

Board of Directors Handbook 2015

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January, 2015

Placer County Air Pollution Control District Board of Directors:

District Staff are pleased to provide this 2015 version of our annual Directors Handbook, with updates to relevant performance and workload indicators related to District programs and projects. The intent of this Handbook is to be an easy to use reference document that provides details regarding District administration, finances, operations, as well as significant or emerging issues that are impacting, or may have a tendency to impact, current and future resource allocations. The District Board Chairman this year will be Placer County Supervisor Robert Weygandt, and the Vice Chair will be Colfax City Councilman Tony Hesch. The City of Auburn Representative will be Councilman Daniel Berlant, with all other City and County representatives remaining from the prior year. Although your Board has experienced minimal turnover for many years, and many of you are likely familiar with much of the information within the Handbook, I recommend that you take a few minutes to skim the District introduction section, which provides an overview of the various functions of our District, as well as our regulatory relationship with the State Air Resources Board and the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Additionally, included within the Handbook is a copy of your Board adopted Administrative Rules and Regulations (By-Laws) which lay out the general parameters for Board operations and specify the rotational sequence through the member jurisdictions for the Chair and Vice Chair functions.

Highlights of last year include a successful culmination to a lengthy and time consuming process of updating the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the District and Placer County, which specifies our relationship(s) with respect to fiscal matters, personnel, and business practices and policies. The updated MOU, which was approved by both your Board and the Board of Supervisors, will yield benefits due to clarified language that should preclude future misunderstandings, which have occasionally arisen between District and County management, particularly in the area related to costs for services. With respect to the County, the Department of Public Works (DPW) approached the District with a request for assistance in obtaining and maintaining fleet compliance with the myriad of State mandated diesel engine related regulations. District staff provided a cost competitive proposal, which was subsequently accepted, and work began in the beginning of the fiscal year. DPW has and will realize significant cost savings in their operations as a result of our staff's involvement, which is expected to continue through 2015.

On other matters, we commenced a review of our toxics related programs and adjusted internal staffing resources as a result of new and emerging State Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) toxic risk exposure research and guidelines. District Staff presented to your Board a “primer” on Air Toxics and related federal, state and local regulations, which we called “Toxics 101”. We again ran another extremely successful Clean Air Grant program, with \$1,074,500 awarded to seventeen successful project applicants, that will reduce 74.1 lifetime tons of pollution. We also provided a Technology Assessment Program Grant to support the feasibility analysis of establishing a potential forest biomass to energy facility in or near Foresthill, after working with the applicants over a number of months to refine and focus their application.

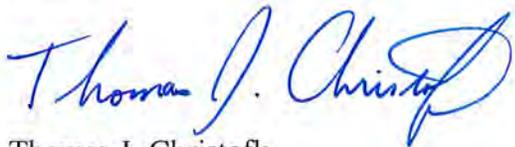
As you know, the late summer and fall brought another horrible fire season, with multiple days of hazardous air quality throughout the region. Our staff worked together with County Emergency Services, the new County Health Officer, and fire agencies to provide real time air monitoring data to numerous organizations, the public and interested parties, to support planning efforts and decision making for outdoor activities such as high school football games and athletic tournaments. We also worked directly with the organizers of the high profile Tahoe Ironman event, over multiple days leading up to and after the early morning September 21st scheduled start time. We provided real time air quality data and delineated and forecasted air quality trends from impacts due to the King Fire, in order to support a “go/no-go” decision that affected thousands of people directly and indirectly involved in the event. District staff were relied upon to provide media related information and statements that supported the decision to cancel the event. With respect to the forested landscape and fires, we made steady forward progress on the suite of forest related initiatives that we have developed. The frequency and intensity of the wildfires impacting this County over the past decade lend credence to the resources we have committed to them, with over 100,000 acres, about 20% of the forested lands in the County, having been burned in that timeframe.

Details of each of these initiatives can be found within various sections of this Handbook, but we certainly gained positive traction on them this past year, and they have garnered significant visibility at both the state and federal level. In fact, in October, the US State Department asked that we host a delegation of forestry and agriculture officials from Bangladesh and provide a briefing on our biomass to energy, open burning, and economic/air emission credit work. In late December, we were informed that representatives from both the Governor’s and Attorney General’s offices were supportive of our Biomass for Energy carbon related protocol and were resolving remaining concerns with the Energy Commission related to renewable energy credits. This news paved the way for the District to upload 2,156 metric tons of carbon credits for sale on a statewide exchange that was created to provide mitigation options for project developers and businesses in meeting CEQA obligations. The credits were developed from one of our biomass for energy projects, in accordance with the aforementioned protocol, and were validated by a third party. Additionally, we were solicited to partner with a number of companies and organizations who prepared proposals for grants being funded and administered by the California Energy Commission Electric Program Investment Charge (EPIC) Program, which focuses on supporting emerging clean energy technology. We expect word of successful grant awards in the first quarter of 2015.

Looking forward, this year we will be continuing to improve internal operations as a result of our Information Technology Strategic Plan implementation, which is providing tools for increasing efficiencies and reducing labor costs for both office staff and field inspectors. We will review our fleet and facility related operations and service contracts for possible improvements and cost savings, and we will also be looking at our personnel resources and succession planning process, to ensure the District continues to be staffed with a professional and highly motivated team.

Details of focused efforts for 2015, as well as our ongoing general program responsibilities, can be found in the 2014-2015 Section Specific Goals, as well as the Significant Activities and Issues portions of this Handbook. As always, should you or any staff or constituents of your individual jurisdictions need assistance or have questions on issues related to air quality, please feel free to let me know.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Thomas J. Christofk". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized initial "T".

Thomas J. Christofk
Air Pollution Control Officer

The Placer County Air Pollution Control District

What we are all about...

Our vision is to achieve and maintain clean air standards throughout Placer County



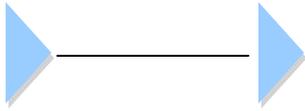
We strive towards this end by managing the County's air quality in a manner to protect and promote public health by controlling and seeking reductions of air pollutants while recognizing and considering the economical and environmental impacts



We do this by focusing on eight specific goals and applying our resources toward accomplishing their associated objectives



1. ***Regulate air pollutant emissions from stationary sources***
 - a. Evaluate emissions, potential emissions, and establish permit limitations consistent with District rules and regulations and applicable air pollution control laws
 - b. Develop and maintain a vigilant inspection program to ensure compliance of permitted terms and conditions
 - c. Provide guidance on implementation of rules and regulations to regulated sources
 - d. Establish partnerships with industry by providing both a technical and personal level of service to promote innovative reductions of emissions
 - e. Adopt such rules and regulations as are necessary to further the goals of the District and to meet state and federal mandates
2. ***Seek quantitative reductions in amounts of air pollutants being released within the County***
 - a. Identify and regulate new sources of emissions
 - b. Alleviate toxic and nuisance emission impacts upon the public
 - c. Provide economic incentives for emission reductions
 - d. Deter emission violations through the enforcement of District rules, and air pollution control laws
 - e. Increase resources applied to mitigation measures
 - f. Provide public education about sources, effects, and methods of reduction
 - g. Modify and/or incorporate new rules and regulations as appropriate to obtain reductions suited for the County
3. ***Respond to and investigate non-compliant events and sources of emissions in an efficient manner***
 - a. Initiate measures to allow sources to gain compliance by providing quality service within acceptable limits
 - b. Establish a hierarchical enforcement system that yields appropriate sanctions based on severity, frequency, and quantity of pollution
 - c. Partner with other agencies when feasible to assist in field response and inspections/investigations
4. ***Mitigate effects of growth through quality planning measures***
 - a. Maintain and enhance a data and information collection system regarding emission inventory and air shed properties throughout the basins
 - b. Prepare and update air quality plans to effectively maintain or achieve attainment of air quality standards through measures best suited for the County
 - c. Review development plans for impacts on air quality and work toward mitigating those impacts through programs that reduce emissions
 - d. Develop and implement initiatives to address the growth of the County with respect to maintaining and improving air quality



5. *Pool resources with other agencies, districts, and jurisdictions*
 - a. Partner with local municipalities in areas of mutual interest and where mandates cross jurisdictional boundaries
 - b. Form strategic alliances with other air districts and agencies as appropriate to develop technical resources and gain needed assistance
 - c. Contract out for services/program management to areas where the cost/benefit of doing such is favorable



6. *Market and promote the positive impacts the District is making on the air quality in the County*
7. *Reduce mobile source emissions through collaborative efforts with planning and transportation entities*
 - a. Support zero emission, alternative, and renewable fuels technologies, and accompanying infrastructure, including waste to energy and biomass to energy initiatives, as well as cleaner burning fossil fuels.
 - b. Assist in the implementation/funding of Transportation Control Measures (TCMs) called for in Air Quality Plans



8. *Improve District business processes and internal operations so as to provide cost effective and quality service to the citizens and industry of Placer County.*

ADOPTED BY THE DISTRICT BOARD APRIL 13, 2000

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES AND REGULATIONS

PLACER COUNTY

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT BOARD

ARTICLE I

BOARD MEMBERS

Section 1.1 Name

The name shall be the Placer County Air Pollution Control District Board of Directors.

Section 1.2 Composition

The membership of the Board shall be composed of nine members: three (3) members who are Placer County Supervisors and six (6) members who are Mayors or City Council Members of cities incorporated within the County.

Section 1.3 Appointment of Membership

The Placer County Board of Supervisors shall appoint the three County Supervisor Members. Each city shall select its own representative. Alternates to the County Supervisor Members may be appointed by the Placer County Board of Supervisors, and shall be County Supervisors. Alternates for a City Member may be appointed by the City Council of the city represented by the City Member and must be a Mayor or City Council Member of said city.

Section 1.4 Terms of Office

The term served by the Board of Directors shall be concurrent with their official term of office or as new appointments are made by the respective appointing authority of Section 1.3.

ARTICLE II

OFFICERS

Section 2.1 Designation of Chairperson and Vice Chairperson

Section 2.1.1 The Chairperson and the Vice Chairperson shall serve a one-year term starting with the first regularly scheduled meeting of the calendar year. The position of the Chairperson and Vice chairperson shall be rotated annually among the members in the following order, starting in 2005:

**Auburn
Colfax
Placer County Seat 1
Lincoln
Loomis
Placer County seat 2
Rocklin
Roseville
Placer County Seat 3**

Section 2.1.2 The Vice Chairperson shall be the representative of the member jurisdiction next in line for Chairperson.

Section 2.1.3 If the incoming Chairperson is a new member of the Board who has not sat on the board for at least one year, the Vice Chair shall become the Chairperson for the coming year and the new member of the board shall sit as Vice Chair. When this circumstance arises, the subsequent annual rotation shall continue with the jurisdiction that follows the two entities involved in the switching of the Chairperson position.

Section 2.1.4 If the incoming Chairperson and Vice Chair are both new members of the Board who have not sat on the board for at least one year, then the Board shall vote on who the Chairperson shall be for the upcoming year at the first meeting of the year as the first order of business, and the previous year's Chairperson (or the new representative for that jurisdiction) shall preside over the meeting until the vote for Chairperson has taken place. The Vice Chair shall be the representative from the jurisdiction that was due to hold the Chairperson position. When this circumstance arises, the subsequent annual rotation shall continue with the Vice Chair becoming the Chairperson the next year.

Section 2.2 Clerk of the Board

The Clerk of the Board shall be appointed by the Air Pollution Control Officer with the consent of the Chairperson.

Section 2.3 Removal and Vacancies

The Board may remove the Chairperson or the Vice Chairperson at anytime upon the affirmative vote of six (6) members of the Board. A vacancy in an office shall be filled by the next member in order of rotation.

Section 2.4 Rights of the Presiding Officer

The Chairperson, Vice Chairperson or the Board, or such other members as may be presiding, shall not be deprived of the rights and privileges of a member by reason of his or her occupying the chair and may move, second, and debate from the chair subject only to such limitations of debate.

Section 2.5 Chairperson Duties

The Chairperson shall preside and preserve order at all regular and special meetings of the Board. The Chairperson shall state every question coming before the Board and announce the decision of the Board on all subjects. The Chairperson shall also decide all questions of order without debate, subject, however, to a request by any Board member.

Section 2.6 Vice Chairperson Duties

In the absence of the Chairperson, the Vice Chairperson may perform the duties and obligations of the office of Chairperson.

Section 2.7 Temporary Chairperson

In the absence of the Chairperson and the Vice Chairperson, the next member in rotation shall serve as Chairperson.

ARTICLE III

MEETINGS

Section 3.1 Regular Meetings

Meetings of the Board shall be held, as needed, on the second Thursday of alternating months (even numbered months), at 2:30 PM, in the Placer County Board of Supervisors Chambers, 175 Fulweiler Avenue, Auburn, California. If any such meeting date shall fall on a holiday, such meeting, which, was scheduled to be held on such holiday, shall be held on a date set by the Board at a regularly scheduled meeting preceding such holiday. Such regular meetings may be adjourned from day to day, or to any day prior to the next regular meeting day until the business before the Board is finished. The cancellation of a meeting or changes in the time or location of a regularly scheduled meeting shall be made in the required notice of the meeting in the agenda, and shall be posted at the Placer County Board of Supervisors Chambers, 175 Fulweiler Avenue, Auburn California, the regular meeting location, at least 72 hours prior to the regular meeting time or the changed meeting time whichever is earlier.

Section 3.2 Special Meetings

Special Meetings may be called by the Chairperson, or upon the written request of fifty percent (50%) of the members, and when a special meeting is so requested, said meeting shall be called and held within sixty (60) days after receipt of such written request.

Section 3.3 Notices

The Air Pollution Control Officer is responsible for ensuring that legal notice of meetings of the Board and legal notice of proposed Board actions are made.

Section 3.4 Compensation of Board Members

Members or alternate members of the Board shall be entitled to receive: \$100.00 per meeting attended on the behalf of the District with a maximum limit on compensation for twelve (12) meetings per fiscal year; mileage reimbursement at the current rate as assigned by the Placer County Auditor's Office for personal automobile travel between home and the location of each meeting; and actual and necessary expenses incidental to the proper execution of their duties and responsibilities.

Section 3.5 Worker's Compensation Insurance

Members or alternate members of any Placer County Air Pollution Control District Board or Committee, and any volunteers acting on behalf of or for the Placer County Air Pollution Control District shall be provided Workers Compensation Insurance coverage while acting within the course and scope of their activities with the Placer County Air Pollution Control District.

