

Nonattainment NSR Compliance Demonstration

SCAQMD’s New Source Review (NSR) program implements the federal statutory and regulatory requirements for NSR and ensures that construction and operation of new, relocated, and modified stationary sources does not interfere with progress towards attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). SCAQMD’s NSR rules (Reg XIII), adopted in 1979, significantly amended in 1990, and again amended in 1995, were approved by EPA into the SIP in December 1996. 61 Fed. Reg. 64,291. EPA’s approval concluded that the District’s NSR program meets the requirements for extreme ozone areas. 61 Fed. Reg. at 64,292, *see also* 64 Fed. Reg. 13,514 (Mar. 19, 1999), 71 Fed. Reg. 35,157 (June 19, 2006). As such, the nonattainment NSR requirement, set forth in § 182(e)(1) and (2) of the Federal Clean Air Act (CAA) for extreme nonattainment areas and § 182(d)(2) of the CAA for severe-15 nonattainment areas, has already been satisfied by the SCAQMD’s existing NSR rules. However, given the requirement in the Final Rule entitled *Implementation of the 2008 National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone: State Implementation Plan Requirements*, 80 Fed. Reg. 12,264 (Mar. 6, 2015), that states must submit “a nonattainment NSR plan or plan revision for the 2008 ozone NAAQS,” and EPA’s February 2017 finding of nonsubmittal, the SCAQMD is submitting a plan revision certifying that the current SCAQMD NSR program meets the federal statutory and regulatory requirements. 40 CFR § 51.1114.

The following is a checklist of Nonattainment NSR (NNSR) plan requirements for the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS, developed based on the 1997 Ozone NAAQS Phase 2 Implementation Final Rule (70 FR 71612, November 29, 2005) and the 2008 Ozone NAAQS SIP Requirements Final Rule (80 FR 12264, March 6, 2015). The demonstration includes an analysis of the SCAQMD NSR rules (Reg III) and the NSR requirements under the District’s RECLAIM (REgional CLean Air Incentives Market) program.

Table 1
2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment NSR SIP Requirements

40 CFR 51.165 Checklist		Compliance Demonstration SCAQMD Regulation XIII & Regulation XX
1.	(a)(1)(iv)(A)(I)(i)-(iv) and (2): Major source thresholds for ozone – VOC and NOx	SCAQMD Rule 1302(s), and Rule 2000(c)(45)
2.	(a)(1)(iv)(A)(3): Change constitutes a major source by itself	SCAQMD Rule 1302(x), Rule 1303(a)(1) & (b)(2), Rule 2000(c)(48), and Rule 2005 (b) & (c)
3.	(a)(1)(v)(E): Significant net emissions increase of NOx is significant for ozone	SCAQMD Rule 1302(x), (z) & (af), Rule 1303(a)(1) & (b)(2), and Rule 2005

Table 1(Concluded)
2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment NSR SIP Requirements

40 CFR 51.165 Checklist		Compliance Demonstration SCAQMD Regulation XIII & Regulation XX
4.	(a)(1)(v)(F): Any emissions change of VOC in Extreme area triggers NNSR	SCAQMD Rule 1302(x), (z) & (af), and Rule 1303(a)(1) & (b)(2)
5.	(a)(1)(x)(A)-(C) and (E): Significant emissions rates for VOC and NOx as ozone precursors	SCAQMD Rule 1302(r), Rule 1303(a)(1), Rule 2000(c)(44), and Rule 2005
6.	(a)(3)(ii)(C)(1)-(2): Provisions for emissions reduction credits	SCAQMD Rule 1309, Rule 2002, and 2016 AQMP Appendix III
7.	(a)(8): Requirements for VOC apply to NOx as ozone precursors	SCAQMD 1302(z), and Rule 1303
8.	(a)(9)(ii)-(iv) ¹ : Offset ratios for VOC and NOx for ozone nonattainment areas	Rule 1303(b)(2)(A), Rule 1315, and Rule 2005(b),(c) & (f)
9.	(a)(12): Anti-backsliding provision(s), where applicable	SCAQMD continues to implement the NSR program (Reg. XIII) at the major source threshold and offset requirements as an extreme nonattainment area for South Coast Air Basin (SCAB) and a severe nonattainment for Coachella Valley, including for revoked ozone standards, and therefore demonstrates compliance with the anti-backsliding provisions for the NSR program.

