



**San Joaquin Valley Unified
Air Pollution Control District**

2018 PM_{2.5} Attainment Plan

**Initial Study and Final
Negative Declaration**

November 2018

**SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT
GOVERNING BOARD 2018**

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INITIAL STUDY AND FINAL NEGATIVE DECLARATION

2018 PM2.5 Attainment Plan

November 2018

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Project Location: The 2018 PM2.5 Attainment Plan applies to emission sources (primarily emission sources of directly emitted PM2.5 and its precursors) located within the boundaries of the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin (SJVAB) (see Exhibit 1, Map of SJVAB Boundaries).

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Exhibit 1

SJVAB Boundaries

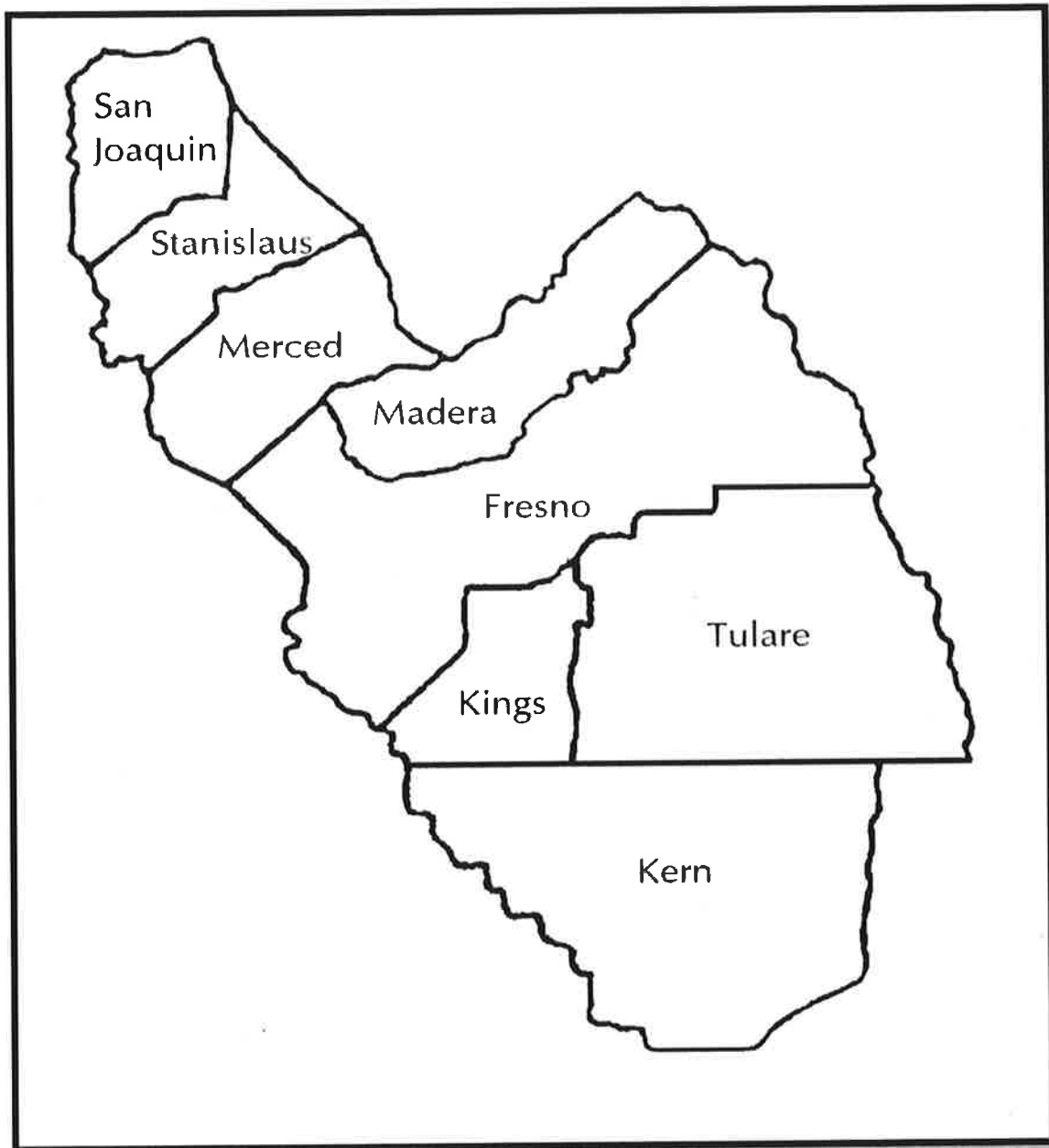




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A. Introduction And Project Background

The 2018 PM_{2.5} Attainment Plan (Plan) presents the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District's (District) strategy for achieving attainment for the 1997 PM_{2.5} Standard (24-hour 65 µg/m³ and annual 15 µg/m³), 2006 PM_{2.5} Standard (24-hour 35 µg/m³), and the 2012 PM_{2.5} Standard (annual 12 µg/m³) as identified under the federal Clean Air Act. The District's Plan contains a comprehensive suite of existing and new regulatory and incentive-based measures to achieve the emissions reductions necessary to attain the federal health-based 1997, 2006, and 2012 PM_{2.5} standards.

Given mobile sources make up over 85% of the San Joaquin Valley's Nitrogen Oxide (NO_x) emissions (primary PM_{2.5} precursor), achieving additional emission reductions from mobile sources are imperative for the District to attain the federal air quality standards. For this Plan, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) is committing to achieve significant mobile source reductions through regulatory measures and incentive funding. The Plan includes commitments by the District to amend existing regulations to achieve greater emission reductions from flaring activities, internal combustion engines, boilers/steam generators, glass melting furnaces, and agricultural operations. Control measures under consideration from such amendments to existing regulations in the Plan include: additional ultra-low NO_x flare emission limitations for existing and new flaring activities, flare minimization to the extent such controls are technologically achievable and economically feasible, lower NO_x limits for boilers/steam generator/process heaters, lower NO_x limits for municipal solid waste-fired boilers/generators/process heaters, lower NO_x limits for container glass furnaces, new enhanced conservation management practices to reduce fugitive dust from cropland tilling and fallow lands, controls for commercial underfired charbroilers, lower NO_x limits for non-agricultural IC engines, and implementation of a more stringent wood burning curtailment program. Additionally, in combination with the control measures discussed above, voluntary participation in District incentive programs will achieve additional emission reductions from residential wood combustion, agricultural internal combustion engines, and commercial cooking operations.

The District developed the Plan with an extensive public process including nine public workshops from year 2016 to the date of this document. The Plan is anticipated to go before the District's Governing Board for review and approval on October/November 2018, and thereafter will be submitted to CARB for review and approval. Upon Plan approval by the CARB, the Plan will then be submitted to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for review. Following receipt of the Plan, EPA must determine Plan completeness within six months. As required by the federal Clean Air Act (specifically section 110k), the EPA must act on the Plan within one year of finding the Plan complete. EPA approval of the Plan places it in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) as required by the federal Clean Air Act and EPA's Fine Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standards: State Implementation Plan Requirements; Final Rule (81 FR-58009).



B. Project Description

The Plan is divided into several chapters and appendices. These chapters are briefly summarized below.

Executive Summary

The Executive Summary discusses the District's commitment to expeditious attainment for the 1997 PM_{2.5} Standard (24-hour 65 µg/m³ and annual 15 µg/m³), 2006 PM_{2.5} Standard (24-hour 35 µg/m³), and the 2012 PM_{2.5} Standard (annual 12 µg/m³) as identified under the federal Clean Air Act. Also, the Executive Summary discusses key Plan concepts.

Introduction

This chapter summarizes EPA's National Ambient Air Quality Standards for particulate matter, and applicable federal requirements.

Air Quality Challenges and Trends

While presented with unique geographical and meteorological challenges, the San Joaquin Valley has made significant progress in which PM_{2.5} emissions and PM_{2.5} precursors are at historically low levels and air quality over the past few years has been better than any time on record. Emissions from stationary sources have been reduced by 85%, cancer risk from exposure to air pollutants have been reduced by 95%, population exposure to elevated PM_{2.5} levels has been reduced by 85%, and population exposure to elevated ozone levels have been reduced by 90%. This chapter summarizes the Valley's PM_{2.5} challenges, and the progress that has been made reducing emissions.

Health Impacts and Health Risk Reduction Strategy

This chapter summarizes the formation of PM_{2.5} emissions species in which is attributable to stationary, mobile, area-wide sources, as well as natural occurring emissions. PM_{2.5} emissions species have been linked by numerous studies to a variety of health problems including: aggravated asthma, increased respiratory symptoms, decreased lung function in children, development of chronic bronchitis, irregular heartbeat, non-fatal heart attacks, increased respiratory and cardiovascular hospitalizations, lung cancer, and premature death. This chapter also summarizes the health risk reduction strategy in which EPA's established National Ambient Air Quality Standards are the primary driving force for new emission controls that result in air quality improvements and health benefits to Valley residents.

Attainment Strategy for PM_{2.5}

This chapter summarizes the District's strategy for attaining the 1997, 2006, and 2012 PM_{2.5} standards which is built upon comprehensive strategies already in place from previously adopted District plans and strategies implemented by CARB. The District's multi-faceted approach to reducing emissions in the Valley consists of a combination of



conventional and innovative control strategies. This comprehensive strategy includes prohibitory regulations, incentive programs, technology advancement programs, public outreach and education, and more. As supported by extensive photochemical modeling conducted by CARB, the significant emissions reductions achieved by this strategy in the coming years are projected to bring the Valley into attainment of the PM2.5 air quality standards by federally required attainment dates.

1997 PM2.5 Standard Demonstration

This chapter summarizes the District's demonstration for attainment of the 1997 PM2.5 standard.

2006 PM2.5 Standard Demonstration

This chapter summarizes the District's demonstration for attainment of the 2006 PM2.5 standard.

2012 PM2.5 Standard Demonstration

This chapter summarizes the District's demonstration for attainment of the 2012 PM2.5 standard.

Transportation Conformity

This chapter summarizes the District's conformity strategy to ensure transportation activities do not interfere with air quality progress, per the federal Clean Air Act.