ARTICLE IV
CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Section 4.1 Session

All meetings shall be conducted by the Chairperson (or the Vice Chairperson in the absence of the Chairperson), who shall take the chair at the appointed hour for the meeting and shall call the Board to order. In the absence of the Chairperson and the Vice Chairperson, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall call the Board to order, whereupon the next member in rotation shall serve as Chairperson. Upon the arrival of the Chairperson or Vice Chairperson, the temporary Chairperson shall relinquish the chair upon conclusion of the item before the Board.

Section 4.2 Order of Business

At regular meetings of the Board, the following shall be the order of business:

- 1. Roll Call**
- 2. Approval of Minutes from the previous meeting of the Board**
- 3. Public Comment**
- 4. Agenda of the Board**
- 5. Adjournment**

Section 4.3 Voting

1. Manner of Voting

On all matters acted upon by the Board that are not unanimous, the voting shall be on roll call, the yes and noes, and the members present but abstaining from voting shall be entered upon the minutes of the meeting.

2. Vote Required

At any meeting where a vote is taken, a quorum must be present unless otherwise required by law. All actions of the Board shall require an affirmative vote of at least a majority of the members present.

Section 4.4 Minutes

The Clerk of the Board shall attend all meetings of the Board, and shall record in the minutes the time and place of meetings of the Board, the names of members present, the names of persons giving testimony or comment, all official acts of the Board, the votes given by members and shall cause the minutes to be written up forthwith and presented for approval or amendment at the next regular meeting.

Section 4.5 Quorum

A majority of the Board Members shall constitute a quorum, and no business may be conducted unless a quorum is present. Whenever a quorum is not present, the meeting shall be postponed or adjourned to a subsequent time and place as determined by the Chairperson.

Section 4.6 Agenda

The Agenda shall be prepared by the Clerk of the Board for each meeting of the Board, and an abstract of all matters requiring action shall be set forth therein.

Section 4.7 Robert's Rules of Order

Unless otherwise provided by these Rules, all proceedings before the Board shall be conducted with and pursuant to the Parliamentary Rules of Procedure, as prescribed in "Robert's Rules of Order", provided that in the event of a conflict, such rules shall be superceded by these bylaws, any resolution of the board, and any applicable law.

Section 4.8 Ralph M. Brown Act

Board meetings shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by the Ralph M. Brown Act (Chapter 9, commencing with Section 54950, Part 1, Division 2, Title 5 of the California Government Code).

Section 4.9 Amendment of Rules of the Board

Except as otherwise provided by law, any Administrative Rule set forth herein may be amended, or repealed, at any time, by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Board (i.e. the affirmative vote of 6 Board members); provided that any such amendment on Appeal shall not affect any pending matter.

ARTICLE V

DISTRICT BUSINESS PRACTICE

Section 5.1 Purchasing Policy

The Board shall adopt a purchasing policy manual that can be amended from time to time by a majority vote of the Board.

**PLACER COUNTY
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SECTION 1.D.

**DISTRICT
INTRODUCTION**

2015

This introduction has been prepared for the Placer County Air Pollution Control District Board of Directors. It is intended to provide information in a summary format and to introduce members to air pollution and the regulatory environment that has been created to control it.

The information provided is separated into these sections:

- District Mission
- Governance and Authority (Local/State/Federal)
- Overview of Emission Sources
- Air Basins in Placer County
- Ozone and PM2.5 Attainment Status
- District Structure
 - Board of Directors
 - Hearing Board
 - District Staff
- District Funding
- District Organization
- District Facilities
- Program Overview

- **District Mission**

The mission of the Placer County Air Pollution Control District is to manage the county's air quality in a manner to protect and promote public health by controlling and seeking reductions of air pollutants, while recognizing and considering the economic and environmental impacts. District Staff seek to accomplish this mission by focusing on eight specific goals and a number of enabling objectives. The District Board of Directors adopted the Mission Statement with accompanying goals and objectives on April 13, 2000, and District resources and operations have been, and continue to be, aligned towards accomplishing these goals and objectives.

- **Governance and Authority (Local/State/Federal)**

The Placer County Air Pollution Control District (District) is one of 35 local air pollution control agencies established pursuant to Section 40002 of the California Health & Safety Code (HSC). The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets limits on how much of a pollutant is acceptable in the air anywhere in the United States. This ensures that all Americans have in place the same basic health and environmental protections. Areas are designated as "attainment" or "non-attainment", depending on whether or not they meet federal air quality standards. The Federal Clean Air Act allows individual states to establish their own pollution controls to meet federal air quality standards, or more stringent state air quality standards than those set for the whole country. The law recognizes that it makes sense for states to take the lead in carrying out the Clean Air Act because pollution control problems often require special understanding of local industries, geography, transportation patterns, etc. The District has primary responsibility for the control of air pollution generated from stationary and area-wide sources, while mobile sources are the responsibility of the California Air Resources Board (ARB).

The District, is currently (2015) designated as non-attainment with federal ozone air quality standards for two of the three air basins in the County: the Sacramento Valley Air Basin and the Mountain Counties Air Basin. The third air basin, the Lake Tahoe Air Basin, is attainment with federal ozone standards. The District is non-attainment for both the 1 hour and 8 hour average state ozone standards for all three air basins, except that the Lake Tahoe Air Basin attains the state 1 hour standard for ozone. The District also does not attain the state particulate matter air quality standard for particles that are 10 microns in aerodynamic diameter (cross section) or smaller, in all three of the air basins.

States that have non-attainment areas are required to develop state implementation plans (SIPs) that explain how the state will do its job under the Clean Air Act. A state implementation plan is a collection of the regulations a state will implement in order to improve air quality and to attain the federal standards. A state must involve the public, through hearings and opportunities to comment, in the development of each state implementation plan. California also has a separate Clean Air Act statute that mandates the development of air quality plans and the implementation of strategies to improve air quality, as well as state air quality standards that are in addition to the federal standards and which are more stringent than the federal standards.

EPA must approve each SIP, and if a SIP isn't acceptable, the EPA can take over enforcing the Clean Air Act in that state or levy sanctions. The United States government, through EPA, assists the states by providing scientific research, expert studies, engineering designs and some funding to support clean air programs.

Local air districts (like the Placer County Air Pollution Control District), are charged with the enforcement of local air pollution control rules that have been adopted by each district's Board of Directors, the State's non-vehicular air pollution laws, and certain federal air pollution laws that have been delegated to states and local agencies. The primary responsibility of local air districts is in the regulation and control of air pollution created by industrial sources and businesses. Local air districts also regulate open burning, respond to odor and dust complaints, and encourage the reduction of emissions in areas that are not regulated directly, such as emissions from vehicles. Districts are responsible for preparing, adopting, and implementing air quality plans that seek to achieve and maintain state and federal air quality standards, or to regain attainment of air quality standards that have been exceeded. These plans may be proposed as revisions to the SIP, as the state's commitment to implement measures in order to meet federal air quality standards. In some cases, the strategies contained in these plans can only be implemented by the local jurisdictions with land use authority. In addition, local air districts usually act as a commenting agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with respect to land use projects, unless the project requires a permit from the district, in which case the district may become a responsible agency or a lead agency.

The Placer County Air Pollution Control District is a "county" district with its jurisdiction within the boundaries of the County of Placer. In comparison with other county air districts, this District is medium in size with respect to budget and staffing. More urbanized county districts can have many more staff than Placer's District, while there are a number of small rural county air districts with only one or two staff persons. There are a number of large unified air pollution control districts and air quality management agencies (multi-county), such as the Bay Area Metropolitan Air Quality Management District, the South Coast Air Quality Management District, and the San Joaquin Unified Air Pollution Control District.

The District receives technical and program development assistance from the Air Resources Board (ARB), which also has a consultation and oversight role with respect to the local air districts.

- **Overview of Emission Sources**

Air pollution comes from many different "sources": stationary sources such as factories, power plants, and boilers; smaller area sources such as dry cleaners, gas stations, degreasing operations and paints/consumer products; mobile sources such as cars, buses, planes, trucks, and trains; and naturally occurring sources such as windblown dust, fires, volcanic eruptions, and vegetation. Emissions from human related sources are referred to as anthropogenic, while natural occurring emissions are either biogenic (related to vegetation) or geogenic (related to soils/dust). Air quality can be affected in many ways by

the pollution emitted from these sources. Air pollution sources may emit many different types of pollutants. The EPA has classified as “criteria pollutants” the six principal pollutants, which are: Ozone; Particulate Matter; Carbon Monoxide; Sulfur Dioxide; Nitrogen Dioxide; and Lead. The two pollutants for which Placer County does not meet the federal air quality standards are ozone and particulate matter (PM).

Ozone is a secondary pollutant which is not directly emitted from any source; it is formed by photochemical reactions involving reactive organic gases (ROG) and nitrogen oxides (NOx) in the atmosphere. ROG and NOx are called “ozone precursors”. In this region, excluding the naturally occurring (biogenic/geogenic) sources, the current estimates are that there are about 248 tons per day of ozone precursors in the emission “inventory” with about 73% from mobile sources and 27% from stationary and area sources. Of the 248 tons per day emissions in the Region, the portion of contribution from Placer County is approximately 21% (~51 tpd).

PM is a mixture of solid particles or liquid droplets which are emitted directly from sources such as motor vehicles, woodstoves, construction demolition, and wind-blown dust, or are formed by complicated reactions in the atmosphere between pollutants such as NOx and ammonia (NH₃). In the Sacramento region, high PM concentrations are usually measured in winter due to the contribution from local heating sources (fireplaces and woodstoves).

In addition to criteria pollutants, the control of air contaminants is increasingly focused on toxic emissions (such as carcinogens) that may be an acute or a chronic health hazard. New tools to assess air quality impacts of new toxic emission sources to foster improved land use decision making are being developed.

- **Air Basins in Placer County**

The District is unique in the state, in that it is the only district that includes portions of three (3) different air basins.

- The **Sacramento Valley Air Basin** is shared with eight (8) other air districts: Butte County AQMD, Colusa County APCD, Feather River AQMD (Sutter and Yuba Counties), Glenn County APCD, Sacramento Metropolitan AQMD, Shasta County APCD, Tehama County APCD, and Yolo-Solano AQMD.

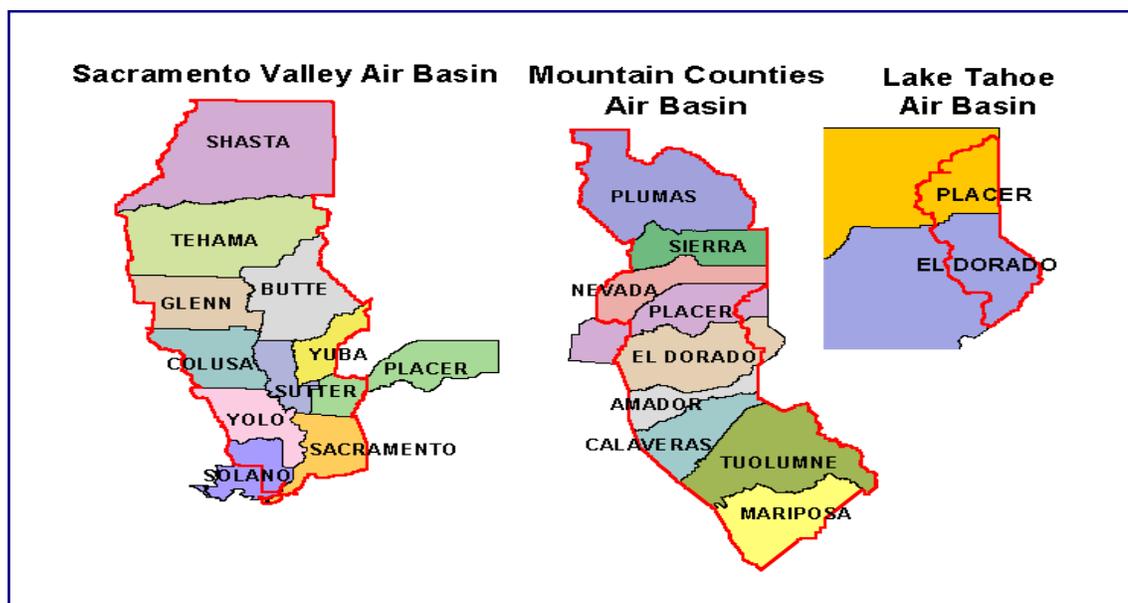
By statute (HSC 40900), there is the continued existence of a basinwide air pollution control council. The Sacramento Valley Basinwide Air Pollution Control Council (BCC) is comprised of elected officials representing their respective air district in the basin, which stretches across the Sacramento Valley from a portion of Solano County in the south to Shasta County in the north. The purpose of the Council is to foster cooperation among the air districts that share an air basin. The Council’s activities are primarily focused on the rice straw burning smoke management program, Northern Sacramento Valley air quality attainment plans, and other cooperative efforts. The APCOs (Air Pollution Control Officers) and staff of the air districts serve the Council in an advisory capacity on a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC).

In 2015, APCO Tom Christofk is in rotation to serve as the Chair of the TAC. This will involve traveling to monthly TAC meetings and bi-monthly BCC meetings which are held at the various air pollution districts, as well as facilitating meetings, and having a greater role in administrative issues with the TAC.

- The **Mountain Counties Air Basin** is shared with six (6) other air districts which are wholly or partially within the Mountain Counties Air Basin: Amador County APCD, Calaveras County APCD, El Dorado County APCD, Mariposa County APCD, Northern Sierra AQMD (Nevada, Plumas, and Sierra Counties), and Tuolumne County APCD.

In the same manner as for the Sacramento Valley Air Basin, the Mountain Counties Basinwide Air Pollution Control Council is comprised of elected officials representing their respective air district in the basin. The purpose of the Council is to foster cooperation among the air districts in the air basin, which is largely comprised of Sierra-Nevada foothills and mountains. The Mountain Counties Basinwide Control Council's activities are primarily focused on forest management and prescribed burning issues, and increasingly on air quality attainment plan development and other cooperative efforts. The APCO's and staff of the air districts serve the Council in an advisory capacity on a Technical Advisory Committee.

- The California portion of the **Lake Tahoe Air Basin** is shared between Placer County APCD and El Dorado County APCD. Within this air basin, with the exceptions of permitting stationary sources and complaint response, most air quality issues are addressed by the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA). TRPA was formed through a bi-state compact between the States of California and Nevada. Because this basin includes a portion of the State of Nevada and only the two California air districts, there is not a "Basin Air Pollution Control Council" for this air basin, although the Placer and El Dorado County Districts cooperate with each other. The District is responsible for the adoption of air pollution control regulations and their implementation in the Placer County portion of the Lake Tahoe Air Basin.



