

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Final 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 (NO_x) and Oxides of Sulfur (SO_x)

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PREFACE

This document constitutes the Final Environmental Assessment (EA) for Proposed Amended Regulation XX – Regional Clean Air Incentives Market (RECLAIM): Proposed Amended Rule (PAR) 2001 – Applicability and PAR 2002 – Allocations for Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) and Oxides of Sulfur (SO_x). A Draft EA was released for a 32-day public review and comment period from Friday August 3, 2018 to September 4, 2018. Analysis of PARs 2001 and 2002 in the Draft SEA did not result in the identification of any environmental topic areas that would be significantly adversely affected. Five comment letters were received from the public regarding the analysis in the Draft SEA. The comment letters received relative to the Draft SEA and responses to individual comments are included in Appendix C of this document.

In addition, subsequent to release of the Draft SEA, modifications were made to PARs 2001 and 2002 and some of the revisions were made in response to verbal and written comments received during the rule development process. To facilitate identification, modifications to the document are included as underlined text and text removed from the document is indicated by ~~strikethrough~~. To avoid confusion, minor formatting changes are not shown in underline or strikethrough mode.

Staff has reviewed the modifications to PARs 2001 and 2002 and concluded that none of the revisions constitute: 1) significant new information; 2) a substantial increase in the severity of an environmental impact; or, 3) provide new information of substantial importance relative to the draft document. In addition, revisions to the proposed project in response to verbal or written comments would not create new, avoidable significant effects. As a result, these revisions do not require recirculation of the document pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15073.5 and 15088.5. Therefore, this document now constitutes the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002.

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CHAPTER 1

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Introduction

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INTRODUCTION

The California Legislature created the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) in 1977¹ as the agency responsible for developing and enforcing air pollution control rules and regulations in the South Coast Air Basin (Basin) and portions of the Salton Sea Air Basin (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 (PM_{2.5}). 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 Guidelines² 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 SCAQMD³. Furthermore, the SCAQMD must adopt rules and regulations that carry out the AQMP⁴. The AQMP is a regional blueprint for how the SCAQMD will achieve air quality standards and healthful air and the 2016 AQMP⁵ 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 NO_x and volatile organic compounds (VOC) emissions need to be addressed, with the emphasis that NO_x emission reductions are more effective to reduce the formation of ozone and PM_{2.5}. Ozone is a criteria pollutant shown to adversely affect human health and is formed when VOCs react with NO_x in the atmosphere. NO_x is a precursor to the formation of ozone and PM_{2.5}, and NO_x emission reductions are necessary to achieve the ozone standard attainment. NO_x emission reductions also contribute to attainment of PM_{2.5} standards.

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 NO_x and oxides of sulfur (SO_x) 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 NO_x RECLAIM trading credits (RTCs). However, analysis of the RECLAIM program over the long term has shown that the ability to achieve actual NO_x 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 NO_x Reductions from RECLAIM Assessment, committed to additional NO_x 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 NO_x 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 NO_x 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 NO_x 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 NO_x 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 (NO_x) and Oxides of Sulfur (SO_x). 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 2017⁶.

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 NO_x 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 (NO_x) and Oxides of Sulfur (SO_x); Rule 2005 – New Source Review For RECLAIM; Attachment C from Rule 2011 Appendix A – Protocol for Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping Oxides of Sulfur (SO_x) Emissions; and, Attachment C from Rule 2012 Appendix A – Protocol for Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) 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 NO_x 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 NO_x 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 NO_x 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 NO_x 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 NO_x 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 PEA⁸. 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 schedule⁹ for determining future BARCT for other command-and-control rules that are expected to be affected by the NO_x 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 NO_x 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	1 st Quarter 2019
1118.1	Control of Emissions from Non-Refinery Flares	November <u>December</u> 2018
1134	Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Stationary Gas Turbines	1 st Quarter 2019
1135	Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Electric Power Generating Systems	October <u>November</u> 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	NO _x Reductions from Miscellaneous Sources	TBD 2019
1147.1	NO _x Reductions from Metal Operations Facilities	TBD 2019
1147.2	NO _x 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 NO_x 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 NO_x

Facilities). A Draft Subsequent Environmental Assessment for the PAR 1146 series and PR 1100¹⁰ 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 NO_x 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 NO_x limits could be lowered pending further evaluation. In order to achieve NO_x 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 NO_x emission limits. SCR technology/systems and ultra low-NO_x burners are expected to be the main technologies employed to achieve the current NO_x 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 NO_x 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 NO_x 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 NO_x 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 NO_x RECLAIM program and to implement CMB-05 – Further Reductions from RECLAIM Assessment in the 2016 Air Quality Management Plan; 3) establish NO_x and ammonia slip emission limits per current BARCT limits for boilers, gas turbines, and duct burners; 4) establish NO_x, 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 NO_x 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 Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135¹¹ analyzing the environmental impacts of implementing BARCT for the affected equipment units has been is currently being prepared by SCAQMD staff which evaluates the environmental impacts of implementing the BARCT analysis for equipment subject to PAR 1135. PAR 1135 is estimated to reduce NOx emissions by 0.9 ton per day by January 1, 2024, which is expected to be achieved by the retrofitting, repowering, or retiring of existing electric power generating units with BARCT units that can achieve the revised NOx emission limits. The Draft Mitigated SEA indicated that while the project reduces NOx emissions, complying with PAR 1135 may also create secondary adverse environmental impacts that would not result in significant adverse impacts to any environmental topic areas after mitigation. PAR 1135 is currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on ~~October 5~~ November 2, 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~~ December 1, 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 Mitigated Subsequent Environmental Assessments and Final Subsequent Environmental Assessment, respectively, 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.

¹¹ SCAQMD, Draft Mitigated Subsequent Environmental Assessment for Proposed Amended Rule 1135 – Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen From Electric Power Generating Systems, SCH No. 2016071006, has been is scheduled to be released for a 30-day comment period in from September 18, 2018 to October 18, 2018, August 2018 (subject to change). This Draft SEA, ~~when available, will~~ has been posted on SCAQMD's website here: <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/documents/aqmd-projects/2018/par1135-draftmitigatedsea-fullmerge.pdf> ~~http://www.aqmd.gov/home/research/documents-reports/lead-agency-scaqmd-projects.~~

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

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 Mitigated SEA is ~~has been completed 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) ~~and PAR 1135 is scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on November 2, 2018 (subject to change)~~. However, the Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135 ~~has is scheduled to be~~ completed in ~~September August~~ 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, ~~if the timing of the preparation of the Final SEA for PAR 1135 will not coincides with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization for PAR 1135 will not occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board),~~ ~~Instead,~~ the Final Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135, ~~upon its completion, may has been~~ 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 September <u>August 2018</u> , subject to change)	
Draft <u>Mitigated</u> Subsequent Environmental Assessment for Proposed Amended Rule 1135 – Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen From Electric Power Generating Systems,	
State Clearinghouse No. 2016071006	
CEQA Document Is Will <u>be Made Available</u> , Upon Completion, on SCAQMD’s Website at:	http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/documents/aqmd-projects/2018/par1135-draftmitigatedsea-fullmerge.pdf 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 Final 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 ~~was 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 ~~have been~~ will be responded to and are included in an Appendix C to this the Final SEA.

Subsequent to the release of the Draft SEA for public review and comment, modifications were made to PARs 2001 and 2002, some of which were made in response to verbal and written comments received during the rule development process. The modifications include minor changes for rule clarification, including additions of and revisions to definitions and the reorganization of various components throughout the rule. SCAQMD staff reviewed the modifications to PARs 2001 and 2002 and concluded that none of the modifications constitute: 1) significant new information; 2) a substantial increase in the severity of an environmental impact; 3) or provide new information of substantial importance relative to the draft document. In addition, the Draft SEA concluded no significant adverse environmental impacts and the revisions to PARs 2001 and 2002 in response to verbal or written comments would not create new, avoidable significant effects. As a result, these revisions do not require recirculation of the Draft SEA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15073.5 and 15088.5. Thus, the Draft SEA has been revised to reflect the aforementioned modifications such that it is now a Final SEA.

The December 2015 Final PEA for NO_x RECLAIM, the October 2016 Addendum to the December 2015 Final PEA for NO_x 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 NO_x 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 NO_x 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).

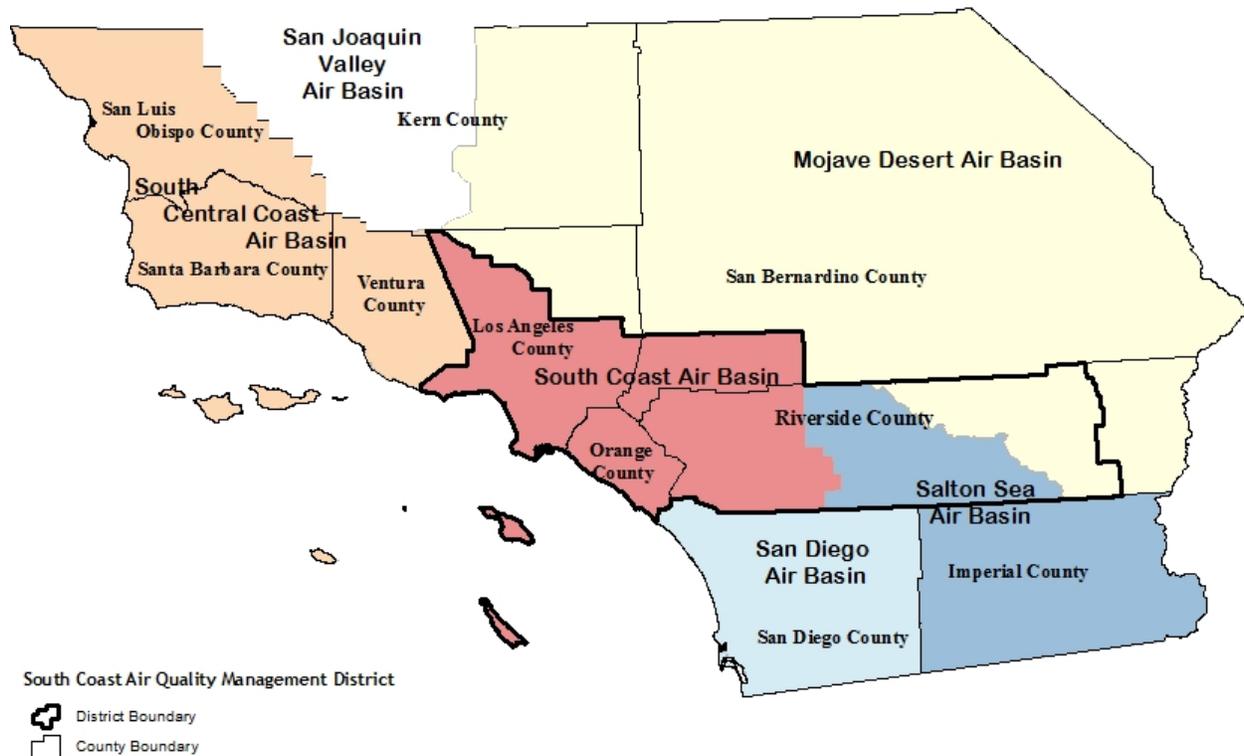


Figure 1-1
Southern California Air Basins

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 NO_x and SO_x 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 NO_x and SO_x 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 NO_x 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 NO_x 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 NO_x 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 NO_x 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 NO_x emissions, report only NO_x 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 NO_x and SO_x 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 NO_x-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 RECLAIM; 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 NO_x-emitting units at NO_x 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 NO_x RECLAIM which is contingent upon an eligible RECLAIM facility having all NO_x emitting equipment subject to a non-RECLAIM rule that regulates NO_x emissions that is adopted or amended after date of amendment excluding the equipment specified in the subparagraphs. Subparagraph (g)(1)(A) excludes equipment subject to Rule 1470 – Requirements for Stationary Diesel-Fueled Internal Combustion and Other Compression Ignition Engines. Subparagraph (g)(1)(B) excludes equipment exempt from permitting per Rule 219 – Equipment Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II, not including equipment, except for equipment: 1) that would be subject to amended Rule 1146.2 – Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Large Water Heaters and Small Boilers and Process Heaters; and 2) listed in Rule 219 subparagraphs (m) and (p) pertaining to nitric acid.: ~~1) no NO_x emissions from equipment that is subject to a rule that exempts NO_x RECLAIM facilities; and 2) no non-combustion NO_x 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, except for facilities that received an initial determination before the date of amendment would be required to notify the Executive Officer with a written request to opt-out and submit a list of permitted and unpermitted NO_x RECLAIM emission equipment, including applicable control equipment, emitting equipment,

~~including equipment subject to Rule 219, permitted NO_x emission levels, and if not available, manufacturer guaranteed NO_x 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)(86) through (f)(110), ~~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.

Paragraph (i)(2) and subparagraphs (i)(2)(A) through (i)(2)(O) are no longer required and are deleted.

Subdivision (j) requires RECLAIM facilities to comply with the NO_x emission requirements contained in the rules listed in Table 1, once an applicable rule is amended or adopted after the date of amendment of PAR 2001. Previously, Table 1 only contained NO_x emissions-related rules that were not applicable to RECLAIM facilities. RECLAIM facilities will comply with the rules contained in Table 1 after the date of amendment of PAR 2001.

Table 1 - Existing Rules Not Applicable To RECLAIM Facilities For Requirements Pertaining to NO_x Emissions If Rule Was Adopted or Amended Prior to Date of Amendment

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 NO_x 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

Subparagraph (f)(1)(I) clarifies the Executive Officer shall also make a report to the Governing Board at a public hearing at the earliest possible regularly scheduled Governing Board Meeting, but no later than 90 days from the Executive Officer determination regarding the results of the commitment. The requirement to report the price status of the infinite year block (IYB) NO_x RTCs was determined to be no longer necessary.

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 NO_x RECLAIM facility that generates electricity for distribution in the state or local grid system, excluding cogeneration facilities, all 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 NO_x 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, pursuant to paragraph (f)(6), or fails to timely revise an incomplete submittal, pursuant to subparagraph (f)(7)(A).