Appendices

The Plan contains the following appendices:

Appendix A:	Ambient PM2.5 Data Analysis
Appendix B:	Emissions Inventory
Appendix C:	Stationary Source Control Measure Analyses
Appendix D:	Mobile Source Control Measure Analyses
Appendix E:	Incentive-Based Strategy
Appendix F:	Public Education and Technology Advancement
Appendix G:	Precursor Demonstration
Appendix H:	RFP, Quantitative Milestones, and Contingency
Appendix I:	New Source Review and Emission Reduction Credits
Appendix J:	Modeling Emission Inventory
Appendix K:	Modeling Attainment Demonstration
Appendix L:	Modeling Protocol
Appendix M:	Summary of Significant Comments and Responses

Other appendices may be added as needed to show additional analyses relevant to the Plan development.



C. Purpose And Authority

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires each public agency to adopt objectives, criteria, and specific procedures consistent with CEQA Statutes and the CEQA Guidelines for administering its responsibilities under CEQA, including the orderly evaluation of projects and preparation of environmental documents. The District adopted its *Environmental Review Guidelines* (ERG) in 2001. The ERG was prepared to comply with this requirement and is an internal document used to comply with CEQA.

The basic purposes of CEQA are to:

- Inform governmental decision-makers and the public about the potential, significant environmental effects of proposed activities.
- Identify the ways that environmental damage can be avoided or significantly reduced.
- Prevent significant, avoidable damage to the environment by requiring changes in projects through use of alternatives or mitigation measures when the governmental agency finds the changes to be feasible.
- Disclose to the public the reasons why a governmental agency approved the project in the manner the agency chose if significant environmental effects are involved.

Under CEQA the lead agency is required to:

- Conduct preliminary reviews to determine if applications are subject to CEQA [CCR §15060].
- Conduct review to determine if projects are exempt from CEQA [CCR §15061].
- Prepare Initial Studies for projects that may have adverse environmental impacts [CCR §15063].
- Determine the significance of the environmental effects caused by the project [CCR §15064].
- Prepare Negative Declarations or Mitigated Negative Declarations for projects with no significant environmental impacts [CCR §15070].
- Prepare, or contract to prepare, EIRs for projects with significant environmental impacts [CCR §15081].
- Adopt reporting or monitoring programs for the changes made to projects or conditions of project approval, adopted in order to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment [PRC §21081.6 & CCR §15097].
- Comply with CEQA noticing and filing requirements.

D. Other Public Agencies Whose Approval Is Required

The District has discretionary authority to implement the District control measures,



incentives, and other District options identified in the Plan. It does not have authority to approve or implement the State of California measures identified in the Plan, nor does the District have land-use authority to implement measures identified by local governments in the Plan. The Plan must be approved by CARB and then officially transmit it to EPA. EPA's final rule approving the Plan would place it into the SIP.

E. Decision To Prepare A Negative Declaration

The Negative Declaration demonstrates that the proposed Plan would not have a significant adverse impact on air quality. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15063 (a), District staff prepared an Initial Study for the Plan. The District has determined the Plan would have a less than significant impact on the environment. The District concludes that a Negative Declaration is appropriate.

The District issued a Notice of Intent to Adopt a Negative Declaration that was made available for public review and comment from September 4, 2018 to October 3, 2018. The District received comments from the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB) that are addressed herein.



F. Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

Substantial evidence supports the District’s conclusion that the Project will not have any significant adverse effects on the environment. None of the environmental factors below would potentially be significantly affected by this Project.

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Geology/Soils |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards & Hazardous Materials | <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrology/Water Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Land/Use Planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Noise |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Population/Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation/Traffic | <input type="checkbox"/> Tribal Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities/Service Systems | | |

G. Determination

The District certifies that the project was independently reviewed and analyzed and that this document reflects the independent judgment of the District. The District finds:

- The proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION has been prepared.
- The proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- The proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
- The proposed project MAY have a “potentially significant impact” or “potentially significant unless mitigated” 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 IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.



- 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 EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Signature: Ernest Buddy Mendes Date: 11-15-18

Printed name: Ernest Buddy Mendes, Governing Board Chair



H. Environmental Impact Checklist

I. Aesthetics Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?				X
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?				X
c) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?				X

Aesthetics (a-c)

Conclusion: The Plan will not have an impact on scenic vistas, damage scenic resources, or create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area.

Discussion: The Plan includes measures that CARB committed to implement in order to achieve significant mobile source reductions through regulatory measures and incentive funding since mobile sources make up 85% of the San Joaquin Valley's NO_x emissions (PM_{2.5} precursor). The Plan includes commitments by the District to amend existing regulations to achieve greater emission reductions from flaring activities, internal combustion engines, boilers/steam generators, glass melting furnaces, and agricultural operations. Control measures under consideration from such amendments to existing regulations in the Plan include: additional ultra-low NO_x flare emission limitations for existing and new flaring activities, flare minimization to the extent such controls are technologically achievable and economically feasible, lower NO_x limits for boilers/steam generator/process heaters, lower NO_x limits for municipal solid waste-fired boilers/generators/process heaters, lower NO_x limits for container glass furnaces, new enhanced conservation management practices to reduce fugitive dust from cropland tilling and fallow lands, controls for commercial underfired charbroilers, lower NO_x limits for non-agricultural IC engines, and implementation of a more stringent wood burning curtailment program. It is important to note, these new controls committed under the Plan will be developed within their own rule amendment public processes and CEQA analyses.

Additionally, in combination with the control measures discussed above, voluntary participation in District incentive programs will achieve additional emission reductions from residential wood combustion, agricultural internal combustion engines, and commercial cooking operations. However, the ability to require participation in such



voluntary incentive-based control measure lie within the jurisdiction of land-use approval agencies. Project-specific impacts and control measures would be identified during the project review process and carried out by agencies with this land-use approval authority.

Commitments from CARB and the District under the Plan, combined with District control strategies will provide the necessary emissions reductions to complement those already being attributed to PM2.5 air quality improvements in the Valley. The Plan would not require any changes in the physical environment that would obstruct any scenic vistas or views of interest to the public. In addition, the Plan would not create aesthetically offensive sites visible to the public with no significant adverse aesthetic, and no recreation impacts are expected from the Plan. In the contrary, the Plan may have a beneficial effect on scenic resources by improving visibility as well as improving air quality in the San Joaquin Valley. Therefore, the District concludes there is no substantial evidence of record to support a conclusion that the Plan would have a detrimental impact on aesthetics, as identified above (a-c).

Mitigation: None.

References: 2018 PM2.5 Attainment Plan.



II. Agricultural Resources Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<p>In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:</p>				
<p>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?</p>				X
<p>b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?</p>				X
<p>c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220 (g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104 (g))?</p>				X
<p>c) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?</p>				X
<p>d) Involve other 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?</p>				X



Agricultural Resources (a-d)

Conclusion: The Plan will not conflict with existing zoning and will not have an impact on agricultural and forest lands.

Discussion: The Plan includes measures that CARB committed to implement in order to achieve significant mobile source reductions through regulatory measures and incentive funding since mobile sources make up 85% of the San Joaquin Valley's NOx emissions (PM2.5 precursor). The Plan includes commitments by the District to amend existing regulations to achieve greater emission reductions from flaring activities, internal combustion engines, boilers/steam generators, glass melting furnaces, and agricultural operations. Control measures under consideration from such amendments to existing regulations in the Plan include: additional ultra-low NOx flare emission limitations for existing and new flaring activities, flare minimization to the extent such controls are technologically achievable and economically feasible, lower NOx limits for boilers/steam generator/process heaters, lower NOx limits for municipal solid waste-fired boilers/generators/process heaters, lower NOx limits for container glass furnaces, new enhanced conservation management practices to reduce fugitive dust from cropland tilling and fallow lands, controls for commercial underfired charbroilers, lower NOx limits for non-agricultural IC engines, and implementation of a more stringent wood burning curtailment program. It is important to note, these new controls committed under the Plan will be developed within their own rule amendment public processes and CEQA analyses.

Additionally, in combination with the control measures discussed above, voluntary participation in District incentive programs will achieve additional emission reductions from residential wood combustion, agricultural internal combustion engines, and commercial cooking operations. However, the ability to require participation in such voluntary incentive-based control measure lie within the jurisdiction of land-use approval agencies. Project-specific impacts and control measures would be identified during the project review process and carried out by agencies with this land-use approval authority.

Commitments from CARB and the District under the Plan, combined with District control strategies will provide the necessary emissions reductions to complement those already being attributed to PM2.5 air quality improvements in the Valley. The Plan will not result in substantive conversion of prime unique farmland to non-agricultural use and will not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or Williamson Act contract. PM2.5 levels are expected to be lowered over the life of the Plan and could provide benefits to agricultural resources by reducing the impacts of PM2.5 emissions on plants and animals. Therefore, the District concludes there is no substantial evidence of record to support a conclusion that the Plan would have a detrimental impact on agricultural resources, as identified above (a-d).



Mitigation: None.

References: 2018 PM2.5 Attainment Plan.

III. Air Quality Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?				X
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or Projected air quality violation?				X
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 which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?				X
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?				X
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?				X

Air Quality (a-e)

Conclusion: The Plan will not conflict with any other air quality plans, substantially contribute to or create an air quality violation, result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of criteria pollutants, expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations, or create objectionable odors.

Discussion: The Plan includes measures that CARB committed to implement in order to achieve significant mobile source reductions through regulatory measures and incentive funding since mobile sources make up 85% of the San Joaquin Valley's NOx emissions (PM2.5 precursor). The Plan includes commitments by the District to amend existing regulations to achieve greater emission reductions from flaring activities, internal combustion engines, boilers/steam generators, glass melting furnaces, and agricultural operations. Control measures under consideration from such amendments to existing regulations in the Plan include: additional ultra-low NOx flare emission limitations for existing and new flaring activities, flare minimization to the extent such controls are technologically achievable and economically feasible, lower NOx limits for



boilers/steam generator/process heaters, lower NO_x limits for municipal solid waste-fired boilers/generators/process heaters, lower NO_x limits for container glass furnaces, new enhanced conservation management practices to reduce fugitive dust from cropland tilling and fallow lands, controls for commercial underfired charbroilers, lower NO_x limits for non-agricultural IC engines, and implementation of a more stringent wood burning curtailment program. It is important to note, these new controls committed under the Plan will be developed within their own rule amendment public processes and CEQA analyses.

