley Gaines Elementary	1,063
346	FRITO-LAY, INC.	311919	NO	9535 ARCHIBALD AVE	RANCHO CUCAMONGA	91730-5737	YES	Residental	265	Rancho Cucamonga Middle School	5,254
550	LA CO., INTERNAL SERVICE DEPT	221330	NO	301 N BROADWAY	LOS ANGELES	90012-2703	NO	School	659	Ramon Cortines School of Visual Arts	659
1073	BORAL ROOFING LLC	327120	NO	909 RAILROAD ST	CORONA	92882-1906	YES	Residental	287	Orange Grove High School	2,780
1634	STEELCASE INC, WESTERN DIV	337214	YES	1123 WARNER AVE	TUSTIN	92780	NO	Hospital	2,173	Heritage Elementary	3,008
1744	KIRKHILL - TA COMPANY	339991	NO	300 E CYPRESS ST	BREA	92821	NO	School	233	Brea Junior High School	233
2418	FRUIT GROWERS SUPPLY CO	322211	NO	225 S WINEVILLE RD	ONTARIO	91761-7891	NO	Residental	8,976	Creek View Elementary	14,900
2825	MCP FOODS INC	311930	NO	424-25 S ATCHISON ST	ANAHEIM	92805	NO	Residental	144	Zion Luthern Elementary	2,404
2912	HOLLIDAY ROCK CO INC	212321	NO	2193 W FOOTHILL BLVD	UPLAND	91786-8402	NO	Residental	1,736	Pitzer College	3,627
2946	PACIFIC FORGE INC	332111	NO	10641 ETIWANDA AVE	FONTANA	92337-6909	NO	Residental	6,705	Henry J Kaiser High School	9,293
3029	MATCHMASTER DYEING & FINISHING INC	313310	NO	3700 S BROADWAY	LOS ANGELES	90007-4475	NO	School	388	Clinton Middle School	388
3417	AIR PROD & CHEM INC	325120	NO	23300 S ALAMEDA ST	CARSON	90810-1921	NO	Residental	2,822	Stephens Middle School	3,002
3704	ALL AMERICAN ASPHALT, UNIT NO.01	324121	NO	1776 ALL AMERICAN WAY	CORONA	92879	NO	Residental	452	Home Gardens Elementary	1,922
3721	DART CONTAINER CORP OF CALIFORNIA	326140	NO	150 S MAPLE ST	CORONA	92880-1704	YES	Residental	1,712	Coronita Elementary	3,689
3968	TABC, INC	336390	YES	6375 N PARAMOUNT BLVD	LONG BEACH	90805-3301	NO	Residental	67	Grant Elementary	2,687
4242	SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC	486210	NO	14601 VIRGINIA ST	MORENO VALLEY	92555-8100	NO	Residental	8,553	Ridgecrest Elementary	12,989
4477	SO CAL EDISON CO	221118	NO	1 PEBBLY BEACH RD	AVALON	90704	NO	Residental	226	Avalon High School	6,230
5973	SOCAL GAS CO	486210	NO	25205 W RYE CANYON RD	VALENCIA	91355-1203	NO	Residental	3,748	Trinity Classical Academy	2,698
5998	ALL AMERICAN ASPHALT	324121	NO	14490 EDWARDS ST	WESTMINSTER	92683-3663	NO	Residental	621	Westminster High School	625
7411	DAVIS WIRE CORP	331222	NO	5555 IRWINDALE AVE	IRWINDALE	91706-2070	NO	Residental	2,190	Alice Ellington Elementary	5,491
7416	PRAXAIR INC	325120	NO	2300 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	WILMINGTON	90744-2919	NO	Residental	1,934	Bethune High School	2,279
7427	OWENS-BROCKWAY GLASS CONTAINER INC	327213	YES	2901-23 FRUITLAND AVE	VERNON	90058	NO	Residental	2,197	Pacific Blvd Elementary	2,510
8547	QUEMETCO INC	331492	YES	720 S 7TH AVE	CITY OF INDUSTRY	91746-3124	NO	Residental	823	Palm Elementary	3,533
8582	SO CAL GAS CO/PLAYA DEL REY STORAGE FAC	221210	NO	8141 GULANA AVE	PLAYA DEL REY	90293-7930	NO	Residental	299	Paseo Del Rey Elementary	1,677
9053	ENWAVE LOS ANGELES INC.	221330	NO	715 W 3RD ST	LOS ANGELES	90071-1404	NO	School	368	USC Hybrid High School	368
9755	UNITED AIRLINES INC	488190	YES	6010-20 AVION DR	LOS ANGELES	90045	YES	Residental	4,719	Felton Elementary	5,913
11034	ENWAVE LOS ANGELES INC.	221330	NO	2052 CENTURY PARK EAST	CENTURY CITY	90067-1904	NO	School	42	Beverly High School	42
11119	THE GAS CO./ SEMPRA ENERGY	561110	YES	8101 S ROSEMEAD BLVD	PICO RIVERA	90660	NO	Residental	330	Ellen Ochoa Elementary	1,201
11435	PQ CORPORATION	325180	YES	8401 QUARTZ AVE	SOUTH GATE	90280-2536	NO	Residental	1,109	Southgate Middle School	2,508
11716	FONTANA PAPER MILLS INC	324122	NO	13733 VALLEY BLVD	FONTANA	92335-5268	NO	Residental	4,887	Henry J Kaiser High School	7,339
11887	NASA JET PROPULSION LAB	927110	YES	4800 OAK GROVE DR	PASADENA	91109	NO	Residental	955	St Bede the Venerable Elementary	2,287
12155	ARMSTRONG FLOORING INC	327120	YES	5037 PATATA ST	SOUTH GATE	90280-3555	NO	Residental	5	Park Avenue Elementary	1,322
12372	MISSION CLAY PRODUCTS	327120	NO	23835 TEMESCAL CANYON RD	CORONA	92883-5045	NO	Residental	456	Temescal Valley Elementary	4,619
12428	NEW NGC, INC.	327420	NO	1850 PIER B ST	LONG BEACH	90813-2604	NO	Residental	4,075	Edison Elementary	4,722