- **Ozone and PM2.5 Attainment Status**

Placer County is currently designated as non-attainment for the 2008 Federal 8-hour ozone ambient air quality standard (0.075ppm) (with a severe designation, based on the final designation published by the EPA on May 21, 2012) in both the Sacramento Valley and Mountain Counties Air Basins, which are part of the broader Sacramento Federal Ozone Nonattainment Area (SFONA). The SFONA includes the Sacramento Valley and the Mountain Counties Air Basin portions of Placer County, all of Sacramento County, and portions of El Dorado, Sutter, and Yolo Counties. The attainment deadline for the Region is 2027. An Ozone SIP will be prepared to demonstrate that the Region will attain the federal standard in the target year.

Placer County was also designated as non-attainment for the 2006 Federal 24-hour PM2.5 Ambient Air Quality Standard (35 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) in the Sacramento Valley Air Basin, along with all of Sacramento County and portions of El Dorado and Yolo Counties. Because of the regional collaborative efforts, on July 15, 2013, EPA officially published the attainment determination for the Sacramento PM2.5 nonattainment area. Based on this determination, an attainment implementation/maintenance plan and Redesignation Request for the Sacramento PM2.5 nonattainment area has been prepared to demonstrate that the Region will remain in attainment for the federal PM2.5 24-hr standard. This regional plan was approved by the Board at the February 13, 2014 meeting. However, a unique weather pattern occurred in December 2013 which has resulted in increased PM2.5 readings at various monitoring stations within the basin. Currently, EPA is reviewing the attainment demonstration plan, and will require additional analysis for attainment demonstration in the near future, when the 2014 PM2.5 data are certified.

In addition to the federal standards, Placer County is in non-attainment of the State standards for ozone and PM10 in the Sacramento Valley Air Basin, the Mountain Counties Air Basin, and the Lake Tahoe Air Basin portions of the District.

- **District Structure**

- Board of Directors

The District's governing Board of Directors is composed of nine elected officials. Each local jurisdiction in the county has continuous representation on the Board. Three seats are held by members of the County Board of Supervisors (by appointment). Each of the six incorporated municipalities appoints a member of their city council or town council. The District's Board appoints the Air Pollution Control Officer and provides policy and fiscal direction for the District. The Chair and Vice Chair of the District Board change each calendar year with the Vice Chair from the prior year succeeding to become the Chair. The rotation of the Chair among the County members and city representatives is determined through a schedule adopted by the Board in the Board's Administrative Rules & Regulations ("Bylaws").

○ Hearing Board

The District Hearing Board is a statutory body appointed by the District Board of Directors as a whole to hear petitions for variances or modifications from air pollution rules or permit conditions, including the denial, approval, or revocation of a permit, and orders for abatement (per HSC 40801). The Hearing Board is composed of five members, each with three-year terms: one lawyer; one registered engineer; two public-at-large members; and one medical professional. An alternate having the same qualifications may be appointed for each member. The professional affiliation requirements specified in state law may be waived if the District Board is unable to find a person having the required qualifications who is willing and able to serve. The Placer County Air Pollution Control District Hearing Board is convened on an as-needed basis.

○ District Staff

District staff members are Placer County employees working for the Placer County Air Pollution Control District as ex officio employees and officers.

As provided for by State law (HSC 40750), the head of each local air district has the title of Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO). On matters of district business, the APCO receives direction from and reports directly to the District Board; District Staff other than the APCO receive their direction from, and report to, the District Board through the APCO.

The District entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Placer County in 2006. The MOU clarifies the relationship between the District, District Staff, and the APCO, with regard to County policies which are to be followed and the role of the APCO and District Board, as the governing board of the District, vs. the County Executive Officer (CEO) and County Board of Supervisors. Additionally, on personnel related issues, including employee rights, privileges, and responsibilities, District staff generally receive their direction from and report to the APCO, but have access on these issues to any other appropriate County personnel or entity, and have the same rights and obligations as any other employee of Placer County. District management and County CEO developed an updated MOU that further clarified the fiscal relationship between the District and County, as well as providing a means to update County policies to be followed by the District. The updated MOU was adopted by the District's Board of Directors on February 13, 2014, and by the Placer County Board of Supervisors on March 11, 2014.

At the request of the CEO, the APCO will provide administrative or other support to the CEO on issues related to the county provided services, facilities, policies, or staff. Should the District enter into an agreement with any municipality for the provision of services, facilities, or staff, then at the request of a City Manager, the APCO will provide administrative or other support to the City Manager on issues related to the services, facilities or staff provided.

- **District Funding**

The District receives funding from permit fees and to recover costs, State subvention, fines and penalties paid to settle violations of air pollution regulations, grants, Department of Motor Vehicle surcharges on registered motor vehicles in Placer County, for services provided to other agencies under MOU's and contracts, and a per capita assessment on the County and incorporated cities and towns which have representation on the District's Board of Directors.

The District has not had a general permit fee increase since 1998. Since 2001, the permit fees have been adjusted annually for increases in the consumer price index.

- **District Organization**

The District is organized into four operating sections, each led by a supervisor. Each section has specific functional responsibilities, as described below:

- Compliance & Enforcement Section

The Compliance & Enforcement Section is responsible for District permitted source inspections and complaint investigations to ensure compliance with regulations and permits; after-hours and weekend complaint response; fire agency support; alleviating air quality public nuisance problems through education, intervention, and enforcement actions as necessary; initiating enforcement actions for violations of permits, rules, regulations, and air quality laws; and resolving violations through the mutual settlement process, District Attorney involvement, or litigation; assisting in the development of District rules implementing required emission control measures; and the assessment of rule compliance with Air Quality Plans and federal/state requirements and standards.

- Permitting & Engineering Section

The Permitting & Engineering Section is responsible for permitting stationary sources of emissions in accordance with applicable State and federal laws and District regulations; identifying and permitting new sources of pollution; permitting assistance and response to business inquiries; emission assessment and health assessment for toxic emission sources, administering the Emission Reduction Credit banking program; assisting in the development of rules; administering variances; management of permitting data; maintenance of permitted source files; and the dispatching of field inspectors to investigate complaints concerning air pollution.

- Air Quality Planning & Monitoring Section

The Air Quality Planning & Monitoring Section is responsible for developing regional planning documents to attain state and federal ambient air quality standards; ensuring compliance with federal conformity requirements; developing emission inventories; developing rules implementing emission control measures for adoption; assisting in the

development of land use plans; reviewing environmental documents submitted by lead agencies for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act; preparing environmental documents when the District is the lead agency; inspecting new development to verify that mitigation measures were implemented; administering the Clean Air Grant and Offsite Mitigation Programs; management of open burning programs; providing public outreach and information; operating air monitoring equipment at six existing locations, developing additional monitoring sites; and submitting air monitoring data to the State and federal governments.

o Administrative Services Section

The Administrative Services Section is responsible for providing administrative support to the APCO, staff and Board of Directors, including: the Clerk of the Board functions; preparation of Board information and action items; tracking, filing, and archiving of documents along with the development and implementation of a document management system; all fiscal matters - including budget preparation, internal controls, payroll, accounts receivable and payable, purchasing, and cost accounting/cost allocation; scheduling for staff; oversight of network computers and office equipment; database management; development of administrative rules, procedures, and policies; contract administration; permit revenue administration and coordination; maintenance and control of personnel files and coordination of personnel training; customer service and assistance in complaint registration/intake; and overall office management functions. For the District's office building, Administrative Services personnel are also in charge of monitoring contracted services, utility services, building maintenance, consumable supplies, and the costs of operation.

• **District Facilities**

The District owns its 10,000 square foot office building located at 110 Maple Street in Auburn. The building was constructed in 1979. A tenant space of 1,236 square feet is available for lease on the building's lower floor.

The building was purchased in December 2010 for \$1,500,000 using the District's Settlement Fund. Relocation costs, moving costs, and building improvements/upgrades were paid for out of the District's Litigation Cost Recovery Fund (\$369,000). The District Board of Directors, at their discretion, may direct staff to set aside monies annually, to be paid back into those funds. The building improvements included IT and communications upgrades, fire and security improvements, ADA compliance upgrades, and energy efficiency upgrades. District Staff and District operations were moved into the building in June 2011.

Annual operating costs at the time the building was purchased were estimated to be between \$25,000 and \$40,000 per year, depending on whether there is a tenant or not. In 2013, the District installed a roof top photovoltaic system (140 total solar panels at 245 watts each, system peak power rating of 29.8 kw) that further lowered the District's operating costs.

In FY 2013-14, the District entered into a five year lease agreement with LAFCO for 975 square feet of space, which provides further offset to building operation costs. In FY 2014-15, the proposed operational cost of the District facility is \$36,675. Lease income will offset costs by \$16,525, bringing the total anticipated operating cost of the District facility to \$20,150 for FY 14-15. In FY 13-14 the District realized \$172,535 in annual cost savings over the previous lease costs, which were projected to be \$192,685 by FY 2013-14, for offices in the County's Community Development Resources Center—an 89% reduction.

- **Program Overview**

To achieve its Mission, District operations are structured into major program areas, for which the direct management and operational responsibility is delegated to the sections described above. The major programs can be summarized as:

- Stationary Source Permitting and Inspections
- Open Burning
- Air Quality Planning
- Land Use Planning
- Air Toxics Assessment and Control
- Air Monitoring
- Enforcement
- Complaint Response
- Public Education and Incentives

SECTION 1.E.

Placer County APCD Board Members List 2015

Supervisors: 175 Fulweiler Ave, Auburn CA 95603 bos@placer.ca.gov
 BOS office phone: 530-889-4010
 BOS Fax 530-889-4299

District II **Weygandt, Robert M. - Chair 2015**
weygandt@placer.ca.gov

District III **Holmes, Jim**
jholmes@placer.ca.gov

District V **Montgomery, Jennifer**
jenmonten@placer.ca.gov

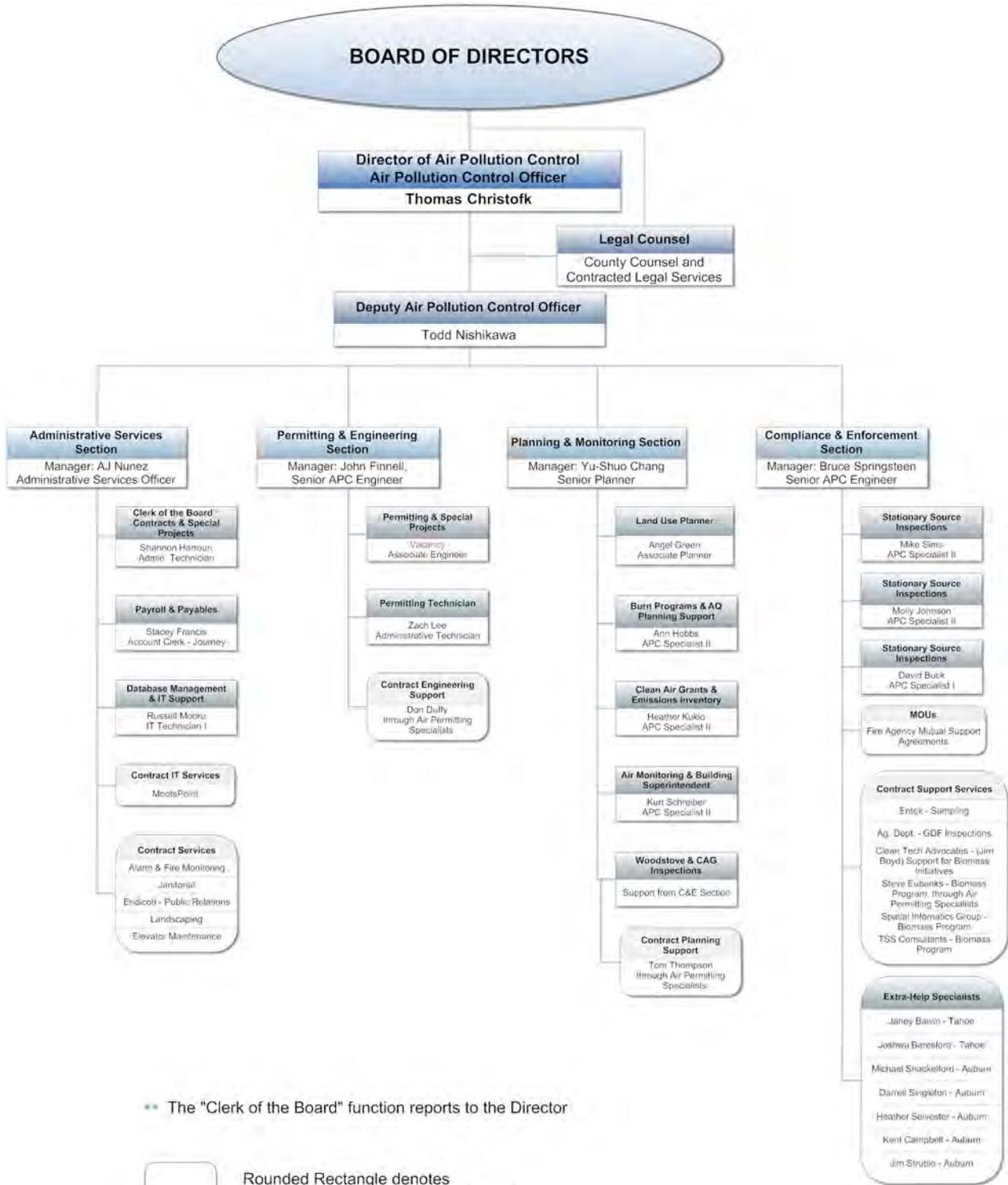
City Representatives:	Auburn	Berlant, Daniel dberlant@auburn.ca.gov 1225 Lincoln Way, Auburn 95603	530-823-4211
	Colfax	Tony Hesch - Vice Chair 2015 tony.hesch@colfax-ca.gov PO Box 702, Colfax 95713	530-346-2313
	Lincoln	Nader, Stan snader@ci.lincoln.ca.us 640 5th Street, Lincoln 95648	916-434-2400
	Loomis	Black, Robert robert.e.black@baml.com 3665 Taylor Road, Loomis 95650	916-652-1840
	Rocklin	Ruslin, Diana dianaruslin@sbcglobal.net 3970 Rocklin Road, Rocklin 95677	916-625-5000
	Roseville	Garcia, Carol cgarcia@community1bank.com 311 Vernon St, Roseville 95678	916-774-5200