Additionally, in combination with the control measures discussed above, voluntary participation in District incentive programs will achieve additional emission reductions from residential wood combustion, agricultural internal combustion engines, and commercial cooking operations. However, the ability to require participation in such voluntary incentive-based control measure lie within the jurisdiction of land-use approval agencies. Project-specific impacts and control measures would be identified during the project review process and carried out by agencies with this land-use approval authority.

Commitments from CARB and the District under the Plan, combined with District control strategies will provide the necessary emissions reductions to complement those already being attributed to PM_{2.5} air quality improvements in the Valley. Thus implementation of the Plan would result in benefit for improving air quality in the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin.

The Plan would not result in a violation of air quality standards or significantly contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation. Hazardous risk assessments and other analyses are completed as needed as individual rules are amended or developed. Also, no creation of objectionable odors will result from the Plan. Subsequent rule making will determine the actual air quality reductions and impacts. As such, these issues will continue to be evaluated as the Plan's control measure commitments are developed in their post-Plan rule development processes. However, the net result is improved air quality. Therefore, the District concludes there is no substantial evidence of record to support a conclusion that the Plan would have a detrimental impact on air quality, as identified above (a-e).

Mitigation: None.

References: 2018 PM_{2.5} Attainment Plan.



IV. Biological Resources Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?				X
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?				X
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?				X
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?				X
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?				X
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?				X

Biological Resources (a-f)

Conclusion: The Plan will have no impact on candidate, sensitive, special status species, federally protected wetlands, native or migratory species, preservation policy or ordinance, or any adopted conservation plans.

Discussion: The Plan includes measures that CARB committed to implement in order to achieve significant mobile source reductions through regulatory measures and incentive funding since mobile sources make up 85% of the San Joaquin Valley's NOx



emissions (PM_{2.5} precursor). The Plan includes commitments by the District to amend existing regulations to achieve greater emission reductions from flaring activities, internal combustion engines, boilers/steam generators, glass melting furnaces, and agricultural operations. Control measures under consideration from such amendments to existing regulations in the Plan include: additional ultra-low NO_x flare emission limitations for existing and new flaring activities, flare minimization to the extent such controls are technologically achievable and economically feasible, lower NO_x limits for boilers/steam generator/process heaters, lower NO_x limits for municipal solid waste-fired boilers/generators/process heaters, lower NO_x limits for container glass furnaces, new enhanced conservation management practices to reduce fugitive dust from cropland tilling and fallow lands, controls for commercial underfired charbroilers, lower NO_x limits for non-agricultural IC engines, and implementation of a more stringent wood burning curtailment program. It is important to note, these new controls committed under the Plan will be developed within their own rule amendment public processes and CEQA analyses.

Additionally, in combination with the control measures discussed above, voluntary participation in District incentive programs will achieve additional emission reductions from residential wood combustion, agricultural internal combustion engines, and commercial cooking operations. However, the ability to require participation in such voluntary incentive-based control measure lie within the jurisdiction of land-use approval agencies. Project-specific impacts and control measures would be identified during the project review process and carried out by agencies with this land-use approval authority.

Commitments from CARB and the District under the Plan, combined with District control strategies will provide the necessary emissions reductions to complement those already being attributed to PM_{2.5} air quality improvements in the Valley. The Plan is not expected to adversely affect special status species, riparian habitat, sensitive natural communities, native resident or migratory fish and wildlife species. No significant adverse impacts to biological resources are anticipated from the Plan because biological resources are already disturbed on existing sites and areas with the Plan will be implemented. Furthermore, improvements from the Plan are expected to provide health benefits to plant and animal species as well as to humans in the San Joaquin Valley.

The Plan would not affect any current local policies or ordinances land-use policies. For these reasons, the Plan would not adversely affect protected wetlands as defined by §404 of the Clean Water Act, including, but not limited to marshes, vernal pools, coastal wetlands, through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption or other means. Implementation of the Plan is not anticipated to affect land-use plans, local policies or ordinances. Therefore, the District concludes there is no substantial evidence of record to support a conclusion that the Plan would have a detrimental impact on biological resources, as identified above (a-f).



Mitigation: None.

References: 2018 PM2.5 Attainment Plan.

V. Cultural Resources Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in '15064.5?				X
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to '15064.5?				X
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?				X
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?				X

Cultural Resources (a-d)

Conclusion: The Plan will not have an impact on cultural resources.

Discussion: The Plan includes measures that CARB committed to implement in order to achieve significant mobile source reductions through regulatory measures and incentive funding since mobile sources make up 85% of the San Joaquin Valley's NOx emissions (PM2.5 precursor). The Plan includes commitments by the District to amend existing regulations to achieve greater emission reductions from flaring activities, internal combustion engines, boilers/steam generators, glass melting furnaces, and agricultural operations. Control measures under consideration from such amendments to existing regulations in the Plan include: additional ultra-low NOx flare emission limitations for existing and new flaring activities, flare minimization to the extent such controls are technologically achievable and economically feasible, lower NOx limits for boilers/steam generator/process heaters, lower NOx limits for municipal solid waste-fired boilers/generators/process heaters, lower NOx limits for container glass furnaces, new enhanced conservation management practices to reduce fugitive dust from cropland tilling and fallow lands, controls for commercial underfired charbroilers, lower NOx limits for non-agricultural IC engines, and implementation of a more stringent wood burning curtailment program. It is important to note, these new controls committed under the Plan will be developed within their own rule amendment public processes and CEQA analyses.



Additionally, in combination with the control measures discussed above, voluntary participation in District incentive programs will achieve additional emission reductions from residential wood combustion, agricultural internal combustion engines, and commercial cooking operations. However, the ability to require participation in such voluntary incentive-based control measure lie within the jurisdiction of land-use approval agencies. Project-specific impacts and control measures would be identified during the project review process and carried out by agencies with this land-use approval authority.

Commitments from CARB and the District under the Plan, combined with District control strategies will provide the necessary emissions reductions to complement those already being attributed to PM2.5 air quality improvements in the Valley. The Plan will not result in significant impacts to cultural resources because it will not require the destruction of existing buildings or sites with prehistoric, historic, archaeological, religious, or ethnic significance. The Plan is not anticipated to result in any activities to promote any programs that could have a significant adverse impact on cultural resources in the San Joaquin Valley. Therefore, the District concludes there is no substantial evidence of record to support a conclusion that the Plan would have a detrimental impact on cultural resources, as identified above (a-d).

Mitigation: None.

References: 2018 PM2.5 Attainment Plan.



VI. Geology / Soils Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				X
i) 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? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.				X
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?				X
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?				X
iv) Landslides?				X
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?				X
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?				X
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?				X
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?				X

Geology/Soils (a-e)

Conclusion: The Plan will not result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil nor have an impact on the capacity of the soil to support wastewater disposal systems.

Discussion: The Plan includes measures that CARB committed to implement in order to achieve significant mobile source reductions through regulatory measures and incentive funding since mobile sources make up 85% of the San Joaquin Valley's NOx emissions (PM2.5 precursor). The Plan includes commitments by the District to amend existing regulations to achieve greater emission reductions from flaring activities, internal combustion engines, boilers/steam generators, glass melting furnaces, and agricultural operations. Control measures under consideration from such amendments



to existing regulations in the Plan include: additional ultra-low NO_x flare emission limitations for existing and new flaring activities, flare minimization to the extent such controls are technologically achievable and economically feasible, lower NO_x limits for boilers/steam generator/process heaters, lower NO_x limits for municipal solid waste-fired boilers/generators/process heaters, lower NO_x limits for container glass furnaces, new enhanced conservation management practices to reduce fugitive dust from cropland tilling and fallow lands, controls for commercial underfired charbroilers, lower NO_x limits for non-agricultural IC engines, and implementation of a more stringent wood burning curtailment program. It is important to note, these new controls committed under the Plan will be developed within their own rule amendment public processes and CEQA analyses.

Additionally, in combination with the control measures discussed above, voluntary participation in District incentive programs will achieve additional emission reductions from residential wood combustion, agricultural internal combustion engines, and commercial cooking operations. However, the ability to require participation in such voluntary incentive-based control measure lie within the jurisdiction of land-use approval agencies. Project-specific impacts and control measures would be identified during the project review process and carried out by agencies with this land-use approval authority.

Commitments from CARB and the District under the Plan, combined with District control strategies will provide the necessary emissions reductions to complement those already being attributed to PM_{2.5} air quality improvements in the Valley. The Plan does not provide provisions that would result in the disruption or covering of soil, changes in topography or surface relief features. Also, the Plan will not have an impact on soil to support wastewater disposal systems. Any facilities affected by the control measures under consideration in this Plan would also be required to adhere to the California Buildings Standards Code requirements in effect at the time of initial construction or modification of a structure. The local land-use agency is responsible for assuring that projects comply with the California Building Standards Code as part of the issuance of the building permit process. The District does not have land-use authority (California Health and Safety Code, Sec. 40716(b)), so the District is generally prohibited from encouraging or promoting specific land-uses in specific locations in the San Joaquin Valley. As such, the Plan will not increase the exposure of people or property to geological hazards, faults, rupture, seismic ground shaking, seismic ground failure, seiche, tsunami or volcanic hazard.

Control measures under Plan consideration are focused on efforts to reduce PM_{2.5} emissions and PM_{2.5} precursors from disturbed and already existing operations. Any resulting facility modifications are not anticipated to require substantial measures that require substantial grading or construction activities. The Plan does not have the potential to substantially increase the area subject to compaction or over-covering since the subject areas will be limited in size and, typically have already been graded or



displaced in some way. Therefore, significant adverse soil erosion impacts are not anticipated from the Plan, as identified above (a-e).

Mitigation: None.

References: 2018 PM2.5 Attainment Plan.

VII. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?			X	
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?				X

Greenhouse Gas Emissions (a-b)

Conclusion: The Plan will not result in a significant increase in greenhouse gas emissions, nor will it conflict with any applicable plans.

Discussion: Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) are gases that absorb and emit radiation within the thermal infrared range, trapping heat in the earth’s atmosphere. There are no “attainment” standards established by the Federal or State government for GHGs. In fact, GHGs are not generally thought of as traditional air pollutants because GHGs, and their impacts, are global in nature, while traditional “criteria” pollutants affect the health of people and other living things at ground level, in the general region of their release to the atmosphere. Some GHGs occur naturally and are emitted into the atmosphere through natural processes. Other GHGs are created and emitted solely through human activities. The principal GHGs that enter the atmosphere because of human activities are carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O), and fluorinated carbons.