14049	MARUCHAN INC	311824	NO	1902 DEERE AVE	IRVINE	92606-4819	YES	Residental	4,064	Creekside High School	7,550
14495	VISTA METALS CORPORATION	331318	NO	13425 WHITTRAM AVE	FONTANA	92335-2999	NO	Residental	2,044	Almond Elementary	6,125
14502	VERNON PUBLIC UTILITIES	221112	NO	4990 SEVILLE AVE	VERNON	90058-2901	NO	Residental	1,176	Pacific Blvd Elementary	2,612
14736	THE BOEING CO-SEAL BEACH COMPLEX	334220	NO	2201 SEAL BEACH BLVD	SEAL BEACH	90740	NO	Residental	820	JH McGaugh Elementary	5,234
14871	SONOCO PRODUCTS CO	322130	NO	166 N BALDWIN PARK BLVD	CITY OF INDUSTRY	91746-1498	NO	Residental	759	Torch Middle School	3,514
14926	SEMPRA ENERGY (THE GAS CO)	561110	NO	1801 S ATLANTIC BLVD	MONTEREY PARK	91754-5298	NO	Residental	10	St Thomas Acquinas Elementary	30
14944	CENTRAL WIRE, INC.	331222	YES	2500 A ST	PERRIS	92570	YES	Residental	2,470	Pinacate Middle School	5,161
15504	SCHLOSSER FORGE COMPANY	332112	NO	11711 ARROW ROUTE	RANCHO CUCAMONGA	91730-4998	NO	Residental	3,607	Coyote Canyon Elementary	5,755
16338	KAISER ALUMINUM FABRICATED PRODUCTS, LLC	331318	NO	6250 E BANDINI BLVD	LOS ANGELES	90040	NO	Residental	3,187	Bell Gardens High School	4,149
16639	SHULTZ STEEL CO	332112	YES	5321 FIRESTONE BLVD	SOUTH GATE	90280-3699	NO	Residental	1,515	Legacy High School	3,281
16642	ANHEUSER-BUSCH LLC., (LA BREWERY)	312120	NO	15800 ROSCOE BLVD	VAN NUYS	91406-1379	YES	Residental	148	Cohasset Street Elementary	3,495
16660	THE BOEING COMPANY	336411	YES	5301 BOLSA AVE	HUNTINGTON BEACH	92647-2099	NO	Residental	1,484	Grace Luthern Elementary	2,806
17623	LOS ANGELES ATHLETIC CLUB	721110	NO	431 W 7TH ST	LOS ANGELES	90014-1691	NO	Residental	2,421	USC Hybrid High School	2,421
17953	PACIFIC CLAY PRODUCTS INC	333120	NO	14741 LAKE ST	LAKE ELSINORE	92530-1610	NO	Residental	578	Luiseno Elementary	3,048
17956	WESTERN METAL DECORATING CO	332812	NO	8875 INDUSTRIAL LN	RANCHO CUCAMONGA	91730-4583	NO	Residental	613	Cucamonga Elementary	1,268
18294	NORTHROP GRUMMAN SYSTEMS CORP	336411	YES	ONE HORNET WAY, M/S PA12/W2	EL SEGUNDO	90245	YES	Residental	482	De Anza Elementary	2,215
18931	TAMCO	331110	YES	12459-B ARROW ROUTE	RANCHO CUCAMONGA	91739-9601	NO	Residental	1,392	Perdew Elementary	5,206
19167	R J. NOBLE COMPANY	324121	NO	15505 E LINCOLN AVE	ORANGE	92865-1015	NO	Residental	179	Fletcher Elementary	1,417
19390	SULLY-MILLER CONTRACTING CO.	324121	NO	11462 PENROSE ST	SUN VALLEY	91352-3921	NO	Residental	702	Arminta Street Elementary	2,266
20203	RECONSERVE OF CALIFORNIA-LOS ANGELES INC	311119	NO	9112 GRAHAM AVE	LOS ANGELES	90002-1436	NO	Residental	103	Baca Arts Academy	961
20604	RALPHS GROCERY CO	445110	NO	1100 W ARTESIA BLVD	COMPTON	90220	YES	School	1,829	Walton Midddle School	1,829
21887	KIMBERLY-CLARK WORLDWIDE INC.-FULT. MILL	322121	NO	2001 E ORANGETHORPE AVE	FULLERTON	92831	NO	Residental	1,488	Edison Elementary	3,594
22607	CALIFORNIA DAIRIES, INC	311511	NO	11709 E ARTESIA BLVD	ARTESIA	90702	NO	Residental	271	Luther Burbank Elementary	1,244
22911	CARLTON FORGE WORKS	332112	YES	7743 E ADAMS ST	PARAMOUNT	90723	NO	Residental	400	Lincoln Elementary	1,263
23752	AEROCRAFT HEAT TREATING CO INC	332811	NO	15701 MINNESOTA AVE	PARAMOUNT	90723-4196	NO	Residental	790	Wesley Gaines Elementary	2,061
25638	BURBANK CITY, BURBANK WATER & POWER	221112	YES	164 W MAGNOLIA BLVD	BURBANK	91502	NO	Residental	607	Walt Disney Elementary	1,573
35302	OWENS CORNING ROOFING AND ASPHALT, LLC	324122	YES	1501 N TAMARIND AVE	COMPTON	90222-4130	NO	Residental	92	Jefferson Elementary	1,188
37603	SGL TECHNIC INC, POLYCARBON DIVISION	327992	NO	28176 N AVENUE STANFORD	VALENCIA	91355-3498	NO	Residental	5,808	Valencia High School	6,916
38440	COOPER & BRAIN - BREA	211120	NO	1390 SITE DR	BREA	92821	NO	Residental	50	Mariposa Elementary	978
38872	MARS PETCARE U.S., INC.	311111	NO	2765 LEXINGTON WAY, SUITE 400	SAN BERNARDINO	92407	NO	Residental	341	Vermont Elementary	3,692

40034	BENTLEY PRINCE STREET INC	314110	NO	14641 E DON JULIAN RD	CITY OF INDUSTRY	91746	NO	Residental	2,544	Valley High School	3,236
40483	NELCO PROD. INC	334412	NO	1411 E ORANGETHORPE AVE	FULLERTON	92831-5297	NO	Residental	1,799	Edison Elementary	3,645
42630	PRAXAIR INC	325120	NO	5705 AIRPORT DR	ONTARIO	91761-8611	NO	Residental	8,870	Chaparral Elementary	10,296
