SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Final Subsequent Environmental Assessment for Proposed Amended Rule 317 – Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fees and Replacement of 2007 AQMP Control Measure #2007 MCS-08 (Clean Air Act Emission Fees for Major Stationary Sources), 1997 AQMP Control Measure FSS-04, AND 1994 Control Measure CTY-10

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Executive Officer
Barry R. Wallerstein, D. Env.

Deputy Executive Officer
Planning, Rule Development and Area Sources
Elaine Chang, DrPH

Assistant Deputy Executive Officer
Planning, Rule Development and Area Sources
Laki Tisopulos, Ph.D., P.E.

Planning and Rules Manager
Planning, Rule Development and Area Sources
Susan Nakamura

Authors:	Jeffrey J. Inabinet	Air Quality Specialist
	Steve Smith, Ph.D.	Program Supervisor, CEQA
Reviewed By:	Barbara Baird	District Counsel
	Veera Tyagi	Deputy District Counsel II

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EXECUTIVE OFFICER:

BARRY R. WALLERSTEIN, D.Env.

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PREFACE

This document constitutes the Final Subsequent Environmental Assessment (SEA) for Proposed Amended Rule 317 – Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fees and Replacement of 2007 AQMP Control Measure #2007 MCS-08 (Clean air Act Emission Fees for Major Stationary Sources), 1997 AQMP Control Measure FSS-04, and 1994 Control Measure CTY-10. The Draft SEA was released for an expedited 20-day public review and comment period from January 6, 2011 to January 25, 2011. No comment letters were received from the public relative to the Draft SEA. The environmental analysis in the Draft SEA concluded that Proposed Amended Rule 317 would not generate any significant adverse environmental impacts.

Minor modifications were made to the proposed amended rule subsequent to release of the Draft SEA for public review. To facilitate identifying modifications to the document, added and/or modified text is underlined. Staff has reviewed these minor modifications and concluded that they do not make any impacts substantially worse or change any conclusions reached in the Draft SEA. As a result, these minor revisions do not require recirculation of the document pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15088.5. Therefore, this document now constitutes the Final SEA for Proposed Amended Rule 317.

C H A P T E R 1 - P R O J E C T D E S C R I P T I O N

INTRODUCTION

The California Legislature created the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) in 1977[1] as the agency responsible for developing and enforcing air pollution control rules and regulations in the South Coast Air Basin (Basin) and portions of the Salton Sea Air Basin and Mojave Desert Air Basin referred to herein as the district. By statute, the SCAQMD is required to adopt an air quality management plan (AQMP) demonstrating compliance with all federal and state ambient air quality standards for the district[2]. Furthermore, the SCAQMD must adopt rules and regulations that carry out the AQMP[3]. The 2007 AQMP concluded that major reductions in emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), oxides of sulfur (SOx), PM2.5 and oxides of nitrogen (NOx) are necessary to attain the air quality standards for ozone and particulate matter. Ozone, a criteria pollutant, is formed when VOCs react with NOx in the atmosphere and has been shown to adversely affect human health. NOx also contributes to the formation of PM10 and PM2.5.

The proposed project consist of amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the Salton Sea Air Basin (SSAB) and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district, modifying the 2007 AQMP to revise: control measure #2007 MSC-08 – Clean Air Act Emission Fees for Major Stationary Sources, 1997 AQMP control measures FSS-04 (same as the control measure in the 2003 AQMP), and 1994 AQMP control measure CTY-10 by replacing them with PAR 317[4]. Proposed amended Rule (PAR) 317 would replace 2007 AQMP control measure #2007 MSC-08 as modified and the related earlier measures listed above.

Existing control measure #2007 MCS-08 and similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs (control measures FSS-04, and CTY-10, respectively[5]) state that if the former federal one-hour ozone ambient air quality standard is not met by the year 2010, the SCAQMD shall impose an emissions fee of $5,000 (1990 dollars) per ton of VOC and NOx, emitted by each major source in excess of 80 percent of the source's 2010 emissions beginning in 2011. The fee rate would be adjusted to reflect annual increases in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) since 1990. The fee shall be paid for each calendar year after the year 2010 and until the area meets the one-hour ozone standard.

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[1] The Lewis-Presley Air Quality Management Act, 1976 Cal. Stats., ch 324 (codified at Health & Safety Code, §§40400-40540).

[2] Health & Safety Code, §40460 (a).

[3] Health & Safety Code, §40440 (a).

[4] All AQMPs can be obtained by submitting a Public Records Act request: by fax to 909.396.3330, by e-mail to PublicRecordsRequests@aqmd.gov, or by mail to SCAQMD, Public Records Coordinator/Public Records Unit, 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA. 91765. In addition, the 1997 AQMP is available online at: http://www.aqmd.gov/aqmp/97aqmp/index.html and the 2007 AQMP is available online at: http://www.aqmd.gov/aqmp/07aqmp/index.html.

[5] The proposed project includes replacing control measures FSS-04 and CTY-10, from the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs, respectively because these control measures are included in plans approved by U.S. EPA and, remain approved unless explicitly replaced. Although a similar control measure is included in the 2003 AQMP (control measure FSS-04), the 2003 AQMP has not been approved by U.S. EPA and, therefore, control measure #FSS-04 does not need to be modified.

U.S. EPA has established guidance that would allow adoption of an alternative program to the §185 fees as long as the program is consistent with the principles of §172(e) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), which is an "anti-backsliding" provision that allows U.S. EPA, through rulemaking, to accept alternative programs that are "not less stringent." Although in this case, U.S. EPA revoked the one-hour ozone standard and replaced it with the more stringent eight-hour standard, the federal court of appeals held that the §185 fee remains applicable through §172(e). Under U.S. EPA's guidance, an alternative program could consist of a program that pays an equivalent fee as would otherwise be required from §185(e) program and the proceeds are spent for emissions reductions of ozone-forming pollutants, i.e., NOx and/or VOC. PAR 317 would implement an alternative program to the §185(e) fee program.

SCAQMD staff has formulated an approach to satisfy §185 fee requirements through a fee equivalent structure that obviates the need for major stationary sources to pay a fee. Section 172 (e) allows for alternative programs that are no less stringent than the mandated program. Staff's proposal will recognize funding from fee programs that are surplus to the one-hour State Implementation Plan (SIP) for the one-hour ozone standard and are used for air quality improvement projects for ozone precursors in the district. Such funds will be accumulated into a Fee Equivalency Account and used to offset the fee burden otherwise required under a §185 approach.

Specifically, the staff proposal is focusing on funding from mobile source air quality improvement projects with air quality benefits that are surplus to the SIP one-hour ozone precursors and either result in direct and indirect ozone precursor emission reductions or facilitate future reductions from these source categories by investing in fleet engine modernization, vehicle fuel infrastructure and technology advancement projects. Since more than 80 percent of the ozone formation in the district is due to emissions from mobile sources, and taking into account that a significant portion of the ozone precursor reductions needed (mostly NOx emissions originating from mobile sources) for the Basin's attainment is in the so called "black box" (§182(e)(5) measures) with undefined control technologies, investing in reductions from such sources offers a greater air quality improvement potential compared to the limited potential from major stationary sources as would occur under a §185 fee program, which contribute than 10 percent of the ozone precursors and are already subject to the nation's most stringent regulations with cost effectiveness levels often well above the $10,000 per ton mark. More specifically, while all existing major (and minor) stationary sources in the district operate, as required by state and federal law, subject to Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT) standards and new or modified sources operate subject to Best Available Control technology (BACT) standards, there are no analogous requirements applicable to mobile sources, and hence, there is the potential for greater reductions from mobile sources. It should also be pointed out that CAA does not specify how §185 fee revenues should be used or direct their use towards pollution reduction efforts. Therefore, this fee equivalent approach proposed by staff with a focus on reducing emissions from mobile sources and address… has a much greater potential for an air quality benefit than a §185 fee approach focusing on stationary sources.

The proposal also provides for a backstop mechanism should funds from the Fee Equivalency Account show a deficit below a conservative threshold. Should the backstop provisions be triggered, staff is required to develop and forward to the Governing Board within 90 days for a Board action within 120 days a substitute rule that would obtain sufficient fees, including fees

from major NOx and VOC stationary sources if necessary. Sources would be required to pay a fee relative to their share of the fee burden and only on the amount of the shortfall between the Fee Equivalency Account and the §185 fees otherwise due from all major stationary sources.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district is considered to be a discretionary approval by a public agency and, therefore, is considered to be a "project" as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (CEQA Guidelines §15387). Further, the 2007 AQMP included control measure #2007 MSC-08 – Clean Air Act Emission Fees for Major Stationary Sources is included as part of the control Measures evaluated in the 2007 AQMP Final Program Environmental Impact Report (Sch. #2006111064) and similar measures were evaluated in the 1997 AQMP Final Program Environmental Impact Report (Sch. #96011062) and the 1994 AQMP Final Program Environmental Impact Report (Sch. #94021021). Because the proposed amendments to Rule 317 would implement an alternative program to the §185 fees, which was the focus of control measure #2007 MSC-08, FSS-04, and CTY-10, as long as the program is consistent with the principles of §172(e) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), it is considered to be a modification to the previously approved 1994, 1997, and 2007 AQMPs and their associated CEQA documents. Therefore, a subsequent environmental assessment (SEA) has been prepared pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15162 because changes are proposed in the project which may require revisions of the previous EIR. To facilitate the analysis of environmental impacts from PAR 317, the environmental analysis is streamlined primarily off of the most recent applicable AQMP, i.e., the 2007 AQMP.

SCAQMD is the lead agency for the proposed project and has prepared this final SEA with no significant adverse impacts pursuant to its Certified Regulatory Program. California Public Resources Code §21080.5 allows public agencies with regulatory programs to prepare a plan or other written document in lieu of an environmental impact report once the Secretary of the Resources Agency has certified the regulatory program. SCAQMD's regulatory program was certified by the Secretary of the Resources Agency on March 1, 1989, and is codified as SCAQMD Rule 110. Pursuant to Rule 110, SCAQMD has prepared this final SEA.

CEQA and Rule 110 require that potential adverse environmental impacts of proposed projects be evaluated and that feasible methods to reduce or avoid significant adverse environmental impacts of these projects be identified. To fulfill the purpose and intent of CEQA, the SCAQMD has prepared this final SEA to address the potential adverse environmental impacts associated with the proposed project. The final SEA is a public disclosure document intended to: (a) provide the lead agency, responsible agencies, decision makers and the general public with information on the environmental effects of the proposed project; and, (b) be used as a tool by decision makers to facilitate decision making on the proposed project.

SCAQMD staff's review of the proposed project shows that the project would not have any significant adverse effects on the environment. Therefore, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15252(a)(2)(B), no alternatives or mitigation measures are required to be included in this final

SEA. The analysis in Chapter 2 supports the conclusion of no significant adverse environmental impacts.

PROJECT LOCATION

The SCAQMD has jurisdiction over an area of 10,473 square miles, consisting of the four-county South Coast Air Basin (Basin) and the Riverside County portions of the Salton Sea Air Basin (SSAB) and the Mojave Desert Air Basin (MDAB). The Basin, which is a subarea of the district, is bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the west and the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mountains to the north and east. The 6,745 square-mile Basin includes all of Orange County and the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties. The Riverside County portion of the SSAB and MDAB is bounded by the San Jacinto Mountains in the west and spans eastward up to the Palo Verde Valley. The federal non-attainment area (known as the Coachella Valley Planning Area) is a subregion of both Riverside County and the SSAB and is bounded by the San Jacinto Mountains to the west and the eastern boundary of the Coachella Valley to the east (Figure 1-1).

When originally adopted in December 2008, Rule 317 implemented §185(e) fee requirements only in the SSAB, which are currently in effect in that air basin. The proposed amendments to Rule 317 delete the §185 fee requirements in the SSAB and implement a program consistent with §172(e), which would apply to the entire district. No major sources were identified in the SSAB at the time of adoption.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The general project objectives of PAR 317 are summarized in the following bullet points:

- Modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 in the 2007 AQMP, control measure FSS-04 in the 1997 AQMP, and control measure CTY-10 in the 1994 AQMP to substitute an alternative equivalent program to the §185 fees that is consistent with the principles of §172(e) within the district.
- Implement 2007 AQMP control measures #2007 MSC-08 – Clean Air Act Emission Fees for Major Stationary Sources, 1997 control measure FSS-04, and 1994 control measure CTY-10, as modified.
- Amend Rule 317 to delete §185 fee requirements in the SSAB and include an alternative program to the §185 fees that is consistent with the principles of §172(e) within the entire district.
- Adopt and implement an alternative equivalent program consisting of a program that identifies at least as much revenue as would otherwise be required from a §185(e) program where the proceeds are spent to pay for emissions reductions and facilitate emission reductions of ozone-forming pollutants, i.e., NOx and/or VOC

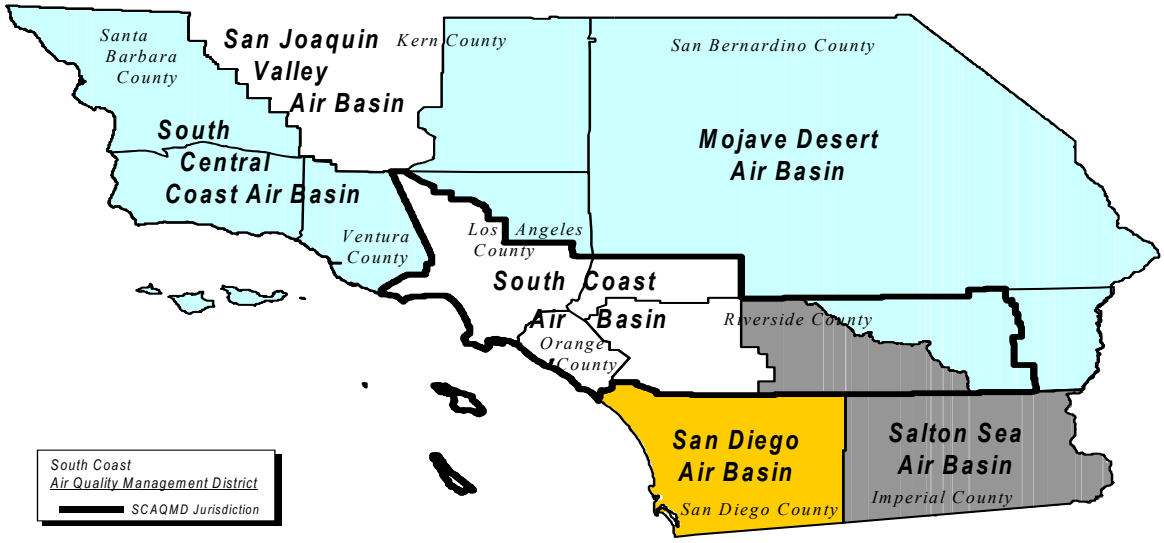

Figure 1-1
Boundaries of the South Coast Air Quality Management District

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Clean Air Act (CAA) §185 requires states with ozone nonattainment areas classified as Severe or Extreme to develop, as a revision to their SIP, a fee collection rule to be implemented in the event that an area fails to attain the ozone standards by the required attainment date. The $5,000 (1990 dollars) per ton fee applies to every "major stationary source" of VOC and NOx emissions. The following describes the basic §185 fee program to provide background for understanding the §172(e) equivalent program that is included in PAR 317. The definition of major stationary source is any source with a "potential to emit" (PTE) 10 tons per year, not just sources with actual emissions of ten tons per year. However, the fee is based on total actual emissions, not potential to emit. It should be noted that, fugitive emissions are not included in determining PTE unless the sources is one of the types of facilities listed in 40 CFR Part 70, section 70.2. If the facility is already a major source, then fugitive emissions would be included in its total emissions for fee calculation. If the facility has taken a synthetic minor permit limiting it to less than 10 tpy, then the facility would not be subject to PAR 317.

Pursuant to section 182(f) of the federal Clean Air Act, the plan provisions required under this subpart, which includes the fee, which are applicable to major stationary sources of VOC are also applicable to major stationary sources of NOx. That is, unless U.S. EPA finds that additional reductions of NOx would not contribute to attainment. On this basis, it is assumed that the fee applies to major NOx sources as well.

The CAA provides that the computation of a source's "baseline amount" must be the lower of the amount of actual or allowable emissions under the permit applicable to the source (or if no permit has been issued for the attainment year, the amount of VOC and NOx emissions allowed under the applicable implementation plan) during the attainment year. The CAA also provides that U.S. EPA may issue guidance on calculating the "baseline amount" as the lower of the average actual emissions or average allowable emissions over a period of more than one year in cases where a source's emissions are irregular, cyclical or otherwise vary significantly from year to year." Accordingly, on March 21, 2008, U.S. EPA issued a memorandum entitled "Guidance on Establishing Emissions Baselines under Section 185 of the CAA for Severe and Extreme Ozone Nonattainment Areas that Fail to Attain the 1-hour Ozone NAAQS by their Attainment Date."

The CAA does not specify how states may spend or allocate the fees collected under a §185 fee program. Therefore, states have discretion on how to use the fees. U.S. EPA has stated that one beneficial approach would be to channel the fees into innovative programs to provide incentives for additional ozone precursor emissions reductions from stationary or mobile sources or for other purposes aimed at reducing ambient ozone concentrations in the affected area[6].

The U.S. EPA had previously waived the §185 fee program requirements applicable under the revoked one-hour ozone NAAQS in rules issued to address the transition from the one-hour standard to the 1997 eight-hour standard. Following legal challenge on December 22, 2006, the federal Court of Appeals in Washington, D.C., ruled that U.S. EPA did have the authority to revoke the one-hour ozone standard. Therefore, the 2007 AQMP was not required to demonstrate attainment of the one-hour standard. However, the court also ruled that U.S. EPA must require areas that had not yet attained the one-hour standard to continue to implement control requirements at least as stringent as those in effect under the one-hour standard. In particular, one-hour ozone New Source Review and conformity provisions must continue to be implemented. In addition, if a severe or extreme area fails to attain the one hour standard by the statutory date, the area must implement a measure requiring major stationary sources to either reduce their emissions to 80 percent of what they were in the attainment year or pay an annual fee of $5,000 (adjusted for inflation) for each ton in excess of 80 percent of the baseline (referred to hereinafter as the §185 fee). The Basin would currently be classified as extreme nonattainment for the one-hour ozone standard while the Riverside County portion of the SSAB is classified as severe and, therefore, these areas would be subject to the §185 fee requirements or an equivalent measure as described below.

U.S. EPA has established guidance that would allow adoption of an alternative program to the §185 fees as long as the program is consistent with the principles of §172(e) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), which is an "anti-backsliding provision that allows U.S. EPA, through rulemaking, to accept alternative programs that are "not less stringent" where U.S. EPA has revised the standard to make it less stringent. U.S. EPA interpreted this section to apply to areas where U.S. EPA made the standard more stringent, as in the replacement of the one-hour ozone standard with the more stringent eight-hour ozone standard. Alternative programs may be fee-equivalent, emissions equivalent, or some combination of these two. Under the guidance document, an

[6] U.S. EPA. 2010. Guidance on Developing Fee Programs Required by Clean Air Act Section 185 for the 1-hour Ozone NAAQS. January. http://www.epa.gov/groundlevelozone/pdfs/20100105185guidance.pdf

example of a fee equivalent alternative program would be for states to develop programs that shift the fee burden from the specific set of major stationary sources that are otherwise required to pay fees according to §185 to other non-major sources of emissions, including owners and/or operators of mobile sources. This alternative approach would allow states to recognize through reduced or eliminated fees those major sources of emission that have already installed the latest air pollution control technologies and assess the total required fees on other sources that are not already as well controlled. Such an alternative program recognizes that already well controlled major sources would have few, if any, options for avoiding fees by achieving additional reductions.

Another example of alternative programs could include the following. An alternative program could combine features of an emissions-equivalent program and a fee-equivalent program. For example, some portion of the emissions reductions necessary to demonstrate equivalence, as explained above, could be offset by fees collected on each ton of emissions that is offset.

SCAQMD Rule 317

SCAQMD staff began working on proposed Rule 317 during the summer of 2008 to implement the requirements of §185. Although a rule was adopted in December 2008 for the Salton Sea Air Basin, no rule has yet been adopted for the Basin even though staff has developed several different approaches that have been presented at several workshops. As originally adopted, Rule 317 implemented control measure #2007 MSC -08 of the 2007 AQMP only for the SSAB. Pursuant to the CAA, Rule 317 required major stationary sources for VOC or NOx to pay a fee of $5,000 (1990 dollars to be adjusted for inflation) for every ton of emissions in excess of 80 percent of the baseline emissions. Baseline emissions are the total emissions from the facility in the year that attainment of the one-hour ozone standard was required (2007 for the SSAB and 2010 for the SOCAB). Fees are required to be paid annually until the basin attains the standard. Special rule language was included for RECLAIM sources and new major stationary sources that become subject to the rule during or subsequent to the attainment year.

A later proposal for a fee applicable in the Basin was considered by the Governing Board in June 2010. There was widespread opposition to this fee rule by the regulated community as the fee burden is substantial, while the relative VOC and NOx contributions by major stationary sources to ground level ozone is small relative to area and mobile sources. Further, as indicated by the regulated community, applying a fee solely to major stationary sources is considered to be problematic given that major stationary sources in the Basin are subject to the nation's most stringent regulations and have reduced their emissions significantly over the years. As a consequence, major stationary sources would have few, if any, options for avoiding fees by achieving additional reductions.

As a result, and in accordance with §172(e) and U.S. EPA guidance, SCAQMD staff has developed a new proposal to amend Rule 317 to implement an alternative program consistent with §172(e) of the CAA that would apply to the entire district. The proposed project is described in the next section.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed rule requires the Executive Officer to establish a fee equivalent program fund. Credits and debits will be reconciled on an annual basis. Should the fund balance in the fee equivalent program show a deficit for the prior year or the preliminary analysis of the fund balance for the current year drop below 110 percent of the prior year's §185 fee calculation, staff would be required to develop and forward for adoption an alternative rule that will provide equivalent fees, including if needed, assessing each major stationary source individually for its proportional share of the fees required if any deficit should occur in the future. The proposed amended rule has the elements summarized below. A copy of PAR 317 is included in Appendix A of this EA.

Purpose [subdivision (a)]

This subdivision would be modified to allow the use of a fee equivalency approach as provided by §172(e) of the CAA, to satisfy mandatory non-attainment pursuant to the CAA.

Applicability [subdivision (b)] – Deleted

Definitions [subdivision (c)] – would be reorganized as subdivision (b). The following definitions would be modified or added to PAR 317. Definitions not listed here have not been modified.

- Attainment year [paragraph (b)(1)] – has been modified to improve clarity.
- Baseline [paragraph (b)(2)] – has been modified to specify that major source VOC and NOx emissions would be calculated using reported emissions pursuant to the Annual Emissions Report (AER) program or as modified by the Executive Officer.
    - [subparagraph (b)(2)(A)] – has been modified to specify that VOC and NOx emissions from major sources in the SSAB would be calculate using reported emissions pursuant to the AER program or as modified by the Executive Officer.
    - [subparagraph (b)(2)(B)] – has been modified to improve clarity.
- Clean Air Act Non-attainment Fee [paragraph (b)(4)] – This definition has been added because this term is used throughout the rule and means the fee that would have been assessed to a major stationary source pursuant to §185 of the 1990 amendments to the CAA. This paragraph also provides the methodology for calculating §185 fees.
- CPIF [paragraph (b)(5)] – has been added and means the annual consumer price index (CPI) adjustment factor in accordance with §§502(b)(3)(B)(v) and 185(b)(3) of the CAA.
- Major stationary source for non-RECLAIM source [subparagraph (b)(7)(A)] – deleted the reference to §182(e).