The Plan includes measures that CARB committed to implement in order to achieve significant mobile source reductions through regulatory measures and incentive funding since mobile sources make up 85% of the San Joaquin Valley’s NOx emissions (PM2.5 precursor). The Plan includes commitments by the District to amend existing regulations to achieve greater emission reductions from flaring activities, internal combustion engines, boilers/steam generators, glass melting furnaces, and agricultural operations. Control measures under consideration from such amendments to existing regulations in the Plan include: additional ultra-low NOx flare emission limitations for existing and new flaring activities, flare minimization to the extent such controls are



technologically achievable and economically feasible, lower NOx limits for boilers/steam generator/process heaters, lower NOx limits for municipal solid waste-fired boilers/generators/process heaters, lower NOx limits for container glass furnaces, new enhanced conservation management practices to reduce fugitive dust from cropland tilling and fallow lands, controls for commercial underfired charbroilers, lower NOx limits for non-agricultural IC engines, and implementation of a more stringent wood burning curtailment program. It is important to note, these new controls committed under the Plan will be developed within their own rule amendment public processes and CEQA analyses.

Additionally, in combination with the control measures discussed above, voluntary participation in District incentive programs will achieve additional emission reductions from residential wood combustion, agricultural internal combustion engines, and commercial cooking operations. However, the ability to require participation in such voluntary incentive-based control measure lie within the jurisdiction of land-use approval agencies. Project-specific impacts and control measures would be identified during the project review process and carried out by agencies with this land-use approval authority.

Commitments from CARB and the District under the Plan, combined with District control strategies will provide the necessary emissions reductions to complement those already being attributed to PM2.5 air quality improvements in the Valley. The potential exists for control measures in the Plan to decrease GHG emissions. The rulemaking process will identify the control options of each of the control measure commitments under consideration. As noted above, the details resulting from the rulemaking process would determine the GHG and potential climate change impact.

As a result, these impacts will continue to be evaluated as the Plan's control measure commitments are developed in their post-Plan public processes. The desired goal is improved air quality for the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin. Therefore, the District concludes there is no substantial evidence of record to support a conclusion that the Plan would have a detrimental impact on GHGs, as identified above (a-b).

Mitigation: None.

References: 2018 PM2.5 Attainment Plan.



VIII. Hazards & Hazardous Materials Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?				X
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?				X
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?				X
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?				X
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 airport or public use airport, would the Project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the Project area?				X
f) For a Project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the Project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the Project area?				X
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				X
h) 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?				X

Hazards & Hazardous Materials (a-h)

Conclusion: The Plan will not expose the public to hazardous materials. The Plan will not interfere with emergency response or evacuation plans; nor will it expose people or structures to risks from wildland fires.



Discussion: The Plan includes measures that CARB committed to implement in order to achieve significant mobile source reductions through regulatory measures and incentive funding since mobile sources make up 85% of the San Joaquin Valley's NO_x emissions (PM_{2.5} precursor). The Plan includes commitments by the District to amend existing regulations to achieve greater emission reductions from flaring activities, internal combustion engines, boilers/steam generators, glass melting furnaces, and agricultural operations. Control measures under consideration from such amendments to existing regulations in the Plan include: additional ultra-low NO_x flare emission limitations for existing and new flaring activities, flare minimization to the extent such controls are technologically achievable and economically feasible, lower NO_x limits for boilers/steam generator/process heaters, lower NO_x limits for municipal solid waste-fired boilers/generators/process heaters, lower NO_x limits for container glass furnaces, new enhanced conservation management practices to reduce fugitive dust from cropland tilling and fallow lands, controls for commercial underfired charbroilers, lower NO_x limits for non-agricultural IC engines, and implementation of a more stringent wood burning curtailment program. It is important to note, these new controls committed under the Plan will be developed within their own rule amendment public processes and CEQA analyses.

Additionally, in combination with the control measures discussed above, voluntary participation in District incentive programs will achieve additional emission reductions from residential wood combustion, agricultural internal combustion engines, and commercial cooking operations. However, the ability to require participation in such voluntary incentive-based control measure lie within the jurisdiction of land-use approval agencies. Project-specific impacts and control measures would be identified during the project review process and carried out by agencies with this land-use approval authority.

The control measures under Plan consideration are not anticipated to necessitate additional clean-up activities, contaminated sites, create significant hazard through routine transport of hazardous materials, create conditions involving the release of hazardous materials, nor emit hazardous emissions within ¼ mile of an existing or proposed school.

The Plan would not adversely affect any airport land-use plan or result in any safety hazard for people residing or working in the San Joaquin Valley. The U.S. Department of Transportation (Federal Aviation Administration Advisory Circular AC) provides information regarding the types of projects that may affect navigable airspace. The control measures under Plan consideration would not 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 or local airports are not anticipated. The Plan would not impair implementation of, or physically interfere with any adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Any existing facilities affected by the control measures under Plan consideration would 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 Plan is not anticipated to interfere with any emergency response procedures or evacuation plans.

In addition, control measures under Plan consideration applicable to facilities and stationary source equipment subject to District rules and regulations are typically not located near wildland and forest areas.

Therefore, the District concludes there is no substantial evidence of record to support a conclusion that the Plan would have a detrimental impact on hazardous and hazardous materials, as identified above (a-h).

Mitigation: None.

References: 2018 PM2.5 Attainment Plan.

IX. Hydrology / Water Quality Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?				X
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)?				X
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner, which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?				X
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?				X



IX. Hydrology / Water Quality Continued.	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) 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?				X
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?				X
g) Place housing 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?				X
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?				X
i) 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?				X
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?				X

Hydrology/Water Quality (a-j)

Conclusion: The Plan will not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements and will not degrade water quality. The Plan will not have an impact on groundwater supplies, interfere substantially with groundwater recharge, or drainage patterns. The Plan will not expose people or structures to flood hazards, seiche, tsunamis or mudflows.

Discussion: The Plan includes measures that CARB committed to implement in order to achieve significant mobile source reductions through regulatory measures and incentive funding since mobile sources make up 85% of the San Joaquin Valley's NOx emissions (PM2.5 precursor). The Plan includes commitments by the District to amend existing regulations to achieve greater emission reductions from flaring activities, internal combustion engines, boilers/steam generators, glass melting furnaces, and agricultural operations. Control measures under consideration from such amendments to existing regulations in the Plan include: additional ultra-low NOx flare emission limitations for existing and new flaring activities, flare minimization to the extent such controls are technologically achievable and economically feasible, lower NOx limits for boilers/steam generator/process heaters, lower NOx limits for municipal solid waste-fired boilers/generators/process heaters, lower NOx limits for container glass furnaces, new enhanced conservation management practices to reduce fugitive dust from cropland tilling and fallow lands, controls for commercial underfired charbroilers, lower



NO_x limits for non-agricultural IC engines, and implementation of a more stringent wood burning curtailment program. It is important to note, these new controls committed under the Plan will be developed within their own rule amendment public processes and CEQA analyses.

Additionally, in combination with the control measures discussed above, voluntary participation in District incentive programs will achieve additional emission reductions from residential wood combustion, agricultural internal combustion engines, and commercial cooking operations. However, the ability to require participation in such voluntary incentive-based control measure lie within the jurisdiction of land-use approval agencies. Project-specific impacts and control measures would be identified during the project review process and carried out by agencies with this land-use approval authority.

Commitments from CARB and the District under the Plan, combined with District control strategies will provide the necessary emissions reductions to complement those already being attributed to PM_{2.5} air quality improvements in the Valley. The Plan would not require action that would violate any established local, state, or federal standards for water quality as the control measures under consideration are mainly to lower PM_{2.5} emissions.

The Plan contains no control measure commitments that would substantially increase water usage facilities, generate any new structures that could alter existing drainage patterns. In addition, the District does not have land-use authority and is generally prohibited from encouraging or prohibiting specific land-uses in specific locations in the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin (California Health and Safety Code Sec. 40716). The Plan does not require any new construction or relocation of existing housing or other types of facilities and, as such, would not require the placement of housing or other structures within a 100-year flood hazard area. Therefore, the District concludes that there is no substantial evidence of record to support a conclusion that the Plan would have a detrimental impact on Hydrology/Water Quality, as identified above (a-j).

Mitigation: None.

References: 2018 PM_{2.5} Attainment Plan.



X. Land Use / Planning Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Physically divide an established community?				X
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?				X
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?				X

Land Use/Planning (a-c)

Conclusion: The Plan will not divide an established community or conflict with applicable land-use plans, policies, or regulations.

Discussion: The Plan includes measures that CARB committed to implement in order to achieve significant mobile source reductions through regulatory measures and incentive funding since mobile sources make up 85% of the San Joaquin Valley's NOx emissions (PM2.5 precursor). The Plan includes commitments by the District to amend existing regulations to achieve greater emission reductions from flaring activities, internal combustion engines, boilers/steam generators, glass melting furnaces, and agricultural operations. Control measures under consideration from such amendments to existing regulations in the Plan include: additional ultra-low NOx flare emission limitations for existing and new flaring activities, flare minimization to the extent such controls are technologically achievable and economically feasible, lower NOx limits for boilers/steam generator/process heaters, lower NOx limits for municipal solid waste-fired boilers/generators/process heaters, lower NOx limits for container glass furnaces, new enhanced conservation management practices to reduce fugitive dust from cropland tilling and fallow lands, controls for commercial underfired charbroilers, lower NOx limits for non-agricultural IC engines, and implementation of a more stringent wood burning curtailment program.

Additionally, in combination with the control measures discussed above, voluntary participation in District incentive programs will achieve additional emission reductions from residential wood combustion, agricultural internal combustion engines, and commercial cooking operations.



The District does not have land-use authority and is generally prohibited from encouraging or prohibiting specific land-uses. As such, the Plan has no characteristics that would directly change land-use, zoning or land-use plans or directly affect the land-use classification, or location criteria of any public or private residential, commercial, industrial or public land-use facility. The Plan would not affect these plans, policies, or regulations.

Mitigation: None.

References: 2018 PM2.5 Attainment Plan.

XI. Mineral Resources Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?				X
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?				X

Mineral Resources (a-b)

Conclusion: The Plan will not have an impact on mineral resources.