42676	CES PLACERITA INC	221112	NO	20885 PLACERITA CANYON RD	NEWHALL	91321	NO	Residental	680	McGrath Elementary	3,809
42775	WEST NEWPORT OIL CO	211120	NO	1080 W 17TH ST	COSTA MESA	92627-4503	NO	Hospital	237	Whittier Elementary	1,145
43436	TST, INC.	331313	NO	11601 ETIWANDA AVE	FONTANA	92337-6929	NO	Residental	4,008	Chaparral Elementary	5,544
45746	PABCO BLDG PRODUCTS LLC,PABCO PAPER, DBA	322130	NO	4460 PACIFIC BLVD	VERNON	90058-2206	NO	School	374	Vernon City Elementary	374
46268	CALIFORNIA STEEL INDUSTRIES INC	332996	YES	14000 SAN BERNARDINO AVE	FONTANA	92335-5259	NO	Residental	1,228	Live Oak Elementary	2,229
47771	DELEO CLAY TILE CO INC	327120	NO	600 CHANEY ST	LAKE ELSINORE	92530-2702	NO	School	548	Keith McCarthy Academy	548
47781	OLS ENERGY-CHINO	221112	NO	5601 EUCALYPTUS AVE	CHINO	91710	NO	School	0	Chaffey College	0
50098	D&D DISPOSAL INC,WEST COAST RENDERING CO	311613	NO	4105 BANDINI BLVD	VERNON	90023-4680	NO	Residental	3,377	Maywood Elementary	4,241
51620	WHEELABRATOR NORWALK ENERGY CO INC	221112	NO	11500 BALSAM ST	NORWALK	90650-2000	NO	Hospital	0	Lakeland Elementary	1,396
52517	REXAM BEVERAGE CAN COMPANY	332431	NO	20730 PRAIRIE ST	CHATSWORTH	91311-6010	NO	Residental	1,737	Superior Street Elementary	3,594
53729	TREND OFFSET PRINTING SERVICES, INC	323111	NO	3722-82 CATALINA ST	LOS ALAMITOS	90720-2475	NO	Residental	117	Los Alamitos Elementary	1,281
54402	SIERRA ALUMINUM COMPANY	331318	YES	2345 FLEETWOOD	RIVERSIDE	92509-2426	NO	Residental	1,433	Patricia Beatty Elementary	4,289
56940	CITY OF ANAHEIM/COMB TURBINE GEN STATION	221112	NO	1144 N KRAEMER BLVD	ANAHEIM	92806	NO	Residental	2,187	Rio Vista Elementary	4,446
58622	LOS ANGELES COLD STORAGE CO	493120	NO	364 S CENTRAL AVE	LOS ANGELES	90013	NO	Residental	3,930	Dolores Mission Elementary	4,604
59618	PACIFIC CONTINENTAL TEXTILES, INC.	313310	NO	2880 E ANA ST	COMPTON	90221-5602	NO	School	2,617	Colin Powell Elementary	2,617
61722	RICOH ELECTRONICS INC	322220	NO	2320 RED HILL AVE	SANTA ANA	92705-5523	NO	School	3,550	Heritage Elementary	3,550
61962	LA CITY, HARBOR DEPT	488310	NO	500 PIER A ST, BERTH 161	WILMINGTON	90744	NO	Residental	3,045	Hawaiian Elementary	4,819
63180	DARLING INGREDIENTS INC.	311613	NO	2626 E 25TH ST	LOS ANGELES	90058	NO	Residental	3,831	Christopher Dena Elementary	4,302
68118	TIDELANDS OIL PRODUCTION COMPANY ETAL	211120	NO	230 S PICO AVE	LONG BEACH	90802	NO	School	1,353	Cesar Chavez Elementary	1,353
83102	LIGHT METALS INC	447110	YES	13329 ECTOR ST	CITY OF INDUSTRY	91746-1506	NO	School	10	Torch Middle School	10
85943	SIERRA ALUMINUM COMPANY	331315	YES	11711-18 PACIFIC AVE	FONTANA	92337-6961	NO	Residental	1,923	Chaparral Elementary	4,847
89248	OLD COUNTRY MILLWORK INC	332812	YES	1212 E 58TH PL	LOS ANGELES	90001	NO	Residental	81	Lawrence Moore Academy	1,095
94872	METAL CONTAINER CORP	332431	NO	10980 INLAND AVE	MIRA LOMA	91752	NO	Residental	1,842	Oak Park Elementary	7,656
94930	CARGILL INC	325411	NO	566 N GILBERT ST	FULLERTON	92833-2552	YES	Residental	948	Valencia Park Elementary	2,820
95212	FABRICA	314110	NO	3201 S SUSAN ST	SANTA ANA	92704	NO	Residental	886	Thorpe Elementary	1,915
96587	TEXOLLINI INC	313310	NO	2575 EL PRESIDIO ST	CARSON	90810	NO	Residental	1,098	Rancho Dominguez High School	3,051
97081	THE TERMO COMPANY	211120	NO	OAT MOUNTAIN/SECT 19, TOWNSHIP 3N,RNG 16W SB	LOS ANGELES	90050	NO	School	9,979	Porter Ranch Community School	9,979
101656	AIR PRODUCTS AND CHEMICALS, INC.	325120	NO	700 N HENRY FORD AVE	WILMINGTON	90744-1501	NO	Residental	1,474	Wilmington Park Elementary	1,958
101977	SIGNAL HILL PETROLEUM INC	211120	NO	1215 E 29TH ST	SIGNAL HILL	90755	NO	School	1,434	Burroughs Elementary	1,434
105277	SULLY MILLER CONTRACTING CO	324121	NO	2600 BUENA VISTA ST	IRWINDALE	91706	NO	Residental	1,226	Beardslee Elementary	3,644
105903	PRIME WHEEL	336390	YES	17704 S BROADWAY ST	CARSON	90746	NO	Residental	1,419	Ambler Avenue Elementary	2,739
107653	CALMAT CO	324121	NO	1401 E WARNER AVE	SANTA ANA	92705	NO	Hospital	772	Monroe Elementary	3,154
107654	CALMAT CO	324121	NO	16005 FOOTHILL BLVD	IRWINDALE	91706	NO	Residental	3,170	Mountain View Elementary	5,279