As outlined in Table 1, the requirements at 40 CFR 51.165 for ozone and its precursors are addressed in the SCAQMD’s NSR (Reg XIII and Reg XX) program. The section below describes the provisions that demonstrate how the District’s existing NSR program satisfies the requirements for implementing the 2008 ozone NAAQS.

1. 40 CFR 51.165 (a)(1)(iv)(A)(1)(i)-(iv) and (2) provide the definitions of “major stationary source” for ozone. In any extreme ozone nonattainment area, a stationary source that emits, or has the potential to emit, 10 tons per year (tpy) of VOC or NOx is considered a major stationary source. For severe ozone nonattainment areas, the thresholds are set at 25 tpy of VOC or NOx.

SCAQMD Rule 1302 (Definitions) consists of the definitions for all terms relating to pre-construction review requirements for new and modified sources in the District’s NSR program.

¹ Please note that subparagraphs (a)(9)(i)-(iii) were changed to (a)(9)(ii)-(iv) when the EPA added new subparagraph (a)(9)(i) under the 2008 PM2.5 Implementation Rule.

For the South Coast Air Basin (Basin) - an extreme nonattainment area, Rule 1302(s) defines “major polluting facility” as any facility in the Basin that emits or has the potential to emit ≥ 10 tpy of NO_x or VOC. For the Coachella Valley - a severe-15 nonattainment area, Rule 1302(s) defines “major polluting facility” as any facility in the Riverside County portion of the Salton Sea Air Basin that emits or has the potential to emit ≥ 25 tpy of NO_x or VOC. Major stationary source under the District’s RECLAIM program² is defined under Rule 2000(c)(45) as any facility which emits, or has the potential to emit 10 tons per year or more of NO_x. These thresholds are consistent with the requirements in 40 CFR 51.165.

2. 40 CFR 51.165 (a)(1)(iv)(A)(3) continues to provide the definition of “major stationary source”, stating that it also includes “Any physical change that would occur at a stationary source not qualifying under paragraphs (a)(1)(iv)(A)(1) or (2) of this section as a major stationary source, if the change would constitute a major stationary source by itself.”

The District’s NSR program requires the Executive Officer to “deny the Permit to Construct for any relocation or for any new or *modified* source which results in an emission increase of any nonattainment air contaminant, any ozone depleting compound, or ammonia, unless BACT is employed for the new or relocated source or for the actual modification to an existing source.” Rule 1303(a)(1)(emphasis added). BACT is defined to be at least as stringent as LAER for major sources (Rules 1303(a), 1302(h)). It also requires that facilities with a net increase in emissions of any pollutant offset their emissions for that pollutant. Rule 1303(b)(2), unless they are and will remain under 4 tpy. SCAQMD Rule 1302 (Definitions) defines “modification” as “any physical change in equipment, change in method of operation, or an addition to an existing facility, which may cause the issuance of air contaminants.” Rule 1302(x). Thus, the applicability of the SCAQMD NSR program goes beyond the definition of “major stationary source” in 40 CFR 51.165.³

SCAQMD Rule 2005 – New Source Review for RECLAIM, sets forth pre-construction review requirements for new facilities subject to the requirements of the RECLAIM program, for modifications to RECLAIM facilities, and for facilities which increase their allocation to a level greater than their starting Allocation plus non-tradable credits. Rule 2005(b) and (c). Rule 2000(c)(48) defines “modification” as “any physical change or change in the method of operation of a source.” As such, the NSR requirements for the RECLAIM program satisfy 40 CFR 51.165 (a)(1)(iv)(A)(3).

3. 40 CFR 51.165 (a)(1)(v) concerns “major modifications” in an NSR program. Part (E) of this section requires that for purposes of “applying the requirements of (a)(8) of this section to modifications at major stationary sources of nitrogen oxides located in ozone

² RECLAIM is an emissions cap and trade program that was developed to reduce NO_x and SO_x emissions in SCAQMD.