Discussion: The Plan includes measures that CARB committed to implement in order to achieve significant mobile source reductions through regulatory measures and incentive funding since mobile sources make up 85% of the San Joaquin Valley's NOx emissions (PM2.5 precursor). The Plan includes commitments by the District to amend existing regulations to achieve greater emission reductions from flaring activities, internal combustion engines, boilers/steam generators, glass melting furnaces, and agricultural operations. Control measures under consideration from such amendments to existing regulations in the Plan include: additional ultra-low NOx flare emission limitations for existing and new flaring activities, flare minimization to the extent such controls are technologically achievable and economically feasible, lower NOx limits for boilers/steam generator/process heaters, lower NOx limits for municipal solid waste-fired boilers/generators/process heaters, lower NOx limits for container glass furnaces, new enhanced conservation management practices to reduce fugitive dust from cropland tilling and fallow lands, controls for commercial underfired charbroilers, lower NOx limits for non-agricultural IC engines, and implementation of a more stringent wood burning curtailment program. It is important to note, these new controls committed under the Plan will be developed within their own rule amendment public processes and CEQA analyses.



Additionally, in combination with the control measures discussed above, voluntary participation in District incentive programs will achieve additional emission reductions from residential wood combustion, agricultural internal combustion engines, and commercial cooking operations. However, the ability to require participation in such voluntary incentive-based control measure lie within the jurisdiction of land-use approval agencies. Project-specific impacts and control measures would be identified during the project review process and carried out by agencies with this land-use approval authority. Commitments from CARB and the District under the Plan, combined with District control strategies will provide the necessary emissions reductions to complement those already being attributed to PM2.5 air quality improvements in the Valley.

Implementation of the Plan would not 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. Control measures under Plan consideration are not anticipated to deplete non-renewable mineral resources, such as aggregate materials, metal ores, etc., at an accelerated rate or in a wasteful manner because control measures under Plan consideration are typically not mineral resource-intensive measures. Therefore, significant adverse impacts to mineral resources are not anticipated, as identified above (a-b).

Mitigation: None.

References: 2018 PM2.5 Attainment Plan.



XII. Noise Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?				X
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?				X
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the Project vicinity above levels existing without the Project?				X
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the Project vicinity above levels existing without the Project?				X
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 airport or public use airport, would the Project expose people residing or working in the Project area to excessive noise levels?				X
f) For a Project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the Project expose people residing or working in the Project area to excessive noise levels?				X

Noise (a-f)

Conclusion: The Plan will not result in increased noise exposure and will not expose people residing or working in the Plan area to excessive noise levels.

Discussion: Commitments from CARB and the District under the Plan, combined with District control strategies will provide the necessary emissions reductions to complement those already being attributed to PM2.5 air quality improvements in the Valley. The Plan includes measures that CARB committed to implement in order to achieve significant mobile source reductions through regulatory measures and incentive funding since mobile sources make up 85% of the San Joaquin Valley's NOx emissions (PM2.5 precursor). The Plan includes commitments by the District to amend existing regulations to achieve greater emission reductions from flaring activities, internal combustion engines, boilers/steam generators, glass melting furnaces, and agricultural operations. Control measures under consideration from such amendments to existing regulations in the Plan include: additional ultra-low NOx flare emission limitations for existing and new flaring activities, flare minimization to the extent such controls are



technologically achievable and economically feasible, lower NOx limits for boilers/steam generator/process heaters, lower NOx limits for municipal solid waste-fired boilers/generators/process heaters, lower NOx limits for container glass furnaces, new enhanced conservation management practices to reduce fugitive dust from cropland tilling and fallow lands, controls for commercial underfired charbroilers, lower NOx limits for non-agricultural IC engines, and implementation of a more stringent wood burning curtailment program. It is important to note, these new controls committed under the Plan will be developed within their own rule amendment public processes and CEQA analyses.

Additionally, in combination with the control measures discussed above, voluntary participation in District incentive programs will achieve additional emission reductions from residential wood combustion, agricultural internal combustion engines, and commercial cooking operations. However, the ability to require participation in such voluntary incentive-based control measure lie within the jurisdiction of land-use approval agencies. Project-specific impacts and control measures would be identified during the project review process and carried out by agencies with this land-use approval authority.

It is not anticipated the Plan would substantially increase ambient noise levels (construction/operation), either permanently or intermittently, or expose people to excessive noise levels that would be noticeably above and beyond existing ambient levels. In addition, the Plan is not anticipated to increase any ground borne vibration levels because air pollution control equipment is not typically vibration intensive. Consequently, the Plan would not directly or indirectly cause substantial noise or excessive ground borne vibration impacts.

The Plan would not interfere with any applicable airport land-use plans and would not result in any excessive noise levels to affected residences and workers pursuant to existing rules, regulations and requirements. As noted in the above discussion, there are no components of the Plan that would substantially increase ambient noise levels, either intermittently or permanently. Therefore, the District concludes there is no substantial evidence of record to support a conclusion that the Plan would have a detrimental impact on noise, as identified above (a-f).

Mitigation: None.

References: 2018 PM2.5 Attainment Plan.



XIII. Population / Housing Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?				X
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X

Population/Housing (a-c)

Conclusion: The Plan will not result in a substantial growth in population or the displacement of people or housing units.

Discussion: The Plan includes measures that CARB committed to implement in order to achieve significant mobile source reductions through regulatory measures and incentive funding since mobile sources make up 85% of the San Joaquin Valley's NOx emissions (PM2.5 precursor). The Plan includes commitments by the District to amend existing regulations to achieve greater emission reductions from flaring activities, internal combustion engines, boilers/steam generators, glass melting furnaces, and agricultural operations. Control measures under consideration from such amendments to existing regulations in the Plan include: additional ultra-low NOx flare emission limitations for existing and new flaring activities, flare minimization to the extent such controls are technologically achievable and economically feasible, lower NOx limits for boilers/steam generator/process heaters, lower NOx limits for municipal solid waste-fired boilers/generators/process heaters, lower NOx limits for container glass furnaces, new enhanced conservation management practices to reduce fugitive dust from cropland tilling and fallow lands, controls for commercial underfired charbroilers, lower NOx limits for non-agricultural IC engines, and implementation of a more stringent wood burning curtailment program. It is important to note, these new controls committed under the Plan will be developed within their own rule amendment public processes and CEQA analyses.

Additionally, in combination with the control measures discussed above, voluntary participation in District incentive programs will achieve additional emission reductions from residential wood combustion, agricultural internal combustion engines, and commercial cooking operations. However, the ability to require participation in such voluntary incentive-based control measure lie within the jurisdiction of land-use approval agencies. Project-specific impacts and control measures would be identified during the



project review process and carried out by agencies with this land-use approval authority.

Commitments from CARB and the District under the Plan, combined with District control strategies will provide the necessary emissions reductions to complement those already being attributed to PM2.5 air quality improvements in the Valley. The Plan is not anticipated to generate any significant effects, either directly or indirectly, on the population or population distribution in the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin. Provisions in the Plan would not result in the creation of any industry that would affect population growth or directly or indirectly induce the construction of single or multiple family units. The District does not anticipate that affected facilities will be required to hire additional personnel to operate and maintain new control equipment on site, because air pollution control equipment is not labor-intensive equipment. As such, the Plan is not anticipated to result in a significant change in population densities or induce significant growth in population. Therefore, the District concludes there is no substantial evidence of record to support a conclusion that the Plan would have a detrimental impact on population and housing, as identified above (a-c).

Mitigation: None.

References: 2018 PM2.5 Attainment Plan.

XIV. Public Services Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental 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 public services:				X
i) Fire protection?				X
ii) Police protection?				X
iii) Schools?				X
iv) Parks?				X
v) Other public facilities?				X



Public Services (a)

Conclusion: The Plan will not require additional public services and will not negatively impact governmental facilities ability to provide services.

Discussion: The Plan includes measures that CARB committed to implement in order to achieve significant mobile source reductions through regulatory measures and incentive funding since mobile sources make up 85% of the San Joaquin Valley's NO_x emissions (PM_{2.5} precursor). The Plan includes commitments by the District to amend existing regulations to achieve greater emission reductions from flaring activities, internal combustion engines, boilers/steam generators, glass melting furnaces, and agricultural operations. Control measures under consideration from such amendments to existing regulations in the Plan include: additional ultra-low NO_x flare emission limitations for existing and new flaring activities, flare minimization to the extent such controls are technologically achievable and economically feasible, lower NO_x limits for boilers/steam generator/process heaters, lower NO_x limits for municipal solid waste-fired boilers/generators/process heaters, lower NO_x limits for container glass furnaces, new enhanced conservation management practices to reduce fugitive dust from cropland tilling and fallow lands, controls for commercial underfired charbroilers, lower NO_x limits for non-agricultural IC engines, and implementation of a more stringent wood burning curtailment program. It is important to note, these new controls committed under the Plan will be developed within their own rule amendment public processes and CEQA analyses.

Additionally, in combination with the control measures discussed above, voluntary participation in District incentive programs will achieve additional emission reductions from residential wood combustion, agricultural internal combustion engines, and commercial cooking operations. However, the ability to require participation in such voluntary incentive-based control measure lie within the jurisdiction of land-use approval agencies. Project-specific impacts and control measures would be identified during the project review process and carried out by agencies with this land-use approval authority.

Commitments from CARB and the District under the Plan, combined with District control strategies will provide the necessary emissions reductions to complement those already being attributed to PM_{2.5} air quality improvements in the Valley. The Plan is not anticipated to generate significant adverse impacts to public services (e.g. – fire departments, and local governments). The Plan 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. Therefore, the District concludes there is no substantial evidence of record to support a conclusion that approval of the Plan would have a detrimental impact on public services, as identified above (a).

Mitigation: None.



References: 2018 PM2.5 Attainment Plan.

XV. Recreation Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) 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?				X
b) Does the Project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?				X

Recreation (a-b)

Conclusion: The Plan will not have an impact on neighborhood or regional parks, or any other local recreational facilities.