Paragraph (f)(8) clarifies the Executive Officer's requirements for issuing a final determination notification for any eligible facility exiting the NO_x RECLAIM program if all NO_x emitting equipment located at the RECLAIM facility is subject to a non-RECLAIM rule that regulates NO_x emissions that is adopted or amended after (date of amendment), excluding the specified equipment in the subparagraphs. Subparagraph (f)(8)(A) excludes equipment subject to Rule 1470 – Requirements for Stationary Diesel-Fueled Internal Combustion and Other Compression Ignition Engines. Subparagraph (f)(8)(B) excludes equipment exempt from permitting per Rule 219 – Equipment Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II, not including equipment, except for equipment: 1) that would be subject to amended Rule 1146.2 – Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Large Water Heaters and Small Boilers and Process Heaters; and 2) listed in Rule 219, subparagraphs (m) and (p) pertaining to nitric acid, unless the NO_x emitting equipment located at the RECLAIM facility is subject to a non-RECLAIM rule that regulates NO_x emissions and exempts the NO_x emitting equipment [subparagraph (f)(8)(A)] and, the NO_x emissions at the RECLAIM facility are from non-combustion equipment that has no applicable non-RECLAIM rule that pertains to such NO_x 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 NO_x 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 NO_x 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 and any equipment information required pursuant to paragraph (f)(6) within 45 days of the initial determination notification date, or, for facilities that have received an initial determination notification before the date of amendment, within 45 days from the date of amendment. 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 issuance date of the final determination notification~~subsequent notification~~, and facilities shall comply with all requirements of any non-RECLAIM rule adopted or amended after the date of amendment~~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

General Information

Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

Determination

Environmental Checklist and Discussion

INTRODUCTION

The environmental checklist provides a standard evaluation tool to identify a project's 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 Final 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 Final 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.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Geology and Soils | <input type="checkbox"/> Population and Housing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture and Forestry Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards and Hazardous Materials | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions | <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrology and Water Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use and Planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Solid and Hazardous Waste |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation and Traffic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Energy | <input type="checkbox"/> Noise | <input type="checkbox"/> 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 NO_x-emitting units at NO_x 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 NO_x 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 Final 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 NO_x RECLAIM program that were adopted on December 4, 2015. The December 2015 Final PEA for NO_x RECLAIM evaluated the environmental impacts of implementing that BARCT analysis. This Final SEA also relies on the analysis in the December 2015 Final PEA for NO_x 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 Final SEA also relies on the analysis in the October 2016 Addendum to the December 2015 Final PEA for NO_x 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 NO_x RECLAIM, are incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and thus, the analyses in these documents are not repeated in this Final 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 Final 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 Final 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 Mitigated SEA is has been completed 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) and PAR 1135 is scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on November 2, 2018 (subject to change). However, the Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135 ~~is scheduled to~~ has been completed in September August 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, ~~if the timing of the preparation of the Final Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135 will not~~ coincides with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization for PAR 1135 will not occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board). Instead, the Final Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135, upon its completion, may has been 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 and Final Mitigated Subsequent Assessment, respectively, 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 Final 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 NO_x RECLAIM, the October 2016 Addendum to the Final PEA for NO_x 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance Criteria

The proposed project impacts on aesthetics will be considered significant if:

- The project will block views from a scenic highway or corridor.
- The project will adversely affect the visual continuity of the surrounding area.
- The impacts on light and glare will be considered significant if the project adds lighting which would add glare to residential areas or sensitive receptors.

Discussion

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 Final SEA by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and as such, are not repeated in this Final 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 Final 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 Mitigated SEA has been completed. To date, PARs 2001 and 2002 are currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on October 5, 2018 (subject to change) and PAR 1135 is scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on November 2, 2018 (subject to change). However, the Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135 has been completed in September 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, the timing of the preparation of the Final SEA for PAR 1135 will not coincide with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization for PAR 1135 will not occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board). Instead, the Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135, has been incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 in the Final 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 Final 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code 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))?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance Criteria

Project-related impacts on agriculture and 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 NO_x RECLAIM program. The proposed amended rules will also provide facilities with an option to remain in the NO_x 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 NO_x 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 Final SEA by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and as such, are not repeated in this Final 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 Final 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 Mitigated SEA has been completed. To date, PARs 2001 and 2002 are currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on October 5, 2018 (subject to change) and PAR 1135 is scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on November 2, 2018 (subject to change). However, the Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135 has been completed in September 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, the timing of the preparation of the Final SEA for PAR 1135 will not coincide with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization for PAR 1135 will not occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board). Instead, the Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135, has been incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 in the Final 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 Final 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions that exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Diminish an existing air quality rule or future compliance requirement resulting in a significant increase in air pollutant(s)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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
PM₁₀	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 \geq 10 in 1 million Cancer Burden $>$ 0.5 excess cancer cases (in areas \geq 1 in 1 million) Chronic & Acute Hazard Index \geq 1.0 (project increment)	
Odor	Project creates an odor nuisance pursuant to SCAQMD Rule 402	
GHG	10,000 MT/yr CO ₂ eq for industrial facilities	
Ambient Air Quality Standards for Criteria Pollutants ^d		
NO₂ 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)	
PM₁₀ 24-hour average annual average	10.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (construction) ^e & 2.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (operation) 1.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	
PM_{2.5} 24-hour average	10.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (construction) ^e & 2.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (operation)	
SO₂ 1-hour average 24-hour average	0.25 ppm (state) & 0.075 ppm (federal – 99 th percentile) 0.04 ppm (state)	
Sulfate 24-hour average	25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (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 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (state) 0.15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (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 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ = microgram per cubic meter \geq = greater than or equal to
MT/yr CO₂eq = metric tons per year of CO₂ equivalents $>$ = greater than

Revision: March 2015

Discussion

PARs 2001 and 2002 will establish administrative procedures for affected facilities to opt-out of the NO_x RECLAIM program. The proposed amended rules will also provide facilities with an option to remain in the NO_x 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 NO_x 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 Final SEA by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and as such, are not repeated in this Final 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 Final 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 Mitigated SEA has been completed. To date, PARs 2001 and 2002 are currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on October 5, 2018 (subject to change) and PAR 1135 is scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on November 2, 2018 (subject to change). However, the Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135 has been completed in September 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, the timing of the preparation of the Final SEA for PAR 1135 will not coincide with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization for PAR 1135 will not occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board). Instead, the Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135, has been incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 in the Final 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 Final 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 NO_x 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance Criteria

Impacts on biological resources will be considered significant if any of the following criteria apply:

- The project results in a loss of plant communities or animal habitat considered to be rare, threatened or endangered by federal, state or local agencies.
- The project interferes substantially with the movement of any resident or migratory wildlife species.
- The project adversely affects aquatic communities through construction or operation of the project.

Discussion

PARs 2001 and 2002 will establish administrative procedures for affected facilities to opt-out of the NO_x RECLAIM program. The proposed amended rules will also provide facilities with an option to remain in the NO_x 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 NO_x 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 Final SEA by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and as such, are not repeated in this Final 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 Final 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 Mitigated SEA has been completed. To date, PARs 2001 and 2002 are currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on October 5, 2018 (subject to change) and PAR 1135 is scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on November 2, 2018 (subject to change). However, the Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135 has been completed in September 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, the timing of the preparation of the Final SEA for PAR 1135 will not coincide with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization for PAR 1135 will not occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board). Instead, the Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135, has been incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 in the Final 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 Final 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 NO_x 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in Section 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource, site, or feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance Criteria

Impacts to cultural resources will be considered significant if:

- The project results in the disturbance of a significant prehistoric or historic archaeological site or a property of historic or cultural significance, 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 Final SEA by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and as such, are not repeated in this Final 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 Final 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 Mitigated SEA has been completed. To date, PARs 2001 and 2002 are currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on October 5, 2018 (subject to change) and PAR 1135 is scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on November 2, 2018 (subject to change). However, the Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135 has been completed in September 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, the timing of the preparation of the Final SEA for PAR 1135 will not coincide with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization for PAR 1135 will not occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board). Instead, the Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135, has been incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 in the Final 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 Final 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 NO_x 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in the need for new or substantially altered power or natural gas utility systems?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Create any significant effects on local or regional energy supplies and on requirements for additional energy?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Create any significant effects on peak and base period demands for electricity and other forms of energy?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Comply with existing energy standards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance Criteria

Impacts to energy 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 NO_x RECLAIM program. The proposed amended rules will also provide facilities with an option to remain in the NO_x 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 NO_x 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 Final SEA by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and as such, are not repeated in this Final 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 Final 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 Mitigated SEA has been completed. To date, PARs 2001 and 2002 are currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on October 5, 2018 (subject to change) and PAR 1135 is scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on November 2, 2018 (subject to change). However, the Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135 has been completed in September 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, the timing of the preparation of the Final SEA for PAR 1135 will not coincide with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization for PAR 1135 will not occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board). Instead, the Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135, has been incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 in the Final 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 Final 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 NO_x 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:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
• Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
• Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
• Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance Criteria

Impacts on the geological environment will be considered significant if any of the following criteria apply:

- Topographic alterations would result in significant changes, disruptions, displacement, excavation, compaction or over covering of large amounts of soil.
- Unique geological resources (paleontological resources or unique outcrops) are present that could be disturbed by the construction of the proposed project.

- Exposure of people or structures to major geologic hazards such as earthquake surface rupture, ground shaking, liquefaction or landslides.
- Secondary seismic effects could occur which could damage facility structures, e.g., liquefaction.
- Other geological hazards exist which could adversely affect the facility, e.g., landslides, mudslides.

Discussion

PARs 2001 and 2002 will establish administrative procedures for affected facilities to opt-out of the NO_x RECLAIM program. The proposed amended rules will also provide facilities with an option to remain in the NO_x 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 NO_x 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 Final SEA by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and as such, are not repeated in this Final 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 Final 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 Mitigated SEA has been completed. To date, PARs 2001 and 2002 are currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on October 5, 2018 (subject to change) and PAR 1135 is scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on November 2, 2018 (subject to change). However, the Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135 has been completed in September 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, the timing of the preparation of the Final SEA for PAR 1135 will not coincide with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization for PAR 1135 will not occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board). Instead, the Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135, has been incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 in the Final 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 Final 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 NO_x 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions, or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public use airport or a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Significantly increased fire hazard in areas with flammable materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance Criteria

Impacts associated with hazards will be considered significant if any of the following occur:

- Non-compliance with any applicable design code or regulation.
- Non-conformance to National Fire Protection Association standards.
- Non-conformance to regulations or generally accepted industry practices related to operating policy and procedures concerning the design, construction, security, leak detection, spill containment or fire protection.
- Exposure to hazardous chemicals in concentrations equal to or greater than the Emergency Response Planning Guideline (ERPG) 2 levels.

Discussion

PARs 2001 and 2002 will establish administrative procedures for affected facilities to opt-out of the NO_x RECLAIM program. The proposed amended rules will also provide facilities with an option to remain in the NO_x 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 NO_x 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 Final SEA by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and as such, are not repeated in this Final 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 Final 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 Mitigated SEA has been completed. To date, PARs 2001 and 2002 are currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on October 5, 2018 (subject to change) and PAR 1135 is scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on November 2, 2018 (subject to change). However, the Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135 has been completed in September 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, the timing of the preparation of the Final SEA for PAR 1135 will not coincide with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization for PAR 1135 will not occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board). Instead, the Draft Mitigated

SEA for PAR 1135, has been incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 in the Final 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 Final 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 ~~B 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 B-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 B-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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g. the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site or flooding on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Place housing or other structures within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map, which would impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
f) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam, or inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or new storm water drainage facilities, or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance Criteria

Potential impacts on water resources will be considered significant if any of the following criteria apply:

Water Demand:

- The existing water supply does not have the capacity to meet the increased demands of the project, or the project would use more than 262,820 gallons per day of potable water.
- The project increases demand for total water by more than five million gallons per day.

Water Quality:

- The project will cause degradation or depletion of ground water resources substantially affecting current or future uses.

- The project will cause the degradation of surface water substantially affecting current or future uses.
- The project will result in a violation of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements.
- The capacities of existing or proposed wastewater treatment facilities and the sanitary sewer system are not sufficient to meet the needs of the project.
- The project results in substantial increases in the area of impervious surfaces, such that interference with groundwater recharge efforts occurs.
- The project results in alterations to the course or flow of floodwaters.

Discussion

PARs 2001 and 2002 will establish administrative procedures for affected facilities to opt-out of the NO_x RECLAIM program. The proposed amended rules will also provide facilities with an option to remain in the NO_x 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 NO_x 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 Final SEA by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and as such, are not repeated in this Final 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 Final 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 Mitigated SEA has been completed. To date, PARs 2001 and 2002 are currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on October 5, 2018 (subject to change) and PAR 1135 is scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on November 2, 2018 (subject to change). However, the Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135 has been completed in September 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, the timing of the preparation of the Final SEA for PAR 1135 will not coincide with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization for PAR 1135 will not occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board). Instead, the Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135, has been incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 in

~~the Final 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 Final 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance Criteria

Land use and planning impacts will be considered significant if the project conflicts with the land use and zoning designations established by local jurisdictions.

Discussion

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 Final SEA by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and as such, are not repeated in this Final 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 Final 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

Mitigated SEA has been completed. To date, PARs 2001 and 2002 are currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on October 5, 2018 (subject to change) and PAR 1135 is scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on November 2, 2018 (subject to change). However, the Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135 has been completed in September 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, the timing of the preparation of the Final SEA for PAR 1135 will not coincide with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization for PAR 1135 will not occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board). Instead, the Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135, has been incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 in the Final 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 Final 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance Criteria

Project-related impacts on mineral resources will be considered significant if any of the following conditions are met:

- The project would result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state.
- The proposed project results in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan.