**SECTION 1.F.
Placer County Air Pollution Control District
Staff List 2015**

NAME	POSITION	SECTION
Thomas J. Christofk	Air Pollution Control Officer	Director, Air Pollution Control District
Todd Nishikawa	Principal Air Pollution Control Engineer	Deputy Air Pollution Control Officer
A.J. Nunez	Administrative Services Officer	Administrative Services & Fiscal Officer
Stacey Francis	Account Clerk Journey	Administrative Services
Russell Moore	Information Technology Technician I	Administrative Services
Shannon Harroun	Administrative Technician & Clerk of the Board	Administrative Services
Bruce Springsteen	Senior Air Pollution Control Engineer	Compliance and Enforcement Manager
Molly Johnson	Air Pollution Control Specialist II	Compliance and Enforcement
Mike Sims	Air Pollution Control Specialist II	Compliance and Enforcement
David Buck	Air Pollution Control Specialist I	Compliance and Enforcement
John Finnell	Senior Air Pollution Control Engineer	Engineering and Permitting Manager
Zach Lee	Administrative Technician-Permitting	Engineering and Permitting
Yu-Shuo Chang	Senior Air Quality Planner	Planning and Monitoring Manager
Angel Green	Associate Planner	Planning and Monitoring
Ann Hobbs	Air Pollution Control Specialist II	Planning and Monitoring
Heather Kuklo	Air Pollution Control Specialist II	Planning and Monitoring
Kurt Schrieber	Air Pollution Control Specialist II	Planning and Monitoring
<u>Extra-Help Staff</u>		
Janey Balvin	Air Pollution Control Specialist I	Extra Help - Compliance and Enforcement
Joshwa Beresford	Air Pollution Control Specialist I	Extra Help - Compliance and Enforcement
Kent Campbell	Air Pollution Control Specialist I	Extra Help - Compliance and Enforcement
Heather Selvester	Air Pollution Control Specialist I	Extra Help - Compliance and Enforcement
Michael Shackleford	Air Pollution Control Specialist I	Extra Help - Compliance and Enforcement
Darrell Singleton	Air Pollution Control Specialist II	Extra Help - Compliance and Enforcement
Jim Struble	Air Pollution Control Specialist II	Extra Help - Compliance and Enforcement

SECTION 1.G.

**Placer County Air Pollution Control District
Organization Chart**





Scheduled Board Meetings For 2015

Thursday	* February 19, 2015
Thursday	April 9, 2015
Thursday	June 11, 2015
Thursday	August 13, 2015
Thursday	October 8, 2015
Thursday	December 10, 2015

Meetings are held at 2:30 PM at the Placer County Board of Supervisors Chambers, 175 Fulweiler Avenue, Auburn CA 95603, on the second Thursday of even numbered months, unless otherwise indicated and noticed.

***The meeting in February, 2015 has been scheduled for the third Thursday of the month, as the second Thursday falls on a holiday.**

SECTION 2.A. FY 2014-15 Budget

BUDGET OVERVIEW

Fund Summary:

The District Budget is organized into three separate funds, each with its own revenue and expenditure accounts. The three funds are briefly described below:

- **The Operations Fund** is used for the purpose of conducting the business of the District not covered by the other two funds. The revenue sources for this fund are: permit fees, fines, state subvention, federal funding, interest derived from these sources, Per Capita Assessment, co-funding of projects/programs from the private sector, and administrative fees. Sub-funds to the Operations Funds include:

Sub Fund Name	FY 2013-14 Ending	FY 2014-15 Change	FY 2014-15 Ending
Non-Tort Defense Fund	\$90,000	0	\$90,000
Reserve Fund	\$95,000	0	\$95,000
Vehicle Replacement Fund	\$60,000	0	\$60,000
Building Capital Maintenance Fund	\$50,000	0	<u>\$50,000</u>
Total			\$295,000

The Non-Tort Defense Sub-Fund sets aside \$90,000 for the legal defense of the District. The Reserve Sub-Fund established by your Board in FY 2007-08, sets aside \$95,000 for contingencies. The Vehicle Replacement Fund established by your Board in FY 2009-10 has set aside \$15,000 each year until the current balance was established. The District is not proposing the replacement of any vehicles in FY 2014-15, maintaining \$60,000 for future vehicle replacement. The Building Capital Maintenance Sub-Fund established by your Board in FY 2011-12 sets aside \$50,000 for unanticipated major repairs of the 110 Maple Street facility. As shown in the table above the District does not propose to add any additional funding to the Sub-funds in FY 2014-15.

Included in the Operations Fund revenue stream is \$73,225 from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 105 Grant. This is a 1.3% increase from the \$72,276 received in FY 2013-14. This funding will be utilized to assist in the implementation of the Strategic Information Technology Master Plan approved by your Board at the April 2013 Board Meeting.

In the beginning of FY 2007-08, the District received litigation settlement (\$2,742,500) and litigation cost recovery (\$700,000) funds from the Sierra Pacific Industries (SPI) case brought by the State Attorney General’s Office on behalf of the District and other parties. The funds were set aside in an interest bearing account and the interest derived from these funds is used for specific projects, programs and normal operations which are detailed in the cr r tqxgf budget. In FY 2010-11 the Board approved the use of \$1,500,000 of the Settlement Fund for the purpose of purchasing the new District facility at 110 Maple Street in Auburn, and the use of \$361,500 from the Litigation Cost Recovery Fund for one time facility relocation costs. In FY 2012-13, The District used \$40,000 of the Settlement Fund and redirected a planned reimbursement of \$50,000 to the Settlement Fund in order to cover the installation and purchase of a solar photo voltaic system at the District’s 110 Maple Street facility. In the Cr r tqxgf Budget for FY 2014-15, the District proposes to direct \$40,000 to the Settlement Fund for the repayment of the above mentioned purchase. The funds for the repayment are derived from Operations Fund for the proposed repayment. The Settlement Fund has a balance of \$1,252,500 and the Litigation Cost Recovery Fund is \$338,500.

SECTION 2.A. FY 2014-15 Budget (continued)

- **The DMV Fund** is a restricted fund that is to be used to reduce mobile source emissions and to carry out related California Clean Air Act activities, such as: air monitoring, air modeling, emission inventory assessment and identification, control strategies, air quality planning, public information, and direct incentives to reduce mobile source emissions. The DMV Fund has three sources of revenue – DMV (AB 2766 and AB 923) Fees, also referred to as Vehicle Surcharge Fees, interest derived from these approved project/program criteria, and co-funding from other entities for DMV approved projects.
- **The Mitigation Fund** is a restricted fund that is used only for the purposes described in each individual mitigation plan. The revenue sources for this fund come from mitigation plans approved at the discretion of the Land Use Authorities. Because the District cannot predict which of these plans will be approved or the amount that will be received, future revenue for this fund is not budgeted.

Highlights:

The Cr r tqxgf Budget for Fiscal Year 2014-15 (\$4,523,337) represents a 2.85% increase over the Approved Budget for Fiscal Year 2013-14 (\$4,397,820)¹. Essentially, this is a very similar budget to that adopted for FY 2013-14.

The Cr r tqxed Budget for FY 2014-15 includes the following cr r tqxgf actions and strategies:

- (1) The District has a projected net revenue increase of \$71,007 compared to the Approved FY 2013-14 Budget. This includes increases to the following: DMV (AB 2766 and AB 923); Other Government Assistance, Per Capita Assessment of \$4,268, and Project Generated Revenue which offset decreases in Permit Fees and Interest Income.
- (2) Management will be continuing to evaluate the cost savings of the District owning its own building. The District is proposing to repay \$40,000 to the Settlement Fund in this budget. Continued cost savings from the O & M of the District facility will facilitate repayment of the Settlement Fund in future fiscal years.
- (3) The District will be continuing several large programs and projects: the Clean Air Grant Program, the Technology Assessment Program (TAP) and the Biomass related projects. New this year is the implementation of black carbon research toward the creation of a GHG Protocol as well as further work on an avoided wildfire emission related protocol. The District will continue with Biochar and energy related work pertaining to the use of forest biomass.
- (4) The District is proposing to maintain its allocation of eighteen (18) permanent positions. The District currently has 16 funded filled positions and is proposing to fill one vacant Specialist position in January which will bring the total number of funded filled positions to 17 with one funded unfilled position in remaining vacant. In accordance with past practices and budgets, the District will augment its staffing to fulfill core functions and maintain service level demands through the use of service contracts, and extra-help/part-time employees. The use of extra-help employees is necessary to fulfill the commitment to projects that are not ongoing, and therefore do not warrant hiring full-time employees. This allows the District to remain flexible and to quickly respond to economic fluctuations.

The Cr r tqxgf Budget for FY 2014-15 contains the resources for many programs, projects, and enhancements that will allow the District to continue fulfilling its mission (see page 20 of this cr r tqxgf budget for further detail).

- The cr r tqxgf Operations and Maintenance budget for the District facility at 110 Maple Street of \$36,675 is a decrease of \$5,148 from the Approved FY 2013-14 Budget. The District continues to realize reductions in PG&E electricity costs due to the installation of the solar photovoltaic system authorized by your Board. The District received rental income of \$10,162 from leased office space in FY 2013-14. This rental income amount will increase to \$15,242 in FY 2014-15. These efforts should reduce the cost of

¹ The Approved Budget for FY 2013-14 has been revised one time since the original approval. It was revised to increase the funding for Clean Air Grants to be dispersed to Placer County recipients by \$183,385.

SECTION 2.A. FY 2014-15 Budget (continued)

operating and maintaining the District Facility to a net cost of \$21,433 in FY 2014-15. See page 30 in the Crrtqxgf Budget for FY 2014-15.

- “Supplies and Services” includes \$292,500 in contracted services to augment the capabilities of Staff, as well as outside legal counsel to provide advocacy services not typically provided by County Counsel legal services. This is consistent with the management philosophy to not increase permanent staff costs to meet one time project needs, and to obtain expert consultant services by the most cost effective method. The crrtqxgf “16%” for “Supplies and Services” is 2% lower than the amount approved in the FY 2013-14 Budget. In addition to contracted services, the crrtqxgf budget contains \$184,039 for contracts with the County to provide legal services, administrative support, gas station inspections, telecommunications, and data processing functions for the District. The remaining \$297,140 cover incidental costs necessary for operating the District.
- “Equipment Maintenance and Air Monitoring” includes \$10,000 for the crrtqxgf capital equipment purchase of a Photometric O3 Calibrator.
- Contained in this crrtqxgf budget is \$1,004,900 for “Clean Air Grants” (CAGs) which included DMV (\$755,000). Mitigation (\$227,277) and Tahoe area woodstove incentive program (\$22,623) as well as \$30,000 for the “Technology Assessment Program” (TAP). The percentage of the crrtqxgf budget for CAGs, Tahoe Woodstove Incentive Program and TAP is 24.65% of the total expense amount crrtqxgf for FY 2014-15, an increase of \$64,900 above the amount approved in the FY 2013-14 Budget. The District will increase the CAG budget as funds from approved Mitigation Plans become available.
- The over-all “Salaries and Benefits” increased by \$45,017, due mainly to an anticipated COLA increase of 2% beginning in January 2015, and an increase of \$17,209 in Workers Compensation. The current 18 funded allocated positions will be maintained.
- This crrtqxgf budget continues to maintain a balance Fund Balance of \$325,303 (the sub-funds to the Operations Fund are included in this total), which is 7.75%² of the total Crrtqxgf Operating Budget for Fiscal Year 2013-14.

² It is recommended by the National Advisory Council on State and Local Budgeting for the Government Finance Officers Association to maintain an ending balance in the operation fund of between 5 and 15% in case of any unforeseeable catastrophic event.

**PLACER COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT
FY 2014-15 APPROVED BUDGET SUMMARY COMPARISON
CONSOLIDATED FUND SUMMARY**

	APPROVED CONSOLIDATED BUDGET FY 2013-14	REVISED CONSOLIDATED BUDGET FY 2013-14	ACTUAL CONSOLIDATED FUNDS FY 2013-14 6/30/2014	APPROVED CONSOLIDATED BUDGET FY 2014-15
REVENUE:				
Permit Fees	820,900	820,900	813,957	818,330
Fines/Settlement Funds	35,000	35,000	63,142	35,000
Interest	70,000	70,000	45,408	50,000
State Subvention	106,000	106,000	108,602	106,000
Statewide PERP	43,000	43,000	43,162	40,000
Other Government Assistance	87,276	87,276	111,026	148,555
State Vehicle Surcharge Fee (AB2766 & AB923)	2,080,348	2,080,348	2,161,217	2,105,000
Burn / Land / Other	33,247	33,247	36,491	31,245
Mitigation Fees		183,385	429,539	-
Per Capita Assessment	178,732	178,732	178,732	183,000
Miscellaneous	2,700	2,700	846	1,000
From Litigation Cost Recovery Fund				-
District Facility Rental Income	10,162	10,162	10,162	15,242
From Settlement Fund				-
Project Generated	20,000	20,000	-	25,000
Total Revenue:	3,487,364	3,670,750	4,002,283	3,558,372
TOTAL FUND CARRY-OVER PREVIOUS FY	910,455	910,455	910,455	964,965
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	4,397,820	4,581,205	4,912,738	4,523,337
EXPENSE:				
Salary & Benefits	2,237,439	2,237,439	2,229,913	2,349,456
Supplies & Services	809,064	809,064	594,382	773,679
Clean Air Grants, TAP, Wood Stove Incentive	970,000	1,153,385	1,047,659	1,034,900
Building Purchase Payback	50,000	50,000	50,000	40,000
Building Improvement	-	-	-	-
Total Expense:	4,066,503	4,249,888	3,921,954	4,198,035
Ending Fund Balance:	331,317	331,316	990,784	325,303
Unencumbered (encumbered) Current				
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	331,317	331,316	990,784	325,303
Encumbered Funds (Funds already committed)	1,351,164	1,351,164	1,375,132	1,434,749
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	1,682,480	1,682,480	2,365,916	1,760,052

*The "Ending Fund Balance" for the approved FY 2014-15 budget is the consolidated total for the following fund balances:

Operations Fund	22,448
Building - Maintenance Capital Outlay	50,000
Vehicle Replacement Fund	60,000
Reserve -- sub fund to Operations	95,000
Non-Tort Defense Fund--sub fund to Operations	90,000
Sub-Total Unreserved Operations + Reserved Operations = \$	317,448
DMV (AB2766 & AB923) Fund	1,405
Mitigation Fund	6,449
Ending Fund Balance Totals	<u>\$ 325,303</u>

**The "Encumbered Funds" for the approved FY 2013-14 budget are consolidated from the following:

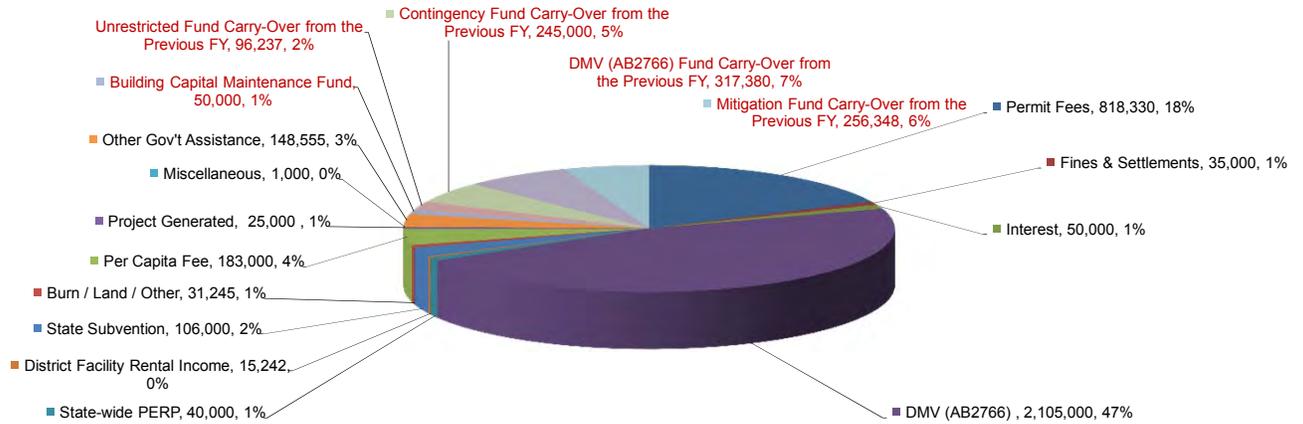
Operations Fund	\$ 88,625
DMV (AB2766 & AB923) Fund	798,079
Mitigation Fund	464,460
Encumbered Funds	<u>\$ 1,351,164</u>

*** Note that the Settlement Revenue from the SPI case (settlement was received on July 24, 2007) of \$2,742,500 has been removed to a separate sub-fund; likewise, the recovered litigation costs for the same case of \$700,000 has also been moved to a sub-fund in order to separate these funds from the District's Operational Budget. The funds for the purchase of the building were taken from the Settlement Fund (\$1,500,000) leaving \$1,242,500. An additional \$40,000 was used to purchase and install solar panels on the District's building located at 110 Maple Street in Auburn, California. That leaves a balance of \$1,202,500 in the Settlement Fund. Also, \$361,500 was taken from the Litigation Cost Recovery Fund for "Relocation Costs" leaving \$338,500 in that fund. Interest derived from those funds is included in the Operations Fund for FY 2013-14.

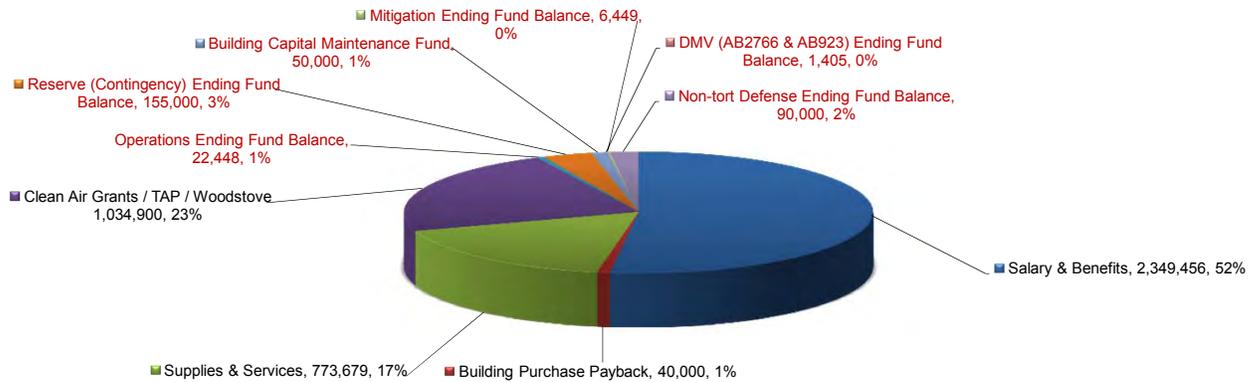
Most of the encumbered funds (94.59%) are Clean Air Grants that have been awarded to Placer County recipients over the last three fiscal years. The funds have not been dispersed because the contracted clean air projects have not been completed.

SECTION 2.A. FY 2014-15 Budget (continued)

**Consolidated Funds Available
for FY 2014-15 Approved Budget
Total Funds Available - \$4,523,337**



**Consolidated Fund Usage
for FY 2014-15 Approved Budget
Total Fund Usage - \$4,523,337**



*The Operations Ending Fund Balance includes \$90,000 Non-Tort Defense Fund, \$95,000 Reserve (Contingency), \$50,000 Building Capital Maintenance Fund, \$60,000 Vehicle Replacement Fund, and \$22,448 general Operations Fund.

** "Clean Air Grants and TAP " are comprised of: \$755,000 from DMV Fund and \$227,277 from the Mitigation Fund for the CAG Program, and \$22,623 for the Tahoe Wood Stove Program. This year the District is proposing to fund \$30,000 for the Technology Assessment Program (TAP).

***The "Services" contained in "Supplies and Services" are for contracted services that augment the Staff in programs and projects. These services include the Biomass Project - \$92,000; Legal Support - \$102,500; Gasoline Dispensing Facility Inspections - \$16,752; Programming and Software Support - \$60,000; Air Permitting Specialist Support - \$84,000; and \$25,000 for special services that augment the existing Staff. Additional costs in the form of Liability Insurance - \$22,895; Air Monitoring Equipment Maintenance - \$15,000; District Facility Operations and Maintenance - \$36675; Other District Participation - \$10,000 and Air Monitoring Site Maintenance and upgrades - \$10,000 are included. The District also contracts with the County for an additional \$120,645 in support services.

SECTION 2.A. FY 2014-15 Budget (continued)

PLACER COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT			APPROVED EXPENDITURES FY 2014-15	ENCUMBERED FUNDS IN FY 2013-14
Item #	Mission Goal/Objective	Name:	Amount	Amount
1	2(f), 5(c), 6	Public Outreach/Public Relations Assistance - Endicott Contract	-	15,962
2	5(b)	Participation with Other Districts	10,000	
3	5(b), 7(b)	Spare the Air Program (#7 & 8) - CMAQ Match	10,883	
4	4(a)	Air Monitoring Equipment Purchase - Photometric O3 Calibrator	10,000	
5	1(e), 4(c), 5(c), 7(a)	Air Permitting Specialists Contract (DMV qualified tasks)	84,000	9,007
6	2(f), 5(c), 6	Avoided Wildfire Emissions Protocol (SEP)	10,000	
7	2(f), 5(c), 6	Black Carbon Protocol (SEP)	25,000	
8	1(d), 5(c), 7(a)	Bio-Char/Prasino Group (SEP)	-	30,989
9	1(d), 4(d), 5(c), 6, 7(a)	Clean Tech Advocates (James Boyd Consulting Services, SEP)	7,000	38,833
10	1(d), 2(a), 4(d), 5(c), 7(a)	SIG Contract (Biomass Project Support)(SEP)	20,000	18,799
11	1(d), 2(a), 4(d), 5(c), 7(a)	TSS Associates Contract (Biomass Project Support)(SEP)	30,000	58
12	1(a), 1(d), 2(a), 4(d), 5(c)	Air Permitting Specialists Contract (Operations Support)	15,000	1,799
13	5(c), 8	Database Programming /Software Support	40,000	3,000
14	5(c), 8	IT Consulting	-	25,475
15	5(c), 8	Legal Services (District Counsel/Enforcement Support)	102,500	
16	8	Hardware/Software - for IT enhancements	11,131	
17	1(b), 4(a), 5(c)	Entek Contract (Grab Sampling Incident Response)	7,000	6,180
18	5(a), 5(b), 6	CAP to CAP attendance - two attendees	-	
19	1(d), 5(b), 8	County Administrative Services/Personnel/Fleet Maintenance/A-87	78,874	
20	5(b), 8	County Counsel Support	8,000	
21	5(b), 8	County IPSS (Data Processing) Charges/County Systems "Lease"	79,960	
22	1(b), 3(c), 5(b)	AG Dept MOU - Gasoline Dispensing Facility Inspections	17,205	
23	8	District Liability Insurance	22,895	
24	1(b), 2(d), 3(a),	Extra-Help - Permitting/Inspection Specialist/3,600 hours	71,259	
25	*	GASB 45 - Provision for Post Employment Benefits	75,000	
26	*	*Core of the Operational Budget (Minus the above projects and service contracts)	1,061,734	
27	*	*Core of the DMV Fund Budget (Minus the above projects and \$650,000 in CAGs)	1,325,694	
28	*	*Core of the Mitigation Fund Budget (Minus the above projects and \$270,000 in CAGs)	-	
29	8	Settlement Fund Payback of Building Purchase	40,000	
30	1(d), 5(a), 5(b), 5(c)	Technology Assessment Program (TAP)	30,000	
31	4(d), 7(a), 7(b)	Clean Air Grants for 2014**	982,277	1,284,648
32	2(c), 2(f), 5(b), 6	Tahoe Wood Stove Incentive Program	22,623	
TOTAL			4,198,035	1,434,749

*These are the salary/benefit/overhead costs that allow the District to carry out its mission goals and objectives.

**The District is proposing to expend \$227,277 from the Mitigation Fund and \$755,000 from the DMV Fund for CAGs in FY 2014-15 and \$22,623 for the Wood Stove Incentive Program

TOTALS FOR COLOR CODED SECTIONS:

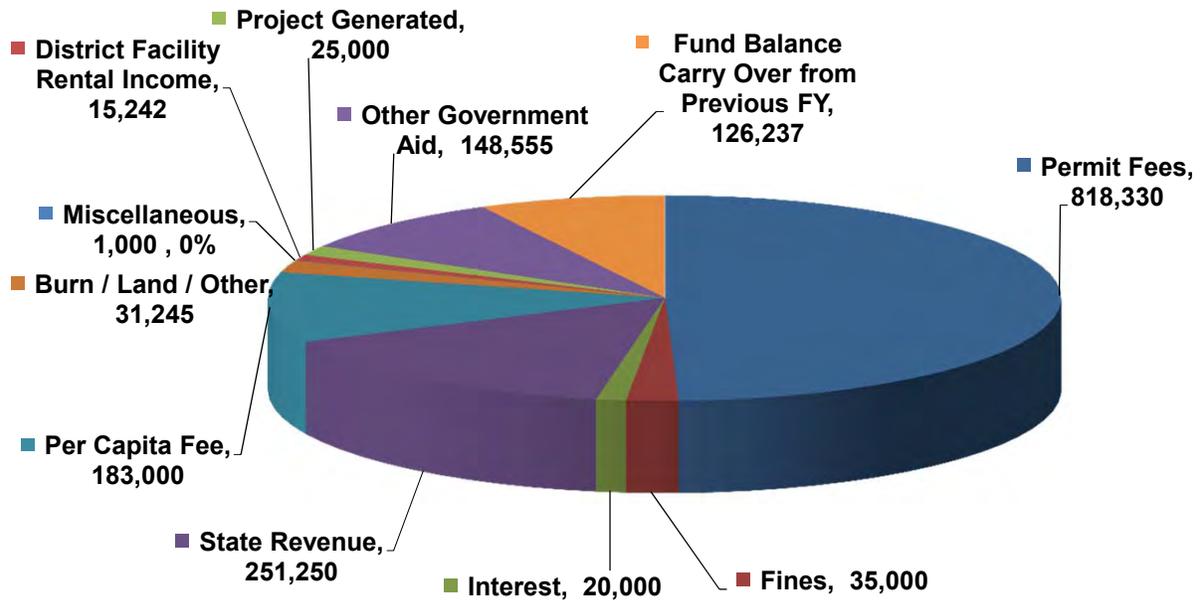
\$	114,883	MONITORING / AQ PLAN SUPPORT
	92,000	BIOMASS SUPPORT
	175,631	OPERATIONS SUPPORT
	184,039	COUNTY SERVICES
	2,596,582	LABOR & OVERHEAD COSTS
\$	1,034,900	CLEAN AIR GRANTS / TAP / WOOD STOV
	4,198,035	TOTAL APPROVED EXPENDITURES

SECTION 2.A. FY 2014-15 Budget (continued)

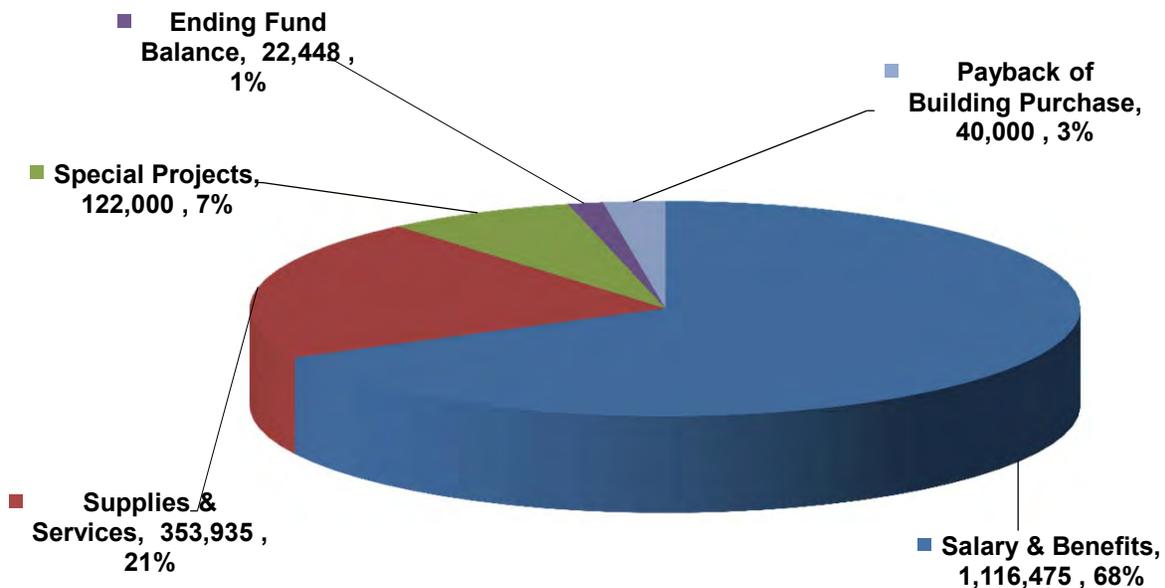
**PLACER COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT
FY 2014-15 APPROVED BUDGET SUMMARY COMPARISON
OPERATIONS FUND**