Discussion: The Plan includes measures that CARB committed to implement in order to achieve significant mobile source reductions through regulatory measures and incentive funding since mobile sources make up 85% of the San Joaquin Valley's NOx emissions (PM2.5 precursor). The Plan includes commitments by the District to amend existing regulations to achieve greater emission reductions from flaring activities, internal combustion engines, boilers/steam generators, glass melting furnaces, and agricultural operations. Control measures under consideration from such amendments to existing regulations in the Plan include: additional ultra-low NOx flare emission limitations for existing and new flaring activities, flare minimization to the extent such controls are technologically achievable and economically feasible, lower NOx limits for boilers/steam generator/process heaters, lower NOx limits for municipal solid waste-fired boilers/generators/process heaters, lower NOx limits for container glass furnaces, new enhanced conservation management practices to reduce fugitive dust from cropland tilling and fallow lands, controls for commercial underfired charbroilers, lower NOx limits for non-agricultural IC engines, and implementation of a more stringent wood burning curtailment program. It is important to note, these new controls committed under the Plan will be developed within their own rule amendment public processes and CEQA analyses.

Additionally, in combination with the control measures discussed above, voluntary participation in District incentive programs will achieve additional emission reductions from residential wood combustion, agricultural internal combustion engines, and commercial cooking operations. However, the ability to require participation in such



voluntary incentive-based control measure lie within the jurisdiction of land-use approval agencies. Project-specific impacts and control measures would be identified during the project review process and carried out by agencies with this land-use approval authority.

Commitments from CARB and the District under the Plan, combined with District control strategies will provide the necessary emissions reductions to complement those already being attributed to PM2.5 air quality improvements in the Valley. The Plan would not affect land-use plans, policies, ordinances, or regulations. Land-use and other planning considerations are determined by local governments. In addition, land-use or planning requirements including those related to recreational facilities, would not be altered by the Plan. The Plan does not have the potential to directly or indirectly induce population growth or redistribution. As a result, the Plan would not increase the use of or demand for existing neighborhood and/or regional parks or other recreational facilities, nor would it require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment. Further, improvements in air quality from the Plan are expected to provide overall health benefits to the environment and potentially improving recreational facilities. Therefore, the District concludes there is no substantial evidence of record to support a conclusion that the Plan would have a detrimental impact on recreational facilities, as identified above (a-b).

Mitigation: None.

References: 2018 PM2.5 Attainment Plan.

XVI. Transportation / Traffic Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?				X



XVI. Transportation / Traffic Continued.	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	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 designed roads and highways?				X
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?				X
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?				X
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?				X
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?				X

Transportation/Traffic (a-f)

Conclusion: The Plan will not conflict with any circulation plans, congestion management programs, or alternative transportation facilities. Also the Plan will not change air traffic patterns or include hazardous design features and, therefore, will not pose a safety risk.

Discussion: The Plan includes measures that CARB committed to implement in order to achieve significant mobile source reductions through regulatory measures and incentive funding since mobile sources make up 85% of the San Joaquin Valley's NOx emissions (PM2.5 precursor). The Plan includes commitments by the District to amend existing regulations to achieve greater emission reductions from flaring activities, internal combustion engines, boilers/steam generators, glass melting furnaces, and agricultural operations. Control measures under consideration from such amendments to existing regulations in the Plan include: additional ultra-low NOx flare emission limitations for existing and new flaring activities, flare minimization to the extent such controls are technologically achievable and economically feasible, lower NOx limits for boilers/steam generator/process heaters, lower NOx limits for municipal solid waste-



fired boilers/generators/process heaters, lower NO_x limits for container glass furnaces, new enhanced conservation management practices to reduce fugitive dust from cropland tilling and fallow lands, controls for commercial underfired charbroilers, lower NO_x limits for non-agricultural IC engines, and implementation of a more stringent wood burning curtailment program. It is important to note, these new controls committed under the Plan will be developed within their own rule amendment public processes and CEQA analyses.

Additionally, in combination with the control measures discussed above, voluntary participation in District incentive programs will achieve additional emission reductions from residential wood combustion, agricultural internal combustion engines, and commercial cooking operations. However, the ability to require participation in such voluntary incentive-based control measure lie within the jurisdiction of land-use approval agencies. Project-specific impacts and control measures would be identified during the project review process and carried out by agencies with this land-use approval authority.

Commitments from CARB and the District under the Plan, combined with District control strategies will provide the necessary emissions reductions to complement those already being attributed to PM_{2.5} air quality improvements in the Valley. The Plan is not anticipated to substantially increase vehicle trips or vehicle miles traveled in the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin. In the contrary, as described in the Plan, the District supports and encourages alternative transportation and other efforts to reduce vehicle miles traveled, as these efforts contribute to improve PM_{2.5} air quality. Therefore, the Plan would ultimately provide transportation improvements and congestion reduction benefits.

The Plan contains no provisions pertaining to air traffic levels and is not anticipated to result in direct or indirect increases in roadway design hazards or incompatible risks. The Plan would not conflict with any adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation programs. The Plan is not anticipated to generate any significant adverse impacts to transportation or traffic systems. Therefore, the District concludes there is no substantial evidence of record to support a conclusion that the Plan would have a detrimental impact on transportation/traffic, as identified above (a-f).

Mitigation: None.

References: 2018 PM_{2.5} Attainment Plan.



XVII. Tribal Cultural Resources Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the Project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resources, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
a) Listed as eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or				X
b) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.				X

Tribal Cultural Resources (a-b)

Conclusion: The Plan will not have an impact on historical resources or resources of significance to California Native American Tribes.

Discussion: The Plan includes measures that CARB committed to implement in order to achieve significant mobile source reductions through regulatory measures and incentive funding since mobile sources make up 85% of the San Joaquin Valley's NO_x emissions (PM_{2.5} precursor). The Plan includes commitments by the District to amend existing regulations to achieve greater emission reductions from flaring activities, internal combustion engines, boilers/steam generators, glass melting furnaces, and agricultural operations. Control measures under consideration from such amendments to existing regulations in the Plan include: additional ultra-low NO_x flare emission limitations for existing and new flaring activities, flare minimization to the extent such controls are technologically achievable and economically feasible, lower NO_x limits for



boilers/steam generator/process heaters, lower NOx limits for municipal solid waste-fired boilers/generators/process heaters, lower NOx limits for container glass furnaces, new enhanced conservation management practices to reduce fugitive dust from cropland tilling and fallow lands, controls for commercial underfired charbroilers, lower NOx limits for non-agricultural IC engines, and implementation of a more stringent wood burning curtailment program. It is important to note, these new controls committed under the Plan will be developed within their own rule amendment public processes and CEQA analyses.

Additionally, in combination with the control measures discussed above, voluntary participation in District incentive programs will achieve additional emission reductions from residential wood combustion, agricultural internal combustion engines, and commercial cooking operations. However, the ability to require participation in such voluntary incentive-based control measure lie within the jurisdiction of land-use approval agencies. Project-specific impacts and control measures would be identified during the project review process and carried out by agencies with this land-use approval authority.

Commitments from CARB and the District under the Plan, combined with District control strategies will provide the necessary emissions reductions to complement those already being attributed to PM2.5 air quality improvements in the Valley. The District as part of its air pollution control efforts, develops air quality attainment plans and implements control measures within the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin, as prescribed in the Plan. Control measures are focused on business facilities in the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin, and generally result in the subsequent development of rules or amendments to existing rules that require emission reductions from stationary sources under the District's jurisdiction. The development of plans and rules is subject to CEQA, but these types of projects do not involve land-use or land development projects in any way and do not approve construction or development activities. As such, the Plan will have no impact on historical resources or resources of potential significance to a California Native American tribe. Therefore, the District concludes there is no substantial evidence of record to support a conclusion that the Plan would have a detrimental impact on tribal cultural resources, as identified above (a-b)

Mitigation: None.

References: 2018 PM2.5 Attainment Plan.



XVIII. Utilities / Service Systems Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?				X
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?				X
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?				X
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the Project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?				X
e) 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?				X
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the Project's solid waste disposal needs?				X
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?				X

Utilities/Service Systems (a-g)

Conclusion: The Plan would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements or require the construction of new wastewater or storm water facilities. The Plan will not result in new or expanded water entitlements. The Plan will comply with all solid waste regulations and will not have an impact on landfills.

Discussion: The Plan includes measures that CARB committed to implement in order to achieve significant mobile source reductions through regulatory measures and incentive funding since mobile sources make up 85% of the San Joaquin Valley's NOx



emissions (PM2.5 precursor). The Plan includes commitments by the District to amend existing regulations to achieve greater emission reductions from flaring activities, internal combustion engines, boilers/steam generators, glass melting furnaces, and agricultural operations. Control measures under consideration from such amendments to existing regulations in the Plan include: additional ultra-low NOx flare emission limitations for existing and new flaring activities, flare minimization to the extent such controls are technologically achievable and economically feasible, lower NOx limits for boilers/steam generator/process heaters, lower NOx limits for municipal solid waste-fired boilers/generators/process heaters, lower NOx limits for container glass furnaces, new enhanced conservation management practices to reduce fugitive dust from cropland tilling and fallow lands, controls for commercial underfired charbroilers, lower NOx limits for non-agricultural IC engines, and implementation of a more stringent wood burning curtailment program. It is important to note, these new controls committed under the Plan will be developed within their own rule amendment public processes and CEQA analyses.

Additionally, in combination with the control measures discussed above, voluntary participation in District incentive programs will achieve additional emission reductions from residential wood combustion, agricultural internal combustion engines, and commercial cooking operations. However, the ability to require participation in such voluntary incentive-based control measure lie within the jurisdiction of land-use approval agencies. Project-specific impacts and control measures would be identified during the project review process and carried out by agencies with this land-use approval authority.

Commitments from CARB and the District under the Plan, combined with District control strategies will provide the necessary emissions reductions to complement those already being attributed to PM2.5 air quality improvements in the Valley. The Plan will not result in any new demand for new utilities or service systems or result in any substantial demand on existing sources. There are no provisions in the Plan that would affect existing or new regional water treatment facilities, storm water drainage facilities, or solid waste facilities. Therefore, the District concludes there is no substantial evidence of record to support a conclusion that the Plan would have a detrimental impact on utilities and service systems, as identified above (a-g).

Mitigation: None.

References: 2018 PM2.5 Attainment Plan.



XIX. Mandatory Findings Of Significance Would the Project	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?				X
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)?				X
c) Does the Project have environmental effects, which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?				X

Mandatory Findings of Significance (a-c)

Conclusion: The Plan will have no impact on the environment and special status plant and animal species. In addition, the Plan will not have a cumulatively significant impacts on the environment, plant and animal species, or the human population. Furthermore, the Plan will not result in environmental impacts that would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings.

