



San Joaquin Valley

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT



PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ADOPT NEGATIVE DECLARATION

2018 SEP -4 PM 2:39

August 30, 2018

STANISLAUS CO. CLERK-RECORDER
Kalpana Surti

Notice is hereby given that the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District (District) proposes to adopt an Initial Study and Negative Declaration for the following:

PROJECT TITLE, LOCATION, AND DESCRIPTION

Project Title: 2018 PM2.5 Attainment Plan (Plan)

Project Location: The 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 which includes: Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Tulare.

Description of Plan: The Plan presents the District's control strategy for achieving attainment for the 1997 PM2.5 Standard (24-hour 65 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and annual 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), 2006 PM2.5 Standard (24-hour 35 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), and the 2012 PM2.5 Standard (annual 12 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) as identified under the federal Clean Air Act.

AVAILABILITY OF INITIAL STUDY AND DRAFT NEGATIVE DECLARATION:

The Draft Negative Declaration demonstrates that the Plan will have a less than significant impact on the environment. The reasons to support such a finding are documented in the Initial Study and Draft Negative Declaration prepared by the District. Copies of the Initial Study and Draft Negative Declaration and all documents referenced therein may be reviewed at the following location:

San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District:

San Joaquin Valley APCD
Central Region Office
1990 E. Gettysburg Ave.
Fresno, CA 93726

On the web at: http://www.valleyair.org/notices/public_notices_idx.htm

COMMENTS ON INITIAL STUDY AND DRAFT NEGATIVE DECLARATION:

Public Review Period: Begins: September 4, 2018 **Ends:** October 3, 2018

Any interested person may submit written comments on the Initial Study and Draft Negative Declaration at the address above. Written comments will be reviewed by the District in considering the adoption of a Final Negative Declaration for the proposed plan. To be considered, comments must be received by **5:00 PM on October 3, 2018**.

Date removed from posting 10-8-18

FILED

2018 SEP -4 PM 2:39

STANISLAUS CO. CLERK-RECORDER

Kalpana Surti



San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District

2018 PM_{2.5} Attainment Plan

Initial Study and Draft Negative Declaration

August 2018

INITIAL STUDY AND DRAFT NEGATIVE DECLARATION

2018 PM2.5 Attainment Plan

August 2018

Lead Agency: San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District
1990 East Gettysburg Avenue
Fresno CA 93726-0244

Agency CEQA Contact: Mark Montelongo, Senior Air Quality Specialist
Phone: (559) 230-6000
Fax: (559) 230-6061

**Project Sponsor
and Address:** San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District
1990 E. Gettysburg Avenue
Fresno, CA 93726-0244

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).

Project Contact: Jessica Coria, Air Quality Specialist
Phone: (559) 230-6000



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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 PM2.5 Standard (24-hour 65 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and annual 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), 2006 PM2.5 Standard (24-hour 35 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), and the 2012 PM2.5 Standard (annual 12 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) 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 PM2.5 emissions and PM2.5 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 PM2.5 levels has been reduced by 85%, and population exposure to elevated ozone levels have been reduced by 90%. This chapter summarizes the Valley's PM2.5 challenges, and the progress that has been made reducing emissions.

Health Impacts and Health Risk Reduction Strategy

This chapter summarizes the formation of PM2.5 emissions species in which is attributable to stationary, mobile, area-wide sources, as well as natural occurring emissions. PM2.5 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 PM2.5

This chapter summarizes the District's strategy for attaining the 1997, 2006, and 2012 PM2.5 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



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.



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"/> Transportation/Traffic	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Services	<input type="checkbox"/> Recreation
<input type="checkbox"/> Utilities/Service Systems	<input type="checkbox"/> Tribal Cultural Resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance

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** will be 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.



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



II. Agricultural Resources Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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:				
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?				X
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?				X
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))?				X
c) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				X
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?				X



Mitigation: None.

References: 2018 PM2.5 Attainment Plan.

III. Air Quality	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the Project:				
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



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 NO_x



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



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



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		Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the Project:					
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 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



VIII. Hazards & Hazardous Materials				
Would the Project:		Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant 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.



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



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 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 PM2.5 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 PM2.5 Attainment Plan.



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.



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 PM_{2.5} 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 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



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 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



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 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 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.



voluntary incentive-based control measures 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



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 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 PM2.5 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 PM2.5 Attainment Plan.



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.



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.



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 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 PM2.5, in addition to substantial benefits to human health.

Mitigation: None.

References: 2018 PM2.5 Attainment Plan.