Discussion

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 Final SEA by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and as such, are not repeated in this Final 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 Final 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 Mitigated SEA has been completed. To date, PARs 2001 and 2002 are currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on October 5, 2018 (subject to change) and PAR 1135 is scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on November 2, 2018 (subject to change). However, the Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135 has been completed in September 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, the timing of the preparation of the Final SEA for PAR 1135 will not coincide with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization for PAR 1135 will not occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board). Instead, the Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135, has been incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 in the Final 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 Final 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public use airport or private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance Criteria

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 NO_x 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 Final SEA by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and as such, are not repeated in this Final 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 Final 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 Mitigated SEA has been completed. To date, PARs 2001 and 2002 are currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on October 5, 2018 (subject to change) and PAR 1135 is scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on November 2, 2018 (subject to change). However, the Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135 has been completed in September 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, the timing of the preparation of the Final SEA for PAR 1135 will not coincide with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization for PAR 1135 will not occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board). Instead, the Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135, has been incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 in the Final 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 Final 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 NO_x 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 ~~B~~^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)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of people or existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance Criteria

Impacts of the proposed project on population and housing will be considered significant if the following criteria are exceeded:

- The demand for temporary or permanent housing exceeds the existing supply.
- The proposed project produces additional population, housing or employment inconsistent with adopted plans either in terms of overall amount or location.

Discussion

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 Final SEA by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and as such, are not repeated in this Final 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 Final 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 Mitigated SEA has been completed. To date, PARs 2001 and 2002 are currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on October 5, 2018 (subject to change) and PAR 1135 is scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on November 2, 2018 (subject to change). However, the Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135 has been completed in September 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, the timing of the preparation of the Final SEA for PAR 1135 will not coincide with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization for PAR 1135 will not occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board). Instead, the Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135, has been incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 in the Final 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 Final 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 NO_x 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance Criteria

Impacts on public services will be considered significant if the project results in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered government facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response time or other performance objectives.

Discussion

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 Final SEA by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and as such, are not repeated in this Final 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 Final 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 Mitigated SEA has been completed. To date, PARs 2001 and 2002 are currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on October 5, 2018 (subject to change) and PAR 1135 is scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on November 2, 2018 (subject to change). However, the Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135 has been completed in September 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, the timing of the preparation of the Final SEA for PAR 1135 will not coincide with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization for PAR 1135 will not occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board). Instead, the Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135, has been incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 in the Final 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 Final 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment or recreational services?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance Criteria

Impacts to recreation will be considered significant if:

- The project results in an increased demand for neighborhood or regional parks or other recreational facilities.
- The project adversely affects existing recreational opportunities.

Discussion

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 Final SEA by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and as such, are not repeated in this Final 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 Final 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 Mitigated SEA has been completed. To date, PARs 2001 and 2002 are currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on October 5, 2018 (subject to change) and PAR 1135 is scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on November 2, 2018 (subject to change). However, the Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135 has been completed in September 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, the timing of the preparation of the Final SEA for PAR 1135 will not coincide with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization for PAR 1135 will not occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board). Instead, the Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135, has been incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 in the Final 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 Final 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid and hazardous waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance Criteria

The proposed project impacts on solid 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 Final SEA by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and as such, are not repeated in this Final 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 Final 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 Mitigated SEA has been completed. To date, PARs 2001 and 2002 are currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on October 5, 2018 (subject to change) and PAR

1135 is scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on November 2, 2018 (subject to change). However, the Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135 has been completed in September 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, the timing of the preparation of the Final SEA for PAR 1135 will not coincide with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization for PAR 1135 will not occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board). Instead, the Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135, has been incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 in the Final 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 Final 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g. sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g. farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance Criteria

Impacts on transportation 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 NO_x RECLAIM program. The proposed amended rules will also provide facilities with an option to remain in the NO_x 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 NO_x 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 Final SEA by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and as such, are not repeated in this Final 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 Final 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 Mitigated SEA has been completed. To date, PARs 2001 and 2002 are currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on October 5, 2018 (subject to change) and PAR 1135 is scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on November 2, 2018 (subject to change). However, the Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135 has been completed in September 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, the timing of the preparation of the Final SEA for PAR 1135 will not coincide with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization for PAR 1135 will not occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board). Instead, the Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135, has been incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 in the Final 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 Final 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 B-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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Does the project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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 Final SEA by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 and as such, are not repeated in this Final 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 Final 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 Mitigated SEA has been completed. To date, PARs 2001 and 2002 are currently scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on October 5, 2018 (subject to change) and PAR 1135 is scheduled to be considered by the SCAQMD Governing Board on November 2, 2018 (subject to change). However, the Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135 has been completed in September 2018 (e.g., after the publication of this Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002). However, the timing of the preparation of the Final SEA for PAR 1135 will not coincide with the timing of the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 (e.g., finalization for PAR 1135 will not occur prior to the October 5, 2018 Public Hearing of the SCAQMD Governing Board). Instead, the Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135, has been incorporated by reference per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150 in the Final 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 Final 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 NO_x 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 significant¹².

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

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>.

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 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

In order to save space and avoid repetition, please refer to the latest version of Proposed Amended Rule 2001 located elsewhere in the Governing Board Package. The version of Proposed Amended Rule 2001 that was circulated with the Draft SEA and released on August 3, 2018 for a 35-day public review and comment period ending on September 7, 2018 was identified as “Preliminary Draft Rule 2001 – July 20, 2018”.

Original hard copies of the Draft SEA, which include the draft version of the proposed amended rule listed above, can be obtained through the SCAQMD Public Information Center at the Diamond Bar headquarters or by contacting Fabian Wesson, Public Advisor at the SCAQMD’s Public Information Center by phone at (909) 396-2039 or by email at PICrequests@aqmd.gov.

APPENDIX A2

Proposed Amended Rule 2002 – Allocations for Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) and Oxides of Sulfur (SO_x)

In order to save space and avoid repetition, please refer to the latest version of Proposed Amended Rule 2002 located elsewhere in the Governing Board Package. The version of Proposed Amended Rule 2002 that was circulated with the Draft SEA and released on August 3, 2018 for a 35-day public review and comment period ending on September 7, 2018 was identified as “Preliminary Draft Rule 2002 – July 20, 2018”.

Original hard copies of the Draft SEA, which include the draft version of the proposed amended rule listed above, can be obtained through the SCAQMD Public Information Center at the Diamond Bar headquarters or by contacting Fabian Wesson, Public Advisor at the SCAQMD’s Public Information Center by phone at (909) 396-2039 or by email at PICrequests@aqmd.gov.

APPENDIX B

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	Residential	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	Residential	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	KIRK HILL - 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	Residential	8,976	Creek View Elementary	14,900
2825	MCP FOODS INC	311930	NO	424-25 SATCHISON ST	ANAHEIM	92805	NO	Residential	144	Zion Lutheran Elementary	2,404
2912	HOLIDAY ROCK CO INC	212321	NO	2193 W FOOTHILL BLVD	UPLAND	91786-8402	NO	Residential	1,736	Pitzer College	3,627
2946	PACIFIC FORGE INC	332111	NO	10641 ETIWANDA AVE	FONTANA	92337-6909	NO	Residential	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	Residential	2,822	Stephens Middle School	3,002
3704	ALL AMERICAN ASPHALT, UNIT NO.01	324121	NO	1776 ALL AMERICAN WAY	CORONA	92879	NO	Residential	452	Home Gardens Elementary	1,922
3721	DART CONTAINER CORP OF CALIFORNIA	326140	NO	150 S MAPLE ST	CORONA	92880-1704	YES	Residential	1,712	Coronita Elementary	3,689
3968	TABC, INC	336390	YES	6375 N PARAMOUNT BLVD	LONG BEACH	90805-3301	NO	Residential	67	Grant Elementary	2,687
4242	SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC	486210	NO	14601 VIRGINIA ST	MORENO VALLEY	92555-8100	NO	Residential	8,553	Ridgecrest Elementary	12,989
4477	SO CAL EDISON CO	221118	NO	1 PEBBLY BEACH RD	AVALON	90704	NO	Residential	226	Avalon High School	6,230
5973	SOCAL GAS CO	486210	NO	25205 W RYE CANYON RD	VALENCIA	91355-1203	NO	Residential	3,748	Trinity Classical Academy	2,698
5998	ALL AMERICAN ASPHALT	324121	NO	14490 EDWARDS ST	WESTMINSTER	92683-3663	NO	Residential	621	Westminster High School	621
7411	DAVIS WIRE CORP	331222	NO	5555 IRWINDALE AVE	IRWINDALE	91706-2070	NO	Residential	2,190	Alice Ellington Elementary	5,491
7416	PRAXAIR INC	325120	NO	2300 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	WILMINGTON	90744-2919	NO	Residential	1,934	Bethune High School	2,279
7427	OWENS-BROCKWAY GLASS CONTAINER INC	327213	YES	2901-23 FRUITLAND AVE	VERNON	90058-2901	NO	Residential	2,197	Pacific Blvd Elementary	2,510
8547	QUEMETCO INC	331492	YES	720 S 7TH AVE	CITY OF INDUSTRY	91746-3124	NO	Residential	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	Residential	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	Residential	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	Residential	330	Ellen Ochoa Elementary	1,201
11435	PQ CORPORATION	325180	YES	8401 QUARTZ AVE	SOUTH GATE	90280-2536	NO	Residential	1,109	Southgate Middle School	2,508
11716	FONTANA PAPER MILLS INC	324122	NO	13733 VALLEY BLVD	FONTANA	92335-5268	NO	Residential	4,887	Henry J Kaiser High School	7,339
11887	NASA JET PROPULSION LAB	927110	YES	4800 OAK GROVE DR	PASADENA	91109	NO	Residential	955	St Bede the Venerable Elementary	2,287
12155	ARMSTRONG FLOORING INC	327120	YES	5037 PATATA ST	SOUTH GATE	90280-3555	NO	Residential	5	Park Avenue Elementary	1,322
12372	MISSION CLAY PRODUCTS	327120	NO	23835 TEMESCAL CANYON RD	CORONA	92883-5045	NO	Residential	456	Temescal Valley Elementary	4,619
12428	NEW NGC, INC.	327420	NO	1850 PIER B ST	LONG BEACH	90813-2604	NO	Residential	4,075	Edison Elementary	4,722
14049	MARUCHAN INC	311824	NO	1902 DEERE AVE	IRVINE	92606-4819	YES	Residential	4,064	Creekside High School	7,550
14495	VISTA METALS CORPORATION	331318	NO	13425 WHITTRAM AVE	FONTANA	92335-2999	NO	Residential	2,044	Almond Elementary	6,125
14502	VERNON PUBLIC UTILITIES	221112	NO	4990 SEVILLE AVE	VERNON	90058-2901	NO	Residential	1,176	Pacific Blvd Elementary	2,612
14736	THE BOEING CO-SEAL BEACH COMPLEX	334220	NO	2201 SEAL BEACH BLVD	SEAL BEACH	90740	NO	Residential	820	JH McCaughy Elementary	5,234
14871	SONOCO PRODUCTS CO	322130	NO	166 N BALDWIN PARK BLVD	CITY OF INDUSTRY	91746-1498	NO	Residential	759	Torch Middle School	3,514
14926	SEMPRA ENERGY (THE GAS CO)	561110	NO	1801 S ATLANTIC BLVD	MONTREY PARK	91754-5298	NO	Residential	10	St Thomas Aquinas Elementary	30
14944	CENTRAL WIRE, INC.	331222	YES	2500 A ST	PERRIS	92570	YES	Residential	2,470	Pinacate Middle School	5,161
15504	SCHLOSSER FORGE COMPANY	332112	NO	11711 ARROW ROUTE	RANCHO CUCAMONGA	91730-4998	NO	Residential	3,607	Coyote Canyon Elementary	5,755
16338	KAISER ALUMINUM FABRICATED PRODUCTS, LLC	331318	NO	6250 E BANDINI BLVD	LOS ANGELES	90040	NO	Residential	3,187	Bell Gardens High School	4,149
16639	SHULTZ STEEL CO	332112	YES	5321 FIRESTONE BLVD	SOUTH GATE	90280-3699	NO	Residential	1,515	Legacy High School	3,281
16642	ANHEUSER-BUSCH LLC, (LA BREWERY)	312120	NO	15800 ROSCOE BLVD	VAN NUYS	91406-1379	YES	Residential	148	Cohasset Street Elementary	3,495
16660	THE BOEING COMPANY	336411	YES	5301 BOLSA AVE	HUNTINGTON BEACH	92647-2099	NO	Residential	1,484	Grace Lutheran Elementary	2,806
17623	LOS ANGELES ATHLETIC CLUB	721110	NO	431 W 7TH ST	LOS ANGELES	90014-1691	NO	Residential	2,421	USC Hybrid High School	2,421
17953	PACIFIC CLAY PRODUCTS INC	333120	NO	14741 LAKE ST	LAKE ELSINORE	92530-1610	NO	Residential	578	Luiseno Elementary	3,048
17956	WESTERN METAL DECORATING CO	332812	NO	8875 INDUSTRIAL LN	RANCHO CUCAMONGA	91730-4583	NO	Residential	613	Cucamonga Elementary	1,268
18294	NORTHROP GRUMMAN SYSTEMS CORP	336411	YES	ONE HORNET WAY, M/S PA12/W2	EL SEGUNDO	90245	YES	Residential	482	De Anza Elementary	2,215
18931	TAMCO	331110	YES	12459-B ARROW ROUTE	RANCHO CUCAMONGA	91739-9601	NO	Residential	1,392	Perdew Elementary	5,206
19167	R. J. NOBLE COMPANY	324121	NO	15505 E LINCOLN AVE	ORANGE	92865-1015	NO	Residential	179	Fletcher Elementary	1,417
19390	SULLY-MILLER CONTRACTING CO.	324121	NO	11462 PENROSE ST	SUN VALLEY	91352-3921	NO	Residential	702	Arminta Street Elementary	2,266
20203	RECONSERVE OF CALIFORNIA-LOS ANGELES INC	311119	NO	9112 GRAHAM AVE	LOS ANGELES	90002-1436	NO	Residential	103	Baca Arts Academy	961
20604	RALPHS GROCERY CO	445110	NO	1100 W ARTESIA BLVD	COMPTON	90220	YES	School	1,829	Walton Middle School	1,829
21887	KIMBERLY-CLARK WORLDWIDE INC.-FULT. MILL	322121	NO	2001 E ORANGETHORPE AVE	FULLERTON	92831	NO	Residential	1,488	Edison Elementary	3,594
22607	CALIFORNIA DAIRIES, INC	311511	NO	11709 E ARTESIA BLVD	ARTESIA	90702	NO	Residential	271	Luther Burbank Elementary	1,244
22911	CARLTON FORGE WORKS	332112	YES	7743 E ADAMS ST	PARAMOUNT	90723	NO	Residential	400	Lincoln Elementary	1,263
23752	AEROCRAFT HEAT TREATING CO INC	332811	NO	15701 MINNESOTA AVE	PARAMOUNT	90723-4196	NO	Residential	790	Wesley Gaines Elementary	2,061
25638	BURBANK CITY, BURBANK WATER & POWER	221112	YES	164 W MAGNOLIA BLVD	BURBANK	91502	NO	Residential	607	Walt Disney Elementary	1,573
35302	OWENS CORNING ROOFING AND ASPHALT, LLC	324122	YES	1501 N TAMARIND AVE	COMPTON	90222-4130	NO	Residential	92	Jefferson Elementary	1,188
37603	SGL TECHNIC INC, POLYCARBON DIVISION	327992	NO	28176 N AVENUE STANFORD	VALENCIA	91355-3498	NO	Residential	5,808	Valencia High School	6,916
38440	COOPER & BRAIN - BREA	211120	NO	1390 SITE DR	BREA	92821	NO	Residential	50	Mariposa Elementary	978
38872	MARS PETCARE U.S., INC.	311111	NO	2765 LEXINGTON WAY, SUITE 400	SAN BERNARDINO	92407	NO	Residential	341	Vermont Elementary	3,692