107655	CALMAT CO	324121	NO	2715 E WASHINGTON BLVD	LOS ANGELES	90023-2635	NO	Residental	2,720	Christopher Dena Elementary	3,541
107656	CALMAT CO	324121	NO	11447 TUXFORD ST	SUN VALLEY	91352	NO	Residental	1,427	Fernangeles Elementary	3,511
112853	NP COGEN INC	221112	NO	5605 E 61ST ST	LOS ANGELES	90040-3407	NO	Residental	965	Bell Gardens High School	2,519
113160	HILTON COSTA MESA	721110	NO	3050 BRISTOL ST	COSTA MESA	92626	YES	Residental	175	Sonora Elementary	3,381
114264	ALL AMERICAN ASPHALT	324121	NO	13646 LIVE OAK LN	IRWINDALE	91706	NO	Residental	3,309	Olive Middle School	3,767
114997	RAYTHEON COMPANY	334511	NO	1970 E IMPERIAL HWY	EL SEGUNDO	90245	YES	Residental	1,939	Center Street Elementary	3,181
115172	RAYTHEON COMPANY	336412	YES	2000-01 E EL SEGUNDO BLVD	EL SEGUNDO	90245	YES	Residental	2,171	Da Vinci Academy	2,321
115241	THE BOEING COMPANY	334220	NO	2240 E IMPERIAL HWY	EL SEGUNDO	90245-3546	YES	Residental	2,441	De Anza Elementary	4,430
115314	LONG BEACH GENERATION, LLC	221112	YES	2665 PIER S LN	LONG BEACH	90802	NO	School	6,969	Cesar Chavez Elementary	6,969
115315	NRG CALIFORNIA SOUTH LP, ETIWANDA GEN ST	221112	NO	8996 ETIWANDA AVE	ETIWANDA	91739	NO	Residental	3,943	Coyote Canyon Elementary	10,454
115389	AES HUNTINGTON BEACH, LLC	221118	YES	21730 NEWLAND ST	HUNTINGTON BEACH	92646	NO	Residental	428	Edison High School	3,210
115394	AES ALAMITOS, LLC	221118	YES	690 N STUDEBAKER RD	LONG BEACH	90803-2221	NO	Residental	553	Charles Kettering Elementary	1,063
115536	AES REDONDO BEACH, LLC	221112	YES	1100 N. HARBOR DR	REDONDO BEACH	90277	NO	Residental	344	Beryl Heights Elementary	2,834
115563	NCI GROUP INC., DBA, METAL COATERS OF CA	332812	YES	9133 CENTER AVE	RANCHO CUCAMONGA	91730	NO	Residental	1,585	Rancho Cucamonga Middle School	2,751
115663	EL SEGUNDO POWER, LLC	221118	YES	301 VISTA DEL MAR	EL SEGUNDO	90245	YES	Residental	152	Grand View Elementary	4,969
117140	AOC, LLC	325211	YES	19991 SEATON AVE	PERRIS	92570	NO	Residental	500	Val Verde High School	4,802
117227	SHCI SM BCH HOTEL LLC, LOEWS SM BCH HOTE	721110	NO	1700 OCEAN AVE	SANTA MONICA	90401-3233	YES	School	1,445	Santa Monica High School	1,445
117290	B BRAUN MEDICAL, INC	325412	NO	2525 MCGAW AVE	IRVINE	92614	YES	Residental	2,517	Westpark Elementary	3,834
118406	CARSON COGENERATION COMPANY	221112	NO	17171 S CENTRAL AVE	CARSON	90746	NO	Residental	1,287	Caldwell Elementary	2,245
119596	SNAK KING CORPORATION	311919	NO	16150 E STEPHENS ST	CITY OF INDUSTRY	91745-1718	NO	Residental	1,186	Workman Elementary	2,744
122666	A'S MATCH DYEING & FINISHING	313310	NO	2522 E 37TH ST	VERNON	90058	NO	Residental	4,976	Amino Jefferson Middle School	5,102
123774	HERAEUS PRECIOUS METALS NO. AMERICA, LLC	331492	YES	13429 ALONDRA BLVD	SANTA FE SPRINGS	90670-5601	NO	Residental	1,423	Carmenita Middle School	2,365
124619	ARDAGH METAL PACKAGING USA INC.	332431	NO	936 BARRACUDA ST	TERMINAL ISLAND	90731	NO	Residental	5,544	Port of Los Angeles High School	5,649
124723	GREKA OIL & GAS	211120	NO	1920 E ORCHARD DR	PLACENTIA	92870	NO	Residental	35	Glenview Elementary	1,750
124808	INEOS POLYPROPYLENE LLC	325211	NO	2384 E 223RD ST	CARSON	90810	NO	Residental	1,889	Webster Middle School	4,452
124838	EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES	335991	YES	2700 S INDIANA ST	VERNON	90058	NO	Residental	3,586	Eastman Elementary	4,807
125579	DIRECTV	517110	NO	2230 E IMPERIAL HWY	EL SEGUNDO	90245	YES	Residental	2,298	De Anza Elementary	4,749
126498	STEELSCAPE, INC	332812	YES	11200 ARROW ROUTE	RANCHO CUCAMONGA	91730-4899	NO	Hospital	1,763	Coyote Canyon Elementary	3,584
126536	CPP - POMONA	331529	YES	4200 W VALLEY BLVD	POMONA	91769	NO	Residental	931	Armstrong Elementary	4,796
127299	WILDFLOWER ENERGY LP/INDIGO GEN., LLC	221112	NO	63500 19TH AVE	NORTH PALM SPRINGS	92258	NO	Residental	4,554	Two Bunch Palms Elementary	17,793
128243	BURBANK CITY,BURBANK WATER & POWER,SCPPA	221112	YES	164 W MAGNOLIA BLVD	BURBANK	91502-1720	NO	Residental	702	Walt Disney Elementary	1,690
129497	THUMS LONG BEACH CO	221112	NO	1411 PIER D ST	LONG BEACH	90802-1025	NO	School	3,290	Cesar Chavez Elementary	3,290
129810	CITY OF RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES DEPT	221112	NO	2221 EASTRIDGE AVE	RIVERSIDE	92507	NO	Residental	1,826	Edgemont Elementary	3,056