³ Sources using the Priority Reserve and other exempt sources are discussed below.

nonattainment areas or in ozone transport regions, whether or not subject to subpart 2, part D, title I of the Act, any significant net emissions increase of nitrogen oxides is considered significant for ozone.”⁴

The District’s NSR program requires that any relocation, new, or *modified* source resulting in an emission increase of any nonattainment air contaminant apply BACT. Rule 1303(a)(1). BACT is defined as at least as stringent as LAER for major sources (*see* Rules 1303 and 1302(h)). It also requires that facilities with a net increase in emissions of any pollutant offset their emissions for that pollutant. Rule 1303(b)(2). SCAQMD Rule 1302 defines “modification” as “any physical change in equipment, change in method of operation, or an addition to an existing facility, which may cause the issuance of air contaminants.” Rule 1302(x). Rule 1302 defines the term “nonattainment air contaminant” to include “any air contaminant for which there is a national or state ambient air quality standard, or precursor to such air contaminant.” Rule 1302(z). VOC and NOx are identified as precursors of ozone in the NSR program. Rule 1302(af). As such, any net emissions increase of nitrogen oxides is subject to NSR, not just “significant” levels. (*See* Item 5 below.)

RECLAIM facilities are subject to SCAQMD Rule 2005 – New Source Review for RECLAIM, in accordance with a market-based approach. Specifically, RECLAIM facilities must provide (hold), prior to the start of operation, sufficient RECLAIM Trading Credits to offset the annual increase in potential emissions. Rule 2005(b)(2)(A) and (c)(2). All new RECLAIM facilities that received all District Permits to Construct on or after October 15, 1993, as well as all other RECLAIM facilities that increase their annual allocations above the level of their starting allocations plus non-tradable/non-usable credits, must provide sufficient RTCs to offset the annual potential emissions increase from new or modified source(s) at the commencement of each compliance year after the start of operation of the new or modified source(s). Rule 2005(c)(4)(B) and (f). Sources causing emissions increases must be equipped with BACT. Rule 2005(b)(1)(A), (c)(1)(A) and (c)(4).

4. 40 CFR 51.165 (a)(1)(v) concerns “major modifications” in an NSR program. Part (F) of this section requires that “Any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a major stationary source of volatile organic compounds that results in any increase in emissions of volatile organic compounds from any discrete operation, emissions unit, or other pollutant emitting activity at the source shall be considered a significant net emissions increase and a major modification for ozone, if the major stationary source is located in an extreme ozone nonattainment area that is subject to subpart 2, part D, title I of the Act.”

⁴ Section (a)(8) referenced above states that “the requirements of this section applicable to major stationary sources and major modifications of volatile organic compounds shall apply to nitrogen oxides emissions from major stationary sources and major modifications of nitrogen oxides in an ozone transport region or in any ozone nonattainment area, except in ozone nonattainment areas or in portions of an ozone transport region where the Administrator has granted a NOx waiver”

The District's NSR program requires that any relocation, new, or *modified* source resulting an emission increase of any nonattainment air contaminant apply BACT. Rule 1303(a)(1). It also requires that facilities with a net increase in emissions of any pollutant offset their emissions for that pollutant. Rule 1303(b)(2). SCAQMD Rule 1302 defines "modification" as "any physical change in equipment, change in method of operation, or an addition to an existing facility, which may cause the issuance of air contaminants." Rule 1302(x). Rule 1302 defines the term "nonattainment air contaminant" to include "any air contaminant for which there is a national or state ambient air quality standard, or precursor to such air contaminant." Rule 1302(z). VOC are identified as precursors of ozone. Rule 1302(af). As such, any relocation, new, or *modified* source resulting an emission increase of VOC triggers NNSR, including BACT and offsets, in South Coast Air Basin.

5. 40 CFR 51.165 (a)(1)(x) addresses what it means to be a "significant" net emissions increase in an NSR program. The significant emission rate outlined in § 51.165 (a)(1)(x)(A) for ozone is 40 tpy of VOC or NO_x pollutant.

Notwithstanding the rate discussed above, per (a)(1)(x)(B), significant means "any increase in actual emissions of volatile organic compounds that would result from any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a major stationary source locating in a serious or severe ozone nonattainment area ... if such emissions increase of volatile organic compounds exceeds 25 tons per year."

Section (a)(1)(x)(C) states that for the purposes of applying the requirements of paragraph (a)(8) to modifications at major stationary sources of nitrogen oxides, "the significant emission rates and other requirements for volatile organic compounds ... shall apply to nitrogen oxides emissions."