Requirements [subdivision (d)] – would be reorganized as **subdivision (c)**, previous subdivision (d) would be deleted, and new requirements would be added. The staff proposal would establish a §172(e) fee equivalent account. Programs with funding mechanisms that provide for air quality improvement projects or facilitate reductions of ozone precursors in the district and that are surplus to the one-hour ozone SIP will be used to fund a fee equivalent program. Only those programs that have been approved for use as part of Rule 317 by the

Executive Officer of the SCAQMD, the Executive Officer of CARB, and the Regional Administrator of U.S. EPA Region IX shall be included.

- Section 172(e) fee equivalency account [subparagraph (c)(1)] – new paragraph.
    - [subparagraph (c)(1)(A)] – new subparagraph (c)(1)(A) would establish and maintain a §172(e) fee equivalency account. The equivalency account would be credited with expenditures from qualified programs that satisfy specified criteria.
    - [subparagraph (c)(1)(B)] – new subparagraph (c)(1)(B) states that expenditures eligible for the §172 (e) fee equivalency account need not actually be held nor disbursed directly by the SCAQMD under specified provisions.
    - [subparagraph (c)(1)(C)] – new subparagraph (c)(1)(C) would require funds to be accounted for on a dollar for dollar basis and shall not be discounted due to the passage of time.
    - [subparagraph (c)(1)(D)] – new subparagraph (c)(1)(D) would require the §172 (e) fee equivalency account to be pre-funded according to the projects listed in Attachment A of PAR 317.
- Calculation of the CAA non-attainment (§185) Fee Obligation [subparagraph (c)(2)] – new paragraph that would require by August 1, 2012, and continuing annually thereafter, the Executive Officer to calculate the applicable prior calendar year CAA Non-Attainment (§185) fees and then aggregate such fees for the entire universe of major stationary sources in the district that would otherwise be subject to §185.
- Annual demonstration of equivalency [subparagraph (c)(3)] – new paragraph that would require, beginning August 1, 2012, and continuing annually thereafter, the Executive Officer to complete an equivalency demonstration to show that adequate funding was available in the equivalency account for the prior calendar year. Surplus funding would be carried forward to the following assessment year.
- Annual preliminary determination of equivalency [subparagraph (c)(4)] – new paragraph that would require, beginning July 1, 2012, and continuing annually thereafter, the Executive Officer to complete a preliminary determination of equivalency to determine whether adequate funding is expected to be available in the §172 (e) fee equivalency account to meet the CAA Non-Attainment (§185) fee obligation according to the specified formula.
- Reporting requirements [subparagraph (c)(5)] – new paragraph that would require beginning no later than September 2, 2012, and continuing annually thereafter, the Executive Officer to file a report with CARB and U.S. EPA that includes all of the following:
    - [subparagraph (c)(5)(A)] – new subparagraph (c)(5)(A) would include a listing of all facilities subject to §185 and their calculated prior calendar year fee obligation,
    - [subparagraph (c)(5)(B)] – new subparagraph (c)(5)(B) would include the aggregate calculated amount of prior calendar year CAA Non-Attainment (§185) fees obligation;
    - [subparagraph (c)(5)(C)] – new subparagraph (c)(5)(C) would include the §172 (e) fee equivalency account beginning balance,

- [subparagraph (c)(5)(D)] – new subparagraph (c)(5)(D) would include the amount of any surplus funding carried over to the subsequent calendar year,
- [subparagraph (c)(5)(E)] – new subparagraph (c)(5)(E) would include a listing of all programs, program descriptions, description of funding, certification of eligibility for each program, and associated expenditures that were credited into the Section 172 (e) fee equivalency account during the prior calendar year and those expected to be credited during the current year,
- [subparagraph (c)(5)(F)] – new subparagraph (c)(5)(F) would include the results of the equivalency demonstration and preliminary determination of equivalency conducted.

- Backstop provision [subparagraph (c)(6)] – new paragraph; in the event the annual equivalency demonstration shows a deficit or a preliminary equivalency demonstration shows inadequate funding, this backstop provision requires the Executive Officer within 90 days to develop and bring to the Governing Board a backstop rule for adoption that would allow the Executive Officer to collect and/or track adequate fees for any shortfall. The Governing Board should act on the backstop rule proposal within 120 days from the funding inadequacy finding. The backstop rule should include the following elements to the extent the backstop rule applies to stationary sources:
  - [subparagraph (c)(6)(A)] – new subparagraph (c)(6)(A) would include an alternative baseline period reflecting the average of two consecutive years within the last ten (10) years prior to and including the attainment year may be substituted for emissions from the attainment year.
  - [subparagraph (c)(6)(B)] – new subparagraph (c)(6)(B) would include a provision that major stationary sources within a single non-attainment region, under common ownership and control, and that comport with the Federal definition of major stationary source for multi-site aggregation, may aggregate multi-site baseline and future year emissions.
  - [subparagraph (c)(6)(C)] – new subparagraph (c)(6)(C) would include the provision that each major stationary source paying Clean Air Act Non-attainment fees shall receive a credit for their fees paid for annual operating fees and annual operating emissions fees during the preceding calendar year. In no case, shall the credit exceed the Clean Air Act Non-attainment fees due.

Severability [subdivision (d)] – previous subdivision (d) would be deleted and the following new requirement would be added. If any provision of this rule is held by USEPA or CARB~~,~~ finding or decision or a court decision to be invalid, such finding or decision will not affect the validity of the remainder of this rule and major stationary sources shall be subject to and must comply with the provisions contained in the remainder of this rule

Termination [subdivision (e)] – previous subdivision (e) would be deleted and the following new requirement would be added. This rule shall become inoperative and have no effect or operation upon a determination by the Administrator or Regional Administrator of the US EPA that in a given year the air basin is in attainment with the federal one-hour ozone standard, or

upon approval by EPA of a replacement program, such as a state-wide program adopted by CARB.

Submittal to U.S. EPA and CARB [subdivision (f)] – new subdivision (f) would add the following new requirement. The Executive Officer shall submit Rule 317 for inclusion into the SIP by CARB and U.S. EPA within 14 days of adoption.

Attachment A – a new attachment to Rule 317 that identifies a list of programs that are surplus to the one-hour ozone SIP that will be used to prefund the equivalent account.

POLLUTION CONTROL LEVELS FOR LARGE-EMITTING SOURCES IN THE DISTRICT

As previously noted, U.S. EPA has established guidance that would allow adoption of an alternative program to the §185 fees as long as the program is consistent with the principles of §172(e) of the Clean Air Act (CAA). An example of a fee equivalent alternative program would be for states to develop programs that shift the fee burden from the specific set of major stationary sources that are otherwise required to pay fees according §185 to other non-major sources of emissions, including owners and/or operators of mobile sources. This alternative approach would allow states to recognize through reduced or eliminated fees those major sources of emission that have already installed the latest air pollution control technologies and assess the remainder of the total required fees on other sources that are not already as well controlled. Such an alternative program recognizes that already well controlled major sources would have few, if any, options for avoiding fees by achieving additional reductions. It would be necessary for the U.S. EPA to find the alternative program to be equivalent to a §185 fee. The proposed amendments to Rule 317 would be consistent with the principles of §172(e) and is appropriate for large-emitting sources in the district as they are already at Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) or BARCT emission levels as explained in the following paragraphs.

Large-emitting sources in the district already meet RACT/BARCT emission limits because of current federal, state, and local regulatory requirements. The following describes applicable federal, state, and local regulatory requirements that have resulted in large-emitting sources in the district achieving RACT/BARCT emission limits.

1) Emission Limitation Requirements for New and Modified Sources

- For major sources, federal New Source Review (NSR) regulations require new sources, relocations, and modifications of existing sources that increase emissions to comply with BACT for attainment pollutants and Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER) for nonattainment pollutants and their precursors. In the Basin, ozone and particulates and their precursors (including VOC, NOx and SOx) are nonattainment pollutants. Thus, LAER is required for all criteria pollutants except CO because it is an attainment pollutant.
- The most stringent emissions limitation contained in a SIP for a class or category of source in a nonattainment area must be considered LAER, unless (a) a more stringent emissions limitation has been achieved in practice, or (b) the SIP limitation is demonstrated by the owner or operator of the proposed source to be unachievable [CAA,

§171(3)]. Federal LAER applies to a significant emissions increase at a major stationary source, but the SCAQMD has implemented this as a 1.0 lb/day increase in emissions from all sources subject to nonattainment NSR, including minor sources. SCAQMD also requires LAER for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) sources although federal law only requires BACT.

- Health and Safety Code (H&SC) §40440 requires the use of BACT as defined in state law (H&SC §40405) to include an emission limit defined the same way as federal LAER, except state law allows consideration of costs in establishing the class or category. State law requires BACT (similar to LAER) for all new and modified permitted sources (H&SC §40440(b)(1)).
- State BACT requirements cannot be less stringent than Federal LAER for major polluting facilities.
- The Federal CAA requirement for LAER is implemented through BACT by the SCAQMD. SCAQMD regulations require meeting emissions limits more stringent than LAER if they are technologically feasible and cost effective.
- SCAQMD NSR regulations require the following:

  Section (f) of Rule 1302 – Definitions, includes the following definition of BACT: BACT means the most stringent emission limitation or control technique which:

  (1) has been achieved in practice for such category or class of source; or

  (2) is contained in any state implementation plan (SIP) approved by the U.S. EPA for such category or class of source. A specific limitation or control technique shall not apply if the owner or operator of the proposed source demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Executive Officer or designee that such limitation or control technique is not presently achievable; or

  (3) is any other emission limitation or control technique, found by the Executive Officer or designee to be technologically feasible for such class or category of sources or for a specific source, and cost-effective as compared to measures as listed in the AQMP or rules adopted by the SCAQMD Governing Board.

2) Emission Limitation Requirements for Existing Sources

- At the Federal level, the designation of an area as a non-attainment area requires a state to develop and submit to the U.S. EPA a SIP under the CAA (Title 1, Part D). This submittal must include a demonstration of how the NAAQS will be achieved as expeditiously as possible, including the application of RACT (CAA §172(c)(1)).
- The CAA requires SIPs for nonattainment areas to include at least emission controls that are economically and technologically feasible. RACT is defined as the lowest emission limit that a particular source is capable of meeting through the application of control technology that is reasonably achievable considering technological and economic feasibility (44 Fed. Reg. 53762, September 17, 1979).
- For each nonattainment area required to submit an attainment demonstration, §§172(c)(1) and (c)(2) of the CAA requires the region to demonstrate that it has adopted all control

measures necessary to show that it will attain the 8-hour ozone standard as expeditiously as practicable and to meet any reasonable further progress (RFP) requirements. In order to comply with these provisions, the SCAQMD must identify and evaluate all measures it has implemented or plans to implement in the future and compare them with measures implemented by other agencies within and outside of California (i.e., reasonably available control measure (RACM)/RACT analysis). The SCAQMD has performed a RACM/RACT analysis as part of the 2007 AQMP submittal.

- H&SC § 40440 requires the use of BARCT for existing sources and BARCT is defined as follows:

  BARCT (California Health and Safety Code § 40406): "...best available retrofit control technology means an emission limitation that is based on the maximum degree of reduction achievable, taking into account environmental, energy, and economic impacts by each class or category of source."

  The above definition of BARCT corresponds closely to the federal definition of BACT, except that BARCT is based on class or category of sources where BACT is based on the individual sources (CAA § 169(3)). Thus, state law requires existing sources to meet standards equivalent to those required for new sources under federal law.

- The California Clean Air Act (CCAA) requires that an ozone non-attainment area not meeting the emission reduction target of five percent per year needs to demonstrate the implementation of "All Feasible Measures" (H&SC, §§40913, 40914 and 40920.5), which is defined in the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 17, §70600 as:

  "…air pollution control measures, including but not limited to emissions standards and limitations, applicable to all air pollution source categories under a district's authority that are based on the maximum degree of reductions achievable for emissions of ozone precursors, taking into account technological, social, environmental, energy and economic factors, including cost-effectiveness."

  The CEQA Guidelines (CCR Title 14, §15364) define feasible as:

  "…capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, legal, social, and technological factors."

  Thus, SCAQMD requires all feasible control measures for existing sources, even if they are more stringent than RACT.

- The CCAA requires that districts develop SIPs that would work towards attainment of the California Ambient Air Quality Standard for ozone. Further, the CCAA requires adopting and implementing all feasible measures as expeditiously as practicable. Feasible measures include the use of BARCT and RACT on existing stationary sources.

- California H&SC § 40920 requires that severe non-attainment areas include the use of RACT and BARCT on all permitted stationary sources as part of the implementation plan in order to meet the State ozone standard.

The above discussion of federal, state, and local regulatory requirements pertaining to new, modified, or relocated sources clearly demonstrate that large-emitting sources in the district are currently at RACT or BARCT levels. Many stationary sources are actually at BACT due to New Source Review program requirements. Consequently, it would be difficult for large emitting sources to reduce emissions in order to avoid fees if a strict §185 fee program were to be adopted.

FUNDING SOURCES

PAR 317 would focus on funding from mobile source air quality improvement projects with air quality benefits that are surplus to the one-hour ozone SIP and either result in direct and indirect ozone precursor emission reductions or facilitate future reductions from these source categories by investing in fleet engine modernization, vehicle fuel infrastructure and technology advancement projects. More than 80 percent of the ozone formation in the district is due to emissions from mobile and area sources, while stationary sources contribute to less than 20 percent of the ozone precursors and are already subject to the nation's most stringent regulations. Of the stationary source emissions, major sources contribute approximately 10 percent of the total emissions. Staff has reviewed the programs (Table 1-1, see also PAR 317 Attachment A) likely to fund the fee equivalency account and conducted a preliminary evaluation of the fee equivalency. As shown in Table 1-1, Funding prior to program initiation is about $110.15 million. Estimated funding is expected to be sufficient for the first several years of the program.

UNIVERSE OF AFFECTED SOURCES

To analyze impacts from implementing PAR 317, it is necessary to establish a baseline for the purposes of CEQA, against which the proposed project is compared and a determination of significance is made. For the purposes of establishing a baseline for PAR 317, it was assumed that the baseline would consist of implementing a straight §185 fee program. A straight §185 fee program would apply to major stationary sources within the jurisdiction of the SCAQMD. PAR 317 defines a major stationary source as:

(A) For a non-RECLAIM source-have the same meaning as in Sections 181(b)(4)(B) and 182(d) of the CAA, or 182 (e) as applicable, or a Major Polluting Facility as defined in Rule 1302(s) – Definition of Terms.

(B) For a RECLAIM source-have the same meaning as in paragraph (b)(2) of Rule 3001 – Applicability where the potential to emit for a RECLAIM facility is the higher of:

(i) the starting allocation plus non-tradeable credits; or

(ii) RECLAIM Trading Credits (RTCs) held in the allocation account after trading. (RTC's held in the certificate account are not part of the allocation.)

TABLE 1-1
List of Programs Pre-Funding PAR 317 §172 (e) Fee Equivalency Account*

Name	Date of Award	Initial Year of Expenditure	One-time/ Ongoing*	Expenditure
U.S. EPA DERA				
School Bus Retrofit	6/5/2009	2010	One-time	$870,000
School Bus Replacement	6/30/2010	2011	One-time	$1,065,465
U.S. EPA DERA Earmark				
LNG Truck Replacement	5/2/2008	2009/2010	One-time	$5,000,000
LNG Truck Replacement	11/6/2009	2010/2011	One-time	$7,500,000
Crane, Shore Power, Off Road	4/21/2010	2011/2012	One-time	$5,000,000
U.S. EPA Emerging Technologies				
Truck Retrofits/SCRT	4/28/2009	2010	One-time	$900,000
Truck Retrofits-SCRT (ARRA)	8/31/2009	2011	One-time	$2,000,000
Truck Retrofits-SCCRT (ARRA)	8/31/2009	2011	One-time	$2,000,000
U.S. DOE Clean Cities				
ARRA-LNG Truck Replacement	11/6/2009	2010	One-time	$7,900,000
New LNG Station Ontario, CA	3/12/2010	2010/2011	One-time	$150,000
UPS Ontario-Las Vegas LNG…. (ARRA)	12/18/2009	2010/2011	One-time	$5,591,611

From PAR 317 – Attachment A
* Pending CARB and U.S. EPA approval .
** Based reported expenditures by local governments and MSRCs that funded VOC/NOx emission reduction-related projects.
(Funding sources marked "continuous" indicate expected annual funding unless indicated otherwise).

TABLE 1-1 (Concluded)
List of Programs Pre-Funding PAR 317 §172 (e) Fee Equivalency Account*

Name	Date of Award	Initial Year of Expenditure	One-time/ Ongoing*	Expenditure
AB2766				
*Local Governments***		FY 2008/2009	Continuous	$14,000,000
*MSRC***		2009 – 2010 (2 yrs.)	Continuous	$24,000,000
ARB AB118 Program				
Hybrid Truck and Bus Voucher Incentive Project (HVIP)		2010	One-time	$9,200,000
Clean Vehicle Rebate Program (CVRP)		2010	One-time	$117,000
Lawn Mower		2010	One-time	$816,000
California Energy Commission Funding				
LNG Truck Replacement	7/9/2010	2011	One-time	$5,142,000
NG Infrastructure: South Coast Air Basin	5/17/2010	2011	One-time	$2,900,000
SCAQMD Clean Fuels Program		2009 – 2010 (2 yrs.)	Continuous	$16,000,000
			Grand Total	$110,152,076

From PAR 317 – Attachment A
* Pending CARB and U.S. EPA approval .
** Based reported expenditures by local governments and MSRCs that funded VOC/NOx emission reduction-related projects.
(Funding sources marked "continuous" indicate expected annual funding unless indicated otherwise).

To identify the types of facilities used to establish the CEQA baseline and develop an inventory establish for the purposes of analyzing impacts from the proposed project, staff used SCAQMD's Annual Emissions Reporting (AER) inventory data, cross-referenced it with the SCAQMD's Title V database and included the following additional assumptions:

1. All sources with a potential (or permitted) to emit 25 or more tons per year of either VOC or NOx emissions annually and located in the portion of the SSAB that is within the jurisdiction of the SCAQMD, are major stationary sources and included in this estimate;

2. All other sources with a potential (or permitted) to emit 10 or more tons per year of either VOC or NOx emissions annually and located in the Basin (within the jurisdiction of the SCAQMD), are also major stationary sources and included in this estimate;

3. Sources are classified as major stationary sources based on their potential to emit or permitted level of emissions. However, fee amounts are based on actual emissions in the applicable fee assessment year; etc.

Evaluation of the SCAQMD databases identified certain industry groups (by two digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code) that were used to establish the baseline (Table 1-2).

TABLE 1-2
Industry Categories by SIC Code

SIC Code	Grouping
29	Petroleum Refining & Related Industries
32	Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Products
27	Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries
42	Motor Freight & Warehousing
33	Primary Metal Industries
37	Transportation Equipment
25	Furniture & Fixtures
23	Apparel & Other Finished Products of Fabrics & Similar Materials
46	Pipelines, Except Natural Gas
24	Lumber & Wood Products, Except Furniture
79	Amusement & Recreation Services
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Goods
36	Electronic & Other Electrical Equipment & Components
26	Paper & Allied Products
47	Transportation Services
45	Transportation by Air
75	Automotive Repair, Services & Parking
50	Wholesale-Durable Goods
82	Educational Services
30	Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics Products
20	Food & Kindred Products

TABLE 1-2 (Concluded)
Industry Categories

SIC Code	Grouping
76 & 78	Miscellaneous Repair Services
28	Chemicals & Allied Products
38	Measuring, Analyzing & Controlling Instruments; Photographic Goods; Watches & Clocks
94, 96 & 97	Public Administration
34	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment
91	Executive, Legislative & General Government, Except Finance
13	Oil & Gas Extraction
80	Health Services
51	Wholesale Trade - Non-Durable Goods
49	Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services (EGFs)

The analysis of major sources identified 417 facilities. For the assumptions used to determine how a facility would comply under a §185 fee program see the "Analysis Methodology" discussion under III. Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions. With regard to quantifying the air quality baseline see Appendix B.

CHAPTER 2 - ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Introduction

General Information

Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

Determination

Environmental Checklist and Discussion

INTRODUCTION

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

Project Title:	Final Subsequent Environmental Assessment for Proposed Amended Rule 317 – Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fees and Replacement of 2007 AQMP Control Measure #2007 MCS-08 (Clean Air Act Emission Fees for Major Stationary Sources), 1997 AQMP Control Measure FSS-04, AND 1994 Control Measure CTY-10
Lead Agency Name:	South Coast Air Quality Management District
Lead Agency Address:	21865 Copley Drive Diamond Bar, CA 91765
CEQA Contact Person:	Jeff Inabinet, (909) 396-2453
PAR 317 Contact Person:	Robert Pease, (909) 396-3118
Project Sponsor's Name:	South Coast Air Quality Management District
Project Sponsor's Address:	21865 Copley Drive Diamond Bar, CA 91765
General Plan Designation:	Not applicable
Zoning:	Not applicable
Description of Project:	PAR 317 would replace existing AQMP measures regarding CAA §185 with a fee equivalent rule, Rule 317. PAR 317 would satisfy §185 fee requirements through a fee equivalent structure that obviates the need for major stationary sources to pay a fee and would modify AQMP control measures calling for imposing a §185 fee. Section 172 (e) of the CAA allows for alternative programs that are no less stringent than the mandated program. Staff's proposal will recognize funding from fee programs that are surplus to the one-hour ozone SIP and are used for air quality improvement projects in the district or to facilitate reductions of ozone precursors. Such funds will be accumulated into a Fee Equivalency Account and used to offset the fee burden otherwise required under a §185 approach.
Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:	Commercial and industrial facilities
Other Public Agencies Whose Approval is Required:	Not applicable

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The following environmental impact areas have been assessed to determine their potential to be affected by the proposed project. As indicated by the checklist on the following pages, environmental topics marked with an "✓" may be adversely affected by the proposed project. An explanation relative to the determination of impacts can be found following the checklist for each area.

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

DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

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

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will NOT be significant effects in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. An ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT with no significant impacts will be prepared.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect(s) on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT will be prepared.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" on the environment, but at least one effect 1)has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Date: January 5, 2011 Signature: Steve Smith

Steve Smith, Ph.D.
Program Supervisor

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND DISCUSSION

PAR 317 would satisfy §185 fee requirements as applicable to the one-hour ozone standard through a fee equivalent structure that obviates the need for major stationary sources to pay a fee. Section 172 (e) allows for alternative programs that are no less stringent than the mandated program. Staff's proposal will recognize funding from fee programs that are surplus to the SIP and are used for air quality improvement projects in the SCAQMD. Such funds will be accumulated into a Fee Equivalency Account and used to offset the fee burden otherwise required under a §185 approach.

As indicated in Chapter 1, this CEQA document for the proposed project is a subsequent CEQA document to the 2007 AQMP Final Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) and the Final PEIRs for the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and, as a result, the analysis tiers off of these documents (although this Subsequent EA for PAR 317 tiers primarily off of the 2007 AQMP) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15152. Further, it relies to the extent applicable on the analysis of environmental impacts evaluated in the 2007 AQMP Final PEIR.