40034	BENTLEY PRINCE STREET INC	314110	NO	14641 E DON JULIAN RD	CITY OF INDUSTRY	91746	NO	Residential	2,544	Valley High School	3,236
40483	NELCO PROD. INC	334412	NO	1411 E ORANGETHORPE AVE	FULLERTON	92831-5297	NO	Residential	1,799	Edison Elementary	3,645
42630	PRAXAIR INC	325120	NO	5705 AIRPORT DR	ONTARIO	91761-8611	NO	Residential	8,870	Chaparral Elementary	10,296
42676	CES PLACERITA INC	221112	NO	20885 PLACERITA CANYON RD	NEWHALL	91321	NO	Residential	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	Residential	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	Residential	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	Residential	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	Residential	1,737	Superior Street Elementary	3,594
53729	TREND OFFSET PRINTING SERVICES, INC	323111	NO	3722-82 CATALINA ST	LOS ALAMITOS	90720-2475	NO	Residential	117	Los Alamitos Elementary	1,281
54402	SIERRA ALUMINUM COMPANY	331318	YES	2345 FLEETWOOD	RIVERSIDE	92509-2426	NO	Residential	1,433	Patricia Beatty Elementary	4,289
56940	CITY OF ANAHEIM/COMB TURBINE GEN STATION	221112	NO	1144 N KRAEMER BLVD	ANAHEIM	92806	NO	Residential	2,187	Rio Vista Elementary	4,446
58622	LOS ANGELES COLD STORAGE CO	493120	NO	364 S CENTRAL AVE	LOS ANGELES	90013	NO	Residential	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	Residential	3,045	Hawaiian Elementary	4,819
63180	DARLING INGREDIENTS INC	311613	NO	2626 E 25TH ST	LOS ANGELES	90058	NO	Residential	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	Residential	1,923	Chaparral Elementary	4,847
89248	OLD COUNTRY MILLWORK INC	332812	YES	1212 E 58TH PL	LOS ANGELES	90001	NO	Residential	81	Lawrence Moore Academy	1,095
94872	METAL CONTAINER CORP	332431	NO	10980 INLAND AVE	MIRA LOMA	91752	NO	Residential	1,842	Oak Park Elementary	7,656
94930	CARGILL INC	325411	NO	566 N GILBERT ST	FULLERTON	92833-2552	YES	Residential	948	Valencia Park Elementary	2,820
95212	FABRICA	314110	NO	3201 S SUSAN ST	SANTA ANA	92704	NO	Residential	886	Thorpe Elementary	1,915
96587	TEXOLLINI INC	313310	NO	2575 EL PRESIDIO ST	CARSON	90810	NO	Residential	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	Residential	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	IRVINDALE	91706	NO	Residential	1,226	Bearsville Elementary	3,644
105903	PRIME WHEEL	336390	YES	17704 S BROADWAY ST	CARSON	90746	NO	Residential	1,419	Ambler Avenue Elementary	2,739
107653	CALMAT CO	324121	NO	1401 C WARNER AVE	SANTA ANA	92705	NO	Hospital	772	Monroe Elementary	3,154
107654	CALMAT CO	324121	NO	16005 FOOTHILL BLVD	IRVINDALE	91706	NO	Residential	3,170	Mountain View Elementary	5,279
107655	CALMAT CO	324121	NO	2715 E WASHINGTON BLVD	LOS ANGELES	90023-2635	NO	Residential	2,720	Christopher Dena Elementary	3,541
107656	CALMAT CO	324121	NO	11447 TUXFORD ST	SUN VALLEY	91352	NO	Residential	1,427	Fernangeles Elementary	3,511
112853	NP COGEN INC	221112	NO	5605 E 61ST ST	LOS ANGELES	90040-3407	NO	Residential	965	Bell Gardens High School	2,519
113160	HILTON COSTA MESA	721110	NO	3050 BRISTOL ST	COSTA MESA	92626	YES	Residential	175	Sonora Elementary	3,381
114264	ALL AMERICAN ASPHALT	324121	NO	13646 LIVE OAK LN	IRVINDALE	91706	NO	Residential	3,309	Olive Middle School	3,767
114997	RAYTHEON COMPANY	334511	NO	1970 E IMPERIAL HWY	EL SEGUNDO	90245	YES	Residential	1,939	Center Street Elementary	3,181
115172	RAYTHEON COMPANY	336412	YES	2000-01 E EL SEGUNDO BLVD	EL SEGUNDO	90245	YES	Residential	2,171	Da Vinci Academy	2,321
115241	THE BOEING COMPANY	334220	NO	2240 E IMPERIAL HWY	EL SEGUNDO	90245-3546	YES	Residential	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	Residential	3,943	Coyote Canyon Elementary	10,454
115389	AES HUNTINGTON BEACH, LLC	221118	YES	21730 NEWLAND ST	HUNTINGTON BEACH	92646	NO	Residential	428	Edison High School	3,210
115394	AES ALAMITOS, LLC	221118	YES	690 N STUDEBAKER RD	LONG BEACH	90803-2221	NO	Residential	553	Charles Kettering Elementary	1,063
115536	AES REDONDO BEACH, LLC	221112	YES	1100 N. HARBOR DR	REDONDO BEACH	90277	NO	Residential	344	Beryl Heights Elementary	2,834
115563	NCI GROUP INC., DBA, METAL COATERS OF CA	332812	YES	9133 CENTER AVE	RANCHO CUCAMONGA	91730	NO	Residential	1,585	Rancho Cucamonga Middle School	2,751
115663	EL SEGUNDO POWER, LLC	221118	YES	301 VISTA DEL MAR	EL SEGUNDO	90245	YES	Residential	152	Grand View Elementary	4,969
117140	AOC, LLC	325211	YES	19991 SEATON AVE	PERRIS	92570	NO	Residential	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	Residential	2,517	Westpark Elementary	3,834
118406	CARSON COGENERATION COMPANY	221112	NO	17171 S CENTRAL AVE	CARSON	90746	NO	Residential	1,287	Caldwell Elementary	2,245
119596	SNAK KING CORPORATION	311919	NO	16150 E STEPHENS ST	CITY OF INDUSTRY	91745-1718	NO	Residential	1,186	Workman Elementary	2,744
122666	A'S MATCH DYEING & FINISHING	313310	NO	2522 E 37TH ST	VERNON	90058	NO	Residential	4,976	Amino Jefferson Middle School	5,102
123774	HERAEUS PRECIOSUS METALS NO. AMERICA, LLC	331492	YES	13429 ALONDRA BLVD	SANTA FE SPRINGS	90670-5601	NO	Residential	1,423	Carmenita Middle School	2,365
124619	ARDAGH METAL PACKAGING USA INC.	332431	NO	936 BARRACUDA ST	TERMINAL ISLAND	90731	NO	Residential	5,544	Port of Los Angeles High School	5,649
124723	GREKA OIL & GAS	211120	NO	1920 E ORCHARD DR	PLACENTIA	92870	NO	Residential	35	Glenview Elementary	1,750
124808	INEOS POLYPROPYLENE LLC	325211	NO	2384 E 223RD ST	CARSON	90810	NO	Residential	1,889	Webster Middle School	4,452
124838	EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES	335991	YES	2700 S INDIANA ST	VERNON	90058	NO	Residential	3,586	Eastman Elementary	4,807
125579	DIRECTV	517110	NO	2230 E IMPERIAL HWY	EL SEGUNDO	90245	YES	Residential	2,298	De Anza Elementary	4,749
126498	STEELESCAPE, 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	Residential	931	Armstrong Elementary	4,796
127299	WILDFLOWER ENERGY LP/INDIGO GEN., LLC	221112	NO	63500 19TH AVE	NORTH PALM SPRINGS	92258	NO	Residential	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	Residential	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	Residential	1,826	Edgemont Elementary	3,056
129816	INLAND EMPIRE ENERGY CENTER, LLC	221112	NO	26226 ANTELOPE RD	MENIFEE	92585	NO	Residential	1,233	Romoland Elementary	1,646

