



South Coast Air Quality Management District

21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178
(909) 396-2000 • www.aqmd.gov

SENT VIA E-MAIL:

brea2050@cityofbrea.gov

Joanne Hwang, City Planner
City of Brea, Planning Division,
1 Civic Center Circle,
Brea, CA 92821

September 24, 2025

**Notice of Preparation of a Draft Program Environmental Impact Report
(PEIR) for the Brea 2050: Focused General Plan Update and Brea Core
Specific Plan (Proposed Project)
(SCH No.: 2025081123)**

South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD) staff appreciate the opportunity to comment on the above-mentioned document. Our comments are recommendations on the analysis of potential air quality impacts from the Proposed Project that should be included in the Draft Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR). Please send a copy of the Draft PEIR upon its completion and public release directly to South Coast AQMD as copies of the Draft PEIR submitted to the State Clearinghouse are not forwarded. **In addition, please send all appendices and technical documents related to the air quality, health risk, and greenhouse gas analyses (electronic versions of all emission calculation spreadsheets, air quality modeling, and health risk assessment input and output files, not PDF files).** Any delays in providing all supporting documentation for our review **will require** additional review time beyond the end of the comment period.

CEQA Air Quality Analysis

The Lead Agency is recommended to rely on the guidance provided in the South Coast AQMD's CEQA Air Quality Handbook and website¹ when preparing the air quality and greenhouse gas analyses. It is also recommended that the Lead Agency use the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association's California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod)² software, to quantify emissions of air pollutants from typical land use development project.

In addition, the South Coast AQMD has adopted regional air quality significance thresholds³ as well as localized significance thresholds (LST).⁴ If the Lead Agency has not adopted its own significance thresholds, the Lead Agency is recommended to rely on South Coast AQMD's adopted thresholds for determining whether the Proposed Project's air quality and greenhouse gas impacts are significant. It is important to note that the localized analysis can be conducted by either using the LST screening tables or performing air dispersion modeling.

¹ South Coast AQMD's CEQA Air Quality Handbook and other resources for preparing air quality analyses can be found at: <http://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/ceqa/air-quality-analysis-handbook>.

² CalEEMod is available free of charge at: www.caleemod.com.

³ South Coast AQMD's air quality significance thresholds can be found at: <https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/south-coast-aqmd-air-quality-significance-thresholds.pdf>

⁴ South Coast AQMD's guidance for performing a localized air quality analysis can be found at: <http://www.aqmd.gov/home/regulations/ceqa/air-quality-analysis-handbook/localized-significance-thresholds>.

The Lead Agency should identify any potential adverse air quality and greenhouse gas impacts that could occur from all phases of the Proposed Project and all air pollutant sources related to the Proposed Project. Air quality and greenhouse gas impacts from both construction (including demolition, if any) and operations should be calculated. Construction-related air quality impacts typically include, but are not limited to, emissions from the use of heavy-duty equipment from grading, earth-loading/unloading, paving, architectural coatings, off-road mobile sources (e.g., heavy-duty construction equipment) and on-road mobile sources (e.g., construction worker vehicle trips, material transport trips, and hauling trips). Operation-related air quality and greenhouse gas impacts may include, but are not limited to, emissions from stationary sources (e.g., boilers and air pollution control devices), area sources (e.g., solvents and coatings), and vehicular trips (e.g., on- and off-road tailpipe emissions and entrained dust). Air quality and greenhouse gas impacts from indirect sources, such as sources that generate or attract vehicular trips, should be included in the analysis. Furthermore, if the Lead Agency elects to rely on South Coast AQMD's air quality significance thresholds, the emissions from the overlapping construction and operational activities should be combined and compared to South Coast AQMD's air quality significance thresholds for *operation* to determine the level of significance.

Also, if implementation of the Proposed Project would require the use of new stationary and portable sources, including but not limited to emergency generators, fire water pumps, boilers, spray booths, etc., one or more air permits from South Coast AQMD will be required, and the role of South Coast AQMD would change from a Commenting Agency under CEQA to a Responsible Agency as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15381. The assumptions in the air quality analysis in the Draft PEIR will be the basis for evaluating the air permit(s) under CEQA and imposing permit conditions and limits. Questions about air permit requirements should be directed to South Coast AQMD's Engineering and Permitting staff at (909) 396-3385.

In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15096 sets forth specific procedures for a Responsible Agency, including making a decision on the adequacy of the CEQA document for use as part of evaluating the applications for air permits. For these reasons, the Draft PEIR should include a discussion about any new stationary and portable equipment requiring South Coast AQMD air permits and identify South Coast AQMD as a Responsible Agency for the Proposed Project, if applicable. Also, as set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15086, the Lead Agency is required to consult with all Responsible Agencies with discretionary approval power over the Proposed Project. Thus, if air permits are required and South Coast AQMD is identified as a Responsible Agency, please let this comment letter serve as South Coast AQMD's request to convene a meeting with the Lead Agency as required by CEQA Guidelines Section 15104 to discuss the scope and content of the environmental information that will need to be included in the Draft PEIR.