129816	INLAND EMPIRE ENERGY CENTER, LLC	221112	NO	26226 ANTELOPE RD	MENIFEE	92585	NO	Residental	1,233	Romoland Elementary	1,646

130211	NOVIPAX, INC	322121	NO	1941 N WHITE AVE	LA VERNE	91750-5663	YES	Residental	132	University of La Verne	1,980
131732	NEWPORT FAB, LLC	334413	YES	4321 JAMBOREE RD	NEWPORT BEACH	92660	YES	Residental	3,476	UC Irvine	4,552
131850	SHAW DIVERSIFIED SERVICES INC	314110	NO	15305 VALLEY VIEW AVE	SANTA FE SPRINGS	90670	NO	Residental	1,617	Rancho School	2,345
132068	BIMBO BAKERIES USA INC	311812	NO	480 S VAIL AVE	MONTEBELLO	90640	NO	Residental	105	Applied Technology Center High School	599
137471	GRIFOLS BIOLOGICALS INC	325414	NO	5555 VALLEY BLVD	LOS ANGELES	90032-3548	NO	School	171	Cal State LA	171
137508	TONOGA INC, TACONIC DBA	326191	NO	1400 ARROW HWY	LA VERNE	91750-5298	NO	School	196	University of La Verne	196
137520	PLAINS WEST COAST TERMINALS LLC	486110	YES	301 S VISTA DEL MAR	EL SEGUNDO	90245	YES	Residental	114	Grand View Elementary	4,805
138568	CALIFORNIA DROP FORGE, INC	332111	NO	1033 ALHAMBRA AVE	LOS ANGELES	90012-2999	NO	Residental	918	Ann Street Elementary	1,187
139796	CITY OF RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES DEPT	221112	NO	5901 PAYTON AVE	RIVERSIDE	92504	YES	Residental	915	Indian Hills Elementary	2,965
141295	LEKOS DYE AND FINISHING, INC	313210	NO	3131 HARCOURT ST	COMPTON	90221-5505	NO	Residental	354	Jordan Plus High School	830
141555	CASTAIC CLAY PRODUCTS, LLC	327120	NO	32201 CASTAIC LAKE DR	CASTAIC	91384	NO	Residental	880	Northlake Hills Elementary	1,911
142267	FS PRECISION TECH LLC	331529	NO	3025 E VICTORIA ST	COMPTON	90221-5616	NO	Residental	617	Colin Powell Elementary	914
142536	DRS SENSORS & TARGETING SYSTEMS, INC	334413	NO	10600 VALLEY VIEW ST	CYPRESS	90630-4833	YES	Residental	207	Frank Vessels Elementary	1,376
143738	DCOR LLC	211120	NO	4541 HEIL AVE	HUNTINGTON BEACH	92649	NO	Residental	64	Harbour View Elementary	254
143739	DCOR LLC	211120	NO	OFFSHORE PLATFORM EVA, PRC 3033	HUNTINGTON BEACH	92647	NO	Residental	11,668	Ethel Dwyer Middle School	16,896
143740	DCOR LLC	211120	NO	OFFSHORE PLATFORM ESTHER, PRC 3095 1	SEAL BEACH	90740	NO	Residental	7,550	JH McGaugh Elementary	10,348
143741	DCOR LLC	211120	NO	OFFSHORE PLATFORM EDITH, OCS P-0296	HUNTINGTON BEACH	92649	NO	Residental	46,094	Ethel Dwyer Middle School	49,156
144455	LIFOAM INDUSTRIES, LLC	326140	NO	2340 E 52ND ST	VERNON	90058-3444	NO	School	1,846	Aspire Pacific Academy	1,846
146536	WALNUT CREEK ENERGY, LLC	221112	YES	911 BIXBY DR	CITY OF INDUSTRY	91745-1702	NO	Residental	1,050	Glenelder Elementary	1,330
148236	AIR LIQUIDE LARGE INDUSTRIES U.S., LP	325120	NO	324 W EL SEGUNDO BLVD	EL SEGUNDO	90245-3635	YES	Residental	1,420	Beach Babies Day Care Center	3,568
148340	THE BOEING COMPANY-BUILDING 800 COMPLEX	541330	YES	4000 LAKEWOOD BLVD	LONG BEACH	90808	YES	School	201	Long Beach City College	201
148896	CALIFORNIA RESOURCES PRODUCTION CORP	211120	NO	DEL VALLE OIL FIELD, LINCOLN LEASE	SAUGUS	91390	NO	Residental	4,147	Live Oak Elementary	15,048
148897	CALIFORNIA RESOURCES PRODUCTION CORP	211120	NO	N OF HIGHWAY 126	CASTAIC	91310	NO	Residental	5,702	Live Oak Elementary	17,318
148925	CHERRY AEROSPACE	332722	YES	1224 E WARNER AVE	SANTA ANA	92705-157	NO	Residental	280	Monroe Elementary	1,545
150201	BREITBURN OPERATING LP	211111	NO	10735 S SHOEMAKER AVE	SANTA FE SPRINGS	90670	NO	Residental	1,415	Carmela Elementary	2,040
151798	TESORO REFINING AND MARKETING CO, LLC	325180	YES	23208 S ALAMEDA ST	CARSON	90810-1919	NO	Residental	2,620	Stephens Middle School	2,870
151899	CALIFORNIA RESOURCES PRODUCTION CORP	211120	NO	26835 PICO CANYON RD	NEWHALL	91381-1800	NO	Residental	1,035	Stevenson Ranch Elementary	3,645
152707	SENTINEL ENERGY CENTER LLC	221118	NO	15775 MELISSA LANE RD	NORTH PALM SPRINGS	92258	NO	Residental	235	Desert Hot Springs High School	17,980
153199	THE KROGER CO/RALPHS GROCERY CO	445110	NO	850 S CYPRESS ST	LA HABRA	90631-6800	NO	Residental	60	Las Lomas Elementary School	1,385
153992	CANYON POWER PLANT	221112	NO	3071 E MIRALOMA AVE	ANAHEIM	92806-1809	NO	Residental	1,900	Melrose Elementary	1,900
155474	BICENT (CALIFORNIA) MALBURG LLC	221112	NO	4963 S SOTO ST	VERNON	90058-2911	NO	Residental	2,460	Pacific Boulevard School	2,660