130211	NOVIPAX, INC	322121	NO	1941 N WHITE AVE	LA VERNE	91750-5663	YES	Residential	132	University of La Verne	1,980
131372	NEWPORT FAB, LLC	334413	YES	4321 JAMBOREE RD	NEWPORT BEACH	92660	YES	Residential	3,476	UC Irvine	4,552
131850	SHAW DIVERSIFIED SERVICES INC	314110	NO	15305 VALLEY VIEW AVE	SANTA FE SPRINGS	90670	NO	Residential	1,617	Rancho School	2,345
132068	BIMBO BAKERIES USA INC	311812	NO	480 S VAIL AVE	MONTEBELLO	90640	NO	Residential	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	Residential	114	Grand View Elementary	4,805
138568	CALIFORNIA DROP FORGE, INC	332111	NO	1033 ALHAMBRA AVE	LOS ANGELES	90012-2999	NO	Residential	918	Ann Street Elementary	1,187
139796	CITY OF RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES DEPT	221112	NO	5901 PAYTON AVE	RIVERSIDE	92504	YES	Residential	915	Indian Hills Elementary	2,965
141295	LEKOS DYE AND FINISHING, INC	313210	NO	3131 HARCOURT ST	COMPTON	90221-5505	NO	Residential	354	Jordan Plus High School	830
141555	CASTAIC CLAY PRODUCTS, LLC	327120	NO	32201 CASTAIC LAKE DR	CASTAIC	91384	NO	Residential	880	Northlake Hills Elementary	1,911
142267	FS PRECISION TECH LLC	331529	NO	3025 E VICTORIA ST	COMPTON	90221-5616	NO	Residential	617	Colin Powell Elementary	914
142536	DRS SENSORS & TARGETING SYSTEMS, INC	334413	NO	10600 VALLEY VIEW ST	CYPRESS	90630-4833	YES	Residential	207	Frank Vessels Elementary	1,376
143738	DCOR LLC	211120	NO	4541 HEIL AVE	HUNTINGTON BEACH	92649	NO	Residential	64	Harbour View Elementary	254
143739	DCOR LLC	211120	NO	OFFSHORE PLATFORM EVA, PRC 3033	HUNTINGTON BEACH	92647	NO	Residential	11,668	Ethel Dwyer Middle School	16,896
143740	DCOR LLC	211120	NO	OFFSHORE PLATFORM ESTHER, PRC 3095 1	SEAL BEACH	90740	NO	Residential	7,550	JH McLaugh Elementary	10,348
143741	DCOR LLC	211120	NO	OFFSHORE PLATFORM EDITH, OCS P-0296	HUNTINGTON BEACH	92649	NO	Residential	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 BXBV DR	CITY OF INDUSTRY	91745-1702	NO	Residential	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	Residential	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	Residential	4,147	Live Oak Elementary	15,048
148897	CALIFORNIA RESOURCES PRODUCTION CORP	211120	NO	N OF HIGHWAY 126	CASTAIC	91310	NO	Residential	5,702	Live Oak Elementary	17,318
148925	CHERRY AEROSPACE	332722	YES	1224 E WARNER AVE	SANTA ANA	92705-157	NO	Residential	280	Monroe Elementary	1,545
150201	BREITBURN OPERATING LP	211111	NO	10735 S SHOEMAKER AVE	SANTA FE SPRINGS	90670	NO	Residential	1,415	Carmela Elementary	2,040
151798	TESORO REFINING AND MARKETING CO, LLC	325180	YES	23208 S ALAMEDA ST	CARSON	90810-1919	NO	Residential	2,620	Stephens Middle School	2,870
151899	CALIFORNIA RESOURCES PRODUCTION CORP	211120	NO	26835 PICO CANYON RD	NEWHALL	91381-1800	NO	Residential	1,035	Stevenson Ranch Elementary	3,645
152707	SENTINEL ENERGY CENTER LLC	221118	NO	15775 MELISSA LANE RD	NORTH PALM SPRINGS	92258	NO	Residential	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	Residential	60	Las Lomas Elementary School	1,385
153992	CANYON POWER PLANT	221112	NO	3071 E MIRALOMA AVE	ANAHEIM	92806-1809	NO	Residential	1,900	Melrose Elementary	1,900
155474	BICENT (CALIFORNIA) MALBURG LLC	221112	NO	4963 S SOTO ST	VERNON	90058-2911	NO	Residential	2,460	Pacific Boulevard School	2,660
155877	MILLERCOORS USA LLC	312120	NO	15801 E 1ST ST	IRVINDALE	91706-2069	NO	Residential	3,095	Mountain View Elementary	4,770
156741	HARBOR COGENERATION CO, LLC	221112	NO	505 PIER B AVE	WILMINGTON	90744	NO	Residential	4,905	Wilmington Park Elementary	5,245
157359	HENKEL ELECTRONIC MATERIALS, LLC	325520	NO	20021 SUSANA RD	COMPTON	90221-5721	NO	Residential	1,705	Perry Lindsey	1,705
157363	INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO	322211	NO	601 E BALL RD	ANAHEIM	92805-5929	NO	Residential	50	Paul Revere Elementary	1,890
160437	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON	221112	NO	2492 W SAN BERNARDINO AVE	REDLANDS	92374-5016	NO	Residential	65	Victoria Elementary	2,560
161300	SAPA EXTRUDER, INC	331318	NO	18111 E RAILROAD ST	CITY OF INDUSTRY	91748-1295	NO	Residential	1,165	Yorlita Elementary	3,370
162404	CITY OF RIVERSIDE, PUBLIC UTILITIES DEPT	221112	NO	2201 RAILROAD ST	CORONA	92880	YES	Residential	3,675	Coronita Elementary	5,710
165192	TRIUMPH AEROSTRUCTURES, LLC	336411	NO	3901 W JACK NORTHROP AVE	HAWTHORNE	90250-3277	YES	Residential	230	York School	1,405
166073	BETA OFFSHORE	211111	NO	OCS LEASE PARCELS P300/P301	HUNTINGTON BEACH	92648	NO	Residential	46,728	Ethel Dwyer Middle School	48,523
168088	POLYNT COMPOSITES USA INC	561110	YES	2801 LYNWOOD RD	LYNWOOD	90262-4093	NO	Residential	450	Dr. Ralph Bunche Middle School	1,405
169754	SO CAL HOLDING, LLC	211111	NO	20101 GOLDENWEST ST	HUNTINGTON BEACH	92648-2628	NO	Residential	<5	Ethel Dwyer Middle School	2,875
171107	PHILLIPS 66 CO/LA REFINERY WILMINGTON PL	324110	YES	1660 W ANAHEIM ST	WILMINGTON	90744	NO	Residential	60	Rolling Hills Preparatory School	1,290
171109	PHILLIPS 66 COMPANY/LOS ANGELES REFINERY	324110	YES	1520 E SEPULVEDA BLVD	CARSON	90745	NO	Residential	250	Broad Avenue Elementary	1,680
171960	TIN, INC. DBA INTERNATIONAL PAPER	322211	NO	5110 JURUPA ST	ONTARIO	91761-3618	Yes	Residential	7,870	Chaparal Elementary	10,875
172005	NEW-INDY ONTARIO, LLC	322121	NO	5100 JURUPA ST	ONTARIO	91761	YES	Residential	9,135	Creek View Elementary	10,190
172077	CITY OF COLTON	221112	NO	2040 AGUA MANSARA RD	COLTON	92324	NO	Residential	3,805	Crestmore Elementary	9,220
173290	MEDICLEAN	812332	NO	4500 E DUNHAM ST	COMMERCE	90040	NO	Residential	50	Our Lady of Vicotry School	2,675
173904	LAPEYRE INDUSTRIAL SANDS, INC	212322	NO	31302 ORTEGA HWY	SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO	92675	NO	Residential	1,550	Vista Del Mar Middle School	8,555
174406	ARLON GRAPHICS LLC	322220	NO	200 BOYSENBERRY LN	PLACENTIA	92870-6413	NO	Residential	25	Melrose Elementary	1,315
174544	BREITBURN OPERATING LP	211120	NO	11100 CONSTITUTION AVE	LOS ANGELES	90025	NO	Residential	670	University High School	4,435
174591	TESORO REF & MKTG CO LLC,CALCINER	324199	YES	1175 CARRACK AVE	WILMINGTON	90748	NO	Residential	4,970	Wilmington Park Elementary	5,440
174655	TESORO REFINING & MARKETING CO, LLC	541910	NO	2350 E 223RD ST	CARSON	90810	NO	Residential	490	Del Amo Elementary	4,630
176708	ALTAGAS POMONA ENERGY INC.	221112	NO	1507 MOUNT VERNON AVE	POMONA	91768	NO	Residential	710	Pomona Alternative School	710
176934	GI TC IMPERIAL HIGHWAY, LLC	531120	NO	2222 E IMPERIAL HWY	EL SEGUNDO	90245	YES	Residential	3,315	St. Johns Preschool	3,315
176952	MERCEDES-BENZ WEST COAST CAMPUS	811121	NO	3860 N LAKEWOOD BLVD	LONG BEACH	90808	YES	Residential	845	Mark Twain Elementary	3,620
179137	QG PRINTING II LLC	323111	NO	7190 JURUPA AVE	RIVERSIDE	92504-1016	YES	Residential	3,900	Terrace Elementary	5,335
180410	REICHHOLD LLC 2	325211	NO	237 S MOTOR AVE	AZUSA	91702-3228	NO	Residential	4,170	Paramount Elementary	6,760
180908	ECCO SERVICES OPERATIONS CORP.	325180	YES	20720 S WILMINGTON AVE	CARSON	90810	NO	Residential	490	Del Amo Elementary	1,970
181510	AVCORP COMPOSITE FABRICATION, INC	336413	YES	1600 W 135TH ST	GARDENA	90249	YES	Residential	1,340	Henry Clay Middle School	4,110
181667	TORRANCE REFINING COMPANY LLC	324110	YES	3700 W 190TH ST	TORRANCE	90504-5790	NO	Residential	120	Crenshaw Children's Center Preschool	440
182049	TORRANCE VALLEY PIPELINE CO LLC	486910	NO	8044 WOODLEY AVE	VAN NUYS	91406	YES	Residential	1,850	Cohasset Street Elementary	3,160
182050	TORRANCE VALLEY PIPELINE CO LLC	221210	NO	25500 MAGIC MOUNTAIN PKY	VALENCIA	91355	NO	Residential	2,207	College of the Canyons	5,438
182051	TORRANCE VALLEY PIPELINE CO LLC	486910	NO	5800 SEPULVEDA BLVD	CULVER CITY	90230	NO	Residential	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	Residential	25	Grazide Elementary	5,755
183108	URBAN COMMONS LLC EVOLUTION HOSPITALITY	713110	NO	1256 S PIER J AVE	LONG BEACH	90801	NO	Residential	7,075	Cesar Chavez Elementary	8,990
183415	ONTARIO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY	488119	YES	ONTARIO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	ONTARIO	91761-7771	YES	Residential	480	Mariposa Elementary	1,765
183564	ONNI TIMES SQUARE LP	531210	NO	202 W 1ST STREET & 145 S SPRING ST	LOS ANGELES	90012	NO	Residential	1,170	Colburn School	1,520

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

APPENDIX C

Comment Letters Received on the Draft SEA and Responses to Comments

Comment Letter #1



PALA ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT
PALA BAND OF MISSION INDIANS
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road | Pala, CA 92059
Phone 760-891-3510 | Fax 760-742-3189

August 8, 2018

South Coast Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178
Attention: Darren Ha (c/o CEQA)

Re: Recipient of CEQA Notices/Documents

Dear Mr. Ha,

The Pala Band of Mission Indians would like to thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the SDAPCD's notices related to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). According to your letter the SDAPCD participating as a lead agency on projects is very valuable information for us and we wish to continue receiving more communication from SCAQMD pertaining to CEQA. This letter therefore is to inform you that Pala currently has no objections to receiving more information from SCAQMD. Please keep us on your contacts list.

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If you have any questions or comments, please contact Darold Wallick, Air Technician for the Pala Environmental Department, at dwallick@palatribe.com or 760-891-3540.

Sincerely,

Shasta C. Gaughen, PhD
Environmental Director

THINK GLOBALLY | ACT TRIBALLY

Response to Comment Letter #1 – Pala Band of Mission Indians

Response 1-1:

Thank you for your comment. This comment letter does not raise any issues relating to the CEQA analysis or rule language, therefore no further response is required under CEQA.

Comment Letter #2

LATHAM & WATKINS LLP

September 7, 2018

VIA EMAIL

Dr. Philip Fine
Deputy Executive Officer
South Coast Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765

Re: Proposed Amended Rules 2001 and 2002

Dear Dr. Fine:

We are submitting these comments on behalf of our client Western States Petroleum Association (“WSPA”) on the most recent round of proposed amendments to South Coast Air Quality Management District (“SCAQMD”) Rules 2001 and 2002. The amendments are being proposed in connection with the transition of the Regional Clean Air Incentives Market (“RECLAIM”) program to a command-and-control regulatory structure. WSPA is a non-profit trade association representing companies that explore for, produce, refine, transport and market petroleum, petroleum products, natural gas and other energy supplies in five western states including California. WSPA has been an active participant in air quality planning issues for over 30 years. WSPA-member companies operate petroleum refineries and other facilities in the South Coast Air Basin that will be impacted by the transition out of the RECLAIM program.

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General Comments

The proposed amendments to Rules 2001 and 2002 are primarily interim measures intended to establish new eligibility criteria for exiting RECLAIM, provide opt-out procedures, and address, on a temporary basis, unresolved issues surrounding compliance of new source review (“NSR”) for former RECLAIM facilities once they have transitioned out of the RECLAIM program. As WSPA and others have expressed in numerous meetings, workshops and hearings conducted in connection with the RECLAIM transition, we have serious concerns about the lack of clarity surrounding NSR in a post-RECLAIM regime.

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We believe current SCAQMD staff’s (“staff”) proposed approach is premature, as staff has not addressed all of the underlying issues surrounding a RECLAIM sunset. RECLAIM is a comprehensive, complex program that was adopted as a whole. In the development of RECLAIM, staff not only determined current and future effective best available retrofit control

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technology (“BARCT”), but also examined and addressed NSR, reviewed socioeconomic impacts, mitigated implications of emissions trading, resolved enforcement and monitoring issues, and understood a host of other consequences of adopting such a program. This comprehensive approach ensured the overwhelming success of the RECLAIM program as it was designed. In contrast for this rulemaking, staff is dismantling the RECLAIM program without analyzing any of the consequences of the proposed approach. Most importantly, staff has not addressed NSR, nor the environmental and socioeconomic impacts of a RECLAIM sunset.

Our strong preference is that staff prioritizes resolution of the NSR issues and conduct an analysis of the entire RECLAIM transition project comparable with the same full analysis that was done during the implementation of RECLAIM before initiating rulemaking. There is no evidence that this has been done to date. We believe that addressing fundamental programmatic issues that will affect all former RECLAIM facilities, such as NSR, early in the transition process, and then moving on to the more narrowly applicable landing rules, would result in a more orderly and efficient transition in the following ways:

- It would provide facilities with an understanding of the NSR requirements and procedures that will apply to modifications required to comply with updated BARCT rules. It is not possible to develop a final and comprehensive plan for implementing new BARCT requirements without knowing the NSR requirements and procedures and how those will impact post-RECLAIM operating permits.
- It would result in a more efficient use of staff resources. For example, the proposed amendments to Rules 2001 and 2002 are essentially “stop-gap” measures that are necessary because the NSR and other programmatic issues remain unresolved. If the NSR and other programmatic issues were addressed, it would not be necessary to develop and implement such measures.
- It would avoid the current ad hoc, piecemeal approach to the RECLAIM Transition Project which results in additional confusion and uncertainty. This is illustrated by the fact that staff’s positions with respect to certain issues related to the proposed amendments to Rules 2001 and 2002 are quite different than positions taken when these two rules were amended in January of this year in what we view as a rush to get the RECLAIM transition process underway.
- It would avoid legal vulnerabilities that we believe are inherent in the current ad hoc, piecemeal approach because the environmental and socioeconomic assessments of incremental rulemaking are disjointed and incomplete.

Should the District continue with this piecemeal approach, we offer the comments set forth below on the proposed amendments:

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Specific Comments on Proposed Amended Rule 2002(f)(11) – “Stay-In” Provision

The proposed amendments to Rule 2002 would allow facilities to remain in the RECLAIM program, and thereby avail themselves of the RECLAIM NSR program set forth in SCAQMD Rule 2005 for some period of time. Our understanding, which was confirmed by staff during the RECLAIM Working Group meeting on August 9, 2018, is that the decision of whether or not to remain in the RECLAIM program is completely within the discretion of the facility (assuming the facility meets the specified criteria). Some of the language in the proposed amendments could be read to grant the Executive Officer discretion (beyond merely confirming that the facility meets the specified criteria) to decide whether or not the facility may remain in the program. The following proposed changes are intended to better reflect staff’s intent.

- (11) An owner ~~of~~ or operator of a RECLAIM facility that receives an initial determination notification may elect ~~that~~ for the facility to remain in RECLAIM ~~by submitting~~ if a request to the Executive Officer to remain in RECLAIM is submitted, together with including any equipment information required pursuant to paragraph (f)(6).
 - (A) Upon receiving a request to remain in RECLAIM and any equipment information required pursuant to paragraph (f)(6), ~~written approval by the Executive Officer~~ shall notify the owner or operator in writing that the facility shall remain in RECLAIM subject to the following:
 - (i) The facility shall 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.

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Specific Comments on Proposed Amended Rule 2002(f)(10) – “Opt-Out” Provision

Proposed Amended Rule 2002 includes an “opt-out” provision for those facilities that may be ready to voluntarily exit RECLAIM prior to the time that they might otherwise be transitioned out. The current staff proposal differs from previous proposals in that it places

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certain restrictions on facilities after they have exited the program that we believe are unfair and unwarranted. Specifically, proposed paragraph (f)(10)(B) would prohibit such facilities from taking advantage of otherwise available offset exemptions in SCAQMD Rule 1304. In the event that an NSR event requiring offsets were to occur after the facility exited the RECLAIM program, it would be required to obtain emission reduction credits on the open market, which the staff acknowledges are “scarce.” (July 20 Preliminary Draft Staff Report, p. 8).¹ We believe that it is unnecessary, unfair, and possibly contrary to state law, to deny former RECLAIM facilities advantages that they would otherwise be entitled to and that are available to all other non-RECLAIM facilities.

The Preliminary Draft Staff Report expresses concern that the potential impacts associated with emission increases from facilities that might exit the RECLAIM program, even if limited to the 37 facilities the staff initially identified as eligible to exit, could impose a demand on Rule 1304 offset exemptions that could approach or surpass the cumulative emissions increase thresholds of SCAQMD Rule 1315. (Preliminary Draft Staff Report, p. 8). In other words, staff is concerned that if former RECLAIM facilities were permitted to utilize Rule 1304 offset exemptions, the demand on the SCAQMD’s internal emission offset bank, which supports the offset exemptions, might exceed previously analyzed levels. This concern seems inconsistent with positions taken by staff in connection with the January 2018 amendments to these two rules, and with more recent statements by staff suggesting that it believes the internal emission offset bank is the most viable source of emission offsets for former RECLAIM facilities on a long-term basis.