As noted in Chapter one of this Subsequent EA, PAR 317 would eliminate the §185 fee requirement for the SSAB and instead implement a §172(e) equivalency program that would apply throughout the entire district. Because §172(e) equivalency fees would be drawn from existing revenue sources (see PAR 317 Attachment A) and because fees would be used to satisfy fee obligations in existing programs, as explained in the following sections, PAR 317 is not expected to generate any new direct or indirect environmental impacts compared to baseline conditions or compared to the analysis in the 2007 AQMP Final Environmental Impact Report. As currently proposed, should §185 fees be required, they would be required to satisfy SCAQMD Regulation III – Fees, obligations. Since CAA §185 does not require collected fees to be invested in emission reduction projects, no additional emission reductions are anticipated and, therefore, none where expected from any §185 fees collected by the SCAQMD.

The analysis in this SEA demonstrates that, although a straight §185 fee program may result in emission reductions that would be foregone under a §172(e) under specific circumstances, these emission reductions foregone would not exceed the SCAQMD's air quality significance thresholds. The analysis contained herein is considered to be a conservative analysis because it compares conditions with the proposed project (PAR 317) to conditions assuming the SCAQMD instead adopted a §185 fee rather than simply comparing conditions under the proposed project (PAR 317) with conditions in the environment today.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
I.	**AESTHETICS.** Would the project:				
a)	Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b)	Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☑
c)	Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	☐	☐	☐	☑
d)	Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Significance Criteria

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

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

Discussion

I. a) – c): Overall, it was concluded in the Initial Study (IS) for the 2007 AQMP that AQMP control measures are not expected to adversely affect scenic vistas in the district; damage scenic resources, including but not limited to trees, rock outcroppings, or historic buildings within a scenic highway; or substantially degrade the visual character of a site or its surroundings. The reason for this conclusion is that most of the AQMP control measures that would be implemented by the SCAQMD typically affect industrial, institutional, or commercial facilities located in appropriately zoned areas (e.g., industrial and commercial areas) that are not usually associated with scenic resources. Construction activities are expected to be limited to industrial and commercial areas. Further, modifications typically occur inside the buildings at the affected facilities, or because of the nature of the business (e.g., commercial or industrial) can easily blend with the facilities with little or no noticeable effect on adjacent areas. Some control measures that are under the jurisdiction of CARB or the U.S. EPA would establish exhaust emission standards. Establishing exhaust emission standards for mobile sources would also not be expected to adversely affect scenic resources.

Further, emission growth management control measures may require emission reductions from new or redevelopment land use projects. These control measures, however, do not initiate or promote land use projects, they may simply require emission reductions after the decision has already been made to pursue new or redevelopment projects. As a result, emission growth management control measures are not expected to adversely affect local land use policies or create aesthetic impacts.

The 2007 AQMP may have a beneficial effect on scenic resources by improving visibility as well as improving air quality, preventing smoke (BCM-03 and BCM-04, limit opening burning and wood burning), and minimizing dust (BCM-02 and EGM-01, dust control).

I. d): The 2007 AQMP is not expected to create additional demand for new lighting or exposed combustion sources (e.g., flares) that could create glare that could adversely affect day or nighttime views in any areas. As noted in item I. a) – c) above, facilities affected by AQMP control measures typically make modifications in the interior of an affected facility so any new light sources would typically be inside a building or not noticeable because of the presence of existing outdoor light sources. Further, operators of commercial or industrial facilities who would make physical modifications to facilities and may require additional lighting would be located in appropriately zoned areas that are not usually located next to residential areas, so new light sources, if any, would not be noticeable to residents.

Conclusion

Based upon the above considerations, it was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that significant adverse project-specific aesthetic impacts would not be expected to occur due to implementation of the 2007 AQMP control measures. PAR 317 would eliminate the §185 fee requirement for the SSAB and instead implement a §172(e) equivalency program that would apply throughout the entire district. Because §172(e) equivalency fees would be drawn from existing revenue sources (see PAR 317 Attachment A) and because fees would be used to satisfy fee obligations in existing programs, as explained in the following sections, PAR 317 is not expected to generate any new direct or indirect environmental impacts compared to baseline conditions or compared to the analysis in the 2007 AQMP Final Environmental Impact Report. As currently proposed, should §185 fees be required, they would be required to satisfy SCAQMD Regulation III – Fees, obligations. Since CAA §185 does not require collected fees to be invested in emission reduction projects, no additional emission reductions are anticipated and, therefore, none where expected from any §185 fees collected by the SCAQMD. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees would not change any conclusions in the IS for the 2007 AQMP. Since 317 PAR is not expected to create significant adverse impacts, mitigation measures are not required. Therefore, potential aesthetics impacts will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
II.	**AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES.** Would the project:				
a)	Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non- agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b)	Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☑
c)	Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code §12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code §4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code §51104 (g))?	☐	☐	☐	☑
d)	Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Significance Criteria

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

- The proposed project conflicts with existing zoning or agricultural use or Williamson Act contracts.
- The proposed project will convert prime farmland, unique farmland or farmland of statewide importance as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the farmland mapping and monitoring program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use.
- The proposed project conflicts with existing zoning for, or causes rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code §12220(g)), timberland (as defined in Public Resources Code §4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code § 51104 (g)).
- The proposed project would involve changes in the existing environment, which due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use.

Discussion

II. a) - c): It was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that control measures, which typically affect existing commercial or industrial facilities or establish specifications for fuels or mobile source exhaust emissions, are not expected to generate any new construction of buildings or other structures that would require conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use or conflict with zoning for agricultural uses or a Williamson Act contract. There are no provisions in the 2007 AQMP that would affect or conflict with existing land use plans, policies, or regulations or require conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses. Some control measures could affect agricultural facilities and farmers (e.g., BCM-04, prohibit agricultural burning, and on-road and off-road mobile source control measures and MCS-05, reduce emissions from livestock wastes), however, these control measures are not expected to convert agricultural land uses to non-agricultural land uses. Land use, including agriculture-related uses, and other planning considerations are determined by local governments and no agricultural land use or planning requirements will be altered by the proposed project. AQMP control measures, including control measures related to mobile sources, would have no direct or indirect effects on agricultural resources. The 2007 AQMP could provide benefits to agricultural resources by reducing ozone emissions and, thus, reducing the adverse impacts of ozone on plants and animals.

Emission growth management control measures may require emission reductions from new or redevelopment land use projects. These control measures, however, do not initiate or promote land use projects, they may simply require emission reductions after the decision has already been made to pursue new or redevelopment projects. As a result, emission growth management control measures are not expected to adversely affect local land use policies or result in the conversion of agricultural lands to non-agricultural land uses.

II. d): In March 2010, amendments to the CEQA Guidelines were finalized that added forest resources as a new topic in the environmental checklist to be evaluated along with agricultural resources. Because the 2007 AQMP Program EIR was certified in June 2007, there was no explicit evaluation of potential forestry resources impacts. It is expected that the 2007 AQMP would not generated significant adverse forestry resources impacts for the same reasons it would not adversely affect agricultural resources, i.e., control measures would typically affect existing commercial or industrial facilities or establish specifications for fuels or mobile source exhaust emissions, so are not expected to generate any new construction of buildings or other structures that would require conversion of forest resources to non-forest use or conflict with zoning for forestry uses. Further, there are no provisions in the proposed 2007 AQMP that would affect or conflict with existing land use plans, policies, or regulations or require conversion of forests to non-forest uses.

Conclusion

Based upon the above considerations, it was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that significant adverse project-specific agricultural and forestry resources impacts would not be expected to occur due to implementation of the 2007 AQMP control measures. Paying fees such as the §185 fees, was not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district would not change any conclusions in the IS for the 2007 AQMP. Further, the CAA does not require §185 fees to be used for emission reduction programs. Section 172(e) fees would be drawn from existing revenue sources (see

PAR 317 Attachment A). Stationary source fees applied to existing Regulation III fee obligations if equivalency with §185 cannot be demonstrated and backstop measures need to be adopted. Consequently, no changes from baseline agricultural or forest conditions are anticipated from adopting PAR 317. Since PAR 317 is not expected to create significant adverse impacts, mitigation measures are not required. Therefore, potential agricultural and forestry resources impacts will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
III. AIR QUALITY AND GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☑	☐
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation?	☐	☐	☑	☐
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions that exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	☐	☐	☑	☐
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☑	☐
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☐	☑
f) Diminish an existing air quality rule or future compliance requirement resulting in a significant increase in air pollutant(s)?	☐	☐	☑	☐
g) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☑	☐
h) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☑	☐

Air Quality Significance Criteria

To determine whether or not air quality impacts from adopting and implementing PAR 317 are significant, impacts will be evaluated and compared to the criteria in Table 2-1. The project will be considered to have significant adverse air quality impacts if any one of the thresholds in Table 2-1 are equaled or exceeded.

Table 2-1
SCAQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds

Mass Daily Thresholds [a]		
Pollutant	**Construction [b]**	**Operation [c]**
NOx	100 lbs/day	55 lbs/day
VOC	75 lbs/day	55 lbs/day
PM10	150 lbs/day	150 lbs/day
PM2.5	55 lbs/day	55 lbs/day
SOx	150 lbs/day	150 lbs/day
CO	550 lbs/day	550 lbs/day
Lead	3 lbs/day	3 lbs/day
Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs), Odor and GHG Thresholds		
TACs (including carcinogens and non-carcinogens)	Maximum Incremental Cancer Risk ≥ 10 in 1 million Hazard Index ≥ 1.0 (project increment)	
Odor	Project creates an odor nuisance pursuant to SCAQMD Rule 402	
GHG	10,000 metric tons per year for industrial facilities	
Ambient Air Quality for Criteria Pollutants [d]		
NO2 1-hour average annual average	SCAQMD is in attainment; project is significant if it causes or contributes to an exceedance of the following attainment standards: 0.25 ppm (state – peak hour); 0.10 ppm (federal – 98th percentile) 0.053 ppm (federal)	
PM10 24-hour average annual geometric average annual arithmetic mean	10.4 μg/m^3 (construction)[e] & 2.5 μg/m^3 (operation) 1.0 μg/m^3 20 μg/m^3	
PM2.5 24-hour average	10.4 μg/m^3 (construction)[e] & 2.5 μg/m^3 (operation)	
Sulfate 24-hour average	25 μg/m^3	
CO 1-hour average 8-hour average	SCAQMD is in attainment; project is significant if it causes or contributes to an exceedance of the following attainment standards: 20 ppm (state) 9.0 ppm (state/federal)	

[a] Source: SCAQMD CEQA Handbook (SCAQMD, 1993)
[b] Construction thresholds apply to both the South Coast Air Basin and Coachella Valley (Salton Sea and Mojave Desert Air Basins).
[c] For Coachella Valley, the mass daily thresholds for operation are the same as the construction thresholds.
[d] Ambient air quality thresholds for criteria pollutants based on SCAQMD Rule 1303, Table A-2 unless otherwise stated.
[e] Ambient air quality threshold based on SCAQMD Rule 403.
KEY: lbs/day = pounds per day ppm = parts per million μg/m^3 = microgram per cubic meter ≥ greater than or equal to

Discussion

III.a) The IS for the 2007 AQMP concluded that implementing AQMP control measures is, in effect, an update of the SCAQMD's 2003 AQMP, which is required pursuant to state law. By revising and updating emission inventories and control strategies, the SCAQMD is complying with state law, and furthering development and implementation of AQMP control measures, which are expected to reduce emissions and make progress towards attaining and maintaining all state and federal ambient air quality standards in the district. Control measure #2007 MCS-08 in the 2007 AQMP would require implementing §185 fees throughout the district. Rule 317 was adopted in December 2008, but imposed §185 fees only in the SSAB. Rule 317 is being amended to delete the §185 fee requirement in the SSAB and impose an equivalent program consistent with CAA §172(e) throughout the entire district. To avoid inconsistency with the 2007 AQMP, control measure #2007 MCS-08 is being modified to substitute provisions for implementing a §172(e) program. This modification to control measure #2007 MCS-08 would eliminate any inconsistency between the proposed project and the 2007 AQMP.

III.b) The analysis of air quality impacts in the PEIR for the 2007 AQMP concluded that for most air quality impact areas, e.g., operational secondary impacts from increased electricity demand, mobile sources, etc., would be less than applicable significance thresholds and, therefore, would not contribute to significant adverse cumulative impacts. Construction air quality impacts (PM10) were concluded to be significant. Nine mitigation measures were identified to reduce construction air quality impacts. However, the analysis concluded that implementing the nine mitigation measures would not reduce construction air quality impacts to less than significant. It is, however, possible that implementing the proposed project in lieu of implementing a §185 fee program throughout the district could adversely affect air quality. Potential adverse air quality impacts from the proposed project are discussed in the following subsections.

Analysis Methodology

The analysis of PAR 317 primarily focuses on air quality impacts because this environmental topic area was identified as the area most affected by the proposed project. The following information provides detail on the methodology used to establish the baseline against which potential adverse air quality impacts from the proposed project are evaluated.

Proposed Project: §172 Alternative Fee Equivalency Program

The PAR 317 relies on the fee equivalency approach provided by the CAA §172. Specifically, it uses funds available between FY08-09 and 2010 to prefund the §185 Fee Accounts established by PAR 317 to meet the fee obligations beginning in 2011 and payable in 2012. These funds are surplus to the 1-hour ozone SIP and are used to directly and indirectly reduce air emissions, or to advance clean air technologies that will lead to emission reductions in the near future. Future funding meeting similar criteria can be creditable to the Accounts and used to meet the §185 fee obligations until the former 1-hour ozone standard is met, which is anticipated to be around 2020 based on the 2007 AQMP modeling analysis (Chapter 5 of the AQMP). Under the proposed project, since facilities will not be charged for the §185 fees, they are not expected to make further emission reductions beyond the existing SCAQMD's BARCT or BACT requirements. Emission reductions from the funded projects were already occurring and reductions from future projects cannot be quantified due to unknown funding amount or project selection. Therefore, it is assumed that there is no change to the current emission levels.

Existing Setting: §185 Fee Program

Existing Rule 317 requires paying §185 fees, but currently only applies to the Salton Sea Air Basin (SSAB). The existing setting for the CEQA analysis is considered to be what would occur if SCAQMD were to adopt a straight §185 fee program to the existing Rule 317 for the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB). Under CAA, the collected fees do not have to be invested in emission reduction projects. The PAR 317 also stated that if a straight 185 fee program is adopted as a backstop measure, SCAQMD would credit the fees for a facility's Reg III annual emission fees and annual operating fees. It should also be noted that if SCAQMD does not adopt any §185 fee or an equivalent program, the U.S. EPA shall adopt the program for SCAQMD and the fees collected will go to the U.S. Treasury. Therefore, no emission reductions are expected from the collected fees. However, facilities may take certain actions to reduce their fee obligations, resulting in emission reductions that would otherwise not occur in comparison with PAR 317. These potential emission reductions foregone are the focus of this CEQA analysis. The following sections describe each of the potential actions facilities may take and assess the associated emission impacts.

Option 1- Reduce emissions through controls beyond SCAQMD rules and regulations

This option is unlikely because all facilities in the district are either at BARCT or BACT levels. As a result, opportunities for future emission reductions are limited (see discussion entitled "Pollution Control levels for Large-emitting Sources in the District" in Chapter 1).

Option 2- Pay fees

Likely participants of this option include those types of facility sectors that can pass on such costs, are required to operate for safety reasons, or are unable to scale back the demand for services or products. These likely sectors are listed in the bullet points.

- Power Plants (including cogeneration);
- Energy-related facilities (i.e., refineries, oil and gas extraction, bulk terminals, tank farms, sulfur plants);
- Public Agencies, including landfills;
- Universities; and
- Hospitals.

Option 3- Take a temporary emission cap until the one-hour ozone standard[1] is attained (i.e., 2020)

It is assumed that facilities with 2009 emissions that are less than or equal to eight tpy are likely to accept a temporary permit condition, i.e., a facility-wide emissions cap of less than 10 tpy as long as it does not unnecessarily constrain their operations. By taking the facility-wide emissions cap, the facility would not be subject to PAR 317 and, therefore, would not be required to pay §185 fees. This assumption is based on the 2007 AQMP growth forecast for this district, which is estimated to be 1.0 percent per year, on average, between 2010 and 2020. Facilities emitting eight tpy in 2010 can grow up to 25 percent by 2020 without exceeding the 10

[1] The U.S. EPA revoked the one-hour ozone standard in 2005. However, to prevent backsliding, §185 would continue to apply until 2020, which is when it is anticipated that the district would attain the federal one-hour standard and PAR 317 would no longer be applicable.

tpy threshold. A growth rate of 25 percent over 10 years substantially exceeds the 2007 AQMP growth projections for all facilities, including affected PAR 317 facilities.

Option 4- Reduce throughput to avoid fees

An analysis was conducted to determine how likely this option is for any facilities that would not be expected to choose Options 1 through 3. The analysis is designed to assess, on a facility-by-facility, how much activity curtailment would be needed to avoid paying §185 fees. The milestone year 2020 is selected for this analysis, because it represents a conservative scenario that if a facility does not need to curtail growth by 2020 when the highest growth is expected for the study period (2010-2020), it should not have to do so during any interim year. On the other hand, if a facility needs to curtail its production to avoid the fees, year 2020 should represent the highest curtailment, resulting in the greatest reductions foregone. The CAA allows the U.S. EPA to provide guidance on calculating the baseline as the average allowable emissions over a period of more than one year in cases where a "source's emissions are irregular, cyclical or otherwise vary significantly from year to year." Due to the recent severe economic recession, most facilities experienced significant variation (i.e., decline) in their emissions and were cyclical in response to national recessions such as early 1990's and early 2000's. Therefore, for the purposes of this CEQA analysis, the baseline to estimate the potential §185 fees is the average of two out of 10 consecutive years with the highest emissions, adjusted for adopted rules between the selected years and 2010. The emission targets are 80% of the baseline emissions.

Since the U.S. EPA's guidance for establishing baseline emissions other than 2010 requires adjustment for adopted rules by 2010, this analysis uses throughput/activity data, instead of emissions, and normalizes all the data to the 2009 (used as 2010) throughput/activity level to ensure the adopted rules by 2010 were considered (i.e., the 2009/2010 emissions reflected the rules implemented by 2010). The following equations were followed to determine if a facility would curtail its operation to reduce or avoid §185 fees.

Equation (A)
The ratio of §185 Targeted Throughput to the 2009(2010) Level$_x$ = [(average of highest throughput for two consecutive years) x 0.8]/ 2009(2010) Throughput$_x$;

Where:

The 2009(2010) Level$_x$, is the year 2009 throughput reported by facility x. It is used as the 2010 level for this analysis.

Natural gas consumption or solvent/coating usage is used as a surrogate to represent a facility's overall production activity. Natural gas consumption is used primarily for facilities largely associated with fuel combustion activity while solvent/coating use is used for facilities associated with industrial coating or printing operations.

Equation (B)
Projected Throughput with Unconstrained Growth Relative to the 2009(2010) Levelx = GF_{x2020} CF_{x2020}

Where

GF_{x2020} is the basin-wide growth factor for the industry sector for facility x by 2020 based on the 2007 AQMP growth projections and 2010 equals to 1; and

CF_{x2020} is the aggregated control factor for facility x for all applicable SCAQMD rules with compliance dates by year 2020 and 2010 equals to 1.

No further NOx reductions beyond 2010 were assumed for the NOx RECLAIM facilities, even though the program includes a programmatic 3.4 percent reduction in allocations through the year 2011. The reason for this assumption is that facilities can purchase RECALIM Trading Credits (RTCs) that available in the market in lieu of on-site reductions. This assumption is considered to be a conservative assumption for the purpose of this analysis.

If the result of equation (A) is greater than or equal to equation (B), no throughput curtailment is necessary, since projected growth from a depressed 2010 level is less than 80 percent of two more representative years and there would be no §185 fee obligations.

If the result of equation (A) is less than equation (B), a facility may choose to reduce throughput in order to avoid paying the fees with one exception. It is assumed that large businesses (i.e., facilities with their 2009 revenues greater than or equal to $5 million and estimated §185 fees are less than one percent of total revenues) are unlikely to curtail their future growth to avoid the fees. $5 million represent 10 times of SCAQMD's Rule 102 small business revenue definition of $0.5 million. During the rule development process small business representatives, not large companies, raised repeatedly about affordability concern. Based on this assumption, these facilities would likely pay the §185 fees.

The curtailed throughput would translate into potential emission reductions foregone compared to the proposed project:

Equation (C)

Emission Reductions Foregone = 2009(2010) Reported Emissions * (B-A)

Construction Impacts

Implementing a §185 fee program throughout the district is considered the baseline from which to determine impacts from the proposed project. Under a §185 fee program, no construction and associated construction air quality impacts would occur for the following reasons. As noted in Chapter 1 of this SEA, large-emitting sources in the district already meet RACT/BARCT emission limits because of current federal, state, and local regulatory requirements. As a result, instead of installing additional emission control equipment, which is considered to be infeasible, affected facilities would have four options for comply with §185 fee requirements as explained in the "Analysis Methodology" discussion above: pay fees, take a temporary emissions cap until the one-hour ozone standard is achieved (anticipated in 2020), or reduce throughput.

Implementing the proposed project would also not result in construction and associated construction air quality impacts because the proposed project must achieve fee equivalency with a §185 fee program. Under the proposed project, fees would be derived from existing funding sources, so affected sources would not be required to make any physical changes at their facilities, even if they could. Consequently, the proposed project would not create significant adverse construction air quality impacts or substantially contribute to significant adverse project-specific or cumulative construction air quality impacts identified in the PEIR for the 2007 AQMP.

Operational Impacts

Using the air quality analysis methodology described above, PAR 317 would not result in any NOx emission reductions foregone compared to implementing a §185 fee program because all affected large NOx-emitting facilities would likely pay fees because they consist of: power plants (including cogeneration); energy-related facilities (i.e., refineries, oil and gas extraction, bulk terminals, tank farms, sulfur plants); public agencies, including landfills; universities; hospitals; faciliries that can take a temporary emissions cap; facilities then can grow when the economy recovers but stay below 80% of their §185 baseline emissions; or facilities that are large businesses where their 2009 revenues are greater than or equal to $5 million and estimated PAR 317 fees are less than one percent of total revenues.

Using the air quality analysis methodology described above, the analysis of operational VOC emission impacts as a result of implementing the proposed project showed that, although implementing PAR 317 would result in almost 47 pounds per day of VOC emissions foregone, VOC reductions foregone would not exceed the applicable VOC significance threshold of 55 pounds per day. This conclusion is based on the fact that only four large VOC-emitting facilities do not fit the description of facilities that would likely pay fees. Instead it was assumed that these facilities could potentially reduce throughput and, therefore, emissions to avoid paying the §185 fee.

Table 2-2
VOC Emission Reductions Foregone from Implementing PAR 317

Ref ID	VOC TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF VOC > 8 TPY CY 2009	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF Where CF=1 (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	Potential VOC Emission Red Foregone (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
1	64.59	y	1.42	1.14	1.15	**N**	0.02	1.00
2	10.67	y	1.05	0.84	1.17	**N**	0.33	3.52
3	9.73	y	1.15	0.92	1.17	**N**	0.25	2.46
4	8.65	y	1.18	0.95	1.13	**N**	0.18	1.54
Sum – Tons per Year								8.53
Sum – Tons per Day								0.02
Sum – Pounds per Day								46.74

TPY = tons per year
X = the fuel throughput reported by facility x for calendar year 2009.
2020_GF_i = the basin-wide growth factor for the industry sector for facility x between 2010 and 2020 based on the 2007 AQMP growth projections.
2020_CF_i = the control factor for any applicable SCAQMD rules with post 2010 compliance dates through the year 2020.