Discussion: The Plan includes measures that CARB committed to implement in order to achieve significant mobile source reductions through regulatory measures and incentive funding since mobile sources make up 85% of the San Joaquin Valley's NOx emissions (PM2.5 precursor). The Plan includes commitments by the District to amend existing regulations to achieve greater emission reductions from flaring activities, internal combustion engines, boilers/steam generators, glass melting furnaces, and agricultural operations. Control measures under consideration from such amendments



to existing regulations in the Plan include: additional ultra-low NO_x flare emission limitations for existing and new flaring activities, flare minimization to the extent such controls are technologically achievable and economically feasible, lower NO_x limits for boilers/steam generator/process heaters, lower NO_x limits for municipal solid waste-fired boilers/generators/process heaters, lower NO_x limits for container glass furnaces, new enhanced conservation management practices to reduce fugitive dust from cropland tilling and fallow lands, controls for commercial underfired charbroilers, lower NO_x limits for non-agricultural IC engines, and implementation of a more stringent wood burning curtailment program. It is important to note, these new controls committed under the Plan will be developed within their own rule amendment public processes and CEQA analyses.

Additionally, in combination with the control measures discussed above, voluntary participation in District incentive programs will achieve additional emission reductions from residential wood combustion, agricultural internal combustion engines, and commercial cooking operations. However, the ability to require participation in such voluntary incentive-based control measure lie within the jurisdiction of land-use approval agencies. Project-specific impacts and control measures would be identified during the project review process and carried out by agencies with this land-use approval authority.

Commitments from CARB and the District under the Plan, combined with District control strategies will provide the necessary emissions reductions to complement those already being attributed to PM_{2.5} air quality improvements in the Valley. The Plan is not anticipated to impact any biological resources including wildlife and the resources on which it relies, 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. Furthermore, the Plan is not anticipated to create significant adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly. Overall improvements in air quality are, ultimately, anticipated to provide substantial benefits to local biological resources in the San Joaquin Valley. The District anticipates the Plan will provide improvements to air quality, with respect to PM_{2.5}, in addition to substantial benefits to human health.

Mitigation: None.

References: 2018 PM_{2.5} Attainment Plan.



Appendix A

Comments Received on the Initial Study/Draft Negative Declaration and District Response to Comments



The San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (District) provided a Notice of Intent to Adopt a Negative Declaration for the 2018 PM_{2.5} Attainment Plan. The Initial Study and Draft Negative Declaration were made available for public review and comment from September 4, 2018 to October 3, 2018. All comments were considered and addressed in preparation of the Final Negative Declaration.

The following party provided written comments:

- Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB)

A copy of the comment letter is incorporated into this document as *Attachment 1*. A summary of the comment received is addressed below.

1. **Comment:** The CVRWQCB provides background on their regulatory setting and identifies their responsibility of protecting the quality of surface and groundwaters of the state. CVRWQCB identifies a Basin Plan, as a requirement to be developed and adopted in the Central Valley region by CVRWQCB to ensure reasonable protection of water quality.

Response: Comment noted.

2. **Comment:** The CVRWQCB provides regulatory information in relation to the Antidegradation Policy for potential wastewater discharges. Also, CVRWQCB recommends the Negative Declaration evaluate potential impacts to surface and groundwater quality.

Response: The project is an attainment plan for air quality, specifically the District's 2018 PM_{2.5} Attainment Plan which outlines the District's strategy for achieving attainment of the 1997 PM_{2.5} Standard, 2006 PM_{2.5} Standard, and the 2012 PM_{2.5} Standard as identified under the Clean Air Act. The Negative Declaration discussed potential environmental impacts associated with water quality, and wastewater discharge. The District's 2018 PM_{2.5} Attainment Plan identifies new control measures under District consideration mainly to lower PM_{2.5} emissions through amendments to existing District Rules and regulations. These new control measures will be developed within their own rule amendment public process and project specific CEQA analysis. Any potential environmental impacts would be evaluated at that time and the District will contact the CVRWQCB for project-specific comments. In combination with new control measures above, the District's 2018 Attainment Plan allows for voluntary participation in District incentive programs. These voluntary incentive-based measures lie within the jurisdiction of land-use agencies approval.

No aspect of the comment would result in the modification of the environmental



conclusions presented in the Negative Declaration; therefore, no modification of the Negative Declaration is necessary.

3. **Comment:** The CVRWQCB provides permitting information in relation to the Construction Storm Water General Permit for potential water discharge during construction activities.

Response: As state above in response to comment #2, the project is an attainment plan for multiple PM_{2.5} Standards and any potential environmental impacts related to future new control measures and associated construction activities, if any, will be evaluated at that time. No aspect of the comment from the CVRWQCB would result in the modification of the environmental conclusions presented in the Negative Declaration, and therefore, no modification of the Negative Declaration is needed.

4. **Comment:** The CVRWQCB provides permitting information in relation to the Phase I and II Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Permits for potential water runoff from new development and redevelopment projects.

Response: As state above in response to comment #2, the project is an attainment plan for multiple PM_{2.5} Standards and any potential environmental impacts related to future new control measures and associated construction activities, if any, will be evaluated at that time. No aspect of the comment from the CVRWQCB would result in the modification of the environmental conclusions presented in the Negative Declaration, and therefore, no modification of the Negative Declaration is needed.

5. **Comment:** The CVRWQCB provides permitting information in relation to the Industrial Storm Water General Permit for storm water discharge associated with industrial type projects.

Response: As state above in response to comment #2, the project is an attainment plan for multiple PM_{2.5} Standards and any potential environmental impacts related to future new control measures and associated construction activities, if any, will be evaluated at that time. No aspect of the comment from the CVRWQCB would result in the modification of the environmental conclusions presented in the Negative Declaration, and therefore, no modification of the Negative Declaration is needed.



6. **Comment:** The CVRWQCB provides permitting information in relation to the Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit for potential discharge of dredged or fill material in navigable waters or wetlands.

Response: As state above in response to comment #2, the project is an attainment plan for multiple PM_{2.5} Standards and any potential environmental impacts related to future new control measures and associated construction activities, if any, will be evaluated at that time. No aspect of the comment from the CVRWQCB would result in the modification of the environmental conclusions presented in the Negative Declaration, and therefore, no modification of the Negative Declaration is needed.

7. **Comment:** The CVRWQCB provides permitting information in relation to the Clean Water Act Section 401 Permit for potential disturbance of waters of the states (such as streams and wetlands).

Response: As state above in response to comment #2, the project is an attainment plan for multiple PM_{2.5} Standards and any potential environmental impacts related to future new control measures and associated construction activities, if any, will be evaluated at that time. No aspect of the comment from the CVRWQCB would result in the modification of the environmental conclusions presented in the Negative Declaration, and therefore, no modification of the Negative Declaration is needed.

8. **Comment:** The CVRWQCB provides permitting information in relation to the Waste Discharge Requirements Permit for potential discharges to all waters of the state, including all wetlands and other waters of the state.

Response: As state above in response to comment #2, the project is an attainment plan for multiple PM_{2.5} Standards and any potential environmental impacts related to future new control measures and associated construction activities, if any, will be evaluated at that time. No aspect of the comment from the CVRWQCB would result in the modification of the environmental conclusions presented in the Negative Declaration, and therefore, no modification of the Negative Declaration is needed.

9. **Comment:** The CVRWQCB provides permitting information in relation to the Dewatering Permit for potential construction dewatering with the ability to discharge groundwater to land from excavation activities or dewatering of underground utility vaults.



Response: As state above in response to comment #2, the project is an attainment plan for multiple PM_{2.5} Standards and any potential environmental impacts related to future new control measures and associated construction activities, if any, will be evaluated at that time. No aspect of the comment from the CVRWQCB would result in the modification of the environmental conclusions presented in the Negative Declaration, and therefore, no modification of the Negative Declaration is needed.

- 10. Comment:** The CVRWQCB provides permitting information in relation to the Regulatory Compliance for Commercially Irrigated Agriculture Permit for potential water discharge on property that will be used for commercial irrigated agriculture and would be required to obtain regulatory coverage under the Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program.

Response: As state above in response to comment #2, the project is an attainment plan for multiple PM_{2.5} Standards and any potential environmental impacts related to future new control measures and associated construction activities, if any, will be evaluated at that time. No aspect of the comment from the CVRWQCB would result in the modification of the environmental conclusions presented in the Negative Declaration, and therefore, no modification of the Negative Declaration is needed.

- 11. Comment:** The CVRWQCB provides permitting information in relation to the Low or Limited Threat General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit for potential construction dewatering with the ability to discharge groundwater to waters of the states.

Response: As state above in response to comment #2, the project is an attainment plan for multiple PM_{2.5} Standards and any potential environmental impacts related to future new control measures and associated construction activities, if any, will be evaluated at that time. No aspect of the comment from the CVRWQCB would result in the modification of the environmental conclusions presented in the Negative Declaration, and therefore, no modification of the Negative Declaration is needed.

- 12. Comment:** The CVRWQCB provides permitting information in relation to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit for potential discharge of waste that could affect the quality of surface waters of the state, other than into a community sewer system.


Response: As state above in response to comment #2, the project is an




attainment plan for multiple PM2.5 Standards and any potential environmental impacts related to future new control measures and associated construction activities, if any, will be evaluated at that time. No aspect of the comment from the CVRWQCB would result in the modification of the environmental conclusions presented in the Negative Declaration, and therefore, no modification of the Negative Declaration is needed.



Attachment 1 to Appendix A



Water Boards



Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

RECEIVED

27 September 2018

OCT - 1 2018

Mark Montelongo
 San Joaquin Valley Unified
 Air Pollution Control District
 1990 East Gettysburg Avenue
 Fresno, CA 93726

Permits Services
 DIVISION
CERTIFIED MAIL
 7014 3490 0001 3008 4231

**COMMENTS TO REQUEST FOR REVIEW FOR THE NEGATIVE DECLARATION, 2018
 PM2.5 ATTAINMENT PLAN PROJECT, SCH# 2018092003, SAN JOAQUIN, STANISLAUS,
 MERCED, MADERA, FRESNO, KINGS, TULARE, AND KERN COUNTIES**

Pursuant to the State Clearinghouse's 5 September 2018 request, the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Valley Water Board) has reviewed the *Request for Review for the Negative Declaration* for the 2018 PM2.5 Attainment Plan Project, located in San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Madera, Fresno, Kings, Tulare, and Kern Counties.