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The January 2018 amendments established the criteria and procedures pursuant to which eligible facilities would be identified and exited from RECLAIM. According to the Final Staff Report, “. . . the proposed amendments would remove approximately 38 facilities from NOx RECLAIM.” (January 5 Final Staff Report, p. 2).² Staff determined that the impact of exiting the initial round of facilities, including impacts associated with reduced demand for RTCs, would be minimal:

Given the analysis above and the fact that the 38 facilities—which are potentially ready to exit out of the NOx RECLAIM program into command-and-control—account for about one percent of NOx emissions and NOx RTC holdings in the NOx RECLAIM universe, staff concludes that the potential impact of PAR 2002 on the demand and supply of NOx RTC market is expected to be

¹ References herein to “July 20 Preliminary Draft Staff Report” refer to the Preliminary Draft Staff Report, Proposed Amendments to Regulation XX- Regional Clean Air Incentives Market (RECLAIM), Proposed Amended Rules 2001 – Applicability and 2002 – Allocations for Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) and Oxides of Sulfur (SOx), dated July 20, 2018.

² References herein to “January 5 Final Staff Report” refer to the Final Staff Report Proposed Amendments to Regulation XX – Regional Clean Air Incentives Market (RECLAIM) Proposed Amended Rules 2001 – Applicability and 2002 – Allocations for Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) and Oxides of Sulfur (SOx), dated January 5, 2018.

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minimal and large price fluctuations in the NOx RTC market are unlikely to result directly from the potential exit of the 38 directly affected facilities out of the NOx RECLAIM program. Therefore, PAR 2002 would have minimal impacts on the existing facilities that are not yet ready to exit the NOx RECLAIM program. (January 5 Final Staff Report, p. 12.)

To support its conclusion that exiting the initial round of facilities from the program would have minimal impacts as a result of foregone market demand for RTCs, staff analyzed three scenarios in which NOx emissions from the subject facilities were: i) 5% below 2015 NOx emissions; ii) the same as 2015 NOx emissions; and iii) 5% above 2015 NOx emissions. (January 5 Final Staff Report, p. 11). Staff determined that foregone market demand for RTCs associated with exiting the initial group of facilities under each of the three scenarios would be 0.073 tons per day (TPD), 0.080 TPD, and 0.086 TPD, respectively. Based on this analysis, staff concluded that the anticipated future demand for NOx RTCs associated with the exiting facilities was minimal, and that eliminating that demand would not materially impact the remaining market. In other words, staff concluded that the exiting facilities would have a negligible demand for RTCs in the future, including RTCs required to satisfy NSR requirements. As stated in the Summary of the Proposal:

Considering the past market behavior by these facilities, staff concludes that the potential impact of PAR 2002 on the demand and supply of NOx RTC market is expected to be minimal and large price fluctuations in the NOx RTC market are unlikely to result directly from the potential exit of these facilities out of the NOx RECLAIM program. (Summary of Proposal, Agenda Item No. 18, January 5, 2018, p. 3.)

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Notably, staff did not even address the impact that the January 2018 amendments might have on the internal bank even though those amendments were intended to result in precisely the situation about which staff is now expressing concern – the removal of 38 facilities from the RECLAIM program that would then be eligible to take advantage of offset exemptions in Rule 1304 like any other RECLAIM facility.

In contrast with the January 2018 Final Staff Report, the July 2018 Preliminary Draft Staff Report expresses serious concerns about the potential for increased NOx emissions from facilities exiting the program, stating that “[e]ven among the first 37 facilities identified that may be eligible to exit, any impacts from potential emissions increases are unknown and if significant enough, can approach or surpass the cumulative emissions increase thresholds of Rule 1315.” (July 2018 Preliminary Draft Staff Report, p. 8).

Clearly, the conclusions reached by staff in the January 2018 Final Staff Report, upon which the Governing Board relied when it adopted the current versions of Rules 2001 and 2002, are inconsistent with the concerns being raised by staff in the current proposal. Either staff erred in January by underestimating the impacts on the RECLAIM market and failing to even analyze

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the potential impacts on the internal bank, or it is overstating the potential impacts associated with the current proposal. In either case, this inconsistency illustrates the problem with undertaking the RECLAIM transition in an ad hoc, piecemeal fashion.

California Environmental Quality Act Considerations

WSPA and others have expressed concerns regarding the “piecemeal” manner in which the California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA”) analysis for the RECLAIM transition is being conducted. “. . . CEQA’s requirements ‘cannot be avoided by chopping up proposed projects into bite-size pieces which, individually considered, might be found to have no significant effect on the environment or to be only ministerial.’ [Fn. omitted.]” *Lincoln Place Tenants Assn. v. City of Los Angeles* (2005) 130 Cal.App.4th 1491, 1507 quoting *Plan for Arcadia, Inc. v. City Council of Arcadia* (1974) 42 Cal.App.3d 712, 726. Staff explained its CEQA strategy for the RECLAIM transition in an April 25, 2018 letter to the Los Angeles County Business Federation in which it stated:

The potential environmental impacts associated with the 2016 AQMP, including CMB-05, were analyzed in Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) certified in March, 2017 . . . In other words, the environmental impacts of the entire RECLAIM Transition project . . . were analyzed in the 2016 AQMP and the associated PEIR, which was a program level analysis . . . Since the SCAQMD has already prepared a program-level CEQA analysis for the 2016 AQMP, including the RECLAIM Transition, no additional program-level analysis is required and further analysis will be tiered off the 2016 AQMP PEIR.
(<http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/Proposed-Rules/regxx/aqmd-response-letter-to-bizfed-042518.pdf?sfvrsn=6>).

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Consistent with the staff’s explanation described above, SCAQMD staff has prepared a Draft Subsequent Environmental Assessment (“Draft SEA”) to analyze environmental impacts from the proposed amendments to Rules 2001 and 2002. (<http://www.aqmd.gov/home/research/documents-reports/lead-agency-scaqmd-projects>). The Draft SEA attempts to tier off of the March 2017 Final Program Environmental Impact Report for the 2016 AQMP and tries to obscure the issue by citing to several other previously certified CEQA documents, including the December 2015 Final Program Environmental Assessment completed for the amendments to the NOx RECLAIM program that were adopted on December 4, 2015, and the October 2016 Addendum to the December 2015 Final Program Environmental Assessment completed for amendments to Rule 2002 to establish criteria and procedures for facilities undergoing a shutdown and for the treatment of RTCs. Consistent with the staff’s earlier explanation, the Draft SEA states:

“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

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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.” (Draft SEA, p. 2-5).

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The proposed amendments to Rules 2001 and 2002 implement that portion of control measure CMB-05, written after the Governing Board’s adoption of the 2016 AQMP that calls for the transition of the RECLAIM program to a command and control regulatory structure. As stated in the July 2018 Preliminary Draft Staff Report, “Proposed Amended Rules 2001 and 2002 will continue the efforts to transition RECLAIM facilities to a command-and-control regulatory structure . . .” (July 2018 Preliminary Draft Staff Report, p. 2). The problem with the proposal to tier the CEQA analysis for the currently proposed amendments to Rules 2001 and 2002 off from the March 2017 Final Program EIR for the 2016 AQMP is that control measure CMB-05 as proposed at the time the March 2017 Final Program EIR was prepared did not include a transition out of the RECLAIM program. That language was added well after the CEQA analysis was complete. Furthermore, no additional CEQA analysis was conducted to address the changes to CMB-05.

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The Final Draft 2016 AQMP, which was ultimately presented to the SCAQMD Governing Board, was released in December 2016. Control measure CMB-05 called for an additional five tons per day of NOx reductions from sources covered by the RECLAIM program by the year 2031. CMB-05 also called for convening a Working Group to consider replacing the RECLAIM program with a more traditional command-and-control regulatory program, but did not include a mandate to undertake such a transition. SCAQMD Governing Board action on the Final Draft 2016 AQMP was noticed for February 3, 2017. When the 2016 AQMP item came up on the agenda, SCAQMD staff made a presentation, as is typical. No substantive questions were asked of the staff by Board Members, and no Board Members indicated an intention to offer amendments to the staff proposal. The public was then provided an opportunity to comment, and approximately five hours of public comment ensued.

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Following the close of the public comment period, Board Member Mitchell stated her intention to introduce amendments to the staff proposal for control measure CMB-05 that would: i) accelerate the additional five TPD of reductions to 2025 from 2031; and ii) transition to a command-and-control program as soon as practicable. Board Member Mitchell did not provide any specific proposed language and did not make a formal motion to amend the staff proposal. For reasons that are not relevant here, action on the item was continued to the March 3, 2017 Governing Board hearing. The Governing Board stated its intention not to take additional public comment on the item at the March 3, 2017 hearing.

At the hearing on March 3, 2017, Board Member Mitchell introduced the following amendments to CMB-05 that included a direction to staff to develop a transition out of the RECLAIM program:

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BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the SCAQMD Governing Board does hereby direct staff to modify the 2016 AQMP NOx RECLAIM measure (CMB-05) to achieve the five (5) tons per day NOx emission reduction commitment as soon as feasible, and 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 and to request staff to return in 60 days to report feasible target dates for sunseting the RECLAIM program.

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There was no Board Member discussion of the proposed amendments, and they were approved on a vote of 7-6.

The CEQA analysis supporting the 2016 AQMP commenced with a Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report (“EIR”) released on July 5, 2016. The Draft EIR was released on September 16, 2016, with the comment period closing on November 15, 2016. In mid-November 2016, four public hearings related to the AQMP were held in each of the four counties within the SCAQMD territory, at which comments on the Draft EIR were taken. After incorporating comments and making minor textual changes, the Final EIR was released in January 2017. No material changes or additional analysis were undertaken subsequent to the release of the Final EIR, which was certified by the Governing Board on March 3, 2017 as the March 2017 Final Program Environmental Impact Report for the 2016 AQMP, upon which staff now seeks to rely.

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Thus, the transition out of the RECLAIM program, which the currently proposed amendments to Rules 2001 and 2002 seek to implement, was not included in the version of CMB-05 presented to the Governing Board as part of the 2016 AQMP. The March 2017 Final Program EIR for the 2016 AQMP, which was completed in January 2018, did not analyze the transition of the RECLAIM program because that was not prescribed by the CMB-05 measure at that time. Therefore, tiering off of the March 2017 Final Program EIR for the 2016 AQMP to support rule amendments that seek to implement the transition is not possible since there is no analysis from which to tier off. In the absence of a program level CEQA analysis that includes the RECLAIM transition, staff’s segmented analysis of each proposed rulemaking action in the transition process constitutes classic “piecemealing” contrary to the requirements of CEQA.

Staff’s attempt to tier without having completed a programmatic analysis of the RECLAIM Transition Project ignores the fact that RECLAIM is a comprehensive program that includes an assessment of BARCT for all of the sources in the program. It was adopted as a whole, a single package, not as a series of individual rules and regulations. There are no separate BARCT regulations in the RECLAIM program. Because RECLAIM allows for BARCT to be implemented on an aggregate basis, all BARCT determinations had to be made together. Furthermore, all RECLAIM rules are dependent upon one another, and none of these can stand alone. By attempting to analyze the impact of a single RECLAIM rule, i.e., BARCT determination, staff is ignoring the interdependency of the program, and thus, improperly disregarding the impacts of the comprehensive program.

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In the draft SEA, staff claims that it is speculative to determine what BARCT may be for all the various sources under the RECLAIM program. This underscores the fact that a comprehensive program transitioning RECLAIM sources to command and control rules was never developed or analyzed. Rather, staff is piecemealing the analysis of the RECLAIM transition. Such an approach has been rejected by the courts: “Instead of itself providing an analytically complete and coherent explanation, the FEIR notes that a full analysis of the planned conjunctive use program must await environmental review of the Water Agency’s zone 40 master plan update, which was pending at the time the FEIR was released. The Board’s findings repeat this explanation. To the extent the FEIR attempted, in effect, to tier from a *future* environmental document, we reject its approach as legally improper under CEQA.” *Vineyard Area Citizens for Responsible Growth, Inc. v. City of Rancho Cordova* (2007) 40 Cal.4th 412, 440 [emphasis in original].

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Furthermore, RECLAIM is an emissions trading program. It allows facilities to choose to implement specific controls or to purchase emissions credits. Staff’s piecemealing of the analysis does not account for those facilities that have implemented other means to comply with the program and the additional impacts the transition to individual command and control rules may have on these facilities. Additionally, these impacts cannot be captured in a single rule analysis. Rather, staff’s piecemealing further ignores the impacts on facilities that are subject to multiple BARCT determinations.

Health & Safety Code Section 39616

The current staff proposal for amending Rule 2002 to prevent former RECLAIM facilities from accessing offset exemptions in Rule 1304 would place former RECLAIM facilities at a significant disadvantage relative to other non-RECLAIM facilities. California Health & Safety Code Section 39616(c)(7) prohibits imposing disproportionate impacts, measured on an aggregate basis, on those stationary sources included in the RECLAIM program compared to other permitted stationary sources. Creating a new category of sources without access to either RTCs or Rule 1304 offset exemptions to satisfy NSR requirements runs afoul of this prohibition.

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Statement Pertaining to SCAQMD Rule 1306

The July 2018 Preliminary Draft Staff Report contains the following statement: “Moreover, Rule 1306 – Emission Calculations would calculate emission increases of exiting RECLAIM facilities based on actual to potential emissions, thereby further exacerbating the need for offsets.” (Preliminary Draft Staff Report, p. 8). It is not clear why this would be the case. Furthermore, it is premature to make such assertions outside the context of an overall analysis of what the NSR requirements for former RECLAIM facilities might be. This is a critical issue that must be addressed in the overall development of the NSR program for former RECLAIM facilities.