III.c) As noted in the discussions of construction and operations air quality impacts in item III. b) above, PAR 317 would not result in any construction air quality impacts and potential

operational air quality impacts would be less than the applicable significance thresholds. Specifically, no construction to install control equipment to comply with PAR 317 would occur for two reasons. First, large-emitting sources in the district are already at RACT/BARCT levels, so installation of further control is not considered to be feasible. Second, PAR 317 would implement an equivalent program to §185 fees, consistent with §172(e). Under this program, fees would be obtained from existing SCAQMD funding sources, which also would not require affected sources to install control equipment, even if they could. As a result, construction air quality impacts from the proposed project are not considered to be cumulatively considerable and, therefore, are concluded to be cumulatively insignificant.

As noted in the discussion of operational NOx air quality impacts in item III. B), implementing PAR 317 would not adversely affect NOx emissions from affected sources in any way. Since PAR 317 would not result in any NOx emission reductions foregone, NOx emission impacts are not considered to be cumulatively considerable and, therefore, are not considered to significant adverse cumulative impacts.

Analysis of operational VOC emission impacts as a result of implementing the proposed project concluded that VOC reductions foregone would not exceed the applicable VOC significance threshold of 55 pounds per day. This conclusion is based on the fact that only four large VOC-emitting facilities do not fit the description of facilities that would likely pay fees. Instead it was assumed that these facilities would reduce throughput and, therefore, emissions to avoid paying a fee. Since VOC emission reductions foregone do not exceed the applicable VOC significance threshold of 55 pounds per day VOC emission impacts are not considered to be cumulatively considerable and, therefore, are not considered to significant adverse cumulative impacts.

The analysis of air quality impacts in the PEIR for the 2007 AQMP concluded that for most air quality impact areas, e.g., operational secondary impacts from increased electricity demand, mobile sources, etc., would be less than applicable significance thresholds and, therefore, would not contribute to significant adverse cumulative impacts. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to create significant adverse cumulative NOx or VOC impacts or to change the conclusion regarding cumulative impacts in the PEIR for the 2007 AQMP in any way.

III.d) Potential air quality impacts from exposing sensitive receptors to substantial criteria pollutant concentrations were evaluated in the Program EIR for the 2007 AQMP. In general, the modeling performed for the 2007 AQMP showed improvements, i.e., declining concentrations, from the baseline year (2005) compared to future milestone years (2015 and 2024) for all criteria pollutants and VOC emissions. PAR 317 only applies to ozone precursors – NOx and VOC emissions. The analysis of potential criteria pollutant emissions foregone as a result of implementing PAR 317 compared to the baseline showed that there would be no NOx emission reductions foregone, while there would be almost 47 pounds per day of VOC emission reductions foregone. Consequently, PAR 317 would not create any localized NOx impacts to sensitive receptors. VOC emissions do not contribute to localized air quality impacts, but instead, contribute to regional ozone concentrations. However, it is unlikely that 47 pounds of VOC emissions per day would have a measurable effect on regional ozone concentrations. Therefore, it is concluded that VOC emissions from the proposed project would not create significant adverse localized air quality impacts to sensitive receptors.

In addition to the analysis of criteria pollutant exposures to sensitive receptors above, each of the four facilities that was identified as potentially having emission reductions foregone as a result of implementing PAR 317 compared to the baseline was also evaluated with regard to each facility's toxic air contaminant (TAC) emissions in connection with the AB 2588 Air Toxics Hot Spots Act program. AB 2588 requires districts to prioritize and then categorize facilities for the purposes of determining whether or not a health risk assessment (HRA) is necessary. The categorization process is based on an examination of the emissions inventory data, in consultation with the California Air Resources Board and the State Department of Health Services. Further, individual air districts are required to designate high, intermediate, and low priority categories and include each facility within the appropriate category based on its individual priority score.

Under the SCAQMD's AB 2588 program, a facility with a priority score of less than 1.0 is exempt from the AB 2588 program. A facility with a priority score of greater than 1.0, but less than 10 is required to update its TAC emissions inventory every four years. A facility with a priority score greater than 10 must prepare an HRA. As can be seen in Table 2-3, one facility had a priority score of 9.22, which does not require preparation of an HRA. A priority score of 9.22 for facility #1 means that the facility-wide cancer risk is less than the cancer risk significance threshold of 10 in one million (10 x 10-6) and the non-cancer hazard index threshold of 1.0 (see Table 2-1). VOC emission reductions foregone from facility #1 of approximate 5.5 pounds per day (see Table 2-3) would also not cause an exceedance of the cancer risk or hazard index significance thresholds.

TABLE 2-3
Priority Scores for Facilities with Emission Reductions Foregone

Reference ID	Facility Category	Priority Score	VOC Emission Reductions Foregone (#/D)
1	Food & Kindred Products	9.22	5.5
2	Exterminating and Pest Control Services	Less than 1.0	19.3
3	Exterminating and Pest Control Services	Less than 1.0	13.5
4	Agricultural Fumigation	Less than 1.0	8.5
Total			**46.7**

Table 2-3 also shows that all three remaining facilities that have the potential to create TAC emission reductions foregone have priority scores less than 1.0 and, therefore, are not in the AB 2588 data base. Because facility-wide emissions from the three remaining facilities are less than 1.0, VOC emission reductions foregone shown in Table 2-3 would not exceed the cancer risk or hazard index significance thresholds shown in Table 2-1.

III.e) The IS for the 2007 AQMP concluded that implementing AQMP control measures would not create significant adverse odor impacts for the following reasons. Promulgation of AQMP control measures into rules or regulations may involve reformulated coatings or solvents, which may have noticeable odors. It is typically the case, however, that reformulated products have less noticeable odors than the products they are replacing. Reformulated products tend to

have reduced VOC content and reduced emissions and, therefore, fewer potential odors. As a result, significant adverse odor impacts have not been associated with reformulated products compared to conventional high VOC products. However, owners/operators of industries affected by control measures in the proposed 2007 AQMP would still be subject to existing air quality rules and regulations, including SCAQMD's Rule 402 - Nuisance, which prohibits creating odor nuisances. For these reasons, implementing the 2007 AQMP is not expected to create significant adverse odor impacts and, therefore, will not be further addressed in the Draft PEIR. Although the proposed project may result in VOC emission reductions foregone at facilities that use solvents and/or coatings, it is expected that any solvents and coatings would comply with applicable rules and regulations and, therefore, would have a low VOC content. As a result, such coatings and solvents would not be expected to create significant adverse odor impacts. Consequently, implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change the conclusions regarding odor impacts in the IS for the 2007 AQMP in any way.

II. f) CAA fee requirements only apply to large-emitting sources of NOx and VOC emissions. As indicated in item II. B) above, PAR 317 is not expected to have any effect on NOx emissions from affected large sources. The proposed project, however, has the potential to result in almost 47 pounds per day of VOC emission reductions foregone, which does not exceed the applicable significance threshold of 55 pounds per day. Since the proposed project would not affect NOx emissions in any way and VOC emission reductions foregone would be less than significant, PAR 317 is not expected to significantly adversely affect an existing rule or future compliance requirement.

III. g) & h) Global warming is the observed increase in average temperature of the earth's surface and atmosphere. The primary cause of global warming is an increase of GHG emissions in the atmosphere. The six major types of GHG emissions identified in the Kyoto Protocol and in CARB's RMP regulation are carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF6), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and perfluorocarbons (PFCs). The GHG emissions absorb longwave radiant energy emitted by the earth, which warms the atmosphere. The GHGs also emit longwave radiation both upward to space and back down toward the surface of the earth. The downward part of this longwave radiation emitted by the atmosphere is known as the "greenhouse effect."

The current scientific consensus is that the majority of the observed warming over the last 50 years can be attributable to increased concentration of GHG emissions in the atmosphere due to human activities. Events and activities, such as the industrial revolution and the increased consumption of fossil fuels (e.g., combustion of gasoline, diesel, coal, etc.), have heavily contributed to the increase in atmospheric levels of GHG emissions. As reported by the California Energy Commission (CEC), California contributes 1.4 percent of the global and 6.2 percent of the national GHG emissions (CEC, 2004). Further, approximately 80 percent of GHG emissions in California are from fossil fuel combustion (e.g., gasoline, diesel, coal, etc.).

As noted earlier in this discussion, CAA fee requirements only apply to large-emitting sources of NOx and VOC emissions. NOx emissions are typically generated from combustion. Similarly, CO2, CH4, and N2O are the primary GHG emissions associated with combustion. Since the analysis of the proposed project concluded that implementing PAR 317 would not affect large NOx emitting sources, it is also expected that the proposed project would not affect CO2, CH4, or N2O emissions from affected facilities in any way. VOC emissions from affected facilities

are generated by VOC-containing solvents and coatings. In general, solvents and coatings do not typically emit GHGs and are not typically associated with combustion or other sources of GHGs such as refrigerants and niche applications in the electronics industry. Therefore, even though the proposed project may result in VOC emission reductions foregone, no similar GHG emission reductions foregone are anticipated.

Conclusion

It was concluded in the PEIR for 2007 AQMP that implementing AQMP control measures could result in significant adverse construction air quality impacts (PM10), while operational air quality impacts were concluded to be less than significant. Paying fees such as the §185 fees, was not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district would not affect NOx emissions from affected sources in any way, but would result in less than significant VOC emission reductions foregone (approximately 47 pounds per day). Since implementing PAR 317 would not generate significant adverse construction or operational air quality impacts, it would not make substantially worse significant adverse construction impacts identified in the PEIR for the 2007 AQMP, nor would it change any conclusions regarding operational impacts. Further, the CAA does not require §185 fees to be used for emission reduction programs. Section 172(e) fees would be drawn from existing revenue sources (see PAR 317 Attachment A). Consequently, no changes from baseline NOx emissions would occur and a small, but less than significant change in VOC emissions compared to the baseline are anticipated. Since PAR 317 is not expected to create significant adverse impacts, mitigation measures are not required. Therefore, potential air resources impacts will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district would not change any conclusions in the IS for the 2007 AQMP. Further, the CAA does not require §185 fees to be used for emission reduction programs. Section 172(e) fees would be drawn from existing revenue sources (see PAR 317 Attachment A). Stationary source fees would be applied to existing Regulation III fee obligations if equivalency with §185 cannot be demonstrated and backstop measures need to be adopted.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IV.	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES.** Would the project:				
a)	Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b)	Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	☑
c)	Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by §404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☐	☐	☑
d)	Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☐	☐	☑
e)	Conflicting with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☐	☑
f)	Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Significance Criteria

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

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

Discussion

IV. a), b), & d) In the 2007 AQMP IS, no direct or indirect impacts from implementing AQMP control measures were identified that could adversely affect plant and/or animal species in the district. The effects of implementing AQMP control measures would typically result in reducing mobile source exhaust emissions, modifying fuel specifications, or modifications at existing commercial or industrial facilities to control or further control emissions. Such existing commercial or industrial facilities are generally located in appropriately zoned commercial or industrial areas, which typically do not support candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Similarly, modifications at existing facilities would not interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with native or resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites. Further, since the proposed 2007 AQMP primarily regulates stationary emission sources at existing commercial or industrial facilities, it does not directly or indirectly affect land use policy that may adversely affect riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or identified by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Improving air quality is expected to provide health benefits to plant and animal species in the district. There are no control measures contained in the 2007 AQMP or PAR 317 that would alter this determination.

IV. c) As noted in the previous item, promulgating control measures in the 2007 AQMP may require modifications at existing industrial or commercial facilities to control or further control emissions at these affected facilities. Similarly, the 2007 AQMP contains control measures that establish emission standards for mobile sources, result in additional control of emissions from mobile sources, or revise fuel specifications. As a result, the proposed project will not affect land use policies or designations. Some control measures could result in the installation of additional controls at port facilities, which are located on the coast. However, the port facilities are considered to be heavy industrial facilities and the installation of additional controls would be consistent with this land use. For these reasons the proposed project will not adversely affect protected wetlands as defined by §404 of the Clean Water Act, including, but not limited to marshes, vernal pools, coastal wetlands, etc., through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption or other means.

IV. e) & f) Implementing the 2007 AQMP is not expected to affect land use plans, local policies or ordinances, or regulations protecting biological resources such as a tree preservation policy or

ordinance for the reasons already given, i.e. control measures promulgated as rules or regulations primarily affect existing facilities located in appropriately zoned areas or establish emission standards for mobile sources or fuel specifications. Land use and other planning considerations are determined by local governments and no land use or planning requirements will be altered by the proposed project. Similarly, the proposed 2007 AQMP is not expected to affect in any way habitat conservation or natural community conservation plans, agricultural resources or operations, and would not create divisions in any existing communities.

Conclusion
Based upon the above considerations, it was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that significant adverse project-specific biological resources impacts would not be expected to occur due to implementation of the 2007 AQMP control measures. Paying fees such as the §185 fees, was not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district would not change any conclusions in the IS for the 2007 AQMP. Further, the CAA does not require §185 fees to be used for emission reduction programs. Section 172(e) fees would be drawn from existing revenue sources (see PAR 317 Attachment A). Stationary source fees would be applied to existing Regulation III fee obligations if equivalency with §185 cannot be demonstrated and backstop measures need to be adopted. Consequently, no changes from baseline biological resources conditions are anticipated from adopting PAR 317. Since PAR 317 is not expected to create significant adverse impacts, mitigation measures are not required. Therefore, potential biological resources impacts will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
V.	**CULTURAL RESOURCES.** Would the project:				
a)	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b)	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in §15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☑
c)	Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource, site, or feature?	☐	☐	☐	☑
d)	Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside formal cemeteries?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Significance Criteria

Impacts to cultural resources will be considered significant if:

- The project results in the disturbance of a significant prehistoric or historic archaeological site or a property of historic or cultural significance to a community or ethnic or social group.
- Unique paleontological resources are present that could be disturbed by construction of the proposed project.
- The project would disturb human remains.

Discussion

V. a), b), c), & d) As noted in the IS for the 2007 AQMP, implementing the 2007 AQMP control measures is primarily expected to result in controlling stationary source emissions at existing commercial or industrial facilities, establish emission standards for mobile sources, or establish fuel standards. Affected facilities where physical modifications may occur are typically located in appropriately zoned commercial or industrial areas that have previously been disturbed. Because potentially affected facilities are existing facilities and controlling stationary source emissions does not typically require extensive cut-and-fill activities or excavation, it is unlikely that implementing control measures in the proposed 2007 AQMP will: adversely affect historical or archaeological resources as defined in CEQA Guidelines §15064.5, destroy unique paleontological resources or unique geologic features, or disturb human remains interred outside formal cemeteries.

Further, emission growth management control measures may require emission reductions from new or redevelopment land use projects. These control measures, however, do not initiate or promote land use projects, they may simply require emission reductions after the decision has already been made to pursue new or redevelopment projects. As a result, emission growth management control measures are not expected to adversely affect local land use policies or create addition development that would impact cultural resources.

Conclusion

Based upon the above considerations, it was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that significant adverse project-specific cultural resources impacts would not be expected to occur due to implementation of the 2007 AQMP control measures. Paying fees such as the §185 fees, was not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district would not change any conclusions in the IS for the 2007 AQMP. Further, the CAA does not require §185 fees to be used for emission reduction programs. Section 172(e) fees would be drawn from existing revenue sources (see PAR 317 Attachment A). Stationary source fees would be applied to existing Regulation III fee obligations if equivalency with §185 cannot be demonstrated and backstop measures need to be adopted. Consequently, no changes from baseline cultural resources conditions are anticipated from adopting PAR 317. Since PAR 317 is not expected to create significant adverse impacts, mitigation measures are not required. Therefore, potential cultural resources impacts will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VI.	**ENERGY.** Would the project:				
a)	Conflict with adopted energy conservation plans?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b)	Result in the need for new or substantially altered power or natural gas utility systems?	☐	☐	☐	☑
c)	Create any significant effects on local or regional energy supplies and on requirements for additional energy?	☐	☐	☐	☑
d)	Create any significant effects on peak and base period demands for electricity and other forms of energy?	☐	☐	☐	☑
e)	Comply with existing energy standards?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Significance Criteria

Impacts to energy and mineral resources will be considered significant if any of the following criteria are met:

- The project conflicts with adopted energy conservation plans or standards.
- The project results in substantial depletion of existing energy resource supplies.
- An increase in demand for utilities impacts the current capacities of the electric and natural gas utilities.
- The project uses non-renewable resources in a wasteful and/or inefficient manner.

Discussion

VI. a) & e) It was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that AQMP control measures are not anticipated to result in any conflicts with adopted energy conservation plans or violations of any energy conservation standards by affected facilities. In some cases facilities complying with 2007 AQMP control measures may need to install various types of control equipment, which could potentially increase energy demand in the district. It is expected, however, that owners/operators of affected facilities would comply with any applicable energy conservation standards in effect at the time of installation. Alternatively, implementing the proposed 2007 AQMP may result in owners/operators of affected facilities replacing old inefficient equipment with newer more energy efficient equipment (e.g., MCS-01, Facility Modernization and MCS-03, Energy Efficiency and Conservation), thus providing beneficial impacts on energy demand. Based upon these considerations, however, the net effect of implementing the 2007 AQMP is that it is not expected to conflict with any adopted energy conservation plans or energy efficiency standards. These topics, therefore, will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

VI. b), c), & d) The IS for the 2007 AQMP indicated that 2007 AQMP control measures may interfere with energy conservation efforts in the district. Further, implementing some AQMP control measures could increase energy demand in the region at affected facilities. As a result, these topics were further analyzed in the PEIR. The analysis concluded that energy impacts as a result of implementing control measures in the 2007 AQMP would not be significant for the following reasons. Although implementing AQMP control measures may increase demand for electricity, natural gas, and alternative fuels, it is expected that local utilities have the capacity to supply future demand. Further, installing new less polluting and more efficient equipment as a result of complying with AQMP control measures may provide beneficial reductions in future demand. Finally, greater reliance on electricity, natural gas, and alternative fuels would reduce demand for other fossil fuels.

Based on the analysis of the currently proposed project, paying fees such as the §185 fees, is not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district is also not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in the need for new or substantially altered power or natural gas utility systems; create significant effects on peak and base period demands for electricity and other forms of energy; or create significant effects on peak and base period demands for electricity and other forms of energy.

Conclusion

It was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that significant adverse project-specific energy impacts may occur due to implementation of the 2007 AQMP control measures. However, paying fees such as the §185 fees, was not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district would not change any conclusions in the IS for the 2007 AQMP. Further, the CAA does not require §185 fees to be used for emission reduction programs. Section 172(e) fees would be drawn from existing revenue sources (see PAR 317 Attachment A). Stationary source fees would be applied to existing Regulation III fee obligations if equivalency with §185 cannot be demonstrated and backstop measures need to be adopted. Consequently, no changes from baseline energy conditions are anticipated from adopting PAR 317. Since PAR 317 is not expected to create significant adverse impacts, mitigation measures are not required. Therefore, potential energy impacts will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS. Would the project:				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:	☐	☐	☐	☑
• Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault?	☐	☐	☐	☑
• Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☐	☑
• Seismic–related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☐	☑
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	☐	☐	☐	☑
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☐	☑
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Significance Criteria

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

- Topographic alterations would result in significant changes, disruptions, displacement, excavation, compaction or over covering of large amounts of soil.

- Unique geological resources (paleontological resources or unique outcrops) are present that could be disturbed by the construction of the proposed project.
- Exposure of people or structures to major geologic hazards such as earthquake surface rupture, ground shaking, liquefaction or landslides.
- Secondary seismic effects could occur which could damage facility structures, e.g., liquefaction.
- Other geological hazards exist which could adversely affect the facility, e.g., landslides, mudslides.

Discussion

VII. a), c) & d) It was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that the control measures will not directly or indirectly expose people or structures to earthquake faults, seismic shaking, seismic-related ground failure including liquefaction, landslides, mudslides or substantial soil erosion for the following reasons. When implemented as rules or regulations, AQMP control measures do not directly or indirectly result in construction of new structures. Some structural modifications, however, at existing affected facilities may occur as a result of installing control equipment or making process modifications. In any event, existing affected facilities or modifications to existing facilities would be required to comply with relevant Uniform Building Code requirements in effect at the time of initial construction or modification of a structure.

New structures must be designed to comply with the Uniform Building Code Zone 4 requirements since the district is located in a seismically active area. The local cities or counties are responsible for assuring that projects comply with the Uniform Building Code as part of the issuance of the building permits and can conduct inspections to ensure compliance. The Uniform Building Code is considered to be a standard safeguard against major structural failures and loss of life. The goal of the Code is to provide structures that will: (1) resist minor earthquakes without damage; (2) resist moderate earthquakes without structural damage but with some non-structural damage; and (3) resist major earthquakes without collapse but with some structural and non-structural damage.

The Uniform Building Code bases seismic design on minimum lateral seismic forces ("ground shaking"). The Uniform Building Code requirements operate on the principle that providing appropriate foundations, among other aspects, helps to protect buildings from failure during earthquakes. The basic formulas used for the Uniform Building Code seismic design require determination of the seismic zone and site coefficient, which represents the foundation conditions at the site.

Any potentially affected facilities that are located in areas where there has been historic occurrence of liquefaction, e.g., coastal zones, or existing conditions indicate a potential for liquefaction, including expansive or unconsolidated granular soils and a high water table, may have the potential for liquefaction-induced impacts at the project sites. The Uniform Building Code requirements consider liquefaction potential and establish more stringent requirements for building foundations in areas potentially subject to liquefaction. Therefore, compliance with the Uniform Building Code requirements is expected to minimize the potential impacts associated with liquefaction. The issuance of building permits from the local cities or counties will assure compliance with the Uniform Building Code requirements. Therefore, no significant impacts from liquefaction are expected and this potential impact will not be considered further.

Because facilities affected by any AQMP control measures are typically located in industrial or commercial areas, which are not typically located near known geological hazards (e.g., landslide, mudflow, seiche, tsunami or volcanic hazards), no significant adverse geological impacts are expected. Tsunamis at the ports, i.e., Port of Los Angeles and Port of Long Beach, are not expected because the ports are surrounded by breakwaters that protect the area from wave action. In any event, AQMP control measures will not increase potential exposures to tsunamis. As a result, these topics will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

VII. b) Although the 2007 AQMP control measures may require modifications at existing industrial or commercial facilities, it was concluded in the IS for the 2007 AQMP that such modifications are not expected to require substantial grading or construction activities. Soil stabilization methods and paving of unpaved areas could be required under control measure BCM-02 which would further reduce PM10 emissions from paved and unpaved roads. Soil compaction or over covering with a hard-ground cover such as asphalt or concrete pavement could contribute to surface water erosion of soils in areas adjacent to paved or other impervious surface areas. However, these potential impacts from paving of unpaved roads are not anticipated from the 2007 AQMP. Further, the control measure (BCM-02) is expected to reduce wind erosion of soil. The proposed project does not have the potential to substantially increase the area subject to compaction or overcovering since the subject areas would be limited in size and, typically, have already been graded or displaced in some way (e.g., shoulders of roadways). Therefore, significant adverse soil erosion impacts are not anticipated from implementing the 2007 AQMP and will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

VII. e) Septic tanks or other similar alternative waste water disposal systems are typically associated with small residential projects in remote areas. As noted in the IS for the 2007 AQMP, the 2007 AQMP does not contain any control measures that generate construction of residential projects in remote areas. AQMP control measures typically affect existing industrial or commercial facilities that are already hooked up to appropriate sewerage facilities. Based on these considerations, the use of septic tanks or other alternative waste water disposal systems will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

Conclusion

Based upon the above considerations, it was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that significant adverse project-specific geology and soils impacts would not be expected to occur due to implementation of the 2007 AQMP control measures. Paying fees such as the §185 fees, was not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district would not change any conclusions in the IS for the 2007 AQMP. Further, the CAA does not require §185 fees to be used for emission reduction programs. Section 172(e) fees would be drawn from existing revenue sources (see PAR 317 Attachment A). Stationary source fees would be applied to existing Regulation III fee obligations if equivalency with §185 cannot be demonstrated and backstop measures need to be adopted. Consequently, no changes from baseline geological and soil conditions are anticipated from adopting PAR 317. Since PAR 317 is not expected to create significant adverse impacts, mitigation measures are not required. Therefore, potential geology and soils impacts will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VIII.	**HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.** Would the project:				
a)	Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☑	☐
b)	Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☐	☑	☐
c)	Emit hazardous emissions, or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☑	☐
d)	Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code §65962.5 and, as a result, would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☑
e)	For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public use airport or a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☑

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
f)	Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☑
g)	Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	☐	☐	☐	☑
h)	Significantly increased fire hazard in areas with flammable materials?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Significance Criteria

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

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

Discussion

VIII. a), b) & c) The 2007 AQMP PEIR indicated that the 2007 AQMP control measures have the potential to create direct or indirect hazard impacts in several ways, including potential hazardous impacts that may result from the reformulation of products with materials that are low or exempt VOC materials, ammonia use in selective catalytic reduction equipment, use of fuel additives, etc., could generate significant offsite hazard impacts. The analysis of hazard impacts concluded that only potential impacts from modifications at refineries to produce a modified CARB Phase 3 gasoline (ONRD-03) and/or reformulated diesel fuel (ONRD-07) that could require equipment modifications or new equipment could generate significant offsite hazard impacts. One mitigation measure was identified to reduce this significant hazard impact, but hazard impacts remained significant.