155877	MILLERCOORS USA LLC	312120	NO	15801 E 1ST ST	IRWINDALE	91706-2069	NO	Residental	3,095	Mountain View Elementary	4,770
156741	HARBOR COGENERATION CO, LLC	221112	NO	505 PIER B AVE	WILMINGTON	90744	NO	Residental	4,905	Wilmington Park Elementary	5,245
157359	HENKEL ELECTRONIC MATERIALS, LLC	325520	NO	20021 SUSANA RD	COMPTON	90221-5721	NO	Residental	1,705	Perry Lindsey	1,705
157363	INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO	322211	NO	601 E BALL RD	ANAHEIM	92805-5929	NO	Residental	50	Paul Revere Elementary	1,890
160437	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON	221112	NO	2492 W SAN BERNARDINO AVE	REDLANDS	92374-5016	NO	Residental	65	Victoria Elementary	2,560
161300	SAPA EXTRUDER, INC	331318	NO	18111 E RAILROAD ST	CITY OF INDUSTRY	91748-1295	NO	Residental	1,165	Yorbita Elementary	3,370
164204	CITY OF RIVERSIDE, PUBLIC UTILITIES DEPT	221112	NO	2201 RAILROAD ST	CORONA	92880	YES	Residental	3,675	Coronita Elementary	5,710
165192	TRIUMPH AEROSTRUCTURES, LLC	336411	NO	3901 W JACK NORTHROP AVE	HAWTHORNE	90250-3277	YES	Residental	230	York School	1,405
166073	BETA OFFSHORE	211111	NO	OCS LEASE PARCELS P300/P301	HUNTINGTON BEACH	92648	NO	Residental	46,728	Ethel Dwyer Middle School	48,523
168088	POLYNT COMPOSITES USA INC	561110	YES	2801 LYNWOOD RD	LYNWOOD	90262-4093	NO	Residental	450	Dr. Ralph Bunche Middle School	1,405
169754	SO CAL HOLDING, LLC	211111	NO	20101 GOLDENWEST ST	HUNTINGTON BEACH	92648-2628	NO	Residental	<5	Ethel Dwyer Middle School	2,875
171107	PHILLIPS 66 CO/LA REFINERY WILMINGTON PL	324110	YES	1660 W ANAHEIM ST	WILMINGTON	90744	NO	Residental	60	Rolling Hills Preparatory School	1,290
171109	PHILLIPS 66 COMPANY/LOS ANGELES REFINERY	324110	YES	1520 E SEPULVEDA BLVD	CARSON	90745	NO	Residental	250	Broad Avenue Elementary	1,680
171960	TIN, INC. DBA INTERNATIONAL PAPER	322211	NO	5110 JURUPA ST	ONTARIO	91761-3618	Yes	Residental	7,870	Chaparral Elementary	10,875
172005	NEW- INDY ONTARIO, LLC	322121	NO	5100 JURUPA ST	ONTARIO	91761	YES	Residental	9,135	Creek View Elementary	10,190
172077	CITY OF COLTON	221112	NO	2040 AGUA MANSA RD	COLTON	92324	NO	Residental	3,805	Crestmore Elementary	9,220
173290	MEDICLEAN	812332	NO	4500 E DUNHAM ST	COMMERCE	90040	NO	Residental	50	Our Lady of Vicotry School	2,675
173904	LAPEYRE INDUSTRIAL SANDS, INC	212322	NO	31302 ORTEGA HWY	SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO	92675	NO	Residental	1,550	Vista Del Mar Middle School	8,555
174406	ARLON GRAPHICS LLC	322220	NO	200 BOYSENBERRY LN	PLACENTIA	92870-6413	NO	Residental	25	Melrose Elementary	1,315
174544	BREITBURN OPERATING LP	211120	NO	11100 CONSTITUTION AVE	LOS ANGELES	90025	NO	Residental	670	University High School	4,335
174591	TESORO REF & MKTG CO LLC,CALCINER	324199	YES	1175 CARRACK AVE	WILMINGTON	90748	NO	Residental	4,970	Wilmington Park Elementary	5,440
174655	TESORO REFINING & MARKETING CO, LLC	541910	NO	2350 E 223RD ST	CARSON	90810	NO	Residental	490	Del Amo Elementary	4,630
176708	ALTAGAS POMONA ENERGY INC.	221112	NO	1507 MOUNT VERNON AVE	POMONA	91768	NO	Residental	710	Pomona Alternative School	710
176934	GI TC IMPERIAL HIGHWAY, LLC	531120	NO	2222 E IMPERIAL HWY	EL SEGUNDO	90245	YES	Residental	3,315	St. Johns Preschool	3,315
176952	MERCEDES-BENZ WEST COAST CAMPUS	811121	NO	3860 N LAKEWOOD BLVD	LONG BEACH	90808	YES	Residental	845	Mark Twain Elementary	3,620
179137	QG PRINTING II LLC	323111	NO	7190 JURUPA AVE	RIVERSIDE	92504-1016	YES	Residental	3,900	Terrace Elementary	5,335
180410	REICHHOLD LLC 2	325211	NO	237 S MOTOR AVE	AZUSA	91702-3228	NO	Residental	4,170	Paramount Elemntary	6,760
180908	ECO SERVICES OPERATIONS CORP.	325180	YES	20720 S WILMINGTON AVE	CARSON	90810	NO	Residental	490	Del Amo Elementary	1,970
181510	AVCORP COMPOSITE FABRICATION, INC	336413	YES	1600 W 135TH ST	GARDENA	90249	YES	Residental	1,340	Henry Clay Middle School	4,110
181667	TORRANCE REFINING COMPANY LLC	324110	YES	3700 W 190TH ST	TORRANCE	90504-5790	NO	Residental	120	Crenshaw Children's Center Preschool	440
182049	TORRANCE VALLEY PIPELINE CO LLC	486910	NO	8044 WOODLEY AVE	VAN NUYS	91406	YES	Residental	1,850	Cohasset Street Elementary	3,160