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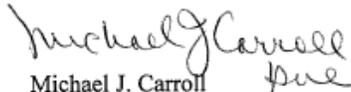
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Conclusion

Thank you for considering these comments. We look forward to continuing to work with you on these rulemakings which are critically important to stakeholders as well as the regional economy. If you have any questions, please contact me at (714) 401-8105 or by email at michael.carroll@lw.com or Bridget McCann of WSPA at (310) 808-2146 or by email at bmccann@wspa.org.

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Sincerely,


Michael J. Carroll
of LATHAM & WATKINS LLP

cc: Cathy Reheis-Boyd, WSPA
Patty Senecal, WSPA
Bridget McCann, WSPA
Wayne Nastri, SCAQMD
Barbara Baird, SCAQMD
Michael Krause, SCAQMD

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Responses to Comment Letter #2 – Latham & Watkins LLP

Response 2-1:

This comment begins by introducing the parties represented by the letter; no response to this comment is necessary. SCAQMD staff appreciates your ongoing participation.

Response 2-2:

Staff understands that there is a priority to resolve the NSR issues. However, staff disagrees that the rulemakings that are currently underway in several categories should stop until NSR amendments are adopted. It is still possible for facilities to go through NSR permitting under current RECLAIM rules and furthermore, many emission reduction projects as a result of implementing BARCT would not trigger NSR. The CEQA and socioeconomic impacts will be evaluated for all the command and control rules identified as landing rules, including impacts for the installation of controls, as well as impacts for monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. There will also be a CEQA and socioeconomic analysis conducted for any NSR (Regulation XIII) rulemaking. The amendments to PARs 2001 and 2002 are necessary because they establish a process that would be in place in order to transition facilities out of RECLAIM more efficiently once the NSR provisions for former RECLAIM facilities are adopted, as well as allowing facilities desiring to exit before NSR issues are resolved to do so.

Response 2-3:

While the amendments from January 2018 established the initial criteria for determining if RECLAIM facilities were ready to exit, the current proposed amendments provide revisions based on ongoing analysis of the RECLAIM universe. The January 2018 amendments contained an RTC analysis for the first 37 facilities that were identified as ready to exit. However, the analysis for the NSR rulemaking will consist of a different analysis and will apply to the entire universe of RECLAIM facilities. Comments about piecemealing CEQA and socioeconomic impacts were addressed in SCAQMD's response letter to BizFed on April 25, 2018, a copy of which is attached at the end of these responses.

Response 2-4:

The proposed amendments to Rule 2002 paragraph (f)(11) provide the option for a facility to remain in RECLAIM upon receipt of an initial determination notification. There is no discretion as to whether the Executive Officer would accept or deny the request. The only requirement aside from submitting a request to the Executive Officer is to provide a listing of any equipment information, as specified in the proposed rule language.

Response 2-5:

The socioeconomic analysis conducted for the January 2018 amendments focused on the impacts of RTCs on the facilities identified as ready to exit and on the existing RECLAIM market. The analysis required for an NSR rulemaking would be different and would be based on the demand for projects that would result in emission increases. A facility's RTC holdings are not entirely indicative or predictive of what future demand would be required. As such, even though an RTC analysis was conducted for the 37 facilities during the January 2018 amendments, an NSR rulemaking and ensuing analysis would apply to the entire universe of

RECLAIM facilities. Staff believes that allowing facilities to remain in RECLAIM would provide them with the opportunity to offset emission increases under RECLAIM rules. It should be noted that the intent of the proposed amendments is to address emission offsets pertaining to NO_x only and this clarification has been made in PAR 2002. Staff believes that while the potential for exceeding any CEQA thresholds for the internal bank that was analyzed for non-RECLAIM facilities is small, facilities would not transitioned out of RECLAIM until NSR provisions governing former RECLAIM facilities are established. Facilities that still would like to exit RECLAIM, despite the restrictions to the internal bank for NO_x offsets, can do so under the proposed amendments.

Response 2-6:

The commentator's suggestion that only one programmatic CEQA document should be prepared because future rule amendments to landing rules, or NSR (Regulation XIII) are related to PARs 2001 and 2002 is incorrect and inconsistent with SCAQMD past practice. SCAQMD past practice in conducting CEQA analyses for rule projects such as PARs 2001 and 2002 is that the project being contemplated undergoes its own CEQA analysis. All SCAQMD rules and regulations are related to each other in that they are adopted and/or amended to meet the clean air goals outlined in the 2016 AQMP. The CEQA document for the 2016 AQMP, the March 2017 Final Program EIR, contains the programmatic analyses of the overall effects of SCAQMD's clean air goals. However, CEQA neither requires the SCAQMD to simultaneously amend every rule that may be affected by a control measure in the 2016 AQMP nor requires one programmatic CEQA document to be prepared that encompasses every rule. Further, CEQA does not require delaying the adoption of BARCT rules until all BARCT rules have been developed.

The decision to transition from NO_x 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. CMB-05 is required by the California Health and Safety Code to implement BARCT in the RECLAIM program as well as other stationary sources, which will be completed upon rule amendment or adoption of various landing rules. CMB-05 identifies a series of approaches that can be explored to make the RECLAIM program more effective in ensuring equivalency with command-and-control regulations implementing BARCT and to generate further NO_x emissions reductions at RECLAIM facilities.

CMB-05 specifically contemplates the unwinding of the RECLAIM program (see Appendix IV-A, pp. IV-A-67 to IV-A-71 - <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/clean-air-plans/air-quality-management-plans/2016-air-quality-management-plan/final-2016-aqmp/appendix-iv-a.pdf>). In the Revised Draft 2016 AQMP, control measure CMB-05 was revised to include the following language: *“One approach under serious consideration is a long-term transition to a traditional command-and-control regulatory structure. As many of the program's original advantages appear to be diminishing and generating increased scrutiny, an orderly sunset of the RECLAIM program may be the best way to create more regulatory certainty and reduce compliance burdens for RECLAIM facilities, while also achieving more actual and SIP creditable emissions reductions.”* Thus, the March 2017 Final Program EIR for the 2016 AQMP analyzed control measure CMB-05 which did contemplate

the potential for sunseting the RECLAIM program, even though the final decision was not made until the adoption of the 2016 AQMP at the March 2017 Governing Board hearing.

Furthermore, the potential environmental impacts associated with the 2016 AQMP, including CMB-05, were specifically analyzed in the March 2017 Final Program EIR. In particular, the March 2017 Final Program EIR addressed the environmental effects of future expansion and other actions of reasonably foreseeable environmental consequences for the RECLAIM Transition project and determined that the overall implementation 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 and identified the impacts from the installation and operation of additional control equipment, such as selective catalytic reduction (SCR) equipment, potentially resulting in construction emissions, increased electricity demand, hazards from the 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 catalyst replacements, as well as changes in traffic patterns and volume. The commentator has not identified any additional impact areas, mitigation, or project alternatives from the RECLAIM Transition project that were excluded from the analysis in the March 2017 Final Program EIR for the 2016 AQMP. In any event, the time to challenge the assessments for the analyses of March 2017 Final Program EIR for the 2016 AQMP relied upon has passed (see Public Resources Code Sections 21167 and 21167.2).

The environmental impacts of the entire RECLAIM Transition project were analyzed in the 2016 AQMP and the associated March 2017 Final Program EIR was a program level analysis. The SCAQMD has and will continue to evaluate each individual RECLAIM Transition rule that is developed pursuant to the 2016 AQMP, to determine if any additional CEQA review is required. This has been consistent with SCAQMD's past practice and is not considered Piecemealing, as explained in SCAQMD's response letter to BizFed on April 25, 2018, a copy of which is attached at the end of these responses.

While PARs 2001 and 2002 are part of SCAQMD's Regulation XX - Regional Clean Air Incentives Market (RECLAIM) and the changes contains in PARs 2001 and 2002 contemplate other rules to be amended in the future, separate CEQA analyses will be conducted for these future rule amendments. Table 1-1 identifies several source-specific landing rules as identified by the SCAQMD in its monthly rule forecast report as scheduled to be undergoing separate, future rule amendments¹ from PARs 2001 and 2002.

¹ SCAQMD, Draft Subsequent Environmental Assessment for PARs 2001 and 2002, August 2018, p. 1-6.

**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	1 st Quarter 2019
1118.1	Control of Emissions from Non-Refinery Flares	December 2018
1134	Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Stationary Gas Turbines	1 st Quarter 2019
1135	Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Electric Power Generating Systems	November 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

Pursuant to the SCAQMD's Certified Regulatory Program (CEQA Guidelines Section 15251(l); codified in SCAQMD 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 "rule" project that is subject to CEQA under the SCAQMD's Certified Regulatory Program.

As the commentator states, the Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 relies on the analyses in and incorporates by reference previous CEQA analyses conducted in the March 2017 Final Program EIR for the 2016 AQMP, October 2016 Addendum to the December 2015 Final Program EA for NOx RECLAIM, and the December 2015 Final Program EA for NOx RECLAIM, which is specifically allowed per CEQA Guidelines Section 15162. The preparation of a Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 in this manner in no way chops up the project into "bite-sized pieces" to avoid CEQA or obscure the effects of the project. To the contrary, the Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 identifies the previous CEQA analyses conducted, which already identified and analyzed significant adverse impacts, so as to not

repeat or duplicate the information previously provided. The Draft SEA instead focuses on the changes proposed in PARs 2001 and 2002, which are administrative in nature and contain procedures for the transition of NO_x RECLAIM facilities to a command-and-control regulatory structure where BARCT analyses will be conducted upon landing rules being amended or adopted, and do not themselves have significant environmental impacts.

Response 2-7:

As explained in Response 2-6, the March 2017 Final Program EIR for the 2016 AQMP evaluated and identified the impacts from the installation and operation of additional control equipment, which would be the same type of equipment and impacts that would occur under the RECLAIM Transition. Furthermore, the December 2015 Final Program EA for NO_x RECLAIM also evaluated and identified the impacts from the installation and operation of additional control equipment to comply with BARCT, which is equivalent to command-and-control requirements. Thus, the environmental impacts analysis of complying with BARCT would be the same whether NO_x RECLAIM continued in its present form or if NO_x RECLAIM facilities transition to a command-and-control regulatory structure. Thus, even though the RECLAIM transition language was added to the 2016 AQMP, no changes were required to the March 2017 Final Program EIR since the impacts associated with implementing BARCT were already evaluated.

Response 2-8:

See Responses 2-6 and 2-7.

Response 2-9:

See Responses 2-6 and 2-7.

Response 2-10:

The Draft SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 is unique in that there are multiple certified CEQA documents that apply to the project (e.g., the December 2015 Final Program EA and the October 2016 Addendum to the Final Program EA which were certified for the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments, respectively, to NO_x RECLAIM; and the March 2017 Final Program EIR which was certified for the adoption of the 2016 AQMP). Concurrent to the rule development process for PARs 2001 and 2002, SCAQMD staff is also in the process of conducting a BARCT analysis and separate rule development and CEQA analysis for PAR 1146 series with PR 1100, and PAR 1135. 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 CEQA documents, upon their certification. The Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 incorporates by reference the Draft SEA for PAR 1146 series with PR 1100 and the Draft Mitigated SEA for PAR 1135 per CEQA Guidelines Section 15150, since the environmental effects from implementing PAR 1146 series with PR 1100, and PAR 1135 would not be speculative for evaluation per CEQA Guidelines Section 15145. However, incorporating these CEQA documents by reference is not the same as tiering per CEQA Guidelines Section 15152 and thus, the Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002 is not tiering off of the CEQA documents for PAR 1146 series with PR 1100 and PAR 1135 since they have not yet been certified as of this publication date.

As explained in Response 2-6, other rules have been identified for future rule development efforts, but as of the date of this publication, the BARCT analysis for these other rules has not yet begun. 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, potential environmental impacts, beyond those identified in the March 2017 Final Program EIR for the 2016 AQMP, the December 2015 Final PEA and the October 2016 Addendum to the Final PEA for the December 2015 and October 2016 NO_x RECLAIM amendments, respectively, 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 additional impacts that may occur from implementing future BARCT is also too speculative now 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 NO_x 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. See also Response 2-6.

Response 2-11:

Staff disagrees with the comment that a new category of sources has been created that would not have access to either RTCs or Rule 1304 offset exemptions to satisfy NSR requirements. As stated in the response to comment 2-5, the rule language has been clarified that the intent of restricting access to the internal bank would only apply to NO_x offsets only, if a RECLAIM facility elects to opt-out. A facility that elects to remain in RECLAIM can offset NO_x emission increases with RTCs, while obtaining offset exemptions for other pollutants, if eligible under Rule 1304 requirements. A facility that elects to exit RECLAIM would temporarily not be allowed access to the internal bank for NO_x offsets. There are some RECLAIM facilities that have expressed interest in exiting RECLAIM despite the fact that the NSR issues have not been resolved. To the extent that facilities choose to exit, they are voluntarily doing so and are not being forcibly deprived of access to RECLAIM.

Response 2-12:

Staff is committed to addressing all issues pertaining to NSR requirements for former RECLAIM facilities. It has been discussed at several of the RECLAIM working group meetings that there are inherent differences in how emission increases are calculated for both RECLAIM and non-RECLAIM facilities. This is one of many NSR aspects that will be evaluated during the Regulation XIII rulemaking.

**Supplement to Response 2-3:
SCAQMD's Response Letter to BizFed on April 25, 2018**



Office of the Executive Officer
Wayne Nastri
909.396.2100, fax 909.396.3340

April 25, 2018

Hilary Norton, et. al
Biz Fed Chair
Los Angeles County Business Federation
6055 E. Washington Blvd., #260
Commerce, CA 90040

Re: CEQA Analysis and Socioeconomic Analysis for RECLAIM Rulemaking

Dear Ms. Norton,

Thank you for your comment letter and participation during the rulemaking effort to transition facilities in the Regional Clean Air Incentives Market (RECLAIM or Regulation XX) to source-specific command and control rules pursuant to the 2016 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) approved by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Governing Board as control measure CMB-05 in the 2016 AQMP.

CMB-05 described equipment from all facilities in RECLAIM, including fluid catalytic cracking units, boilers, heaters, and furnaces, among others. The control measure identified a series of approaches that could be taken to ensure equivalency with command and control regulations implementing BARCT, with the expectation that there would be a 5 tpd NOx emission reduction commitment as soon as feasible, but no later than 2025.