Based on the analysis of the currently proposed project, paying fees such as the §185 fees, is not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district is also not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way.

VIII. d) Government Code §65962.5 typically refers to a list of facilities that may be subject to Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) permits or site cleanup activities. For any facilities affected by control measures that are on the list, it is anticipated that they would be required to manage any and all hazardous materials in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. According to the IS for the 2007 AQMP, implementing AQMP control measures is not expected to interfere with site cleanup activities or create additional site contamination. Therefore, this topic will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

VIII. e) According to the IS for the 2007 AQMP, implementing AQMP control measures is not expected to adversely affect any airport land use plan or result in any safety hazard for people residing or working in the district. U.S. Department of Transportation – Federal Aviation Administration Advisory Circular AC 70/7460-2K provides information regarding the types of projects that may affect navigable airspace. Projects that involve construction or alteration of structures greater than 200 feet above ground level within a specified distance from the nearest runway; objects within 20,000 feet of an airport or seaplane base with at least one runway more than 3,200 feet in length and the object would exceed a slope of 100:1 horizontally (100 feet horizontally for each one foot vertically from the nearest point of the runway); etc., may adversely affect navigable airspace. Control measures in the 2007 AQMP are not expected to require construction of tall structures near airports so potential impacts to airport land use plans or safety hazards to people residing or working in the vicinity of local airports are not anticipated. These controls are expected to establish emission standards or increase the use of electrical equipment, but are not expected to interfere with airport activities. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way. This potential impact will not be further addressed in this final SEA.

VIII. f) According to the IS for the 2007 AQMP, implementing AQMP control measures is not expected to interfere with any emergency response procedures or evacuation plans. Operators of any existing commercial or industrial facilities affected by the AQMP control measures will typically have their own emergency response plans for their facilities already in place. Emergency response plans are typically prepared in coordination with the local city or county emergency plans to ensure the safety of not only the public, but the facility employees as well. The implementation of certain control measures could result in the need for additional storage of hazardous materials (e.g., ammonia). Such modifications may require revisions to emergency response plans if new hazardous are introduced to a facility. However, these modifications would not be expected to interfere with emergency response procedures and would not impair implementation of, or physically interfere with any adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way, so this topic will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

VIII. g) The 2007 AQMP would typically affect existing commercial or industrial facilities in appropriately zoned areas. Since commercial and industrial areas are not typically located near wildland or forested areas, according to the IS prepared for the 2007 AQMP, implementing AQMP control measures has no potential to increase the risk of wildland fires. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way. Therefore, this topic will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

VIII. h) The 2007 AQMP IS concluded that some control measures in the 2007 AQMP that require add-on control equipment or reformulated products may increase potential fire hazards in

areas with flammable materials and may be a potentially significant impact. The PEIR, however, concluded that potential fire hazard impacts would be less than significant through complying with applicable laws and regulations regarding storage, handling and transport of flammable materials. Further, increased use of some types of flammable substances, e.g., alternative fuels, would result in a commensurate reduction in other types of flammable substances e.g., fossil fuels.

Based on the analysis of the currently proposed project, paying fees such as the §185 fees, is not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district is also not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Therefore, implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change the above conclusion in any way.

Conclusion

Based upon the above considerations, with the exception of accidental releases of hazardous materials it was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that significant adverse project-specific hazards and hazardous materials impacts would not be expected to occur due to implementation of the 2007 AQMP control measures. One mitigation measure was identified to reduce significant hazardous materials impacts, but impacts remained significant. To the extent applicable, the mitigation measure would continue to be required. Paying fees such as the §185 fees, was not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district would not change any conclusions in the IS for the 2007 AQMP. Further, the CAA does not require §185 fees to be used for emission reduction programs. Section 172(e) fees would be drawn from existing revenue sources (see PAR 317 Attachment A). Stationary source fees would be applied to existing Regulation III fee obligations if equivalency with §185 cannot be demonstrated and backstop measures need to be adopted. Consequently, no changes from baseline hazards or hazardous materials conditions are anticipated from adopting PAR 317. Since PAR 317 is not expected to create significant adverse impacts, mitigation measures are not required. Therefore, potential hazards and hazardous materials impacts will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IX.	**HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY.** Would the project:				
a)	Violate any water quality standards, waste discharge requirements, exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board, or otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b)	Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g. the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	☐	☐	☐	☑
c)	Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site or flooding on- or off-site?	☐	☐	☐	☑
d)	Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	☐	☐	☐	☑
e)	Place housing or other structures within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map, which would impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☐	☑

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

Significance Criteria

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

Water Demand:

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

Water Quality:

- The project will cause degradation or depletion of ground water resources substantially affecting current or future uses.
- The project will cause the degradation of surface water substantially affecting current or future uses.
- The project will result in a violation of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements.

- The capacities of existing or proposed wastewater treatment facilities and the sanitary sewer system are not sufficient to meet the needs of the project.
- The project results in substantial increases in the area of impervious surfaces, such that interference with groundwater recharge efforts occurs.
- The project results in alterations to the course or flow of floodwaters.

Discussion

IX. a) & i) The 2007 AQMP IS concluded that some control measures in the 2007 AQMP that would control particulate and/or SOx emissions could require additional wastewater discharge from devices like wet gas scrubbers (e.g., BCM-01, PM Control Devices, and CMB-02, SOx Controls). Facilities, such as refineries, could also require modifications to supply reformulated gasoline (ONRD-03), reformulated diesel fuels (ONRD-07), and cleaner marine fuels (ONRD-06), and these modifications could generate additional wastewater discharge. Further, affected facilities that generate waste water and are subject to waste discharge or pretreatment requirements currently comply with and will continue to comply with all relevant waste water requirements, waste discharge regulations and standards for stormwater runoff, and any other relevant requirements for direct discharges into sewer systems. These standards and permits require water quality monitoring and reporting for onsite water-related activities. The analysis in the PEIR for the 2007 AQMP concluded that implementing five mitigation measures would reduce water quality impacts to less than significant.

Based on the analysis of the currently proposed project, paying fees such as the §185 fees, is not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district is also not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way.

IX. b), g) & h) As discussed above, the 2007 AQMP IS concluded that some control measures in the 2007 AQMP that would control particulate (fugitive dust) and/or SOx emissions could require additional water use from affected facilities (e.g., BCM-01, CMB-02, ONRD-03, ONRD-06, MCS-07, EGM-01, EGM-02, and MOB-01). The analysis in the PEIR concluded, however, that potential water demand impacts from implementing AQMP control measures would not exceed applicable significance thresholds.

Based on the analysis of the currently proposed project, paying fees such as the §185 fees, is not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district is also not expected to increase demand for water so the proposed project would not substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge, affect available water supplies or require a determination by a wastewater treatment provider. Similarly, the proposed project is not expected to result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities and would not cause an increase in storm water discharge, since no major construction activities are required or expected.

IX. c), & d) The 2007 AQMP IS concluded that soil stabilization methods and paving of unpaved areas could be required under control measure BCM-02 which would further reduce PM10 emissions from paved and unpaved roads, and soil compaction or over covering with a hard-ground cover such as asphalt or concrete pavement could contribute to surface water runoff since additional impervious surface areas would be created. The reason for this conclusion is that control measures in the 2007 AQMP are generally expected to impose control requirements on stationary sources at existing commercial or institutional facilities and establish emission exhaust specifications for mobile sources.

The currently proposed project is not expected to generate new structures that could alter existing drainage patterns by altering the course of a river or stream that would result in substantial erosion, siltation, or flooding on or offsite, increase the rate or amount of surface runoff that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems, etc. As indicated in the 2007 AQMP IS, although minor modifications might occur at commercial or industrial facilities affected by the proposed 2007 AQMP control measures, these facilities have, typically, already been graded and the areas surrounding them have likely already been paved over or landscaped. Based on the analysis of the currently proposed project, paying fees such as the §185 fees, is not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district is also not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Since this potential adverse impact is not considered to be significant, it will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

IX. e), & f) The IS for the 2007 AQMP concluded that implementing AQMP control measures would did not include the construction of new or relocation of existing housing or other types of facilities and, as such, would not require the construction or the placement of housing or other structures within a 100-year flood area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood delineation map (See also XIII "Population and Housing"). As a result, the proposed project would not be expected to create or substantially increase risks from flooding; expose people or structures to significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding; or increase existing risks, if any, of inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow. Consequently, potential flooding impacts from implementing AQMP control measures were concluded to be significant. Therefore, this topic will not be evaluated further in this final SEA.

Conclusion

Based upon the above considerations, it was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that significant adverse project-specific hydrology and water quality impacts may occur due to implementation of the 2007 AQMP control measures. Five mitigation measures were identified that would reduce significant hydrology/water quality impacts to less than significant. To the extent applicable, mitigation measures would continue to be required for future projects. However, paying fees such as the §185 fees, was not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district would not change any conclusions in the IS for the 2007 AQMP. Further, the CAA does not require §185 fees to be used for emission reduction programs. Section 172(e) fees would be drawn from existing revenue sources (see PAR 317 Attachment A). Stationary source fees

would be applied to existing Regulation III fee obligations if equivalency with §185 cannot be demonstrated and backstop measures need to be adopted. Consequently, no changes from baseline hydrology or water quality conditions are anticipated from adopting PAR 317. Since PAR 317 is not expected to create significant adverse impacts, mitigation measures are not required. Therefore, potential hydrology and water quality impacts will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
X. LAND USE AND PLANNING. Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Significance Criteria

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

Discussion

X. a) The IS for the 2007 AQMP concluded that implementing AQMP control measures would not create significant adverse impacts that could physically divide a community because, generally, control measures would be expected to impose control requirements on stationary sources at existing commercial or institutional facilities or establish emission exhaust specifications for mobile sources. As a result, the 2007 AQMP does not require construction of structures for new land uses in any areas of the district and, therefore, is not expected to create divisions in any existing communities or conflict with any applicable habitat conservation or natural community conservation plans. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

X. b) The IS for the 2007 AQMP concluded that implementing AQMP control measures would not create significant adverse impacts that could interfere with complying with any applicable land use plans, zoning ordinances, habitat conservation or natural community conservation plans for the following reasons. No control measures were identified that would directly affect these plans, policies, or regulations. The SCAQMD is specifically excluded from infringing on existing city or county land use authority (California Health & Safety Code §40414). Land use and other planning considerations are determined by local governments and no present or

planned land uses in the region or planning requirements will be altered by the proposed project in any way. There are existing links between population growth, land development, housing, traffic and air quality. SCAG's Regional Comprehensive Plan accounts for these links when designing ways to improve air quality, transportation systems, land use, compatibility and housing opportunities in the region. Land use planning is handled at the local level and contributes to development of the AQMP growth projections, for example, but the AQMP does not affect local government land use planning decisions. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

Conclusion
Based upon the above considerations, it was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that significant adverse project-specific land use and planning impacts would not be expected to occur due to implementation of the 2007 AQMP control measures. Paying fees such as the §185 fees, was not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district would not change any conclusions in the IS for the 2007 AQMP. Further, the CAA does not require §185 fees to be used for emission reduction programs. Section 172(e) fees would be drawn from existing revenue sources (see PAR 317 Attachment A). Stationary source fees would be applied to existing Regulation III fee obligations if equivalency with §185 cannot be demonstrated and backstop measures need to be adopted. Consequently, no changes from baseline land use and planning conditions are anticipated from adopting PAR 317. Since PAR 317 is not expected to create significant adverse impacts, mitigation measures are not required. Therefore, potential land use and planning impacts will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XI.	**MINERAL RESOURCES.** Would the project:				
a)	Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b)	Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☐	☑

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

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

Discussion

XI. a) & b) The IS for the 2007 AQMP concluded that implementing AQMP control measures would not create significant adverse impacts that would directly result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource of value to the region and the residents of the state, or of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan. Further, implementing AQMP control measures is not expected to deplete non-renewable mineral resources, such as aggregate materials, metal ores, etc., at an accelerated rate or in a wasteful manner because AQMP control measures are typically not mineral resource intensive measures. Therefore, significant adverse impacts to mineral resources from implementing AQMP control measures are not anticipated. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

Conclusions

Based upon the above considerations, it was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that significant adverse project-specific mineral resources impacts would not be expected to occur due to implementation of the 2007 AQMP control measures. Paying fees such as the §185 fees, was not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district would not change any conclusions in the IS for the 2007 AQMP. Further, the CAA does not require §185 fees to be used for emission reduction programs. Section 172(e) fees would be drawn from existing revenue sources (see PAR 317 Attachment A). Stationary source fees would be applied to existing Regulation III fee obligations if equivalency with §185 cannot be demonstrated and backstop measures need to be adopted. Consequently, no changes from baseline land conditions are anticipated from adopting PAR 317. Since PAR 317 is not expected to create significant adverse impacts, mitigation measures are not required. Therefore, potential mineral resources impacts will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XII. NOISE. Would the project result in:				
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of permanent noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☑

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c)	A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☐	☐	☑
d)	For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public use airport or private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Significance Criteria

Impacts on noise will be considered significant if:

- Construction noise levels exceed the local noise ordinances or, if the noise threshold is currently exceeded, project noise sources increase ambient noise levels by more than three decibels (dBA) at the site boundary. Construction noise levels will be considered significant if they exceed federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) noise standards for workers.
- The proposed project operational noise levels exceed any of the local noise ordinances at the site boundary or, if the noise threshold is currently exceeded, project noise sources increase ambient noise levels by more than three dBA at the site boundary.

Discussion

XII. a), b) & c) It was concluded in the AQMP IS that certain control measures may require existing commercial or industrial owners/operators of affected facilities to install air pollution control equipment or modify their operations to reduce stationary source emissions. Potential modifications will occur at facilities typically located in appropriately zoned industrial or commercial areas. The 2007 AQMP could require additional control equipment that could generate noise impacts, but virtually all of the control equipment would be installed at industrial and commercial facilities.

The IS for the 2007 AQMP noted that ambient noise levels in commercial and industrial areas are typically driven primarily by freeway and/or highway traffic in the area and any heavy-duty equipment used for materials manufacturing or processing at nearby facilities. It is not expected that any modifications to install air pollution control equipment would substantially increase ambient [operational] noise levels in the area, either permanently or intermittently, or expose people to excessive noise levels that would be noticeable above and beyond existing ambient levels. It is not expected that affected facilities would exceed noise standards established in local general plans, noise elements, or noise ordinances currently in effect. Affected facilities would be required to comply with local noise ordinances and elements, which may require construction of noise barriers or other noise control devices.

In addition to the above, the IS noted that some control measures would provide an incentive for the early retirement of older equipment, replacing it with newer technologies. In most cases, newer equipment and newer engines are more efficient and generate less noise than older equipment. For example, electric and hybrid vehicles generate less noise than standard gasoline fueled vehicles. Therefore, some control measures could result in noise reductions at industrial/commercial facilities or along freeways/highways/streets as a result of quieter engines (e.g., MCS-01, Facility Modernization, and ONRD-06, Accelerated Penetration of Partial Zero-Emission and Zero Emission Vehicles).

It was concluded in the IS for the 2007 AQMP that implementing AQMP control measures would not cause an increase in groundborne vibration levels because air pollution control equipment is not typically vibration intensive equipment. Consequently, the 2007 AQMP would not directly or indirectly cause substantial noise or excessive groundborne vibration impacts. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way. These topics, therefore, will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

XII. d) The IS for the 2007 AQMP concluded that implementing AQMP control measures would not create significant adverse impacts at affected facilities because they would still be expected to comply, and not interfere, with any applicable airport land use plans and disclose any excessive noise levels to affected residences and workers pursuant to existing rules, regulations and requirements, such as CEQA. It is assumed that operations in these areas near airports are subject to and in compliance with existing community noise ordinances and applicable OSHA or Cal/OSHA workplace noise reduction requirements. In addition to noise generated by current operations, noise sources in each area may include nearby freeways, truck traffic to adjacent businesses, and operational noise from adjacent businesses. It was concluded that none of the control measures in the 2007 AQMP would locate residents or commercial buildings or other sensitive noise source closer to airport operations. Consequently, there are no components of the 2007 AQMP that would substantially increase ambient noise levels, either intermittently or permanently. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

Conclusions

Based upon the above considerations, it was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that significant adverse project-specific noise impacts would not be expected to occur due to implementation of the 2007 AQMP control measures. Paying fees such as the §185 fees, was not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district would not change any conclusions in the IS for the 2007 AQMP. Further, the CAA does not require §185 fees to be used for emission reduction programs. Section 172(e) fees would be drawn from existing revenue sources (see PAR 317 Attachment A). Stationary source fees would be applied to existing Regulation III fee obligations if equivalency with §185 cannot be demonstrated and backstop measures need to be adopted. Consequently, no changes from baseline noise conditions are anticipated from adopting PAR 317. Since PAR 317 is not expected to create significant adverse impacts, mitigation measures are not required. Therefore, potential noise impacts will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIII. POPULATION AND HOUSING. Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial growth in an area either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g. through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b) Displace substantial numbers of people or existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Significance Criteria

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

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

Discussion

XIII. a) The IS for the 2007 AQMP noted that, according to SCAG (2004), population growth in the SCAG region (which includes all of the district) is expected to grow to 22.9 million due to births within the region and migration. Consistent with SCAG's population growth projections, the proposed project is not anticipated to generate any significant effects, either directly or indirectly, on the district's population or population distribution. The 2007 AQMP generally affects existing commercial or industrial facilities located in predominantly industrial or commercial urbanized areas throughout the district. It is expected that the existing labor pool within the areas surrounding any affected facilities would accommodate the labor requirements for any modifications at affected facilities. In addition, it is not expected that affected facilities would be required to hire additional personnel to operate and maintain new control equipment on site because air pollution control equipment is typically not labor intensive equipment. In the event that new employees are hired, it is expected that the existing local labor pool in the district can accommodate any increase in demand for workers that might occur as a result of the 2007 AQMP. As a result, implementing AQMP control measures is not expected to result in significant adverse changes in population densities or induce significant growth in population. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

XIII. b) The IS for the 2007 AQMP concluded that implementing AQMP control measures would not create significant adverse impacts that would increase demand for new workers in the district. Any demand for new employees is expected to be accommodated from the existing labor pool so no substantial population displacement is expected. Construction activities generated by the 2007 AQMP are expected to be limited to stationary sources within industrial and

commercial areas for the installation of new technology or equipment. The 2007 AQMP is not expected to require construction activities that would displace people or existing housing. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

Conclusions

Based upon the above considerations, it was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that significant adverse project-specific population and housing impacts would not be expected to occur due to implementation of the 2007 AQMP control measures. Paying fees such as the §185 fees, was not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district would not change any conclusions in the IS for the 2007 AQMP. Further, the CAA does not require §185 fees to be used for emission reduction programs. Section 172(e) fees would be drawn from existing revenue sources (see PAR 317 Attachment A). Stationary source fees would be applied to existing Regulation III fee obligations if equivalency with §185 cannot be demonstrated and backstop measures need to be adopted. Consequently, no changes from baseline population and housing conditions are anticipated from adopting PAR 317. Since PAR 317 is not expected to create significant adverse impacts, mitigation measures are not required. Therefore, potential population and housing impacts will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIV. PUBLIC SERVICES. Would the proposal result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered government facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the following public services:				
a) Fire protection?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b) Police protection?	☐	☐	☐	☑
c) Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☑
d) Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Significance Criteria

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

Discussion

XIV. a), b), & d) It was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that there is no potential for significant adverse public service impacts to fire departments, police departments, or other public services as a result of implementing AQMP control measures. Similarly, the proposed project would not result in the need for new or physically altered government facilities in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives. Similarly, most industrial facilities have on-site security that controls public access to facilities so no increase in the need for police services are expected. Most industrial facilities have on-site fire protection personnel and/or have agreements for fire protection services with local fire departments. For these reasons, implementing the 2007 AQMP is not expected to require additional fire or police protection services. As a result, the analysis in the IS for the 2007 AQMP concluded that existing resources at services such as fire departments, police departments and local governments would not be significantly adversely affected as a result of implementing AQMP control measures. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

XIV. c The IS for the 2007 AQMP concluded that implementing AQMP control measures would not create significant adverse impacts to schools because implementing AQMP control measures is not expected to induce population growth and, therefore, would not increase or otherwise alter the demand for schools in the district. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

Conclusions

Based upon the above considerations, it was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that significant adverse project-specific public service impacts would not be expected to occur due to implementation of the 2007 AQMP control measures. Paying fees such as the §185 fees, was not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district would not change any conclusions in the IS for the 2007 AQMP. Further, the CAA does not require §185 fees to be used for emission reduction programs. Section 172(e) fees would be drawn from existing revenue sources (see PAR 317 Attachment A). Stationary source fees would be applied to existing Regulation III fee obligations if equivalency with §185 cannot be demonstrated and backstop measures need to be adopted. Consequently, no changes from baseline public services conditions are anticipated from adopting PAR 317. Since PAR 317 is not expected to create significant adverse impacts, mitigation measures are not required. Therefore, potential public service impacts will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XV. RECREATION.				
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment or recreational services?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Significance Criteria

Impacts to recreation will be considered significant if:

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

Discussion

XV. a) & b) The IS for the 2007 AQMP concluded that implementing AQMP control measures would not create significant adverse impacts to recreational resources for the following reasons. As discussed under "Land Use and Planning" and "Population and Housing" in the IS for the 2007 AQMP, there are no provisions that would affect land use plans, policies, ordinances, or regulations. Land use and other planning considerations are determined by local governments. No land use or planning requirements, including those related to recreational facilities, will be altered by the proposal. The IS for the 2007 AQMP concluded that implementing AQMP control measures would not have the potential to directly or indirectly induce population growth or redistribution. As a result, implementing AQMP control measures would not increase the use of, or demand for existing neighborhood and/or regional parks or other recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

Conclusions

Based upon the above considerations, it was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that significant adverse project-specific recreational impacts would not be expected to occur due to implementation of the 2007 AQMP control measures. Paying fees such as the §185 fees, was not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district would not change any conclusions in the IS for the 2007 AQMP.