Finally, per section (a)(1)(x)(E), notwithstanding the significant emissions rates for ozone discussed above, "any increase in actual emissions of volatile organic compounds from any emissions unit at a major stationary source of volatile organic compounds ... shall be considered a significant net emissions increase."

In the SCAQMD's program, any new or modified source which results in an emission increase of any nonattainment air contaminant (i.e. NO_x / VOC) is subject to the BACT and offset (except for Priority Reserve and exempt sources, discussed below in Item 8) requirements, thus the threshold is anything greater than zero. Rule 1303(a)(1). Rule 1302 defines the term "major modification" to include any physical change in equipment, change in method of operation, or an addition to an existing facility that will cause an increase of one pound per day or more, of the facility's potential to emit NO_x and VOC, provided the facility is located in SCAB. Rule 1302(r)(1). For an existing major polluting facility located in Coachella Valley, major modification means any modification that will cause an increase of 25 tons per year or more, of the facility's potential to emit NO_x or VOC. Rule 1302(r).

For the RECLAIM NSR program, “major modification” is defined under Rule 2000 (c)(44) as any modification at an existing major polluting facility that will cause an increase of one or more pounds per day in the facility's potential to emit NO_x or VOC, provided the facility is located in the South Coast Air Basin; or any modification that will cause an increase of 25 tons per year or more, in the facility's potential to emit NO_x or VOC, provided the facility is located in the Coachella Valley.

Overall, the thresholds of “major modification” in Rule 1302 and Rule 2000 are equal to or lower than those listed in § 51.165 (a)(1)(x)(A). The District’s NSR program (Reg XIII and Rule 2005) applies to any new or modified source which results in an emission increase of NO_x or VOC. Thus, the requirements in § 51.165 (a)(1)(x)(B), (C) and (E) are satisfied.

6. 40 CFR 51.165 (a)(3)(ii)(C)(1)-(2) describes provisions for emissions reduction credits.

Section (a)(3)(ii)(C)(1) provides that the SIP shall provide that emissions reductions achieved by shutting down an existing emission unit or curtailing production or operating hours may be credited for offsets if they meet the following requirements:

- Such reductions are surplus, permanent, quantifiable, and federally enforceable;
- The shutdown or curtailment occurred after the last day of the base year for the SIP planning process. A reviewing authority may choose to consider a prior shutdown or curtailment to have occurred after the last day of the base year “if the projected emissions inventory used to develop the attainment demonstration explicitly includes the emissions from such previously shutdown or curtailed emission units.”

Section (a)(3)(ii)(C)(2) provides that the emissions reductions that do not meet the requirements in paragraph (a)(3)(ii)(C)(1)(i) may be generally credited only if:

- The shutdown or curtailment occurred on or after the date the construction permit application is filed; or
- The applicant can establish that the proposed new emissions unit is a replacement for the shutdown or curtailed emissions unit, and the emissions reductions achieved by the shutdown or curtailment met the requirements of paragraph (a)(3)(ii)(C)(1)(i).

SCAQMD Rule 1309 addresses the application, eligibility, registration, use, and transfer of Emission Reduction Credits (ERCs) and Short Term Credits (STCs) that are used as offsets for emission increases at new or modified facilities subject to Rule 1303(b)(2). Under Rule 1309, all stationary and mobile source reductions must be demonstrated to be: (A) real; (B) quantifiable; (C) permanent; (D) federally enforceable, and (E) not greater than the equipment would have achieved if operating with current BACT to be eligible as ERCs (i.e. surplus). Rule 1309 (b)(4)(A)-(E). Thus, the provisions in Rule 1309 satisfy the federal statutory requirements for emission reduction credits in an NSR program.

Evaluation of the pre-base year offsets is found in the 2016 Air Quality Management Plan (Appendix III, Page III-2-74⁵). Shutdowns and curtailments that occurred prior to the last day of the base year are explicitly included in the projected emissions inventory as growth. As the AQMP explains, the growth of point and area sources subject to NSR offset requirements necessarily comes from pre-base year offsets that were shut down before the base year. This is because emissions offsets derived from sources that shutdown after the base year are accounted for in the baseline inventory. When those sources shut down, the most their offsets can do is replace the emissions from that shutdown source. Any growth above that base year is therefore supported from the offsets derived from the pre-base year reductions. Table III-2-20 shows that the growth projection for sources subject to NSR consists of emissions from pre-base year shutdowns. The District's NSR program is thus consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR 51.165(a)(3)(i)(C)(1)-(2).