	APPROVED BUDGET OPERATIONS FY 2013-14	REVISED BUDGET OPERATIONS FY 2013-14	ACTUAL OPERATIONS FY 2013-14 6/30/2014	APPROVED BUDGET OPERATIONS FY 2014-15
REVENUE:				
Permit Fees	820,900	820,900	816,073	818,330
Fines	35,000	35,000	61,026	35,000
Interest	70,000	70,000	45,408	20,000
State Revenue	253,017	253,017	259,825	251,250
Per Capita Assessment	178,732	178,732	178,732	183,000
Burn/Other Permits	33,247	33,247	35,885	31,245
Miscellaneous	2,700	2,700	846	1,000
Other Gov't Aid for Project Funding	72,276	72,276	88,407	148,555
Project Generated	20,000	20,000	-	25,000
From Settlement Fund	-	-	-	-
District Facility Rental Income	10,162	10,162	10,162	15,242
Total Revenue:	1,496,034	1,496,034	1,496,364	1,528,622
Fund Balance Carry Over from Previous FY	174,693	174,693	179,723	126,237
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	1,670,727	1,670,727	1,676,087	1,654,859
EXPENSE:				
Salary & Benefits	1,181,749	1,181,749	1,147,528	1,116,475
Supplies & Services	309,279	309,279	273,711	353,935
Special Non-DMV Projects	95,000	95,000	78,611	122,000
Building Improvement	-	-	-	-
Non-Tort Defense Fund				
Reserve for Contingency				
Payback of Building Purchase	50,000	50,000	50,000	40,000
Total Expense:	1,636,028	1,633,830	1,549,850	1,632,411
ENDING OPERATIONS FUND BALANCE	34,699	36,897	126,237	22,448
Reserved for Encumbrance				
TOTAL OPERATIONS FUND	34,699	36,895	126,237	22,448
Building Contingency Fund - 110 Maple	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Non-Tort Defense Fund	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
Vehicle Replacement Fund	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Reserve (Contingency Fund)	95,000	95,000	95,000	95,000

**Operations Fund Available
for FY 2014-15 Approved Budget
Total Operations Fund Available - \$1,654,859**



**Operations Fund Usage
for FY 2014-15 Approved Budget
Total Operations Fund Usage - \$1,654,859**

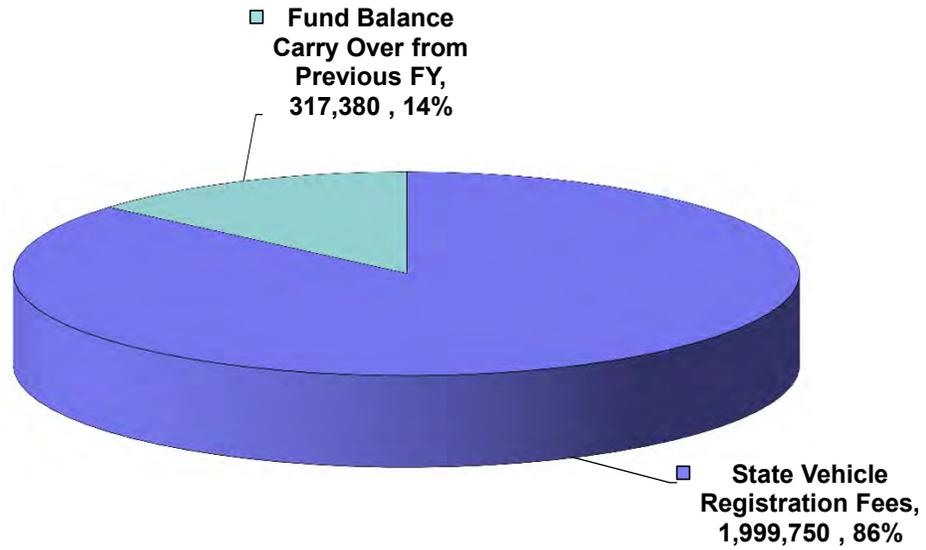


SECTION 2.A. FY 2014-15 Budget (continued)

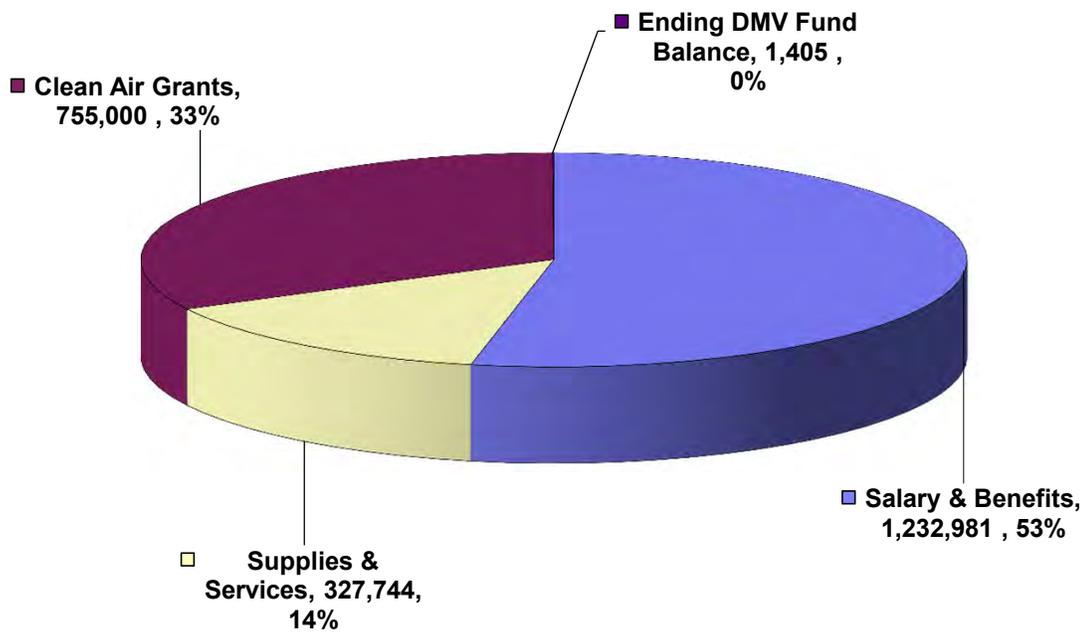
**PLACER COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT
FY 2014-15 APPROVED BUDGET SUMMARY COMPARISON
DMV FUND**

	APPROVED BUDGET DMV FUND FY 2013-14	REVISED BUDGET DMV FUND FY 2013-14	ACTUAL DMV FUND FY 2013-14 6/30/2014	APPROVED BUDGET DMV FUND FY 2014-15
REVENUE:				
State Vehicle Registration Fees	1,976,331	1,976,331	2,053,156	1,999,750
Other Gov't Assistance	15,000	15,000	-	-
Private Sector Assistance in DMV project			606	-
Total Revenue:	1,991,331	1,991,331	2,053,761	1,999,750
Fund Balance Carry Over from Previous FY	169,576	169,576	169,576	317,380
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	2,160,907	2,160,907	2,223,337	2,317,130
EXPENSE:				
Salary & Benefits	1,048,719	1,048,719	1,104,163	1,232,981
Supplies & Services	365,513	365,513	223,835	202,861
Clean Air Grants and DMV Approved Projects	739,271	739,271	577,959	879,883
Equipment			-	-
Total Expense:	2,153,503	2,153,503	1,905,958	2,315,725
ENDING DMV FUND BALANCE	431	7,403	317,380	1,405
Reserved for Encumbrance	798,079	798,079	613,619	592,455
Total DMV Funds	798,510	805,482	930,999	593,861

DMV Fund Available
for fy 2014-15 Approved Budget
Total DMV Fund Available - \$2,317,130



DMV Fund Usage
for FY 2014-15 Approved Budget
Total DMV Fund Usage - \$2,317,130

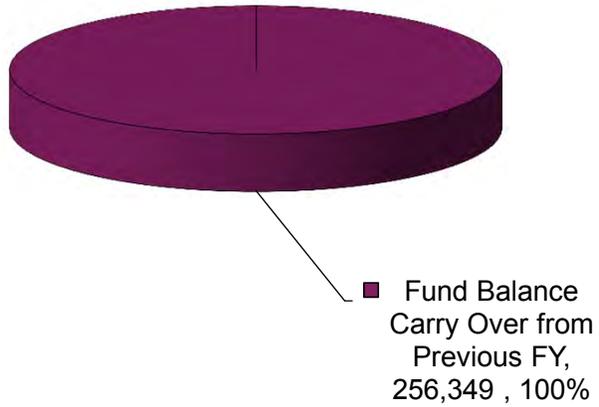


SECTION 2.A. FY 2014-15 Budget (continued)

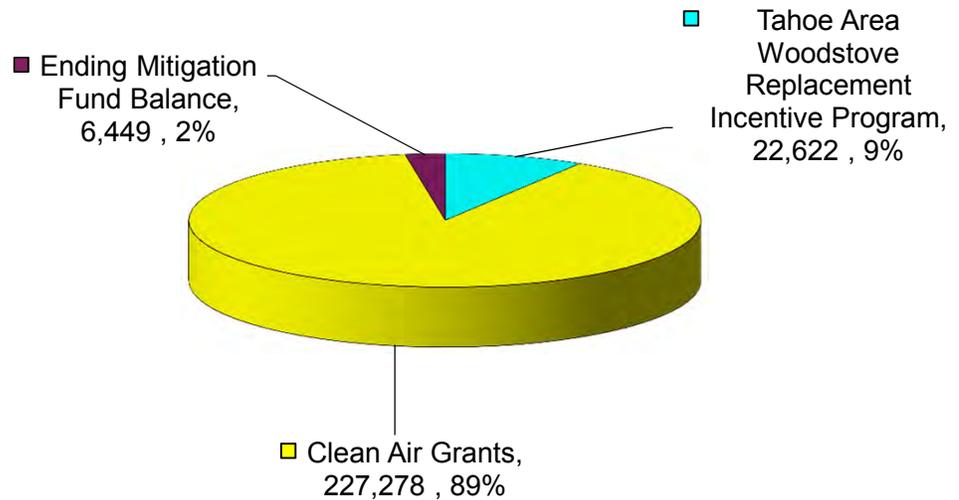
**PLACER COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT
FY 2014-15 APPROVED BUDGET SUMMARY COMPARISON
MITIGATION FUND**

	APPROVED MITIGATION FUND FY 2013-14	REVISED MITIGATION FUND FY 2013-14	ACTUAL MITIGATION FUND 6/30/2014	APPROVED MITIGATION FUND FY 2014-15
REVENUE:				
Mitigation Fees		183,385	452,161	-
Interest from the Settlement Fund			-	-
Total Revenue:	-	183,385	452,161	-
Fund Balance Carry Over from Previous FY	271,187	271,187	271,187	256,349
TOTAL MITIGATION FUNDS AVAILABLE	271,187	454,572	723,348	256,349
EXPENSE:				
Salary & Benefits		9,169	21,477	-
Mitigation Projects			-	249,900
Clean Air Grants + Incentive Programs	270,000	453,385	419,700	-
Equipment			-	-
Total Expense:	270,000	462,554	441,177	249,900
ENDING MITIGATION FUND BALANCE	1,187	(7,982)	282,171	6,449
Reserved for Encumbrance	464,460	464,460	634,053	694,053
TOTAL MITIGATION FUNDS	465,647	456,478	916,223	700,502

**Mitigation Fund Available
for FY 2014-15 Approved Budget
Total Mitigation Fund Available - \$256,349**



**Mitigation Fund Usage
for FY 2014-15 Approved Budget
Total Mitigation Fund Usage - \$256,349**



SECTION 2.A. FY 2014-15 Budget (continued)