Further, the CAA does not require §185 fees to be used for emission reduction programs. Section 172(e) fees would be drawn from existing revenue sources (see PAR 317 Attachment A). Stationary source fees would be applied to existing Regulation III fee obligations if equivalency with §185 cannot be demonstrated and backstop measures need to be adopted. Consequently, no changes from baseline recreation resources conditions are anticipated from adopting PAR 317. Since PAR 317 is not expected to create significant adverse impacts, mitigation measures are not required. Therefore, potential recreational impacts will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

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

Significance Criteria

The proposed project impacts on solid/hazardous waste will be considered significant if the following occurs:

- The generation and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste exceeds the capacity of designated landfills.

Discussion

XVI. a) The 2007 AQMP IS concluded that implementing control measures in the 2007 AQMP could create significant adverse solid waste impacts for the following reasons. Implementing AQMP control measures could require facilities to install air pollution control equipment, such as carbon adsorption devices, particulate filters, catalytic incineration, selective catalytic reduction or other types of control equipment that could increase the amount of solid/hazardous wastes generated in the district due to the disposal of spent catalyst, filters or other mechanisms used in the control equipment. Solid waste impacts were further analyzed in the PEIR for the 2007 AQMP. The analysis in the PEIR concluded that most solid waste impacts resulting from implementing AQMP control would not exceed applicable significance thresholds. The analysis also concluded that potentially significant adverse solid waste impacts from disposal of spent batteries from increasing penetration of electric vehicles into the district fleet and disposal of spent carbon from carbon adsorption control equipment could result in significant adverse solid waste impacts. However, three mitigation measures were identified that could reduce potentially significant adverse impacts to less than significant. To the extent applicable, mitigation measures would continue to be required for future projects. Therefore, it was concluded in the PEIR for the 2007 AQMP that solid waste impacts from implementing AQMP control measures,

along with implementing mitigation measures as applicable, would not create significant adverse solid waste impacts. Implementing the control measure #2007 MCS-08., which would require paying §185 fees, is not expected to change this conclusion in any way. Similarly, amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district is also not expected to change the conclusion regarding solid waste impacts in any way.

XVI. b) The 2007 AQMP IS concluded that the 2007 AQMP control measures are not expected to interfere with affected facilities' abilities to comply with federal, state, or local statutes and regulations related to solid and hazardous waste handling or disposal. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

Conclusions

Based upon the above considerations, it was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that significant adverse project-specific solid/hazardous waste impacts may occur due to implementation of the 2007 AQMP control measures. However, paying fees such as the §185 fees, was not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district would not change any conclusions in the IS for the 2007 AQMP. Further, the CAA does not require §185 fees to be used for emission reduction programs. Section 172(e) fees would be drawn from existing revenue sources (see PAR 317 Attachment A). Stationary source fees would be applied to existing Regulation III fee obligations if equivalency with §185 cannot be demonstrated and backstop measures need to be adopted. Since PAR 317 is not expected to create significant adverse impacts, mitigation measures are not required. Therefore, potential solid/hazardous waste impacts will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVII. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	☐	☐	☐	☑

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b)	Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	☐	☐	☐	☑
c)	Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?	☐	☐	☐	☑
d)	Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g. sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g. farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	☑
e)	Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☐	☑
f)	Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Significance Criteria

Impacts on transportation/traffic will be considered significant if any of the following criteria apply:

- Peak period levels on major arterials are disrupted to a point where level of service (LOS) is reduced to D, E or F for more than one month.
- An intersection's volume to capacity ratio increase by 0.02 (two percent) or more when the LOS is already D, E or F.
- A major roadway is closed to all through traffic, and no alternate route is available.
- The project conflicts with applicable policies, plans or programs establishing measures of effectiveness, thereby decreasing the performance or safety of any mode of transportation.
- There is an increase in traffic that is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system.
- The demand for parking facilities is substantially increased.
- Water borne, rail car or air traffic is substantially altered.
- Traffic hazards to motor vehicles, bicyclists or pedestrians are substantially increased.
- The need for more than 350 employees

- An increase in heavy-duty transport truck traffic to and/or from the facility by more than 350 truck round trips per day
- Increase customer traffic by more than 700 visits per day.

Discussion

XVII. a) & b) It was concluded in the IS for the 2007 AQMP that implementing AQMP control measures would not be expected to adversely affect transportation and traffic in the district. The IS for the 2007 AQMP noted that implementing AQMP control measures is not expected to substantially increase vehicle trips or vehicle miles traveled in the district. The 2007 AQMP relies on transportation and related control measures developed by SCAG (SCAG, 2004). These transportation control measures include strategies to enhance mobility by reducing congestion through transportation infrastructure improvements, mass transit improvements, increasing telecommunications products and services, enhanced bicycle and pedestrian facilities, etc. Specific strategies that serve to reduce vehicle trips and vehicle miles traveled, such as strategies resulting in greater reliance on mass transit, ridesharing, telecommunications, etc., are expected to result in reducing traffic congestion. Although population in the district will continue to increase, implementing the transportation control measures (in conjunction with the Regional Transportation Plan) will ultimately result in greater percentages of the population using transportation modes other than single occupant vehicles. As a result, relative to population growth, existing traffic loads and the level of service designation for intersections district-wide would not be expected to decline at current rates, but could possibly improve to a certain extent. Therefore, implementing AQMP control measures could ultimately provide transportation improvements and congestion reduction benefits. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

XVII. c) The IS for the 2007 AQMP concluded that implementing AQMP control measures would not create significant adverse impacts to air traffic or air traffic patterns because control measures typically do not require transporting materials by air. Further, controlling emissions at existing commercial or industrial facilities and establishing mobile source exhaust and fuel specifications do not require constructing any structures that could impede air traffic patterns in any way. Therefore, implementing AQMP control measures is not expect to generate significant adverse air traffic impacts. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

XVII. d) It was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that the 2007 AQMP will not directly or indirectly increase roadway design hazards or incompatible risks. To the extent that implementing components of the transportation control measure and related measures further develop roadway infrastructure, it is expected that there would ultimately be a reduction in roadway hazards or incompatible risks as part of any roadway infrastructure improvements and reduced congestion. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

XVII. e) The IS for the 2007 AQMP concluded that implementing AQMP control measures would not create significant impacts that could adversely affect affected facilities' emergency access routes or plans. Controlling emissions at existing commercial or industrial facilities and establishing mobile source exhaust and fuel specifications are not expected to affect in any way emergency access routes at any affected commercial or industrial facilities. The reason for this conclusion is that controlling emissions (from stationary sources in particular) is not expected to

require construction of any structures that might obstruct emergency access routes at any affected facilities. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

XVII.f) The 2007 AQMP IS concluded that adopting the proposed 2007 AQMP will not conflict with adopted policies, plans or programs supporting alternative transportation programs. In fact, the transportation and related control measures would specifically encourage and provide incentives for implementing alternative transportation programs and strategies. Therefore, implementing AQMP control measures will not significantly adversely affect alternative transportation programs. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

Conclusions
Based upon the above considerations, it was concluded in the 2007 AQMP IS that significant adverse project-specific transportation/traffic impacts would not be expected to occur due to implementation of the 2007 AQMP control measures. Paying fees such as the §185 fees, was not expected to contribute to adverse environmental impacts in any way. Amending the 2007 AQMP to modify control measure #2007 MSC-08 and the similar control measures in the 1997 and 1994 AQMPs and amending Rule 317 to delete §185 fees applicable to the SSAB and incorporate §172(e) fees applicable to the entire district would not change any conclusions in the IS for the 2007 AQMP. Further, the CAA does not require §185 fees to be used for emission reduction programs. Section 172(e) fees would be drawn from existing revenue sources (see PAR 317 Attachment A). Stationary source fees would be applied to existing Regulation III fee obligations if equivalency with §185 cannot be demonstrated and backstop measures need to be adopted. Consequently, no changes from baseline transportation/traffic conditions are anticipated from adopting PAR 317. Since PAR 317 is not expected to create significant adverse impacts, mitigation measures are not required. Therefore, potential transportation/traffic impacts will not be further evaluated in this final SEA.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☑	☐

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b)	Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)	☐	☐	☑	☐
c)	Does the project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☐	☑	☐

XVIII.a) In the 2007 AQMP IS, no direct or indirect impacts from implementing the 2007 AQMP control measures were identified that could potentially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory. The effects of implementing AQMP control measures are typically reducing mobile source exhaust emissions, modifying fuel specifications, or modifications at existing commercial or industrial facilities to control or further control emissions. Such existing commercial or industrial facilities are generally located in appropriately zoned commercial or industrial areas, which typically do not support candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Similarly, modifications at existing facilities would not interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with native or resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites. Further, since the proposed 2007 AQMP primarily regulates stationary emission sources at existing commercial or industrial facilities, it does not directly or indirectly affect land use policy that may adversely affect riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or identified by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Improving air quality is expected to provide health benefits to plant and animal species in the district. There are no control measures contained in the 2007 AQMP that would significantly adversely affect biological resources. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

XVIII.b) As noted in the PEIR, with the exception of the environmental topic areas discussed below, implementing AQMP control measures would not generate project-specific adverse impacts for the environmental topics on the environmental checklist (CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G). Cumulative impacts are not considered to be "cumulatively considerable" as

defined by CEQA guidelines §15065(a)(3) for these environmental topics. For example, the environmental topics checked 'No Impact' in the IS for the 2007 AQMP (e.g., agriculture, biological resources, land use and planning, mineral resources, population and housing, public services, recreation, and transportation and traffic) would not be expected to make any contribution to potential cumulative impacts whatsoever. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

For the environmental topics checked 'Less than Significant Impact' (e.g., aesthetics, geology and soils, and noise), the analysis indicated that proposed project impacts would not exceed any project-specific significance thresholds. This conclusion is based on the fact that the analyses for each of these environmental areas concluded that the incremental effects of the proposed project would be minor and, therefore, not considered to be cumulatively considerable and would not contribute significantly to cumulative impacts. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

The following topics were checked potentially significant on the IS for the 2007 AQMP and were further analyzed in the PEIR: air quality, energy, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, and solid/hazardous waste. The analysis of energy impacts in the PEIR for the 2007 AQMP concluded that project-specific impacts would not be significant and were not considered to be cumulative considerable. Therefore, cumulative energy impacts were concluded to be less than significant. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

The analysis of hydrology and water quality and solid/hazardous waste impacts in the PEIR for the 2007 AQMP concluded that impacts to these environmental topic areas would be significant. Five mitigation measures were identified to that could reduce project-specific hydrology and water quality impacts to less than significant and three mitigation measures were identified that could reduce project-specific solid/hazardous waste impacts to less than significant. Based on these conclusions, implementing AQMP control measures was not expected to contribute to significant adverse cumulative hydrology and water quality or solid/hazardous waste impacts. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change this conclusion in any way.

The analysis of air quality impacts in the PEIR for the 2007 AQMP concluded that for most air quality impact areas, e.g., operational secondary impacts from increased electricity demand, mobile sources, etc., would be less than applicable significance thresholds and, therefore, would not contribute to significant adverse cumulative impacts. Construction air quality impacts (PM10) were concluded to be significant. Nine mitigation measures were identified to reduce construction air quality impacts. However, the analysis concluded that implementing the nine mitigation measures would not reduce construction air quality impacts to less than significant. As a result, construction air quality impacts were considered to be cumulatively considerable. Therefore, it was concluded that implementing the 2007 AQMP contributed to significant adverse cumulative construction air quality impacts.

The 2007 AQMP included an analysis of GHG impacts from implementing AQMP control measures. An analysis of GHG impacts is considered to be a cumulative impact analysis because it cannot be demonstrated that project-specific GHG emissions contribute to global climate change. The analysis concluded that implementing AQMP control measures to reduce criteria

pollutants would also produce GHG emission reduction co-benefits. Therefore, cumulative GHG emission impacts were concluded to be less than significant. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change any of these conclusions in any way or make substantially worse significant adverse construction air quality impacts.

The analysis of hazards and hazardous materials impacts in the PEIR for the 2007 AQMP concluded that for most hazards and hazardous materials impact areas, e.g., use of alternative fuels, use of ammonia in air pollution control equipment, etc., would be less than applicable significance thresholds and, therefore, would not contribute to significant adverse cumulative impacts. Impacts to modifications at refineries to produce alternative fuels could result in significant exposures to flammable materials and, therefore, were concluded to be significant. Five mitigation measures were identified to reduce the severity of hazards and hazardous materials impacts. However, the analysis concluded that implementing the five mitigation measures would not reduce hazards and hazardous materials impacts to less than significant. As a result, hazards and hazardous materials impacts were considered to be cumulatively considerable. Therefore, it was concluded that implementing the 2007 AQMP contributed to significant adverse cumulative hazards and hazardous materials impacts. Implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to change any of these conclusions in any way or make substantially worse significant adverse hazards and hazardous materials impacts.

XVIII.c) Based on the foregoing analyses, implementing AQMP control measures may cause significant adverse effects on human beings. However, implementing the currently proposed project is not expected to increase the severity in any way of impacts to human beings that might result from implementing other AQMP control measures.

Based on the preceding analyses in items I through XVIII above, the proposed project is not expected to contribute to or make substantially worse project-specific or cumulative impacts to the following environmental topic areas: aesthetics, agriculture and forest resources, air quality and greenhouse gas emissions, biological resources, cultural resources, energy, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, land use and planning, mineral resources, noise, population and housing, public services, recreation, solid/hazardous waste and transportation.

APPENDIX A

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 317

ATTACHMENT E

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 317. CLEAN AIR ACT NON-ATTAINMENT FEES

(a) Purpose

The purpose of this rule is to satisfy requirements as specified in Sections 182(d), 182(e), 182(f) and 185 of the 1990 amendments to the federal Clean Air Act (CAA) by utilizing a fee equivalency approach applying the principle in ~~as provided by~~ Section 172(e) of the CAA.

(b) Definitions

For the purposes of this rule, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) ATTAINMENT YEAR is the calendar year that the Clean Air Act establishes for the Basin to reach attainment of the federal one-hour ozone standard pursuant to the CAA. Under the Severe 17 area designation, the attainment year is 2007. Under the Extreme area designation, the attainment year is 2010.

(2) BASELINE EMISSIONS are emissions of VOC, NOx or both, (including major stationary source fugitive and unpermitted emissions), for which a source qualifies as a major stationary source, calculated using source information as reported to or amended by the District, through the District's Annual Emissions Report (AER) program, as follows:

(A) For an existing major stationary source prior to or during the attainment year, the baseline emissions shall be the average amount of the actual emissions, including fugitive~~s~~ and unpermitted emissions, during fiscal years 2005-06 and 2006-07 (emissions not to exceed allowables), and programmatically adjusted to account for regulatory effects between 2006 through 2010, for the South Coast Air Basin. For an existing major stationary source in the Salton Sea Air Basin prior to or during the attainment year the baseline emissions shall be AER emissions as reported to the District or amended by the District for the attainment year (emissions not to exceed allowables).

(B) For sources that become subject to this rule ~~during or~~ after the attainment year:

(i) For a non-RECLAIM major stationary source the baseline emissions shall be the amount of emissions allowed under the applicable implementation plan or the potential to emit (annual emissions including fugitives and emissions from unpermitted equipment).

(ii) For an existing RECLAIM source that subsequently qualifies as a major stationary source for the purposes of this rule the baseline emissions shall be the higher of the RTC holdings at the beginning of the year available for use during the same calendar year or actual emissions during the calendar year the source becomes a major stationary source that do not exceed the RTC holdings at the end of the reconciliation period.

(iii) For a new RECLAIM source that qualifies as a major stationary source for the purposes of this rule the baseline emissions shall be the higher of RTC holdings purchased at the beginning of the attainment year or the initial calendar year of operation, as applicable, or actual emissions during the calendar year, not to exceed RTC holdings at the end of the reconciliation period.

If a major stationary source is operational for a period of less than one calendar year in the attainment year or later, the allowable emissions or RTC credits or holdings based on subparagraph (b)(2)(B) (i through iii) as applicable, in the attainment year or initial year of operation, (including unpermitted and fugitives) shall be extrapolated over one full calendar year.

(3) BASIN means either the Riverside county portion of the Salton Sea Air Basin (SSAB) or the South Coast Air Basin (SOCAB). The boundaries of each air basin shall be as defined by California Code of Regulations, Section 60104, Title 17.

(4) CLEAN AIR ACT NON-ATTAINMENT FEE means the fee that would have been assessed to a major stationary source pursuant to Section 185 of

the 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act (CAA). The annual VOC (CAA) Non-Attainment Fee (pursuant to Section 185) for a major stationary source of VOC and the Annual NOx CAA Non-Attainment Fee for, a major stationary source of NOx (a source may be a major stationary source for either VOC, NOx or both and subject to the applicable fee) for excess emissions of these air contaminants in accordance with Section 185 (b) of the CAA shall be calculated as follows:

Annual CAA Non-Attainment Fee = $5,000 x CPIF x [A – (0.8 x B)]

Where:

A is the total amount of emissions actually emitted during the applicable fee assessment year for pollutants included in B, in tons. If A is less than or equal to 80% of B; then there shall be no annual CAA non-attainment fee assessed for the subject year.

B is Baseline Emissions, of VOC, NOx or both for which a source qualifies as a major stationary source as defined in this rule, in tons.

CPIF is the annual Consumer Price Index (CPI) adjustment factor as defined in this rule.

(5) CPIF means the annual consumer price index (CPI) adjustment factor which is equivalent to the cumulative increase in the CPI beginning with the 1989 change in the index up to and including the change in the year prior to the year for which the fees are due. For any calendar year the CPI is the average of the CPI for all-urban consumers published by the Department of Labor, as of the close of the 12-month period ending on August 31 of each calendar year or the revision of the CPI which is most consistent with the CPI for calendar year 1989 in accordance with Sections 502(b)(3)(B)(v) and 185(b)(3) of the CAA. Section 185 cross-references the methodology in section 502(b)(3)(B)(v) of the CAA. This method has been interpreted for use in determining permit fees in a 1992 EPA memorandum. (See, Memorandum of October 15, 1992, from Frank Bunyard, "Calculating Fees for Operating Permits.") EPA has used this method to calculate the Part 70 permit fee rate since 1990, and will continue to update the rate every year in September, when the August values are available. The adjusted section 185 fee, then, would be prorated to that adjusted permit fee by multiplying the Part 70 permit fee rate by

200 ($5000/$25). Since Section 185 fees are assessed on a calendar year basis, and the inflation factor is applied in September the calendar year fee is determined as a weighted average (8/12 of the fee associated with January to August, and 4/12 of the fee associated with September to December).

(6) FEE ASSESSMENT YEAR means the year for which CAA fees are being calculated and assessed under the provisions of this rule.

(7) MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE shall, for the purposes of this rule:

(A) For a non-RECLAIM source-have the same meaning as in Sections 181(b)(4)(B) and 182(d) of the CAA, or 182 (e) as applicable, or a Major Polluting Facility as defined in Rule 1302(s) – Definition of Terms.

(B) For a RECLAIM source-have the same meaning as in paragraph (b)(2) of Rule 3001 – Applicability where the potential to emit for a RECLAIM facility is the higher of:

(i) the starting allocation plus non-tradeable credits; or

(ii) RECLAIM Trading Credits (RTCs) held in the allocation account after trading.

RTC's held in the certificate account are not part of the allocation.

(8) NITROGEN OXIDES (NOx) means any compound that is an oxide of nitrogen.

(9) RECLAIM is the Regional Clean Air Incentives Market established by Regulation XX – Regional Clean Air Incentives Market (RECLAIM) which for the purposes of this rule comprises:

(A) Existing RECLAIM sources with a District issued facility identification number during or prior to the attainment date; or

(B) New RECLAIM sources with a District issued facility identification number issued after the attainment year; or

(C) An existing source with a District issued facility identification number prior to the attainment date that becomes a RECLAIM source during the attainment year which shall be treated as an existing RECLAIM source for the purposes of determining

baseline emissions for the attainment year or the initial year of operation as applicable.

(10) VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC) is as defined in Rule 102 – Definitions.

(c) Requirements

(1) Section 172 (e) Fee Equivalency Account

(A) The Executive Officer shall establish and maintain a Section 172(e) fee equivalency account. The equivalency account shall be credited with expenditures from qualified programs that satisfy the following criteria:

(i) surplus to the State Implementation Program for the federal 1-hour ozone standard and are approved by the AQMD executive officer, Executive Officer of CARB, and the Administrator or Regional Administrator of US EPA Region IX as being surplus to the SIP;

(ii) designed to result in direct VOC or NOx reductions in the SCAQMD; or facilitate future VOC or NOx reductions in the SCAQMD through vehicle/engine fueling infrastructure or advanced technology development efforts for implementation within the next 10 years, or other uses approved by EPA;

(iii) expenditures occurring only in calendar years subsequent to 2008 from eligible projects;

(iv) only monies actually expended from qualified programs during a calendar year shall be credited.

(B) Expenditures eligible for the Section 172 (e) fee equivalency account need not actually be held nor disbursed directly by the AQMD provided the underlying programs have been approved by CARB and EPA and tracked pursuant to subdivision (c).

(C) Funds shall be accounted for on a dollar for dollar basis and shall not be discounted due to the passage of time. Funds may be accumulated in the accounts from year to year if a surplus exists in any given year, and used to offset the calculated Clean Air Act Non-attainment (Section 185) fees as needed.

(D) The Section 172 (e) fee equivalency account may be pre-funded according to the projects listed in Attachment A.

(2) Calculation of the CAA Non-Attainment (Section 185) Fee Obligation

By August 1, 2012, and continuing annually thereafter, the Executive Officer shall calculate the applicable prior calendar year CAA Non-Attainment (Section 185) fees for each major source in the South Coast AQMD pursuant to paragraph (b) and then aggregate such fees for the entire universe of major stationary sources in the District that would otherwise be subject to Section 185.

(3) Annual Demonstration of Equivalency

Beginning August 1, 2012, and continuing annually thereafter, the Executive Officer shall complete an equivalency demonstration to show that adequate funding was available in the equivalency account for the prior calendar year to meet the CAA Non-Attainment (Section 185) fee obligation calculated pursuant to paragraph (c)(2). Any surplus funding available in the fee equivalency account will be carried forward to the following assessment year. The annual determination of equivalency shall be made according to the following equation:

$$B_{i-1} + D_{i-1} - F_{i-1} = B_i > 0$$

Where,

B_{i-1} is the Section 172 (e) fee equivalency account balance at the beginning of the prior calendar year i-1

D_{i-1} is the funds deposited (credited) into the Section 172 (e) fee equivalency account during the prior calendar year (i-1)

F_{i-1} is the Section 185 fees calculated for all major stationary sources for prior calendar year calculated pursuant to paragraph (c) (2), and

B_i is the Section 172 (e) fee equivalency account balance at the end of calendar year i-1, which is carried forward as the beginning balance for the following year i.

(4) Annual Preliminary Determination of Equivalency

Beginning July 1, 2012, and continuing annually thereafter, the Executive Officer shall complete a preliminary determination of equivalency to determine whether adequate funding is expected to be available in the Section 172 (e) fee equivalency account to meet the CAA Non-Attainment (Section 185) fee obligation for the current calendar year according to the following equation:

$$B_i + D_i > 110\% \times F_{i-1}$$

Where,

B_i is the Section 172 (e) Fee Equivalency Account balance at the beginning of the current calendar year i

D_i is the funds expected to be deposited (credited) into Section 172 (e) Fee Equivalency Account in current calendar year i, and

F_{i-1} is the Section 185 fees calculated pursuant to paragraph (c) (2) for the prior calendar year (i-1) being used as surrogate Section 185 fee estimate for the current year.