Our agency is delegated with the responsibility of protecting the quality of surface and groundwaters of the state, therefore our comments will address concerns surrounding those issues.

I. Regulatory Setting

Basin Plan

1

The Central Valley Water Board is required to formulate and adopt Basin Plans for all areas within the Central Valley region under Section 13240 of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Each Basin Plan must contain water quality objectives to ensure the reasonable protection of beneficial uses, as well as a program of implementation for achieving water quality objectives with the Basin Plans. Federal regulations require each state to adopt water quality standards to protect the public health or welfare, enhance the quality of water and serve the purposes of the Clean Water Act. In California, the beneficial uses, water quality objectives, and the Antidegradation Policy are the State's water quality standards. Water quality standards are also contained in the National Toxics Rule, 40 CFR Section 131.38, and the California Toxics Rule, 40 CFR Section 131.38.

The Basin Plan is subject to modification as necessary, considering applicable laws, policies, technologies, water quality conditions and priorities. The original Basin Plans were adopted in 1975, and have been updated and revised periodically as required, using Basin Plan amendments. Once the Central Valley Water Board has adopted a Basin Plan amendment in noticed public hearings, it must be approved by the State Water Resources

KARL C. LEWIS, SED, P.E., CHAIR | PATRICK PALLAPU, SED, EXECUTIVE OFFICER
 11025 So. Center Drive #209, Fresno, California, CA 93726 | www.waterboards.ca.gov/cvtrb/ctb/

RECEIVED DATE



2018 PM2.5 Attainment Plan Project
San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Madera,
Fresno, Kings, Tulare, and Kern Counties

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27 September 2018

Control Board (State Water Board), Office of Administrative Law (OAL) and in some cases, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). Basin Plan amendments only become effective after they have been approved by the OAL and in some cases, the USEPA. Every three (3) years, a review of the Basin Plan is completed that assesses the appropriateness of existing standards and evaluates and prioritizes Basin Planning issues.

For more information on the *Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins*, please visit our website:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/basin_plans/

Antidegradation Considerations

2

All wastewater discharges must comply with the Antidegradation Policy (State Water Board Resolution 68-16) and the Antidegradation Implementation Policy contained in the Basin Plan. The Antidegradation Policy is available on page IV-15.01 at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalleywater_issues/basin_plans/secsjr.pdf

In part it states:

Any discharge of waste to high quality waters must apply best practicable treatment or control not only to prevent a condition of pollution or nuisance from occurring, but also to maintain the highest water quality possible consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State

This information must be presented as an analysis of the impacts and potential impacts of the discharge on water quality, as measured by background concentrations and applicable water quality objectives.

The antidegradation analysis is a mandatory element in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System and land discharge Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) permitting processes. The environmental review document should evaluate potential impacts to both surface and groundwater quality.

II. Permitting Requirements

3

Construction Storm Water General Permit

Dischargers whose project disturb one or more acres of soil or where projects disturb less than one acre but are part of a larger common plan of development that in total disturbs one or more acres, are required to obtain coverage under the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activities (Construction General Permit), Construction General Permit Order No. 2009-009-DWQ. Construction activity subject to this permit includes clearing, grading, grubbing, disturbances to the ground, such as stockpiling, or excavation, but does not include regular maintenance activities performed to restore the original line, grade, or capacity of the facility. The Construction General Permit



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requires the development and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

For more information on the Construction General Permit, visit the State Water Resources Control Board website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/constpermits.shtml

Phase I and II Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permits¹

4

The Phase I and II MS4 permits require the Permittees reduce pollutants and runoff flows from new development and redevelopment using Best Management Practices (BMPs) to the maximum extent practicable (MEP). MS4 Permittees have their own development standards, also known as Low Impact Development (LID)/post-construction standards that include a hydromodification component. The MS4 permits also require specific design concepts for LID/post-construction BMPs in the early stages of a project during the entitlement and CEQA process and the development plan review process.

For more information on which Phase I MS4 Permit this project applies to, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/storm_water/municipal_permits/

For more information on the Phase II MS4 permit and who it applies to, visit the State Water Resources Control Board at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/phase_ii_municipal.shtml

Industrial Storm Water General Permit

5

Storm water discharges associated with industrial sites must comply with the regulations contained in the Industrial Storm Water General Permit Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ.

For more information on the Industrial Storm Water General Permit, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/storm_water/industrial_general_permits/index.shtml

Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit

6

If the project will involve the discharge of dredged or fill material in navigable waters or wetlands, a permit pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act may be needed from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE). If a Section 404 permit is required by

¹ Municipal Permits = The Phase I Municipal Separate Storm Water Systems (MS4) Permit covers medium sized Municipalities (serving between 100,000 and 250,000 people) and large sized municipalities (serving over 250,000 people). The Phase II MS4 provides coverage for small municipalities, including non-traditional Small MSAs, which include military bases, public campuses, prisons and hospitals.



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the USACOE, the Central Valley Water Board will review the permit application to ensure that discharge will not violate water quality standards. If the project requires surface water drainage realignment, the applicant is advised to contact the Department of Fish and Game for information on Streambed Alteration Permit requirements.

If you have any questions regarding the Clean Water Act Section 404 permits, please contact the Regulatory Division of the Sacramento District of USACOE at (916) 557-5250.

Clean Water Act Section 401 Permit – Water Quality Certification

7 If an USACOE permit (e.g., Non-Reporting Nationwide Permit, Nationwide Permit, Letter of Permission, Individual Permit, Regional General Permit, Programmatic General Permit), or any other federal permit (e.g., Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act or Section 9 from the United States Coast Guard), is required for this project due to the disturbance of waters of the United States (such as streams and wetlands), then a Water Quality Certification must be obtained from the Central Valley Water Board prior to initiation of project activities. There are no waivers for 401 Water Quality Certifications.

Waste Discharge Requirements – Discharges to Waters of the State

8 If USACOE determines that only non-jurisdictional waters of the State (i.e., "non-federal" waters of the State) are present in the proposed project area, the proposed project may require a Waste Discharge Requirement (WDR) permit to be issued by Central Valley Water Board. Under the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, discharges to all waters of the State, including all wetlands and other waters of the State including, but not limited to, isolated wetlands, are subject to State regulation.

For more information on the Water Quality Certification and WDR processes, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/help/business_help/permit2.shtml.

Dewatering Permit

9 If the proposed project includes construction or groundwater dewatering to be discharged to land, the proponent may apply for coverage under State Water Board General Water Quality Order (Low Risk General Order) 2003-0003 or the Central Valley Water Board's Waiver of Report of Waste Discharge and Waste Discharge Requirements (Low Risk Waiver) R5-2013-0145. Small temporary construction dewatering projects are projects that discharge groundwater to land from excavation activities or dewatering of underground utility vaults. Dischargers seeking coverage under the General Order or Waiver must file a Notice of Intent with the Central Valley Water Board prior to beginning discharge.

For more information regarding the Low Risk General Order and the application process, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/water_quality/2003/wqo/wqo2003-0003.pdf



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For more information regarding the Low Risk Waiver and the application process, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/board_decisions/adopted_orders/waivers/r5-2013-0145_res.pdf

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Regulatory Compliance for Commercially Irrigated Agriculture

If the property will be used for commercial irrigated agricultural, the discharger will be required to obtain regulatory coverage under the Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program. There are two options to comply:

1. **Obtain Coverage Under a Coalition Group.** Join the local Coalition Group that supports land owners with the implementation of the Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program. The Coalition Group conducts water quality monitoring and reporting to the Central Valley Water Board on behalf of its growers. The Coalition Groups charge an annual membership fee, which varies by Coalition Group. To find the Coalition Group in your area, visit the Central Valley Water Board's website at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/irrigated_lands/for_growers/apply_coalition_group/index.shtml or contact water board staff at (916) 464-4611 or via email at IrrLands@waterboards.ca.gov.
2. **Obtain Coverage Under the General Waste Discharge Requirements for Individual Growers, General Order R5-2013-0100.** Dischargers not participating in a third-party group (Coalition) are regulated individually. Depending on the specific site conditions, growers may be required to monitor runoff from their property, install monitoring wells, and submit a notice of intent, farm plan, and other action plans regarding their actions to comply with their General Order. Yearly costs would include State administrative fees (for example, annual fees for farm sizes from 10-100 acres are currently \$1,084 + \$6.70/Acre), the cost to prepare annual monitoring reports; and water quality monitoring costs. To enroll as an Individual Discharger under the Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program, call the Central Valley Water Board phone line at (916) 464-4611 or e-mail board staff at IrrLands@waterboards.ca.gov.

Low or Limited Threat General NPDES Permit

11

If the proposed project includes construction dewatering and it is necessary to discharge the groundwater to waters of the United States, the proposed project will require coverage under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. Dewatering discharges are typically considered a low or limited threat to water quality and may be covered under the General Order for *Dewatering and Other Low Threat Discharges to Surface Waters* (Low Threat General Order) or the General Order for *Limited Threat Discharges of Treated/Untreated Groundwater from Cleanup Sites, Wastewater from*



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Superchlorination Projects, and Other Limited Threat Wastewaters to Surface Water (Limited Threat General Order). A complete application must be submitted to the Central Valley Water Board to obtain coverage under these General NPDES permits.

For more information regarding the Low Threat General Order and the application process, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/board_decisions/adopted_orders/general_orders/r5-2013-0074.pdf

For more information regarding the Limited Threat General Order and the application process, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/board_decisions/adopted_orders/general_orders/r5-2013-0073.pdf

NPDES Permit

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If the proposed project discharges waste that could affect the quality of surface waters of the State, other than into a community sewer system, the proposed project will require coverage under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. A complete Report of Waste Discharge must be submitted with the Central Valley Water Board to obtain a NPDES Permit.

For more information regarding the NPDES Permit and the application process, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/help/business_help/permit3.shtml

If you have questions regarding these comments, please contact me at (916) 464-4644 or Stephanie.Tadlock@waterboards.ca.gov.

Stephanie Tadlock
Senior Environmental Scientist

cc: State Clearinghouse unit, Governor's Office of Planning and Research, Sacramento