The potential environmental impacts associated with the 2016 AQMP, including CMB-05, were analyzed in Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR), certified in March, 2017. The 2016 AQMP PEIR 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 PEIR evaluated the impacts from installation and operation of additional control equipment and SCR or 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

Hilary Norton

April 25, 2018

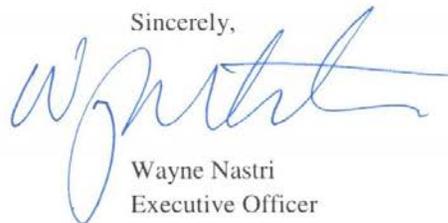
volume. In other words, the environmental impacts of the entire RECLAIM Transition project, as referenced by the commenter, were analyzed in the 2016 AQMP and the associated PEIR, which was a program level analysis. The commentator has not identified any additional impact areas, mitigation, or project alternatives from the RECLAIM Transition that were excluded from analysis in the 2016 AQMP PEIR. In any event, the time to challenge the 2016 AQMP PEIR has passed. (Pub. Res. Code §§ 21167, 21167.2.)

Since the SCAQMD has already prepared a program-level CEQA analysis for the 2016 AQMP, including the RECLAIM Transition, no additional program-level analysis is required and further analysis will be tiered off the 2016 AQMP PEIR. (CEQA Guidelines § 15168; *Al Larson Boat Shop, Inc. v. Board of Harbor Commissioners* (1993) 18 Cal.App.4th 729, 740-41.) The SCAQMD has and will continue to evaluate each individual RECLAIM Transition rule that is developed pursuant to the 2016 AQMP, to determine if any additional CEQA review is required. (CEQA Guidelines § 15168.) Additional analysis could include the preparation of a project-level EIR or Subsequent EIR to the 2016 AQMP PEIR. (CEQA Guidelines §§ 15161, 15162.) Streamlined environmental review pursuant to a Program EIR is expressly allowed in CEQA and is not considered piecemealing. (CEQA Guidelines §§ 15165, 15168.) Furthermore, any such review would include consideration of potential cumulative impacts with other RECLAIM Transition rules, as well as other activities. (CEQA Guidelines § 15355.)

Similarly, the Final Socioeconomic Report for the 2016 AQMP fully analyzed the socioeconomic impacts for the 2016 AQMP, including the entire RECLAIM Transition project. The commenter notes that a single 2016 AQMP policy directive controls the entire RECLAIM transition project. That policy directive, CMB-05, was presented in the socioeconomic report where the potential cost of reducing 5 tpd NOx emissions were estimated and the associated regional economic impacts projected. Specifically, the costs presented were scaled from a thorough BARCT assessment conducted as part of the 2015 NOx RECLAIM Amendments, and the analysis conservatively assumed that the estimated cost per ton of NOx emission reduction would be 50 percent higher than the cost-per-ton estimate of installing all BARCT control equipment identified in the 2015 NOx RECLAIM Amendments. The analysis comports with applicable Governing Board resolutions and statutory requirements.

If you have any questions or would like to discuss these issues, please contact me at 909-396-3131, wnastri@aqmd.gov, or Dr. Philip Fine, Deputy Executive Officer, Planning, Rule Development and Area Sources, at 909-396-2239, pfine@aqmd.gov.

Sincerely,



Wayne Natri
Executive Officer

Hilary Norton

April 25, 2018

cc: Jill Whynot, SCAQMD
Philip Fine, SCAQMD
Barbara Baird, SCAQMD
Veera Tyagi, SCAQMD
Susan Nakamura, SCAQMD
Michael Krause, SCAQMD

WN:JW:PMF:SN:MK

Comment Letter #3



September 7, 2018

VIA EMAIL

Dr. Philip Fine
Deputy Executive Officer
South Coast Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765

Re: Proposed Amended Rules 2001 and 2002 and Draft Subsequent Environmental Assessment for Proposed Amended Rules 2001 and 2002

Dear Dr. Fine:

On behalf of Ultramar Inc., owner and operator of the Valero Wilmington Refinery, and Valero Refining Company – California, owner and operator of the Wilmington Asphalt Plant (collectively “Valero”), I appreciate the opportunity to submit comments on the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Subsequent Environmental Assessment (SEA) for Proposed Amended Regulation XX – Regional Clean Air Incentives Market (RECLAIM) Rules 2001 and 2002. The SEA was prepared to analyze the rule amendments related to the transition of the RECLAIM program to a command-and-control regulatory structure (RECLAIM Sunset). Both the Wilmington Refinery and the Wilmington Asphalt Plant are located in the South Coast Air Basin and will be impacted by the RECLAIM Sunset.

3-1

General Comments

Valero appreciates that SCAQMD staff has been working diligently to meet the requirements and deadlines of AB 617 to implement best available control technology (BARCT); however, we note that there is no statutory deadline to sunset the RECLAIM program and California Health & Safety Code Section 40920.6(e) still allows BARCT to be met on an aggregate basis. We believe the RECLAIM program has been an overwhelming success, meeting all of the objectives that were set when the program was first adopted. The program has achieved greater emission reductions at a lower cost than traditional command-and-control regulations, resulted in the development of new BARCT, and resulted in over-compliance such that there are excess RECLAIM trading Credits (RTCs) on the market. Thus, we do believe that a RECLAIM sunset is unnecessary; that sunsetting this program can result in greater costs to those facilities that have been in the RECLAIM program than those facilities that were maintained under command-and-control regulations; and that sunset removes the incentives for facilities to develop new, more cost-effective BARCT.

3-2

In staff's effort to implement BARCT and sunset the RECLAIM program simultaneously, staff has failed to take a programmatic approach to analyzing and transitioning facilities out of the program. The approach has created confusion and added complexity that will result in additional hardship to facilities at the end of any transition. RECLAIM was developed and adopted as a whole comprehensive and complex program that fully accounted for environmental impacts, new source review (NSR), socioeconomic impacts, implications of emissions trading, enforcement and monitoring issues and a host of other consequences of adopting such a

3-3

Wilmington Refinery • Ultramar Inc., a Valero Company
2402 E. Anaheim • Wilmington, CA 90744 • Telephone (562) 491-6877



program. This comprehensive approach ensured the overwhelming success of the RECLAIM program as it was designed. In this rulemaking, staff is slowly picking apart the RECLAIM program without analyzing any of the consequences of such an approach. Most importantly, staff has not addressed NSR, nor the environmental and socioeconomic impacts of a RECLAIM sunset. Staff's approach creates uncertainty for facilities, in particular those facilities that are subject to multiple BARCT determinations.

3-3
Cont

Further, we concur with staff's new assessment on the post RECLAIM calculation of facility potential to emit. The July 2018 Preliminary Draft Staff Report contains the following statement: "Moreover, Rule 1306 – Emission Calculations would calculate emission increases of exiting RECLAIM facilities based on actual to potential emissions, thereby further exacerbating the need for offsets." (Preliminary Draft Staff Report, p. 8). This is a complete change since the January 2018 amendments to these two rules. We believe that this is an indication that the RECLAIM sunset provisions are premature.

3-4

California Environmental Quality Act Comments

Valero reiterates the concerns of the Los Angeles County Business Federation (BizFed) and WSPA regarding piecemealing of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) analysis for the RECLAIM transition. SCAQMD staff has prepared a Draft Subsequent Environmental Assessment ("Draft SEA") to analyze environmental impacts from the proposed amendments to Rules 2001 and 2002. Staff is attempting to tier off of the 2016 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) certified in March 2017, claiming that the "program-level CEQA analysis for the 2016 AQMP" included an analysis of the RECLAIM Transition¹. (<http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/Proposed-Rules/regxx/aqmd-response-letter-to-bizfed-042518.pdf?sfvrsn=6>). This simply is not factual.

3-5

While there was no challenge to the 2016 AQMP PEIR, the PEIR did not, nor could it have, contain an analysis of the RECLAIM Sunset. The RECLAIM Sunset provisions did not exist as a proposed control measure in the AQMP when the 2016 AQMP PEIR was developed, nor did it exist when the AQMP was presented to the Governing Board. The AQMP PEIR merely analyzed Control Measure CMB-05 as it existed when it was presented to the Governing Board, a 5 ton reduction in NOx to implement BARCT for the RECLAIM program.

3-6

The SCAQMD Governing Board never had a RECLAIM Sunset provision presented to it for consideration. The Mitchell Amendment which was made following the close of public comment, prematurely directed staff to revise Control Measure CMB-05 to contain a Sunset in the absence of any supporting analysis. Thus, the Governing Board never properly considered the RECLAIM Sunset and no analysis of the Sunset exists. There is no analysis of the RECLAIM Sunset from which to tier a SEA. Therefore, if the SCAQMD wishes to tier off of a programmatic analysis of the RECLAIM Sunset, it must first conduct such an analysis. As it stands currently, SCAQMD is piecemealing the RECLAIM Sunset rules, contrary to the requirements of CEQA.

¹ See, <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/Proposed-Rules/regxx/aqmd-response-letter-to-bizfed-042518.pdf?sfvrsn=6>.

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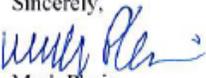


Conclusion

Valero requests that the SCAQMD not take any further actions on RECLAIM sunset until a programmatic evaluation can be completed.

Thank you for considering these comments. We look forward to continuing to work with you to develop a reasoned approach to compliance with AB 617 with minimizing unnecessary and unintended impacts to RECLAIM facilities. Please feel free to contact me at should you have any questions.

3-6
Cont

Sincerely,

Mark Phair
VP and General Manager

cc: Cathy Reheis-Boyd, WSPA
Patty Senecal, WSPA
Bridget McCann, WSPA
Wayne Nastri, SCAQMD

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Responses to Comment Letter #3 – Valero

Response 3-1:

This comment introduces the party represented by the letter; no response to this the comment is necessary. SCAQMD staff appreciates your comments and participation throughout the rulemaking for the transition of the RECLAIM program to a command-and-control regulatory structure.

Response 3-2:

While California State Health and Safety Code Section 40920.6(e) contains provisions for market-based programs, it is the intent of AB 617 to implement BARCT for such facilities, as stated in Health and Safety Code Section 40920.6(c). While RECLAIM was successful in achieving emission reductions in the aggregate, many major combustion sources have not installed BARCT over the years. Control Measure CMB-05 of the 2016 AQMP, which was approved by the Governing Board, has directed staff to achieve additional emission reductions, including the sun setting of the RECLAIM program.

Response 3-3:

Staff is analyzing the impacts of implementing BARCT for all the various equipment source categories at RECLAIM facilities, including the impacts for the installation of controls, as well as for monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. Furthermore, the rulemaking that pertains to your facility has begun and this rulemaking would directly affect all of the equipment located at your facility. Staff is committed to resolve the NSR issues relating to the RECLAIM transition in a separate rulemaking and will be convening a working group to specifically address NSR. The CEQA and socioeconomic impacts for the RECLAIM sunset were analyzed as part of the 2016 AQMP. Comments about this analysis were addressed in SCAQMD's response letter to BizFed on April 25, 2018.

Contrary to the comment, the environmental effects of the RECLAIM sunset have been evaluated in this Final SEA for PARs 2001 and 2002, which tiers off of the December 2015 Final Program EA and the October 2016 Addendum to the Final Program EA which were certified for the December 2015 and October 2016 amendments, respectively, to NOx RECLAIM; and the March 2017 Final Program EIR which was certified for the adoption of the 2016 AQMP). The comment has not suggested any socioeconomic impacts that will result from sunsetting the RECLAIM program other than those associated with the installation of BARCT, which were analyzed in the socioeconomic assessments for the December 2015 amendments to NOx RECLAIM and the adoption of the 2016 AQMP. Any additional impacts will be analyzed as amendments to the BARCT rules are proposed.

Response 3-4:

Please see Response 2-11.

Response 3-5:

This comment reiterates the remarks expressed in Comment 2-6. Please see Response 2-6.

Response 3-6:

This comment reiterates the remarks expressed in Comments 2-7, 2-8, 2-9 and 2-10. Please see Responses 2-7, 2-8, 2-9 and 2-10.

Comment Letter #4



2350 E. 223rd St.
Carson, CA 90810

September 7, 2018

Via Email

Dr. Philip Fine
Deputy Executive Officer
South Coast Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765

Re: PAR 2001 and 2002

Dear Dr. Fine:

Andeavor is writing today regarding the September 7, 2018 comment letter submitted by Latham and Watkins on behalf of the Western States Petroleum Association (WSPA). The proposed amendments, associated with the transition of the RECLAIM program into a command and control setting, are of interest to Andeavor and our four facilities in RECLAIM. We endorse and support the letter submitted on WSPA's behalf and concur in the issues identified in that letter.

4-1

If you have any questions, please let me know. I can be reached at 682-465-1925 or via email at susan.r.stark@andeavor.com. We look forward to continuing to work with you and your team on RECLAIM-related rulemakings.

Sincerely,

Susan Stark

Susan Stark
Regulatory Affairs Manager

cc: Barbara Baird, SCAQMD
Mike Krause, SCAQMD
Robert Nguyen, Andeavor

Response to Comment Letter #4 – Andeavor

Response 4-1:

This letter references the comments made in Comment Letter #2. Please see the Responses to Comment Letter #2.

Comment Letter #5



P.O. Box 908
Alpine, CA 91903
#1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Phone: 6194453810
Fax: 6194455337
viejas.com

September 10, 2018

Darren Ha
South Coast AQMD
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765

Re: Proposed Amended Regulation XX

Dear Mr. Ha,

The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians ("Viejas") has reviewed the proposed project and at this time we have determined that the project site has little cultural significance or ties to Viejas. We further recommend that you contact the tribe(s) closest to the cultural resources. We, however, request to be informed of any new developments such as inadvertent discovery of cultural artifacts, cremation sites, or human remains in order for us to reevaluate our participation in the government-to-government consultation process.

5-1

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have further questions. Please call Ernest Pingleton at 619-659-2314 or me at 619-659-2312, or email, epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov or rteran@viejas-nsn.gov. Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ray Teran".

Ray Teran, Resource Management
VIEJAS BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS

Response to Comment Letter #5 – Viejas Tribal Government

Response 5-1:

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. To date, SCAQMD staff has not received a consultation request for this project.