(5) Reporting Requirements

Beginning no later than September 3, 2012, and continuing annually thereafter, the EO shall file a report with CARB and US EPA that includes all of the following:

(A) A listing of all facilities subject to Section 185 and their calculated prior calendar year fee obligation,

(B) The aggregate amount of prior calendar year CAA Non-Attainment (Section 185) fees obligation calculated pursuant to paragraph (c)(2),

(C) The Section 172 (e) fee equivalency account beginning balance,

(D) The amount of any surplus funding carried over to the subsequent calendar year,

(E) A listing of all programs, program descriptions, description of funding, certification of eligibility for each program, and associated expenditures that were credited into the Section 172 (e) fee equivalency account during the prior calendar year and those expected to be credited during the current year,

(F) The results of the equivalency demonstration and preliminary determination of equivalency conducted pursuant to paragraph (c)(3) and (c)(4).

(6) Backstop Provision for Failure to Achieve Equivalency

In the event the annual determination of equivalency conducted for the prior year pursuant to paragraph (c)(3) shows a deficit ($B_i < 0$) or the preliminary determination of equivalency conducted for the current year pursuant to paragraph (c)(4) shows that adequate funding to meet the estimated Section 185 fees for the current year may not be available, then the EO shall within 90 days submit to the Governing Board a back-stop rule for adoption that would require the Executive Officer to collect and/or track adequate fees for any shortfall. The Governing Board shall act on a backstop rule no later than 120 days from the funding inadequacy finding.

The backstop rule, to the extent applicable to major stationary sources of VOC and/or NOx, shall include the following baseline elements which owners or operators may request in writing:

(A) Alternative Baseline Period

Emissions from an ~~An~~ alternative baseline period reflecting the average of two consecutive years within the last ten (10) years prior to and including the attainment year may be substituted for baseline emissions from the attainment year subject to the following analysis:

(i) Annual ~~E~~emission data for the ten (10) years preceding and including the attainment year; and

(ii) Analysis of adopted local, state, and federal rules or regulations that would have restricted the source's ability to either operate or emit a particular pollutant, had they been in effect during the consecutive two (2) years selected; and/or;

(iii) Adjusted annual emissions considering the impact of subparagraphs (ii) above; and

(iv) Certification, in writing, by the highest-ranking executive on site that the source's emissions are irregular, cyclical, or otherwise vary significantly from year to year.

(B) Multi-Site Aggregation

Major stationary sources within a single non-attainment region, under common ownership and control, and that comport with the Federal definition of major stationary source for multi-site aggregation, may aggregate multi-site baseline and future year emissions.

(C) Regulation III – Fees credit

Each major stationary source paying Clean Air Act Non-attainment Section 185 fees pursuant to the backstop rule adopted pursuant to paragraph (c) (6) shall receive a credit for their fees paid for annual operating fees and annual operating emissions fees during the preceding calendar year. In no case, shall the credit exceed the Clean Air Act Non-attainment Section 185 fees due, or exceed the otherwise applicable annual operating fees and annual operating emissions fees.

(d) Severability

If any provision of this rule is held by a USEPA or CARB~~,~~ finding or decision or a court decision to be invalid, such finding or decision will not affect the validity of the remainder of this rule and major stationary sources shall be subject to and must comply with the provisions contained in the reminder of this rule.

(e) Termination

This rule shall become inoperative and have no further effect or further operation upon a determination by the Administrator or Regional Administrator of the US EPA that in a given year the air basin is in attainment with the federal one-hour ozone standard, or upon approval by EPA of a replacement program, such as a state-wide program adopted by CARB.

(f) The Executive Officer shall submit Rule 317 for inclusion into the SIP by CARB and U.S. EPA within 14 days of adoption.

ATTACHMENT A – LIST OF PROGRAMS PRE- FUNDING SECTION 172 (e) FEE EQUIVALENCY ACCOUNT*

Name	Date of Award	Initial Year of Expenditure	One-time/ Ongoing*	Expenditure
U.S. EPA DERA				
School Bus Retrofit	6/5/2009	2010	One-time	$870,000
School Bus Replacement	6/30/2010	2011	One-time	$1,065,465
U.S. EPA DERA Earmark				
LNG Truck Replacement	5/2/2008	2009/2010	One-time	$5,000,000
LNG Truck Replacement	11/6/2009	2010/2011	One-time	$7,500,000
Crane, Shore Power, Off Road	4/21/2010	2011/2012	One-time	$5,000,000
U.S. EPA Emerging Technologies				
Truck Retrofits/SCRT	4/28/2009	2010	One-time	$900,000
Truck Retrofits-SCRT (ARRA)	8/31/2009	2011	One-time	$2,000,000
Truck Retrofits-SCCRT (ARRA)	8/31/2009	2011	One-time	$2,000,000
U.S. DOE Clean Cities				
ARRA-LNG Truck Replacement	11/6/2009	2010	One-time	$7,900,000
New LNG Station Ontario, CA	3/12/2010	2010/2011	One-time	$150,000
UPS Ontario-Las Vegas LNG…. (ARRA)	12/18/2009	2010/2011	One-time	$5,591,611
AB2766				

Name	Date of Award	Initial Year of Expenditure	One-time/ Ongoing*	Expenditure
*Local Governments***		FY 2008/2009	Continuous	$14,000,000
*MSRC***		2009 – 2010 (2 yrs.)	Continuous	$24,000,000
ARB AB118 Program				
Hybrid Truck and Bus Voucher Incentive Project (HVIP)		2010	One-time	$9,200,000
Clean Vehicle Rebate Program (CVRP)		2010	One-time	$117,000
Lawn Mower		2010	One-time	$816,000
California Energy Commission Funding				
LNG Truck Replacement	7/9/2010	2011	One-time	$5,142,000
NG Infrastructure: South Coast Air Basin	5/17/2010	2011	One-time	$2,900,000
SCAQMD Clean Fuels Program		2009 – 2010 (2 yrs.)	Continuous	$16,000,000
			Grand Total	**$110,152,076**

*: Pending CARB and USEPA approval

**: Based reported expenditures by local governments and MSRC that were spent in VOC/NOx emission reduction related projects.

(Funding sources marked "continuous" indicate expected annual funding unless indicated otherwise).

RULE 317. CLEAN AIR ACT NON-ATTAINMENT FEES

(a) Purpose

The purpose of this rule is to satisfy mandatory requirements as specified in Sections 182(d), 182(e), 182(f) and 185 of the 1990 amendments to the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

(b) Applicability

This rule applies to major stationary sources of VOC or NOx as defined in this rule. As required by Section 182(f) of the CAA, major stationary sources of NOx are also subject to this rule in addition to major stationary sources of VOC. The fees required pursuant to this rule shall be in addition to any permit fees and any other fees required under other District Rules and Regulations. This rule shall become effective when the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) or the Executive Officer, makes a finding that a Basin is not in attainment with the federal one-hour standard for ozone. This rule shall cease to be effective when the Administrator of the U.S. EPA designates a Basin to be in attainment of the federal one-hour standard for ozone.

(c) Definitions

(11) ATTAINMENT YEAR is the calendar year that the Basin is mandated to reach attainment of the federal one-hour ozone standard pursuant to the CAA. Under the Severe 17 area designation, the attainment year is 2007. Under the Extreme area designation, the attainment year is 2010.

(12) BASELINE EMISSIONS for a major stationary source, are calculated for each air contaminant, VOC and NOx (including major stationary source fugitive and unpermitted emissions) separately, as follows:

(A) For existing major stationary sources prior to the attainment year, the baseline emissions shall be the amount of the actual emissions, including fugitives and unpermitted, during the attainment year (permitted emissions not to exceed permitted allowables).

(B) For sources that become subject to this rule during or after the attainment year:

(i) For a non-RECLAIM major stationary source the baseline emissions shall be the amount of emissions allowed under

the applicable implementation plan (annual emissions including fugitives and emissions from unpermitted equipment).

(ii) For an existing RECLAIM source that subsequently qualifies as a major stationary source for the purposes of this rule the baseline emissions shall be the higher of the RTC holdings at the beginning of the year available for use during the same calendar year or actual emissions during the calendar year the source becomes a major stationary source that do not exceed the RTC holdings at the end of the reconciliation period.

(iii) For a new RECLAIM source that qualifies as a major stationary source for the purposes of this rule the baseline emissions shall be the higher of RTC credits purchased at the beginning of the attainment year or the initial calendar year of operation, as applicable, or actual emissions during the calendar year, not to exceed RTC holdings at the end of the reconciliation period.

If a major stationary source is operational for a period of less then one calendar year in the attainment year or initial year of operation, as applicable, the emissions from the operational period shall be extrapolated over one full calendar year.

(13) BASIN means the Riverside county portion of the Salton Sea Air Basin (SSAB). The boundaries of each air basin shall be as defined by California Code of Regulations, Section 60104, Title 17, in which a major stationary source is located.

(14) FEE ASSESSMENT YEAR means the year for which CAA fees are being calculated and assessed under the provisions of this rule.

(15) MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE shall, for the purposes of this rule:

(A) For a non-RECLAIM source have the same meaning as in Sections 181(b)(4)(B) and 182(d) of the CAA, if applicable, or a Major Polluting Facility as defined in Rule 1302(s) Definition of Terms.

(B) For a RECLAIM source have the same meaning as in paragraph (b)(2) of Rule 3001 - Applicability where the potential to emit for a RECLAIM facility is the higher of:

(iii) the starting allocation plus nontradeable credits; or

(iv) RECLAIM Trading Credits (RTCs) held in the allocation account after trading.

RTC's held in the certificate account are not part of the allocation.

(16) NITROGEN OXIDES (NOx) means any compound that is an oxide of nitrogen.

(17) RECLAIM is the Regional Clean Air Incentives Market established by Regulation XX – Regional Clean Air Incentives Market (RECLAIM) which for the purposes of this rule is comprised of:

(A) Existing RECLAIM sources with a District issued facility identification number prior to the attainment date; or

(B) New RECLAIM sources with a District issued facility identification number issued during or after the attainment year; or

(C) An existing source with a District issued facility identification number prior to the attainment date that subsequently becomes a RECLAIM source shall be treated as an existing RECLAIM source for the purposes of determining baseline emissions for the attainment year or the initial year of operation as applicable.

(18) VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC) is as defined in Rule 102 – Definitions.

(d) Requirements

(7) An Annual VOC Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fee shall be assessed for a major stationary source of VOC and an Annual NOx CAA Non-Attainment Fee shall be assessed for, a major stationary source of NOx payable to the District for excess emissions of these air contaminants in accordance with Section 185 (b) of the CAA as follows:

$$\text{Annual VOC CAA Non-Attainment Fee} = \$5{,}000 \times \text{CPIF} \times [\, A - (\, 0.8 \times B\,)\,],$$

and

$$\text{Annual NOx CAA Non-Attainment Fee} = \$5{,}000 \times \text{CPIF} \times [\, D - (\, 0.8 \times E\,)\,]$$

Where:

~~A = The total amount of VOC emissions actually emitted during the applicable fee assessment year, in tons per year. If A is less than or equal to 80% of B; then there shall be no annual VOC CAA non-attainment fee assessed for the subject year.~~

~~B = The VOC baseline emissions as defined in this rule in tons per year.~~

~~D = The total amount of NOx emissions actually emitted during the applicable fee assessment year, in tons per year. If D is less than or equal to 80% of E; then there shall be no annual NOx CAA non-attainment fee assessed for the subject year.~~

~~E = The NOx baseline emissions as defined in this rule in tons per year.~~

~~CPIF = The annual Consumer Price Index (CPI) adjustment factor which is equivalent to the cumulative increase in the CPI beginning with the 1989 change in the index up to and including the change in year prior to the year for which the fees are due. For any calendar year the CPI is the average of the CPI for all urban consumers published by the Department of Labor, as of the close of the 12-month period ending on August 31 of each calendar year or the revision of the CPI which is most consistent with the CPI for calendar year 1989 in accordance with Sections 502(b)(3)(B)(v) and 185(b)(3) of the CAA.~~

~~(8) Beginning with the second year after the attainment year and thereafter until the Administrator of the U.S. EPA designates the Basin to be in attainment of the federal one-hour standard for ozone, both the VOC and NOx annual CAA fees shall be remitted in accordance with the annual emissions fee billing requirements as established in paragraphs (e)(2) and (e)(10) of Rule 301 – Permit Fees. A major stationary source that does not pay any or all of the required CAA fees, by the specified due date, shall be subject to the late payment surcharge and permit revocation provisions of subdivision (e) of Rule 301 and is also in violation of this rule and subject to the civil and criminal penalties as provided for in Health and Safety Code 42400 et seq.~~

~~(e) Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fee Programs~~

Clean Air Act non-attainment fees shall be used to fund stationary and/or mobile source VOC and NOx emission reduction programs based on criteria established by the South Coast Air Quality Management District Governing Board or its designee. Up to five percent of the program revenues can be used for administrative costs.

APPENDIX B

ANALYSIS OF EMISSION REDUCTIONS FOREGONE

Table B-1
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for NOx Facilities

Ref ID	SIC	NOx TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF NOx > 8 TPY CY 2009	*Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	*Reasons for No Curtailments Expected	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	NOx Emission Red (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
1	5051	87.18	y		1.02	0.81	1.00	N	4	-	-
2	2813	27.07	y		1.01	0.80	1.11	N	4	-	-
3	3341	24.93	y		1.12	0.89	1.06	N	4	-	-
4	3411	20.51	y		1.08	0.86	1.12	N	4	-	-
5	3463	19.21	y		1.02	0.81	1.12	N	4	-	-
6	2813	13.61	y		1.02	0.81	1.14	N	4	-	-
7	3083	13.16	y		1.30	1.04	1.05	N	4	-	-
8	3721	11.78	y		0.92	0.74	1.17	N	4	-	-
9	3463	11.19	y		1.13	0.90	1.12	N	4	-	-
10	3275	8.95	y		1.46	1.16	1.32	N	4	-	-
11	3241	444.42	y		1.88	1.50	1.32	Y	3	-	-
12	4922	167.83	y		5.94	4.75	1.10	Y	3	-	-
13	2653	121.78	y		1.42	1.13	0.99	Y	3	-	-
14	3312	107.28	y		2.25	1.80	1.06	Y	3	-	-
15	3221	67.47	y		5.12	4.09	1.32	Y	3	-	-
16	2011	31.29	y		1.66	1.33	1.11	Y	3	-	-
17	3312	26.93	y		3.81	3.04	1.06	Y	3	-	-
18	3463	26.20	y		6.54	5.23	1.12	Y	3	-	-
19	3479	22.40	y		1.74	1.39	1.12	Y	3	-	-
20	7996	20.40	y		1.79	1.43	1.18	Y	3	-	-
21	2082	15.13	y		1.51	1.21	1.11	Y	3	-	-
22	2819	14.92	y		2.46	1.96	1.14	Y	3	-	-
23	2952	14.20	y		6.94	5.56	1.00	Y	3	-	-
24	4512	13.93	y		2.68	2.15	1.37	Y	3	-	-
25	3714	13.51	y		1.62	1.30	1.17	Y	3	-	-
26	3315	12.67	y		2.01	1.61	0.66	Y	3	-	-
27	3251	12.66	y		2.58	2.06	1.29	Y	3	-	-
28	3411	12.55	y		1.46	1.17	1.12	Y	3	-	-

Table B-1
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for NOx Facilities

Ref ID	SIC	NOx TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF NOx > 8 TPY CY 2009	*Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	*Reasons for No Curtailments Expected	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	NOx Emission Red (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
29	3341	11.72	y		1.71	1.37	1.06	**Y**	**3**	-	-
30	3411	11.61	y		2.15	1.72	1.12	**Y**	**3**	-	-
31	3354	11.29	y		1.83	1.46	1.06	**Y**	**3**	-	-
32	7812	10.67	y		1.30	1.04	0.28	**Y**	**3**	-	-
33	2096	10.25	y		1.41	1.13	1.11	**Y**	**3**	-	-
34	3663	9.68	y		1.49	1.19	1.13	**Y**	**3**	-	-
35	3463	9.37	y		1.15	0.92	0.44	**Y**	**3**	-	-
36	3354	8.89	y		1.57	1.26	1.06	**Y**	**3**	-	-
37	1611	8.79	y		1.65	1.32	1.17	**Y**	**3**	-	-
38	9661	8.77	y		1.67	1.33	1.00	**Y**	**3**	-	-
39	7999	8.53	y		1.71	1.37	1.18	**Y**	**3**	-	-
40	3463	8.52	y		95.62	76.50	1.12	**Y**	**3**	-	-
41	2077	8.44	y		1.46	1.17	1.11	**Y**	**3**	-	-
42	3354	8.33	y		1.91	1.53	1.06	**Y**	**3**	-	-
43	2911	705.98	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
44	2911	681.57	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
45	2911	653.19	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
46	2911	641.37	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
47	2911	629.35	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
48	2911	342.52	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
49	4953	330.21	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
50	2911	243.18	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
51	2911	186.64	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
52	1311	181.43	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
53	9711	123.95	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
54	4931	109.04	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
55	4952	104.07	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
56	4953	104.04	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-

Table B-1
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for NOx Facilities

Ref ID	SIC	NOx TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF NOx > 8 TPY CY 2009	*Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	*Reasons for No Curtailments Expected	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	NOx Emission Red (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
57	4911	102.64	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
58	9511	82.14	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
59	4911	76.74	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
60	2451	72.89	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
61	2819	65.29	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
62	2911	63.14	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
63	1311	59.67	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
64	4939	58.47	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
65	4911	55.73	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
66	9111	48.59	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
67	9511	44.24	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
68	4923	41.46	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
69	4911	38.83	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
70	8221	35.69	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
71	4952	34.04	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
72	4931	33.53	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
73	9223	32.67	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
74	4911	31.50	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
75	1311	31.25	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
76	6513	30.85	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
77	4911	30.27	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
78	9511	29.71	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
79	4953	28.24	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
80	4953	27.46	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
81	8111	26.88	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
82	4953	26.78	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
83	2819	26.74	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
84	9199	26.55	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-

Table B-1
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for NOx Facilities

Ref ID	SIC	NOx TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF NOx > 8 TPY CY 2009	*Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	*Reasons for No Curtailments Expected	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	NOx Emission Red (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
85	4924	25.92	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
86	4952	23.71	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
87	2952	23.54	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
88	4911	23.02	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
89	4922	22.35	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
90	4911	21.70	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
91	4911	21.37	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
92	4911	20.83	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
93	4911	20.60	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
94	8062	20.43	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
95	8062	19.98	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
96	9511	18.05	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
97	5912	16.85	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
98	4911	16.60	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
99	8062	16.14	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
100	2951	15.83	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
101	8231	14.99	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
102	4953	14.68	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
103	8221	13.77	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
104	4931	12.86	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
105	4911	12.49	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
106	4911	12.40	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
107	4911	12.18	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
108	1389	12.08	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
109	9511	11.74	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
110	4941	11.72	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
111	4911	11.60	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
112	4953	11.21	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-

Table B-1
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for NOx Facilities

Ref ID	SIC	NOx TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF NOx > 8 TPY CY 2009	*Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	*Reasons for No Curtailments Expected	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	NOx Emission Red (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
113	1311	10.48	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
114	4911	10.17	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
115	4953	10.03	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
116	4953	9.22	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
117	8221	9.02	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
118	9511	8.29	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
119	4941	8.03	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
120	2759	7.94	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
121	8062	7.46	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
122	8731	7.46	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
123	2621	7.34	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
124	4953	7.28	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
125	9199	7.16	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
126	1311	7.10	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
127	4612	7.07	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
128	8062	6.86	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
129	3663	6.75	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
130	8062	6.62	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
131	3841	6.41	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
132	3259	6.29	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
133	4911	6.24	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
134	8062	6.20	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
135	8011	6.10	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
136	3353	6.03	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
137	8721	5.98	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
138	4953	5.97	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
139	3479	5.80	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
140	8221	5.69	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-

Table B-1
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for NOx Facilities

Ref ID	SIC	NOx TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF NOx > 8 TPY CY 2009	*Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	*Reasons for No Curtailments Expected	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	NOx Emission Red (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
141	3295	5.51	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
142	3086	5.41	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
143	2911	5.36	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
144	1381	5.33	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
145	3678	5.17	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
146	8062	5.10	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
147	4911	5.10	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
148	3554	5.02	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
149	9431	5.00	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
150	6061	4.94	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
151	7699	4.91	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
152	9511	4.69	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
153	4953	4.69	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
154	4941	4.67	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
155	4924	4.67	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
156	2752	4.65	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
157	2099	4.63	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
158	4911	4.63	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
159	4941	4.59	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
160	9511	4.41	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
161	3365	4.40	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
162	2911	4.38	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
163	8062	4.33	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
164	3354	4.30	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
165	3841	4.29	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
166	3341	4.29	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
167	8211	4.26	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
168	2752	4.24	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-

Table B-1
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for NOx Facilities

Ref ID	SIC	NOx TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF NOx > 8 TPY CY 2009	*Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	*Reasons for No Curtailments Expected	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	NOx Emission Red (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
169	4613	4.23	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
170	5541	4.15	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
171	2834	4.09	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
172	2051	4.06	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
173	5051	4.02	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
174	3769	4.00	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
175	3398	3.93	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
176	7311	3.83	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
177	3713	3.82	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
178	9111	3.78	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
179	4789	3.78	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
180	3429	3.75	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
181	8062	3.70	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
182	4226	3.43	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
183	2273	3.31	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
184	5051	3.20	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
185	2295	3.13	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
186	5169	3.08	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
187	4953	2.96	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
188	3411	2.86	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
189	3674	2.84	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
190	3479	2.82	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
191	2869	2.76	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
192	1311	2.75	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
193	5713	2.67	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
194	5551	2.65	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
195	2822	2.53	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
196	3369	2.51	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-

Table B-1
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for NOx Facilities

Ref ID	SIC	NOx TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF NOx > 8 TPY CY 2009	*Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	*Reasons for No Curtailments Expected	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	NOx Emission Red (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
197	6531	2.50	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
198	3724	2.33	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
199	4941	2.33	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
200	1311	2.30	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
201	4941	2.29	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
202	8062	2.28	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
203	1711	2.22	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
204	2952	2.19	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
205	4613	2.14	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
206	7819	2.14	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
207	5461	1.90	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
208	2077	1.89	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
209	5947	1.87	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
210	1311	1.85	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
211	2295	1.85	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
212	2821	1.85	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
213	3069	1.82	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
214	8062	1.79	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
215	3251	1.77	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
216	2752	1.76	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
217	2671	1.75	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
218	2752	1.72	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
219	8071	1.67	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
220	7996	1.58	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
221	3479	1.56	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
222	3644	1.56	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
223	2834	1.55	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
224	3089	1.55	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-

Table B-1
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for NOx Facilities

Ref ID	SIC	NOx TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF NOx > 8 TPY CY 2009	*Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	*Reasons for No Curtailments Expected	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	NOx Emission Red (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
225	2822	1.49	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
226	3451	1.40	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
227	5541	1.39	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
228	3479	1.36	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
229	3471	1.34	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
230	3714	1.31	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
231	2099	1.29	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
232	5541	1.29	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
233	4226	1.25	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
234	2711	1.21	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
235	3089	1.19	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
236	4941	1.13	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
237	2493	1.06	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
238	2673	1.03	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
239	2752	1.03	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
240	3845	1.01	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
241	4612	0.98	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
242	2822	0.97	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
243	7699	0.96	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
244	3086	0.96	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
245	2672	0.93	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
246	3444	0.84	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
247	3721	0.81	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
248	3089	0.81	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
249	3086	0.80	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
250	3728	0.79	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
251	2752	0.75	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
252	3792	0.75	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-