SCAQMD Rule 2002 (Allocations for Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) and Oxides of Sulfur (SO_x)) addresses the treatment of emissions reduction credits for the RECLAIM program. Upon NO_x RECLAIM facility shutdowns, RECLAIM Trading Credits (RTCs) are reduced to the equivalent to the average emissions of the highest 2 years from the previous 5 years of operation, less the emissions that would have occurred if the most stringent BARCT were applied. Additional provisions regarding RTC availability upon facility shutdowns can be found in Rule 2002(i).

7. 40 CFR 51.165 (a)(8) states that requirements applicable to “major stationary sources and major modifications of volatile organic compounds shall apply to nitrogen oxides emissions from major stationary sources and major modifications of nitrogen oxides.”

Any nonattainment air contaminant, including NO_x and VOC as ozone precursors, are subject to SCAQMD Rule 1303 (NSR Requirements) provisions. Rule 1302(z). RECLAIM facilities are subject to RECLAIM NSR (Rule 2005) in accordance with a market-based approach. Thus, the NSR requirements applicable to major stationary sources and major modifications of VOC (including provisions regarding major modifications, significant emission rates, and offsets) also apply to NO_x emissions.

8. 40 CFR 51.165 (a)(9)(ii)-(iv) describes the requirements of offset ratios for VOC and NO_x for ozone nonattainment areas. For severe and extreme nonattainment areas, § 51.165 (a)(9)(ii) requires the offset ratio to be “at least 1.2:1 if the approved plan also requires all existing major sources in such nonattainment area to use BACT for the control of VOC”. § 51.165 (a)(9)(ii)(D) & (E).

⁵ <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/clean-air-plans/air-quality-management-plans/2016-air-quality-management-plan/final-2016-aqmp/appendix-iii.pdf?sfvrsn=6>

The offset ratios for the District's NSR program are described in Rule 1303 (b)(2)(A). Unless a source is exempt from the offset requirements, it must offset its emission increase by either (1) ERCs (Rule 1309); or (2) allocations from the District's Priority Reserve (Rule 1309.1). Rule 1303(b)(2)(A). Offset ratios shall be 1.2-to-1.0 for ERCs, and 1.0-to-1.0 for allocations from the Priority Reserve. The SCAQMD requires that all existing major sources employ BARCT, which is defined similarly to federal BACT (Health & Saf. Code § 40406), therefore, sources within the District can use a 1.2-to-1 offset ratio for ozone precursors (i.e., NO_x and VOC).

With respect to sources that are exempt from the SCAQMD's offset requirements pursuant to Rule 1304 or qualify for offsets from the SCAQMD's Priority Reserve, which has an emission offset ratio of 1.0-to-1.0, Rule 1315 – Federal New Source Review Tracking System, maintains the SCAQMD's ability to issue permits to these sources. (77 Fed. Reg. 31200 (May 25, 2012.)) The SCAQMD's computerized emission tracking system is utilized to demonstrate equivalence with federal offset requirements on an aggregate basis. Each year, a status report is prepared by the SCAQMD staff to demonstrate compliance with federal NSR requirements by establishing aggregate equivalence with federal offset requirements for sources that were not exempt from federal offset requirements, but were either exempt by the District from offsets or obtained their offsets from the Priority Reserve. Federal debit and credit accounting for SCAQMD's offset accounts is conducted pursuant to the same procedures previously agreed to by U.S. EPA and as delineated in Rule 1315. For federal equivalency demonstrations, an offset ratio of 1.2-to-1.0 is used for extreme non-attainment pollutants (ozone and ozone precursors, *i.e.*, VOC and NO_x). That is, 1.2 pounds are deducted from SCAQMD's offset accounts for each pound of maximum allowable permitted potential to emit VOC or NO_x increase at a federal source. More details about the debit and credit accounting, as well as the detailed listing of actual final withdrawals, deposits, and sum of withdrawals and deposits can be found in the yearly Status Report on Regulation XIII – New Source Review.⁶ Overall, SCAQMD's NSR program is considered to provide equivalent or greater offsets of emissions as required by federal requirements for each subject pollutant provided the balance of offsets left in the SCAQMD's federal offset account for each pollutant remains positive, indicating that there were adequate offsets available.