182050	TORRANCE VALLEY PIPELINE CO LLC	221210	NO	25500 MAGIC MOUNTAIN PKY	VALENCIA	91355	NO	Residental	2,207	College of the Canyons	5,438
182051	TORRANCE VALLEY PIPELINE CO LLC	486910	NO	5800 SEPULVEDA BLVD	CULVER CITY	90230	NO	Residental	1,105	El Marino Elementary	2,210
182561	COLTON POWER, LP	221118	NO	661 S COOLEY DR	COLTON	92324	NO	Medical	545	Cooley Ranch Elementary	4,361
182563	COLTON POWER, LP	221118	NO	559 PEPPER AVE	COLTON	92324	NO	Hospital	4,002	Colton HS	6,072
182970	MATRIX OIL CORP	211112	NO	153 CANADA SOMBRE RD	LA HABRA HEIGHTS	90631-7853	NO	Residental	25	Grazide Elementary	5,755
183108	URBAN COMMONS LLC EVOLUTION HOSPITALITY	713110	NO	1256 S PIER J AVE	LONG BEACH	90801	NO	Residental	7,075	Cesar Chavez Elementary	8,990
183415	ONTARIO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY	488119	YES	ONTARIO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	ONTARIO	91761-7771	YES	Residental	480	Mariposa Elementary	1,765
183564	ONNI TIMES SQUARE LP	531210	NO	202 W 1ST STREET & 145 S SPRING ST	LOS ANGELES	90012	NO	Residental	1,170	Colburn School	1,520

183832	AST TEXTILE GROUP, INC.	313210	NO	12537 CERISE AVE	HAWTHORNE	90250-4801	YES	Residental	510	Kornblum School	670
184288	SENTINEL PEAK RESOURCES CALIFORNIA, LLC	211110	NO	1400 N MONTEBELLO BLVD	MONTEBELLO	90640	NO	Residental	120	Don Bosco Technical Institute	1,715
184301	SENTINEL PEAK RESOURCES CALIFORNIA, LLC	211110	NO	5640 S FAIRFAX AVE	LOS ANGELES	90056	NO	Residental	140	Windsor Hills Elementary	850
184849	CLOUGHERTY PACKING, LLC	311611	NO	3049 E VERNON AVE	VERNON	90058-1882	NO	Residental	5,135	Pacific Boulevard School	5,335
185101	LSC COMMUNICATIONS, LA MFG DIV	323111	NO	19681 PACIFIC GATEWAY DR	TORRANCE	90502	NO	Residental	1,940	186th Street Elementary	4,040
185145	9W HALO WESTERN OPCP LP DBA ANGELICA	812332	NO	1575 N CASE ST	ORANGE	92867	NO	Residental	1,485	St. Norberts Catholic School	1,485
185146	9W HALO WESTERN OPCP L.P. D/B/A ANGELICA	812332	NO	451 SAN FERNANDO RD	LOS ANGELES	90031-1731	NO	Residental	1,280	Mendoza Family Child Care	1,505
185352	SNOW SUMMIT, LLC.	713920	NO	880 SUMMIT BLVD	BIG BEAR LAKE	92315	NO	Residental	15	Big Bear High School	3,660
185574	BRIDGE ENERGY, LLC	211111	NO	1531 BREA CANYON RD	BREA	92821-2626	NO	Residental	100	Mariposa Elementary	975
185575	BRIDGE ENERGY, LLC	211111	NO	2000 SITE DR	BREA	92821	NO	Residental	335	Mariposa Elementary	1,995
185600	BRIDGE ENERGY, LLC	211120	NO	2000 TONNER CANYON RD	BREA	92821	NO	Residental	1,945	Evergreen Elementary	6,390
185601	BRIDGE ENERGY, LLC	211120	NO	2000 TONNER CANYON RD	BREA	92821	NO	Residental	1,945	Evergreen Elementary	6,390
185801	BERRY PETROLEUM COMPANY, LLC	211111	NO	25121 N SIERRA HWY	SANTA CLARITA	91321-2007	NO	Residental	3,135	Golden Valley High School	3,680
187165	ALTAIR PARAMOUNT, LLC	324110	NO	14700-08 DOWNEY AVE	PARAMOUNT	90723-4526	NO	Residental	40	Harry Wirtiz Middle School	390
800003	HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC	336413	YES	2525 W 190TH ST, DEPT 62 T 19	TORRANCE	90504-6061	NO	Residental	285	Hamilton Adult School	365
800016	BAKER COMMODITIES INC	311613	NO	4020 BANDINI BLVD	VERNON	90058	NO	Residental	2,750	Fishburn Avenue Elementary	4,775
800026	ULTRAMAR INC	324110	YES	2402 E ANAHEIM ST	WILMINGTON	90744	NO	Residental	2,430	Wilmington Park Elementary	2,880
800030	CHEVRON PRODUCTS CO.	324110	YES	324 W EL SEGUNDO BLVD	EL SEGUNDO	90245-3680	YES	Residental	100	Beach Badies Day Care Center	100
800037	DEMENNO-KERDOON DBA WORLD OIL RECYCLING	324191	YES	2000 N ALAMEDA ST	COMPTON	90222	NO	Residental	55	Jefferson Elementary	505
800038	THE BOEING COMPANY - C17 PROGRAM	336411	NO	2401 E WARDLOW RD	LONG BEACH	90807	YES	Residental	1,130	Burroughs Elementary	3,045
800066	HITCO CARBON COMPOSITES INC	336419	NO	1551 W 139TH ST	GARDENA	90249-2506	YES	Residental	1,510	Purche Avenue Elementary	3,830
800067	THE BOEING COMPANY	334220	NO	IMPERIAL, MAPLE, NASH & SELBY	EL SEGUNDO	90245	YES	Residental	1,550	St. Johns Preschool	1,550
800074	LA CITY, DWP HAYNES GENERATING STATION	221112	NO	6801 2ND ST	LONG BEACH	90803-4324	NO	Residental	165	Charles R Kettering Elementary	2,265
800075	LA CITY, DWP SCATTERGOOD GENERATING STN	221118	YES	12700 VISTA DEL MAR	PLAYA DEL REY	90293-8599	YES	Residental	5	Richmond Street Elementary	500