Table B-1
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for NOx Facilities

Ref ID	SIC	NOx TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF NOx > 8 TPY CY 2009	*Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	*Reasons for No Curtailments Expected	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	NOx Emission Red (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
253	5171	0.69	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
254	3086	0.68	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
255	3083	0.63	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
256	2752	0.60	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
257	4612	0.60	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
258	5171	0.58	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
259	5812	0.57	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
260	5541	0.57	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
261	3675	0.55	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
262	3089	0.53	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
263	3585	0.52	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
264	2759	0.51	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
265	4941	0.50	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
266	2891	0.48	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
267	5541	0.46	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
268	3272	0.46	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
269	3321	0.44	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
270	2261	0.43	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
271	2759	0.43	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
272	3471	0.39	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
273	2051	0.36	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
274	3931	0.34	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
275	3714	0.34	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
276	3679	0.33	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
277	2899	0.33	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
278	5169	0.33	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
279	2522	0.33	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
280	5541	0.31	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-

Table B-1
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for NOx Facilities

Ref ID	SIC	NOx TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF NOx > 8 TPY CY 2009	*Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	*Reasons for No Curtailments Expected	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	NOx Emission Red (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
281	4953	0.29	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
282	3241	0.28	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
283	3089	0.28	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
284	3479	0.27	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
285	2295	0.27	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
286	3843	0.26	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
287	5171	0.23	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
288	3272	0.22	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
289	2759	0.21	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
290	4953	0.20	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
291	5065	0.19	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
292	2752	0.18	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
293	4789	0.18	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
294	3086	0.17	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
295	3999	0.16	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
296	5122	0.16	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
297	3479	0.15	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
298	2893	0.15	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
299	3641	0.15	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
300	2099	0.14	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
301	4789	0.14	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
302	3231	0.14	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
303	2752	0.12	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
304	3275	0.12	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
305	5171	0.12	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
306	3711	0.11	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
307	2752	0.11	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
308	3088	0.11	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-

Table B-1
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for NOx Facilities

Ref ID	SIC	NOx TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF NOx > 8 TPY CY 2009	*Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	*Reasons for No Curtailments Expected	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	NOx Emission Red (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
309	9111	0.10	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
310	3672	0.10	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
311	3089	0.10	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
312	2672	0.09	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
313	3544	0.09	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
314	2673	0.09	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
315	5122	0.08	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
316	3499	0.07	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
317	0241	0.07	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
318	3281	0.07	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
319	3651	0.06	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
320	5031	0.06	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
321	3088	0.05	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
322	2821	0.04	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
323	2851	0.04	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
324	3479	0.04	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
325	2752	0.04	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-

Table B-1
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for NOx Facilities

Ref ID	SIC	NOx TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF NOx > 8 TPY CY 2009	*Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	*Reasons for No Curtailments Expected	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	NOx Emission Red (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
326	2521	0.04	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
327	3999	0.03	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
328	5171	0.03	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
329	3999	0.03	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
330	3792	0.02	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
331	2657	0.02	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
332	2652	0.02	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
333	1751	0.02	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
334	2431	0.02	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
335	2759	0.02	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
336	2851	0.01	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
337	5541	0.01	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
338	2851	0.01	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
339	2541	0.01	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
340	5171	0.01	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
341	2752	0.0044	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
342	3251	0.0015	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
343	7342	0.0008	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
344	2759	0.0007	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
345	4959	0.0006	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
346	7342	0.0004	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-

*

1. Annual Emissions < 8 tpy
2. Power Plants, Refineries, Oil & Gas Production Facilities, Sulfur Plants, Tank Farms, Hospitals, Institutions, Bulk Terminal, Public Agencies, Landfills,
3. No activity curtailment is necessary
4. Companies with 2009 revenues more than $5MM and estimated PR317 fees to be less than 1% of the revenues

Note: Some facilities on this list also emit VOC emissions, therefore, the number of facilities in Tables B-1 and B-2 are not additive.

Table B-2
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for VOC Facilities

Ref ID	SIC	VOC TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF VOC > 8 TPY CY 2009	Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis*	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF Where CF=1 (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	Reasons for No Curtailments Expected*	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	Potential VOC Emission Red Foregone (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
1	2869	64.59	y		1.42	1.14	1.15	N		0.02	1.00
2	7342	10.67	y		1.05	0.84	1.17	N		0.33	3.52
3	7342	9.73	y		1.15	0.92	1.17	N		0.25	2.46
4	4959	8.65	y		1.18	0.95	1.13	N		0.18	1.54
5	3086	147.38	y		1.19	0.95	1.25	N	4	-	-
6	3411	85.34	y		1.21	0.96	1.17	N	4	-	-
7	2813	50.24	y		1.01	0.80	1.15	N	4	-	-
8	3721	33.08	y		1.05	0.84	1.17	N	4	-	-
9	2752	29.27	y		1.09	0.87	1.10	N	4	-	-
10	2621	27.31	y		1.03	0.82	1.10	N	4	-	-
11	3086	23.08	y		1.54	1.23	1.25	N	4	-	-
12	3086	18.99	y		1.47	1.17	1.25	N	4	-	-
13	2834	17.99	y		1.30	1.04	1.15	N	4	-	-
14	3089	17.02	y		1.05	0.84	1.25	N	4	-	-
15	3083	16.07	y		1.49	1.19	1.25	N	4	-	-
16	2673	14.60	y		1.16	0.92	1.10	N	4	-	-
17	2752	14.53	y		1.08	0.87	1.10	N	4	-	-
18	3841	14.15	y		1.14	0.91	1.08	N	4	-	-
19	2813	13.62	y		1.02	0.81	1.15	N	4	-	-
20	3728	11.79	y		1.40	1.12	1.17	N	4	-	-
21	2099	11.53	y		0.90	0.72	1.07	N	4	-	-
22	3089	11.28	y		1.11	0.89	1.25	N	4	-	-
23	2851	10.69	y		1.00	0.80	1.15	N	4	-	-
24	2099	10.58	y		1.00	0.80	1.07	N	4	-	-

Table B-2
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for VOC Facilities

Ref ID	SIC	VOC TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF VOC > 8 TPY CY 2009	Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis*	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF Where CF=1 (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	Reasons for No Curtailments Expected*	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	Potential VOC Emission Red Foregone (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
25	2099	9.15	y		0.60	0.48	1.07	N	4	-	-
26	2821	9.06	y		1.32	1.05	1.15	N	4	-	-
27	3341	8.46	y		1.28	1.03	1.05	N	4	-	-
28	2671	8.21	y		1.22	0.98	1.10	N	4	-	-
29	3365	8.19	y		0.51	0.41	1.05	N	4	-	-
30	3842	8.16	y		1.30	1.04	1.08	N	4	-	-
31	2657	8.08	y		0.81	0.65	1.10	N	4	-	-
32	7812	15.75	y		0.64	0.51	1.09	N	4	-	-
33	2082	182.15	y		5.35	4.28	1.07	Y	3	-	-
34	3411	110.07	y		2.15	1.72	1.17	Y	3	-	-
35	3411	84.28	y		5.94	4.75	1.17	Y	3	-	-
36	4922	83.73	y		5.94	4.75	1.13	Y	3	-	-
37	3086	68.23	y		1.88	1.51	1.25	Y	3	-	-
38	2821	68.04	y		2.24	1.79	1.15	Y	3	-	-
39	2653	51.72	y		1.42	1.13	1.10	Y	3	-	-
40	7311	47.35	y		1.69	1.35	1.17	Y	3	-	-
41	2752	40.50	y		1.39	1.11	1.10	Y	3	-	-
42	3086	39.52	y		3.72	2.97	1.25	Y	3	-	-
43	2759	32.17	y		1.58	1.26	1.10	Y	3	-	-
44	3792	32.00	y		2.90	2.32	1.17	Y	3	-	-
45	2752	29.11	y		31.51	25.21	1.10	Y	3	-	-
46	3089	29.00	y		1.59	1.27	1.25	Y	3	-	-
47	3999	25.63	y		14.71	11.77	1.13	Y	3	-	-
48	3353	24.93	y		2.72	2.18	1.05	Y	3	-	-

Table B-2
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for VOC Facilities

Ref ID	SIC	VOC TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF VOC > 8 TPY CY 2009	Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis*	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF Where CF=1 (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	Reasons for No Curtailments Expected*	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	Potential VOC Emission Red Foregone (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
49	3411	24.68	y		1.63	1.31	1.17	Y	3	-	-
50	2822	18.47	y		1.58	1.26	1.15	Y	3	-	-
51	2899	17.50	y		3.78	3.03	1.15	Y	3	-	-
52	2822	17.12	y		2.91	2.33	1.15	Y	3	-	-
53	2759	14.80	y		1.51	1.21	1.10	Y	3	-	-
54	2261	14.68	y		1.37	1.10	1.01	Y	3	-	-
55	2493	14.34	y		4.99	3.99	1.19	Y	3	-	-
56	3231	14.20	y		2.34	1.87	1.28	Y	3	-	-
57	3444	12.98	y		14.99	11.99	1.17	Y	3	-	-
58	3479	12.49	y		2.07	1.66	1.17	Y	3	-	-
59	3471	11.65	y		1.57	1.25	1.17	Y	3	-	-
60	6061	11.44	y		1.64	1.31	1.17	Y	3	-	-
61	3089	10.65	y		1.89	1.51	1.25	Y	3	-	-
62	3069	10.29	y		2.53	2.03	1.25	Y	3	-	-
63	0241	9.89	y		30.47	24.37	1.22	Y	3	-	-
64	3369	9.74	y		1.62	1.29	1.05	Y	3	-	-
65	3479	9.56	y		1.79	1.43	1.17	Y	3	-	-
66	2851	9.43	y		2.02	1.61	1.15	Y	3	-	-
67	2752	9.35	y		2.45	1.96	1.10	Y	3	-	-
68	3272	9.00	y		2.11	1.69	1.28	Y	3	-	-
69	3721	8.55	y		1.76	1.41	1.17	Y	3	-	-
70	3089	8.54	y		2.57	2.06	1.25	Y	3	-	-
71	3663	8.52	y		1.49	1.19	1.13	Y	3	-	-
72	2752	8.47	y		2.06	1.64	1.10	Y	3	-	-

Table B-2
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for VOC Facilities

Ref ID	SIC	VOC TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF VOC > 8 TPY CY 2009	Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis*	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF Where CF=1 (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	Reasons for No Curtailments Expected*	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	Potential VOC Emission Red Foregone (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
73	3479	8.41	y		4.15	3.32	1.17	**Y**	**3**	-	-
74	3999	8.37	y		35.30	28.24	1.13	**Y**	**3**	-	-
75	2952	8.31	y		1.40	1.12	1.00	**Y**	**3**	-	-
76	8721	8.27	y		3.14	2.52	1.10	**Y**	**3**	-	-
77	3089	8.19	y		25.75	20.60	1.25	**Y**	**3**	-	-
78	3471	8.12	y		1.69	1.35	1.17	**Y**	**3**	-	-
79	2911	615.55	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
80	2911	558.01	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
81	2911	542.75	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
82	2911	264.22	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
83	2911	238.04	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
84	2911	130.24	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
85	4613	121.46	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
86	2911	118.44	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
87	2911	108.58	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
88	4612	90.46	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
89	1311	82.49	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
90	4226	69.64	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
91	5541	58.60	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
92	5171	57.31	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
93	4923	55.51	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
94	4911	52.06	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
95	8071	50.71	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
96	1711	50.54	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-

Table B-2
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for VOC Facilities

Ref ID	SIC	VOC TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF VOC > 8 TPY CY 2009	Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis*	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF Where CF=1 (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	Reasons for No Curtailments Expected*	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	Potential VOC Emission Red Foregone (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
97	4931	46.06	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
98	4952	44.83	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
99	2951	44.48	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
100	1311	41.58	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
101	4939	33.11	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
102	2819	29.83	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
103	9511	26.63	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
104	4952	25.38	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
105	2952	25.09	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
106	4789	23.23	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
107	5551	22.22	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
108	9511	22.15	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
109	5541	21.44	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
110	3845	19.57	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
111	4789	19.38	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
112	5171	18.26	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
113	4911	17.80	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
114	4911	17.63	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
115	5171	16.44	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
116	4911	16.23	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
117	4953	15.36	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
118	4931	15.35	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
119	4922	15.32	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
120	9711	14.94	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-

Table B-2
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for VOC Facilities

Ref ID	SIC	VOC TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF VOC > 8 TPY CY 2009	Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis*	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF Where CF=1 (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	Reasons for No Curtailments Expected*	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	Potential VOC Emission Red Foregone (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
121	5541	14.70	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
122	8111	14.55	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
123	6513	14.46	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
124	5171	14.34	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
125	8062	14.23	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
126	5172	13.99	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
127	1381	13.93	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
128	8221	13.77	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
129	4941	13.57	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
130	4952	12.97	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
131	4911	12.97	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
132	4612	12.90	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
133	4953	12.54	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
134	5541	11.76	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
135	5541	11.55	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
136	5172	11.31	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
137	5541	11.08	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
138	4911	10.79	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
139	5541	10.71	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
140	1311	10.67	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
141	4226	10.40	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
142	4941	10.39	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
143	4941	10.08	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
144	4941	9.16	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-

Table B-2
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for VOC Facilities

Ref ID	SIC	VOC TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF VOC > 8 TPY CY 2009	Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis*	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF Where CF=1 (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	Reasons for No Curtailments Expected*	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	Potential VOC Emission Red Foregone (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
145	5541	8.58	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
146	4613	8.56	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
147	8062	8.48	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
148	4612	8.32	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
149	1623	8.17	y	**2**	-	-	-	-		-	-
150	9111	7.48	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
151	4953	7.23	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
152	4911	6.91	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
153	4911	6.90	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
154	4941	6.58	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
155	9199	6.03	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
156	9511	5.88	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
157	8062	5.60	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
158	4953	5.36	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
159	4953	5.28	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
160	4953	5.14	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
161	4911	5.00	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
162	4924	4.97	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
163	4953	4.97	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
164	4953	4.93	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
165	1311	4.83	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
166	4911	3.34	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
167	2911	3.22	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
168	1311	3.03	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-

Table B-2
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for VOC Facilities

Ref ID	SIC	VOC TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF VOC > 8 TPY CY 2009	Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis*	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF Where CF=1 (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	Reasons for No Curtailments Expected*	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	Potential VOC Emission Red Foregone (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
169	4911	2.88	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
170	9511	2.87	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
171	9223	2.80	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
172	8231	2.36	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
173	2451	2.35	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
174	8221	2.00	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
175	4911	1.95	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
176	4911	1.78	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
177	4911	1.75	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
178	8062	1.60	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
179	5912	1.57	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
180	4911	1.51	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
181	9511	1.31	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
182	1389	1.27	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
183	8221	1.15	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
184	4911	1.10	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
185	4911	0.91	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
186	4953	0.91	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
187	9511	0.89	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
188	9511	0.27	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
189	4931	0.17	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
190	2819	0.05	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
191	3312	7.49	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
192	1611	6.30	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-

Table B-2
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for VOC Facilities

Ref ID	SIC	VOC TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF VOC > 8 TPY CY 2009	Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis*	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF Where CF=1 (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	Reasons for No Curtailments Expected*	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	Potential VOC Emission Red Foregone (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
193	3312	5.76	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
194	3714	5.70	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
195	3479	5.41	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
196	3241	5.20	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
197	7996	5.19	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
198	4512	4.48	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
199	2096	4.37	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
200	3221	4.08	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
201	2011	3.78	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
202	3354	2.91	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
203	3341	2.80	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
204	3463	2.34	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
205	2952	2.23	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
206	9661	2.21	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
207	3463	2.04	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
208	3354	1.39	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
209	7999	1.23	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
210	2077	0.97	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
211	3251	0.77	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
212	3463	0.72	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
213	3354	0.65	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
214	3315	0.60	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
215	2819	0.34	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
216	3463	4.00	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-

Table B-2
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for VOC Facilities

Ref ID	SIC	VOC TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF VOC > 8 TPY CY 2009	Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis*	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF Where CF=1 (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	Reasons for No Curtailments Expected*	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	Potential VOC Emission Red Foregone (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
217	3275	2.58	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
218	3463	1.79	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
219	3083	1.14	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
220	5051	0.84	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
221	5171	7.95	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
222	3088	7.76	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
223	2051	7.71	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
224	3479	7.62	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
225	3843	7.55	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
226	7699	7.53	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
227	2672	7.51	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
228	3499	7.45	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
229	2295	7.25	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
230	3732	7.25	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
231	3644	7.22	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
232	5713	7.11	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
233	3675	7.10	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
234	8062	7.09	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
235	5171	6.92	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
236	3295	6.83	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
237	3089	6.74	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
238	2759	6.68	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
239	2911	6.66	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
240	2295	6.51	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-

Table B-2
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for VOC Facilities

Ref ID	SIC	VOC TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF VOC > 8 TPY CY 2009	Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis*	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF Where CF=1 (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	Reasons for No Curtailments Expected*	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	Potential VOC Emission Red Foregone (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
241	4941	6.39	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
242	3841	6.33	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
243	2752	6.28	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
244	2834	6.25	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
245	8062	6.15	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
246	5541	6.11	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
247	2752	6.10	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
248	2851	5.95	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
249	3281	5.93	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
250	3724	5.91	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
251	5541	5.83	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
252	3679	5.74	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
253	4789	5.66	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
254	2657	5.48	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
255	3451	5.46	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
256	2051	5.42	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
257	2511	5.42	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
258	3429	5.39	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
259	2821	5.36	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
260	2821	5.32	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
261	2295	5.19	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
262	2759	4.90	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
263	8011	4.82	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
264	3544	4.80	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-

Table B-2
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for VOC Facilities

Ref ID	SIC	VOC TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF VOC > 8 TPY CY 2009	Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis*	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF Where CF=1 (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	Reasons for No Curtailments Expected*	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	Potential VOC Emission Red Foregone (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
265	2752	4.80	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
266	2273	4.70	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
267	2711	4.67	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
268	3479	4.62	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
269	3479	4.61	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
270	5031	4.58	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
271	8221	4.55	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
272	3089	4.54	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
273	5122	4.52	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
274	3769	4.48	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
275	2511	4.38	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
276	5541	4.34	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
277	1311	4.29	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
278	4941	4.24	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
279	2911	4.19	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
280	2511	4.12	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
281	5947	4.09	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
282	3663	3.98	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
283	2752	3.90	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
284	2752	3.83	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
285	2822	3.82	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
286	2431	3.81	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
287	5541	3.76	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
288	2851	3.74	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-

Table B-2
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for VOC Facilities

Ref ID	SIC	VOC TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF VOC > 8 TPY CY 2009	Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis*	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF Where CF=1 (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	Reasons for No Curtailments Expected*	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	Potential VOC Emission Red Foregone (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
289	3537	3.73	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
290	2752	3.67	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
291	2752	3.60	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
292	2672	3.58	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
293	3931	3.57	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
294	3672	3.56	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
295	3713	3.47	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
296	5169	3.40	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
297	3792	3.36	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
298	1311	3.27	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
299	5065	3.21	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
300	2451	3.13	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
301	2891	3.12	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
302	3321	3.07	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
303	2759	3.00	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
304	3674	2.94	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
305	3089	2.88	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
306	8062	2.83	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
307	2451	2.77	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
308	3678	2.44	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
309	1521	2.43	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
310	2893	2.40	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
311	8062	2.36	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
312	2752	2.29	N	1	-	-	-	-		-	-

Table B-2
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for VOC Facilities

Ref ID	SIC	VOC TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF VOC > 8 TPY CY 2009	Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis*	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF Where CF=1 (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	Reasons for No Curtailments Expected*	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	Potential VOC Emission Red Foregone (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
313	2511	2.28	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
314	2431	2.19	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
315	2759	2.06	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
316	5122	2.05	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
317	7996	2.04	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
318	3714	2.03	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
319	2431	2.03	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
320	3585	2.01	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
321	2759	1.95	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
322	8062	1.84	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
323	2851	1.81	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
324	4953	1.76	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
325	5051	1.73	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
326	3714	1.73	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
327	3641	1.72	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
328	2522	1.60	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
329	3089	1.59	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
330	3354	1.58	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
331	9431	1.57	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
332	3272	1.51	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
333	2752	1.51	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
334	3999	1.46	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
335	4911	1.45	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
336	2752	1.42	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-

Table B-2
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for VOC Facilities

Ref ID	SIC	VOC TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF VOC > 8 TPY CY 2009	Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis*	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF Where CF=1 (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	Reasons for No Curtailments Expected*	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	Potential VOC Emission Red Foregone (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
337	8062	1.41	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
338	2521	1.34	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
339	3714	1.32	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
340	3341	1.29	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
341	8062	1.28	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
342	3479	1.26	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
343	2541	1.25	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
344	8062	1.22	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
345	2434	1.21	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
346	2752	1.18	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
347	2752	1.17	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
348	4911	1.16	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
349	2752	1.10	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
350	2752	0.97	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
351	3259	0.97	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
352	3651	0.93	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
353	4953	0.92	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
354	2591	0.91	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
355	2759	0.89	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
356	9511	0.89	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
357	2652	0.86	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
358	7819	0.82	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
359	4953	0.79	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
360	3711	0.79	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-

Table B-2
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for VOC Facilities

Ref ID	SIC	VOC TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF VOC > 8 TPY CY 2009	Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis*	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF Where CF=1 (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	Reasons for No Curtailments Expected*	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	Potential VOC Emission Red Foregone (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
361	2077	0.76	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
362	4911	0.74	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
363	8731	0.73	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
364	2752	0.73	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
365	1311	0.63	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
366	9199	0.63	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
367	2521	0.60	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
368	4924	0.58	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
369	8211	0.51	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
370	2851	0.48	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
371	7699	0.47	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
372	3088	0.45	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
373	5051	0.44	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
374	9111	0.44	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
375	4953	0.43	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
376	6531	0.40	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
377	3554	0.38	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
378	5812	0.35	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
379	3398	0.35	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
380	1751	0.25	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
381	4941	0.20	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
382	2673	0.13	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
383	3251	0.11	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
384	5461	0.10	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-

Table B-2
Summary of PAR 317 Analysis for VOC Facilities

Ref ID	SIC	VOC TPY CY 2009 (a)	CHK IF VOC > 8 TPY CY 2009	Reasons for Exclusion from Analysis*	Average of 2 consecutive Year peak Activity Ratio (b)	0.8*Activity Ratio (c) = 0.8*(b)	2020_GF*CF Where CF=1 (d)	0.8 ratio>=2020_GF*CF (c) >= (d)	Reasons for No Curtailments Expected*	% curtailment (e)= (d) - (c)	Potential VOC Emission Red Foregone (TPY) (f) = (e)*(a)
385	5169	0.10	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
386	4953	0.10	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
387	9111	0.06	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
388	4953	0.05	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
389	3241	0.02	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
390	3275	0.004	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
391	3251	0.00008	N	**1**	-	-	-	-		-	-
Total											8.53

*

1. Annual Emissions < 8 tpy
2. Power Plants, Refineries, Oil & Gas Production Facilities, Sulfur Plants, Tank Farms, Hospitals, Institutions, Bulk Terminal, Public Agencies, Landfills,
3. No activity curtailment is necessary
4. Companies with 2009 revenues more than $5MM and estimated PR317 fees to be less than 1% of the revenues

Note: Some facilities on this list also emit NOx emissions, therefore, the number of facilities in Tables B-1 and B-2 are not additive.