Placer County Air Pollution Control District Pd Budget for FY 2014-15 comparison to Actual FY 2013-14																					
											1,027										
Program Split for Official Budget FY 2014-15											Program Split for Actual FY 2013-14										
REF. #	Approved Budget FY2014-15	OPERATIONS	DMV	MITIGATION	CONTINGENCY & NON-TORT DEFENSE	BUILDING CAPITAL MAINTENANCE	BIO-MASS PROJECT	TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT PROGRAM	TOTAL PROGRAM FUNDS	NOTES	Actual Consolidated FY 13-14	OPERATIONS	DMV	MITIGATION	CONTINGENCY & NON-TORT DEFENSE	BUILDING CAPITAL MAINTENANCE	BIO-MASS PROJECT SUB TO OPER	TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT SUB TO OPER	TOTAL PROGRAM FUNDS	% of Actual to Budget for the same time frame	
REVENUE:											41,820.00										
Initial Permits AC	6764	70,000.00	70,000						70,000	1	81,727.32	81,727.32							81,727.32	16.92%	
Permit to Operate Renewals	6765	670,000.00	670,000						670,000	1	676,045.90	676,045.90							676,045.90	-1.05%	
Burn Permits	6771	6,000	6,000						6,000	1	8,006.69	8,006.69							8,006.69	39.25%	
Title V Annual Supplemental Permit Fees	6769	64,000	64,000						64,000		54,839.93	54,839.93							54,839.93	-14.31%	
Title V Initial & Renewal Permits 5Yr	6764	14,330	14,330						14,330	1	1,343.79	1,343.79							1,343.79	79.17%	
Ag Engine Registration	8142	-	-						-		2,116.16	2,116.16							2,116.16		
Air Pollution Fines	6860	35,000	35,000						35,000		61,026.00	61,026.00							61,026.00	74.36%	
Total Permits & Fines:		859,330	859,330	-	-	-	-	-	859,330		885,105.79	885,105.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	885,105.79	2.72%	
State Subvention	7228	95,000	95,000						95,000		95,000.00	95,000.00							95,000.00	0.00%	
State Aid ARB Subvention (Supplemental)	7232	11,000	11,000						11,000		13,602.00	13,602.00							13,602.00	23.65%	
Statewide PERP Program	6865	40,000	40,000						40,000		43,162.09	43,162.09							43,162.09	0.38%	
State Vehicle Surcharge	7383	2,105,000	105,250	1,999,750					2,105,000		2,161,216.82	108,060.84	2,053,155.98						2,161,216.82	3.89%	
Total State Revenue:		2,251,000	251,250	1,999,750	-	-	-	-	2,251,000		2,312,980.91	259,824.93	2,053,155.98						2,312,980.91	3.75%	
Per Capita Assessment	8100	183,000	183,000						183,000	1	178,732.00	178,732.00							178,732.00	0.00%	
Federal Grants for Project (105)	7326	73,225	73,225						73,225		72,276.00	72,276.00							72,276.00	0.00%	
Other Govt Aid for Project Funding	7292	75,330	75,330						75,330	1	38,750.00	16,131.09		22,621.87					38,752.96	158.33%	
District Facility Rental Income	6966	15,242	15,242						15,242		10,161.60	10,161.60							10,161.60	0.00%	
Basin Control Council Fees BCC	8105	5,000	5,000						5,000		4,660.00	4,660.00							4,660.00	-22.33%	
Interest	6950	50,000	20,000						50,000		45,407.61	15,407.61						30,000.00	45,407.61	-35.13%	
Mitigation Fees	6783	-	-						-		429,538.84	-		429,538.84					429,538.84	134.23%	
Hearing Board Fees	8145	5,000	5,000						5,000		8,634.00	8,634.00							8,634.00	43.90%	
Forms & Photo Copy	8218	-	-						-		54.75	54.75							54.75	-72.63%	
Land Use Applications	8260	-	-						-		605.50	-	605.50						605.50		
Air Toxic Hot Spots	8182	9,245	9,245						9,245		9,155.00	9,155.00							9,155.00	-1.93%	
Misc. / Project Related Revenue	8764	1,000	1,000						1,000		791.36	791.36							791.36	-68.35%	
Burn Acreage Fees	8193	6,000	6,000						6,000	1	5,429.69	5,429.69							5,429.69	-11.88%	
Project Generated	8776	25,000	25,000						25,000		-	-							-	-100.00%	
Intra-District Settlement Fund Transfer	8954	-	-						-		-	-							-		
Total Other Revenue:		448,042	418,042	-	-	-	-	30,000	448,042		804,196.35	321,433.10	605.50	452,160.71	-	-	-	30,000.00	804,199.31	38.71%	
Total Revenue:		3,558,372	1,528,622	1,999,750	-	-	-	30,000	3,558,372		4,002,283.05	1,466,363.82	2,053,761.48	452,160.71	-	-	-	30,000.00	4,002,286.01	9.03%	
Fund Carry-Over From Previous FY		964,965	(209,568)	317,380	256,349	245,000	50,000	305,804	-		910,455.00	(179,723.00)	169,576.00	271,187.00	245,000.00	50,000.00	354,415.00		910,455.00	0.00%	
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE		4,523,337	1,319,055	2,317,130	256,349	245,000	50,000	305,804	30,000		4,912,738.05	1,286,640.82	2,223,337.48	723,347.71	245,000.00	50,000.00	354,415.00	30,000.00	4,912,741.01	7.24%	

SECTION 2.A. FY 2014-15 Budget (continued)

Placer County Air Pollution Control District Approved Budget for FY 2014-15 comparison to Actual FY 2013-14											Program Split for Actual FY 2013-14															
REF. #	Approved Budget FY2014-15	Program Split for Approved Budget FY 2014-15								TOTAL PROGRAM FUNDS	Notes	Actual Consolidated FY 13-14 41,820.00	Program Split for Actual FY 2013-14								% of Actual to Budget for the same time frame					
		OPERATIONS	DMV	MITIGATION	CONTINGENCY & NON-TORT DEFENSE	BUILDING CAPITAL MAINTENANC	BIO-MASS PROJECT	TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT PROGR	TOTAL				OPERATIONS	DMV	MITIGATION	CONTINGENCY & NON-TORT DEFENSE	BUILDING CAPITAL MAINTENANCE	BIO-MASS PROJECT SUB TO OPER	TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT SUB TO OPER	TOTAL PROGRAM FUNDS						
EXPENSE:																										
Salaries	1002	1,397,121	640,546	756,575	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,397,121	1,450,757.54	687,424.55	741,856.04	21,476.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,450,757.54	3.59%	
Extra Help	1003	71,259	35,986	35,273	-	-	-	-	-	-	71,259	91,911.35	49,172.57	42,738.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91,911.35	19.75%	
Overtime & Call Back	1005	5,000	2,475	2,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	422.44	226.01	196.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	422.44	-91.55%		
Cafeteria Plan	1010	68,807	29,748	39,059	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,807	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
P.E.R.S.	1300	292,877	147,903	144,974	-	-	-	-	-	-	292,877	304,770.49	163,052.21	141,718.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	304,770.49	-4.39%		
F.I.C.A. Tax	1301	98,615	49,801	48,814	-	-	-	-	-	-	98,615	109,362.32	58,508.84	50,853.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109,362.32	-3.56%		
OPEB	1303	75,000	37,875	37,125	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000	73,044.00	39,078.54	33,965.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,044.00	-39.63%		
Employee Insurance	1310	225,641	113,949	111,692	-	-	-	-	-	-	225,641	195,437.16	104,558.88	90,878.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195,437.16	1.53%		
Workman's Compensation	1315	25,968	13,114	12,854	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,968	4,207.48	2,251.00	1,956.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,207.48	-55.75%		
Employee Benefits	5310	89,168	45,030	44,138	-	-	-	-	-	-	89,168	80,851.47	43,255.54	37,595.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,851.47	20.67%		
Total Salary & Benefits:		2,349,456	1,116,475	1,232,981	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,349,456	2,310,764.25	1,147,528.14	1,141,759.16	21,476.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,310,764.25	0.27%		
Telecommunications Expense	2051	32,212	16,461	15,751	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,212	31,887.92	17,060.04	14,827.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,887.92	-0.35%		
General Liability Insurance	2140/30	22,895	12,020	10,875	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,895	22,895.00	12,248.83	10,646.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,895.00	-8.42%		
Equipment Maintenance - Air Monitoring	2290	25,000	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	8,254.31	-	8,254.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,254.31	-44.97%		
District Maintenance Services	2404	19,900	10,448	9,453	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Facility Maintenance Supplies	2406	1,000	525	475	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	33,319.34	17,825.85	15,493.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,319.34	-20.33%		
Utilities	2965	15,775	8,361	7,414	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dues & Subscriptions	2439	4,700	2,468	2,233	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,700	4,705.00	2,517.18	2,187.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,705.00	-10.38%		
Copy/Printing Expense	2511	8,000	4,200	3,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	8,375.04	4,030.65	4,344.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,375.04	4.69%		
Office Supplies/District Supplies	2522/2523	7,000	3,675	3,325	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	9,023.68	4,827.67	4,196.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,023.68	28.91%		
Postage	2524	4,000	2,100	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	4,711.34	2,520.57	2,190.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,711.34	-5.77%		
Publications & Legal Notices	2701	3,500	1,838	1,663	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500	3,051.61	1,632.61	1,419.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,051.61	1.72%		
County Systems "Lease"	2709	9,220	4,841	4,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,220	1,877.00	1,004.20	872.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,877.00	0.00%		
Computer Equipment Lease	2710	6,131	3,219	2,912	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Computer Maintenance	2291	5,000	2,625	2,375	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Special Department Expense	2840	17,544	9,211	8,333	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,544	12,977.71	6,943.07	6,034.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,977.71	-63.69%		
Fleet Services Fuel	2770	9,000	4,725	4,275	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,000	12,966.67	6,937.17	6,029.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,966.67	-23.73%		
Travel/Transportation	2931	12,000	6,300	5,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	9,083.24	4,859.53	4,223.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,083.24	-9.17%		
Lodging	2933	2,000	1,050	950	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Training	2844	1,500	788	713	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Meals and Food Purchased	2964	500	263	238	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Professional Services (A-87)	3551	54,174	27,695	26,479	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,174	41,842.00	22,385.47	19,456.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,842.00	0.00%		
Hearing Board Travel & Trans.	2550	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	526.88	526.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	526.88	-47.31%		
Board of Director Expense	2554	3,600	1,890	1,710	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,600	2,700.00	1,444.50	1,255.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,700.00	-25.00%		
Professional/Special Services	2555	292,500	170,500	-	-	-	92,000	30,000	-	-	292,500	172,953.46	94,342.69	-	-	48,610.77	30,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	172,953.46	-30.44%		
Professional County	2556	120,645	62,735	57,910	-	-	-	-	-	-	120,645	182,380.28	97,573.45	84,806.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182,380.28	-9.27%		
Total Supplies & Services		678,796	353,935	202,861	-	-	-	92,000	30,000	-	678,796	563,530.48	298,680.34	186,239.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	563,530.48	-19.82%		
Mitigation Expense	2456	249,900	-	-	249,900	-	-	-	-	-	249,900	419,700.00	-	-	419,700.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	419,700.00	-7.43%		
DMV Funded Grants	2856	755,000	-	755,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	755,000	520,000.00	-	520,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	520,000.00	-20.00%		
DMV Funded Programs	2855	124,883	-	124,883	-	-	-	-	-	-	124,883	57,959.00	-	57,959.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,959.00	-35.08%		
Settlement Fund Pay-back	3775	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	50,000.00	50,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000.00	0.00%		
Building - Maintenance Capital Outlay Reserve (Contingency) Fund		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Non Tort Defense Fund		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bldg Improvement		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Vehicle Replacement Fund		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Grants/Other Expenses:		1,169,783	40,000	879,883	249,900	-	-	-	-	-	1,169,783	1,047,659.00	50,000.00	577,959.00	419,700.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,047,659.00	-15.69%	
Total Expense:		4,198,035	1,510,411	2,315,725	249,900	-	-	92,000	30,000	-	4,198,035	3,921,953.73	1,496,208.48	1,905,957.53	441,176.94	-	-	48,610.77	30,000.00	-	-	-	-	3,921,953.73	-7.72%	
Ending Fund Balance		325,303	(191,356)	1,405	6,449	245,000	50,000	213,804	-	-	325,303	990,784.32	(209,567.66)	317,379.94	282,170.77	245,000.00	50,000.00	305,804.23	-	-	-	-	-	990,787.28	199.05%	
Current (Encumbered) Unencumbered Funds																										
Total Ending Fund Balance		325,303	(191,356)	1,405	6,449	245,000	50,000	213,804	-	-	325,303	964,965.05	(209,567.66)	317,379.94	256,348.54	245,000.00	50,000.00	305,804.23	-	-	-	-	-	964,965.05	191.25%	
Encumbered Funds (FY2013-14)		1,434,749	119,873	592,455	694,053	-	-	28,367	-	-	1,434,749	1,375,131.84	30,257.65	592,455.40	6											

SECTION 2.A. FY 2014-15 Budget (continued)

FTE -- PROGRAM SUMMARY:					
49.5% is DMV related	FY 2014-15 -- FTE DISTRIBUTION				
	STATIONARY SOURCE PROGRAM	LAND USE & PLANNING	DMV PROGRAMS & GRANTS	MITIGATION	BURN
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL OFFICER	0.40	0.25	0.25	0.05	0.05
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES OFFICER	0.40	0.25	0.25	0.05	0.05
ADMIN TECH (ADMIN SECTION)	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.05	0.05
ACCOUNT CLERK JOURNEY	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.05	0.05
SENIOR AIR POLLUTION ENGINEER	0.75	-	0.20	-	0.05
PRINCIPAL ENGINEER	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.05	0.05
AIR CONTROL SPECIALIST II	0.40	-	0.25	-	0.35
AIR CONTROL SPECIALIST II	0.40	-	0.25	-	0.35
SENIOR PLANNER	-	0.55	0.35	0.10	-
AIR CONTROL SPECIALIST II	-	-	0.75	0.25	-
ASSOCIATE PLANNER	-	0.80	0.20	-	-
AIR CONTROL SPECIALIST II	1.00	-	-	-	-
SENIOR AIR POLLUTION ENGINEER	0.65	-	0.35	-	-
ASSOCIATE ENGINEER	0.65	-	0.30	-	0.05
AIR MONITORING SPECIALIST II	0.25	0.25	0.50	-	-
ADMIN TECH (C & E SECTION)	0.55	0.10	0.25	-	0.10
TITLE V AIR SPECIALIST II	0.90	-	-	-	0.10
IT TECH I	0.30	0.15	0.35	0.10	0.10
FTE:	7.85	2.95	5.15	0.70	1.35
TOTAL FTE:	18.00				
EXTRA HELP: \$71,259 (eleven Compliance & Enforcement staff for 1,924 hours with a FTE equivalence of 1).					