SCAQMD Rule 2005 - New Source Review for RECLAIM, implements the NSR requirements in the context of a cap and trade program. There are three requirements for RECLAIM that provide NSR programmatic equivalency. First, RECLAIM facilities must provide (hold), prior to the start of operation, sufficient RECLAIM Trading Credits to offset the annual increase in potential emissions for the first year of operation at a 1-to-1 ratio. Rule 2005(b)(2)(A) and (c)(2). All new RECLAIM facilities that received all District Permits to Construct on or after October 15, 1993, as well as all other RECLAIM facilities that increase their annual allocations above the level of their starting allocations plus non-tradable/non-usable credits, must provide sufficient RTCs to offset the annual potential emissions increase from new or modified source(s) at a 1-to-1 ratio at the commencement of each compliance year after the start of operation of the new or modified source(s). Rule 2005(c)(4)(B) and (f). Second, the facility must demonstrate by modeling that the operation will not result in a significant increase in the air quality concentration of NO_x if the facility's total emissions exceed its 1994 starting allocation plus non-

⁶ The most recent Status Report on Regulation XIII – New Source Review can be found at: <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/Agendas/Governing-Board/2017/2017-mar3-034.pdf?sfvrsn=4>

tradable credits. Rule 2005(b)(1)(B) and (c)(1)(B). Third, sources causing emissions increases must be equipped with BACT. Rule 2005(b)(1)(A), (c)(1)(A) and (c)(4). Although RECLAIM allows a 1-to-1 offset ratio for emissions increases, RECLAIM complies with the federal 1.2-to-1 offset requirement for NO_x on an aggregate basis. If aggregate RECLAIM emissions do not exceed aggregate allocations, all unused allocations are available to provide offsets beyond the 1-to-1 ratio for NSR emission increases. Each year, an annual program audit report is provided to assess NSR permitting activities to verify that programmatic compliance of RECLAIM with federal and state NSR requirements has been maintained. In the most recent Annual RECLAIM Audit Report for Compliance Year 2015, RECLAIM demonstrated federal equivalency with a programmatic NO_x offset ratio of 39-to-1 based on the compliance year's total unused allocations and total NSR emission increases for NO_x.⁷ Overall, RECLAIM complies with the federal 1.2-to-1 offset requirement for NO_x on an aggregate basis, as verified yearly through the Annual RECLAIM Audit Report.

9. 40 CFR 51.165 (a)(12) states that the SIP shall require that the NSR requirements shall include the anti-backsliding requirements as described in § 51.1105(f). That provision requires that “an area designated nonattainment for the 2008 ozone NAAQS and designated nonattainment for the 1997 ozone NAAQS on April 6, 2015 remains subject to the obligation to adopt and implement the major source threshold and offset requirements for nonattainment NSR ... based on the highest of: (i) The area's classification under CAA section 181(a)(1) for the 1-hour NAAQS as of the effective date of revocation of the 1-hour ozone NAAQS; (ii) the area's classification under 40 CFR 51.903 for the 1997 ozone NAAQS as of the date a permit is issued or as of April 6, 2015, whichever is earlier; and (iii) the area's classification under § 51.1103 for the 2008 ozone NAAQS.”

Although the federal 1-hour ozone standard was revoked effective June 15, 2005 and the 1997 ozone standard was subsequently revoked effective July 20, 2013, nonattainment areas are still subject to anti-backsliding provisions. SCAB was designated as extreme nonattainment for both the 1997 and 2008 8-hour ozone standard, as well as the 1-hour ozone standard. Therefore, the highest classification among the three ozone standards remains at extreme for SCAB. Similarly, Coachella Valley was designated as severe-15 for both the 1997 and 2008 8-hr ozone standard, and the highest classification remains at severe-15. The SCAQMD continues to implement the NSR program (Reg. XIII) at the major source threshold and offset requirements as an extreme nonattainment area for SCAB and a severe nonattainment area for Coachella Valley, and therefore demonstrates compliance with the anti-backsliding provisions for the NSR program.

⁷ Annual RECLAIM Audit Report for 2015 Compliance Year
<http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/Agendas/Governing-Board/2017/2017-mar3-038.pdf?sfvrsn=4>