800080	LUNDAY-THAGARD CO DBA WORLD OIL REFINING	324122	NO	9301 GARFIELD AVE	SOUTH GATE	90280-3898	NO	Residental	1,230	Los Padrinos Juvenile Hall	2,420
800088	3M COMPANY	212319	NO	18750 MINNESOTA RD	CORONA	92881	NO	Residental	2,690	El Cerrito Middle School	5,545
800113	ROHR, INC.	336412	NO	8200 ARLINGTON AVE	RIVERSIDE	92503-1499	YES	Residental	40	Arlanza Elementary	550
800127	SO CAL GAS CO	486210	NO	831 N HOWARD AVE	MONTEBELLO	90640-2598	NO	Residental	110	Schurr High School	2,195
800128	SO CAL GAS CO	486210	NO	12801 TAMPA AVE	NORTHRIDGE	91326	NO	Residental	160	Castlebay Lane Charter School	1,080
800129	SFPP, L.P.	486910	NO	2359 RIVERSIDE AVE	BLOOMINGTON	92316-2931	NO	Residental	5,970	Ruth Grimes Elementary	4,050
800149	US BORAX INC	325180	NO	300 FALCON ST	WILMINGTON	90744-6495	NO	Residental	4,605	Wilmington Skill Center	4,605
800150	US GOVT, AF DEPT, MARCH AIR RESERVE BASE	928110	YES	MARCH ARB	RIVERSIDE	92518	YES	Residental	100	Rainbow Ridge Elementary	2,725
800168	PASADENA CITY, DWP	221112	YES	72 E GLENARM ST	PASADENA	91105-3482	NO	Residental	100	Pasadena School	100
800170	LA CITY, DWP HARBOR GENERATING STATION	221118	NO	161 N ISLAND AVE	WILMINGTON	90744-6303	NO	Residental	100	Wilmington Skill Center	100
800181	CALIFORNIA PORTLAND CEMENT CO	327310	NO	695 S RANCHO AVE	COLTON	92324	NO	Residental	85	San Salvador Preschool	230
800189	DISNEYLAND RESORT	713110	NO	1313 S HARBOR BLVD	ANAHEIM	92802	NO	Residental	1,865	Paul Revere Elementary	3,750
800193	LA CITY, DWP VALLEY GENERATING STATION	221112	YES	11801 SHELDON ST	SUN VALLEY	91352-1420	YES	Residental	260	Sun Valley High School	1,640
800196	AMERICAN AIRLINES, INC,	481111	NO	7260 WORLD WAY WEST	LOS ANGELES	90045	YES	Residental	3,870	Loyala Village Elementary	5,650
800205	BANK OF AMERICA NT & SA, BREA CENTER	522120	NO	275 S VALENCIA AVE	BREA	92823	NO	Residental	120	Olinda Elementary	930
800264	EDGINGTON OIL COMPANY	324121	YES	2400 E ARTESIA BLVD	LONG BEACH	90805	NO	Residental	85	Grant Elementary	2,730
800325	TIDELANDS OIL PRODUCTION CO	211120	NO	949 PIER G AVE	LONG BEACH	90802	NO	Residental	3,345	Cesar Chavez Elementary	5,115
800330	THUMS LONG BEACH	211111	NO	1105 HARBOR SCENIC DR, PIERS J1-J6	LONG BEACH	90802	NO	Residental	8,610	Cesar Chavez Elementary	10,510
800335	LA CITY, DEPT OF AIRPORTS	488111	YES	275 CENTER WAY	LOS ANGELES	90045-5834	YES	Residental	4,775	Visitation School	4,800
800338	SPECIALTY PAPER MILLS INC	322211	NO	8834-44 MILLER GROVE DR	SANTA FE SPRINGS	90670	NO	Residental	415	Los Nietos Middle School	630
800344	CALIFORNIA AIR NATIONAL GUARD, MARCH AFB	928110	YES	MARCH AFB	RIVERSIDE	92518-5000	YES	Residental	<5	Rainbow Ridge Elementary	2,725
800371	RAYTHEON SYSTEMS COMPANY - FULLERTON OPS	541511	NO	1801 HUGHES DR, BLDG 678	FULLERTON	92833	YES	Residental	370	Sunny Hills High School	370
800372	EQUILON ENTER. LLC, SHELL OIL PROD. US	424710	YES	20945 S WILMINGTON	CARSON	90810	NO	Residental	355	Del Amo Elementary	790
800393	VALERO WILMINGTON ASPHALT PLANT	324110	YES	1651 ALAMEDA ST	WILMINGTON	90744	NO	Residental	1,030	Wilimgton Park Eary Education Center	3,500
800408	NORTHROP GRUMMAN SYSTEMS	336411	YES	3301 AVIATION & ROSECRANS	MANHATTAN BEACH	90266	NO	Residental	830	Peter Burnett Elementary	2,595
800409	NORTHROP GRUMMAN SYSTEMS CORPORATION	336411	YES	ONE SPACE PARK, BLDGS. D1,3,4,M3,R1	REDONDO BEACH	90278	NO	Residental	85	RK Llyod Continuation High School	1,035
800416	PLAINS WEST COAST TERMINALS LLC	486110	YES	692 STUDEBAKER RD	LONG BEACH	90803-2221	NO	Residental	265	Sato Academy of Mathematics and Science	635
800417	PLAINS WEST COAST TERMINALS LLC	486110	NO	2500 E VICTORIA ST	COMPTON	90220-6013	NO	Residental	1,350	Del Amo Junior Seminary	5,315
800419	PLAINS WEST COAST TERMINALS LLC	486110	YES	21652 NEWLAND ST	HUNTINGTON BEACH	92646	NO	Residental	2,190	Edison High School	3,430
800420	PLAINS WEST COAST TERMINALS LLC	486110	YES	2685 PIER S LN	LONG BEACH	90802	NO	Residental	4,520	Wilmington Park Elementary	8,630
800436	TESORO REFINING AND MARKETING CO, LLC	324110	YES	2101 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	WILMINGTON	90744-2914	NO	Residental	1,760	Bethune Mary School	1,760