To assist with identifying ways to minimize air quality impacts from the Proposed Project, the Lead Agency is also recommended to consult and apply the guidance from the California Air Resources Board (CARB) *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Health Perspective*,⁵ which is a general reference guide for evaluating and reducing air pollution impacts

⁵ CARB's *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Health Perspective* can be found at: <https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/california-air-resources-board-air-quality-and-land-use-handbook-a-community-health-perspective.pdf>.

associated with new projects that go through the land use decision-making process. CARB has another helpful technical advisory, *Strategy to Reduce Air Pollution Exposure Near High-Volume Roadways*,⁶ which contains additional guidance on strategies to reduce air pollution exposure of Proposed Projects located near high-volume roadways.

Since the Proposed Project is a Specific Plan involving local planning and land use decisions, the Lead Agency is recommended to review and consider applying the recommendations contained in the South Coast AQMD *Guidance Document for Addressing Air Quality Issues in General Plans and Local Planning*,⁷ which includes suggested policies that local governments can use in their General Plans or through local planning to prevent or reduce potential air pollution impacts and protect public health.

Mitigation Measures

In the event that the Proposed Project results in significant adverse air quality impacts, CEQA requires that all feasible mitigation measures that go beyond what is required by law be utilized to minimize these impacts. Any impacts resulting from mitigation measures must also be analyzed. Several resources to assist the Lead Agency with identifying potential mitigation measures for the Proposed Project include South Coast AQMD's CEQA Air Quality Handbook,⁸ South Coast AQMD's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan for the 2022 Air Quality Management Plan,⁹ and Southern California Association of Governments' Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan for the 2020-2045 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy.¹⁰

Health Risk Reduction Strategies

Many strategies are available to reduce exposures, including, but not limited to, building filtration systems with MERV 13 or better, or in some cases, MERV 15 or better is recommended; building design, orientation, location; vegetation barriers or landscaping screening, etc. Enhanced filtration units are capable of reducing exposures. However, enhanced filtration systems have limitations. For example, in a study that South Coast AQMD conducted to investigate filters,¹¹ a cost burden is expected to be within the range of \$120 to \$240 per year to replace each filter panel. The initial start-up cost could substantially increase if an HVAC system needs to be installed and if standalone filter units are required. Installation costs may vary and include costs for conducting site assessments and obtaining permits and approvals before filters can be installed. Other costs may include filter life monitoring, annual maintenance, and training for conducting maintenance and reporting. In addition, because the filters would not have any effectiveness unless the HVAC system is running, there may be increased energy consumption that the Lead Agency should evaluate in the Draft PEIR. It is typically assumed that the filters operate 100 percent of the time

⁶ CARB's Strategy to Reduce Air Pollution Exposure Near High-Volume Roadways, April 2017, available at: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2017-10/rd_technical_advisory_final.pdf.

⁷ South Coast AQMD. 2005. *Guidance Document for Addressing Air Quality Issues in General Plans and Local Planning*. Available at: <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/planning/air-quality-guidance/complete-guidance-document.pdf>.

⁸ <https://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/ceqa/air-quality-analysis-handbook>

⁹ South Coast AQMD's 2022 Air Quality Management Plan can be found at: <http://www.aqmd.gov/home/air-quality/clean-air-plans/air-quality-mgt-plan> (Chapter 4 - Control Strategy and Implementation).

¹⁰ Southern California Association of Governments' 2020-2045 RTP/SCS can be found at: https://www.connectsoocal.org/Documents/PEIR/certified/Exhibit-A_ConnectSoCal_PEIR.pdf.

¹¹ This study evaluated filters rated MERV 13 or better. Accessed at: <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/aqmdpilotstudyfinalreport.pdf>. Also see 2012 Peer Review Journal article by South Coast AQMD: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/ina.12013>.

while residents are indoors, and the environmental analysis does not generally account for the times when the residents have their windows or doors open or are in common space areas of the project. These filters have no ability to filter out any toxic gases. Furthermore, when used filters are replaced, replacement has the potential to result in emissions from the transportation of used filters at disposal sites and generate solid waste that the Lead Agency should evaluate in the Draft PEIR. Therefore, the presumed effectiveness and feasibility of any filtration units should be carefully evaluated in more detail prior to assuming that they will sufficiently alleviate exposures to diesel particulate matter emissions.

South Coast AQMD staff is available to work with the Lead Agency to ensure that air quality, greenhouse gas, and health risk impacts from the Proposed Project are accurately evaluated and mitigated where feasible. If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact me at swangl@aqmd.gov.

Sincerely,

Sam Wang

Sam Wang

Program Supervisor, CEQA IGR

Planning, Rule Development & Implementation

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ORC250826-01

Control Number