Comparison of Rent and O&M Costs for 110 Maple Street Building

Projected Rental Income: OL3: 6966	\$ 15,242	\$ 10,162	\$ 10,162
DISTRICT FACILITY O & M #2405	APPROVED BUDGET FY 2014-15	ACTUAL FY 2013-14 06/30/14	APPROVED BUDGET FY 2013-14
OL3: 2404 \$19,900			
BUILDING REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE (includes minor purchases)	5,000	2,483	10,000
CONTINGENCY	5,000		5,000
JANITORIAL SERVICE	7,500	7,619	6,825
LANDSCAPING MAINTENANCE	2,400	2,483	2,400
OL3: 2406 \$1,000			
JANITORIAL SUPPLIES & CONSUMABLES	1,000	699	1,200
OL3: 2965 \$15,775			
PG & E	6,800	6,900	7,600
RECOLOGY (TRASH PICK-UP)	1,176	1,176	1,200
PCWA (WATER)	1,304	1,313	1,000
ELEVATOR MAINTENANCE	-	-	
SECURITY ALARM AND FIRE ALARM	1,020	1,690	900
WAVE BROADBAND WIFI	1,275	1,273	1,200
SEWER ASSESSMENT	4,200	3,996	3,938
AT&T (ELEVATOR TELEPHONE)	-		560
TOTAL:	\$ 36,675	29,631	\$ 41,823
District Facility O & M less Rental Income =	\$ 21,433	19,470	\$ 31,661

PRINTING/COPYING SERVICES

OL3: 2511	APPROVED BUDGET FY 2014-15	ACTUAL FY 2013-14 6/30/2014	APPROVED BUDGET FY 2013-14
DISTRICT DAILY PRINTING/COPYING	3,000	2,648	-
PUBLIC EDUCATION/OUTREACH (DMV)	5,000	5,727	5,000
TOTALS:	8,000	8,375	8,000

PROFESSIONAL / SPECIAL SERVICES

OL3: 2555	APPROVED BUDGET FY 2014-15	ACTUAL FY 2013-14 06/30/14	Encumbered Balance as of 06/30/14
LEGAL SERVICES (District Counsel/Enforcement Support)	102,500		
AVOIDED WILDFIRE EMISSIONS PROTOCOL (SEP)	10,000		
BLACK CARBON PROTOCOL (SEP)	25,000		
BIO-CHAR PRASINO GROUP (SEP)		11,800	13,930
ENTEK AIR SAMPLING/LAB ANALYSIS		820	6,180
ENDICOTT (BIOMASS PROJECT)		6,096	-
IT PROGRAMMING	40,000	54,600	
IT CONSULTING/IMPLEMENTATION (Moots)	-	14,425	20,875
ENVIRO AIR (PAT WAY)	3,000	3,000	-
AIR PERMITTING SPECIALISTS (Stationary/Forest Support)	25,000	21,754	1,503
TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT PROGRAM (TAP)	30,000		30,000
FOREST BIOMASS RESEARCH (BLODGETT PROJECT)	-	33,491	-
JIM BOYD (CLEAN TECH ADVOCATES)(SEP)	7,000	11,167	38,833
SIG -- DAVID SAAH (BIOMASS SUPPORT)(SEP)	20,000	3,420	18,799
TSS ASSOCIATES (BIOMASS SUPPORT)(SEP)	30,000	24,995	57
TOTAL	292,500	185,569	130,177
Total SEP Funding	92,000		

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES - COUNTY

OL3: 2556	APPROVED BUDGET FY 2014-15	ACTUAL 6/30/14 FY 2013-14	APPROVED BUDGET FY 2013-14
GDF RE-INSPECTION FEE	453	454.5	
WEIGHTS & MEASURES MOU	16,752	16,391	16,391
AUDITOR SUPPORT	-	8,248	8,248
PERSONNEL CHARGES	1,500	1,203	5,000
COPIER/FAX MACHINE PRINTING	500		4,000
COUNTY IT INTERFACE SERVICES	20,000	2,600	5,000
ADMIN SERVICES/CO DATA PROCE	70,740	63,484	69,871
OPEB ANALYSIS	2,500		2,500
CLERK RECORDER/LIVESCAN	200		
COUNTY COUNSEL SERVICES	8,000	90,000	90,000
TOTALS:	120,645	182,380	201,010

SPECIAL DISTRICT EXPENSE

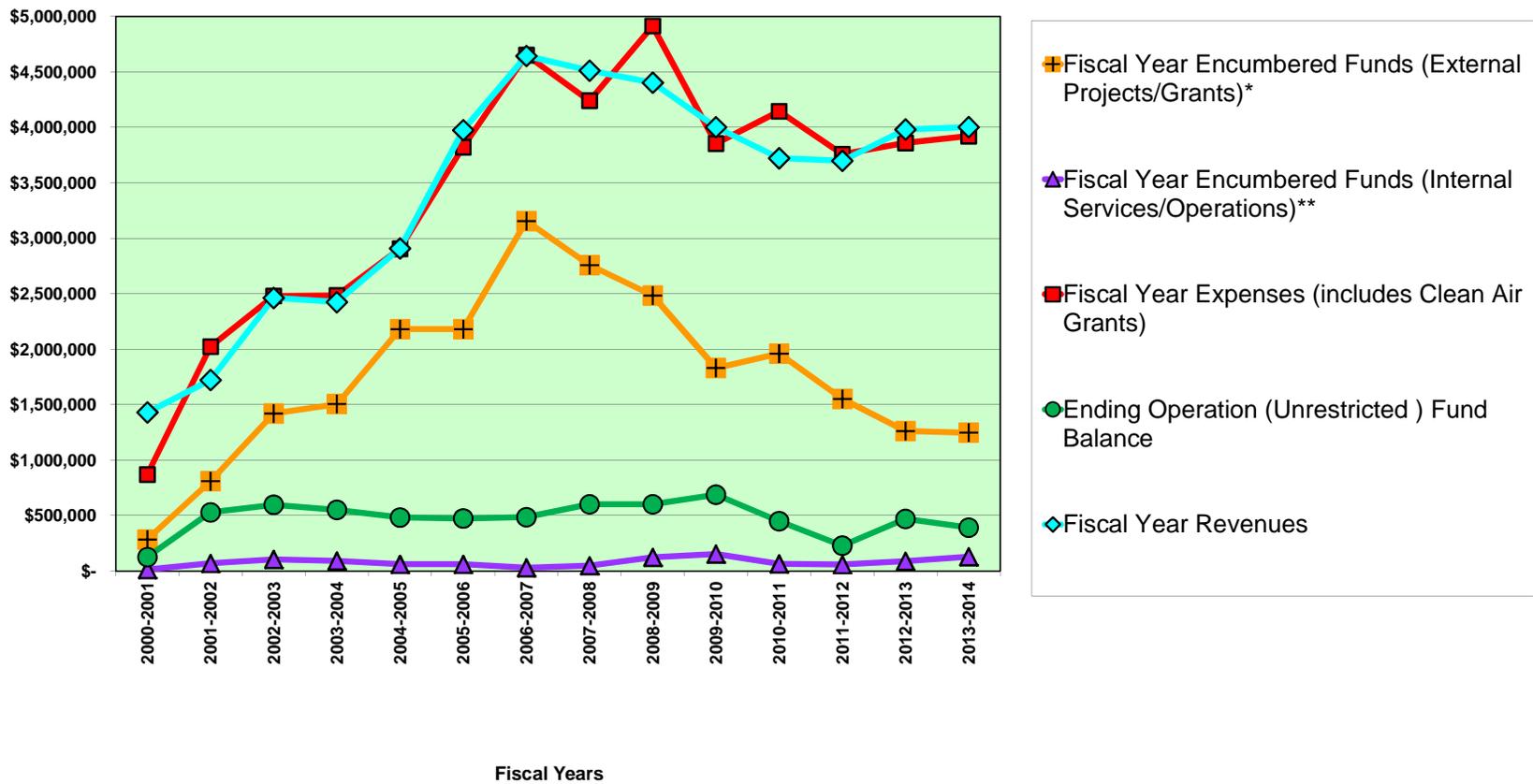
OL3: 2840	APPROVED BUDGET FY 2013-14	ACTUAL FY 2013-14 6/30/2014
2710 COMPUTER HARDWARE	6,131	1,500
2291 COMPUTER MAINTENANCE	5,000	
2840 SPECIAL DEPARTMENT EXPENSE \$17,544		
SAC VALLEY BCC	4,695	4,695
STATE REIMBURSEMENT AIR TOXIC HOT SPOT	4,349	4,313
CAP TO CAP MEETING - 2 attendees	7,000	2,470
ONE TIME EVENTS - special training, certification training	1,500	-
TOTALS	28,675	11,478

DMV FUNDED PROGRAMS AND GRANTS

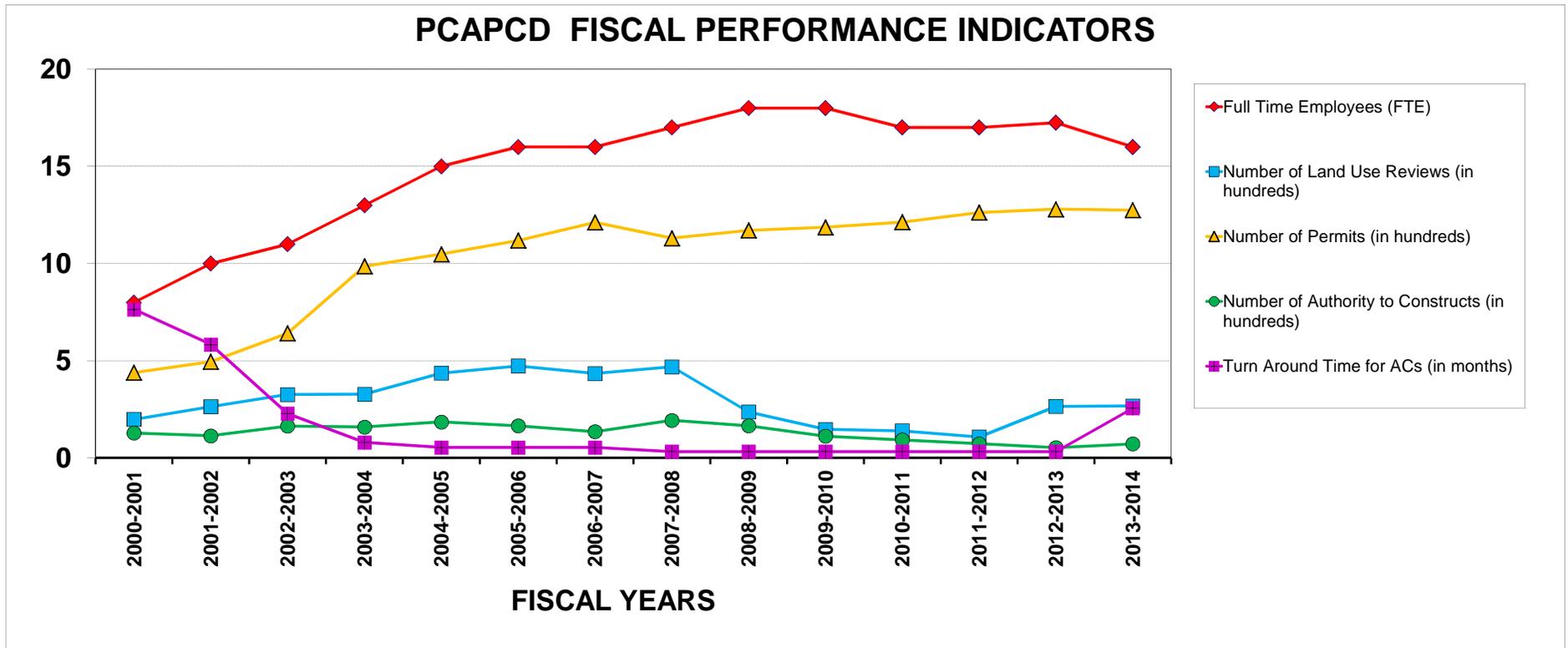
OL3: 2855 & 2856	APPROVED BUDGET FY 2014-15	ACTUAL FY 2013-14 06/30/14	ENCUMBERED BALANCE AS OF 06/30/14
2856 \$755,000 DMV CLEAN AIR GRANT PROJECTS - CAG	755,000	520,000	592,455
2855 \$124,883 AIR PERMITTING SPECIALIST CONTRACT - PLANNING	84,000	32,000	5,201
BREATHE CALIFORNIA - CLEAN AIR LUNCHEON	1,000	1,000	
PUBLIC OUTREACH/RELATIONS/MEDIA - ENDICOTT CONTRACT	5,000		15,962
CAG/MEDIA (STAFF)	4,000	2,073	
LIBRARY OUTREACH PROJECT	10,000		
SMAQMD - SPARE THE AIR (#7 & #8) CMAQ MATCH	10,883	18,771	
PARTICIPATION FUND W/ AIR DISTRICTS	10,000	-	
CAPCOA AQ Video Pledge		1,000	
TOTALS:	879,883	573,844	613,618

SECTION 2B--Performance Indicators Data and Charts

**Placer County APCD Fiscal Performance
Total Fiscal Year Revenues and Expenses**
(including ending operation fund balance and encumbered funds)



SECTION 2B--Performance Indicators Data and Charts



SECTION 2B--Performance Indicators Data and Charts

FY 2000-01 TO FY 2006-07 DATA							
Performance Indicators	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
Fiscal Year Encumbered Funds (External Projects/Grants)*	\$ 284,414.00	\$ 809,423.00	\$ 1,420,130.00	\$ 1,505,409.00	\$ 2,180,103.00	\$ 2,180,104.00	\$ 3,156,032.00
Fiscal Year Encumbered Funds (Internal Services/Operations)**	\$ 13,194.31	\$ 69,617.00	\$ 106,284.38	\$ 91,117.00	\$ 61,030.00	\$ 61,030.00	\$ 30,675.00
Fiscal Year Expenses (includes Clean Air Grants)	\$ 869,973.00	\$ 2,023,449.00	\$ 2,479,656.00	\$ 2,484,975.00	\$ 2,906,054.00	\$ 3,821,362.00	\$ 4,651,675.00
Ending Operation (Unrestricted) Fund Balance	\$ 125,721.00	\$ 528,880.00	\$ 597,190.00	\$ 551,254.00	\$ 482,703.00	\$ 473,710.00	\$ 485,160.00
Fiscal Year Revenues	\$ 1,429,809.00	\$ 1,722,677.00	\$ 2,462,289.00	\$ 2,424,448.00	\$ 2,908,658.00	\$ 3,973,975.00	\$ 4,643,756.00
Full Time Employees (FTE)	8	10	11	13	15	16	16
Number of Land Use Reviews	199	265	327	328	445	474	435
Number of Permits To Operate ***	440	496	642	987	1,049	1,119	1,212
Number of Authority to Constructs	129	115	165	160	186	166	136
Turn Around Time for ACs (in days)	237	181	71	25	17	17	17

FY 2007-08 TO FY 2013-14 DATA							
Performance Indicators	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
Fiscal Year Encumbered Funds (External Projects/Grants)*	\$ 2,758,261.00	\$ 2,484,010.00	\$ 1,830,038.17	\$ 1,960,980.50	\$ 1,551,574.75	\$ 1,262,539.00	\$ 1,247,671.22
Fiscal Year Encumbered Funds (Internal Services/Operations)**	\$ 48,421.00	\$ 124,006.00	\$ 153,902.74	\$ 64,345.37	\$ 58,487.10	\$ 88,625.00	\$ 130,177.00
Fiscal Year Expenses (includes Clean Air Grants)	\$ 4,239,188.00	\$ 4,913,409.00	\$ 3,853,122.00	\$ 4,144,824.00	\$ 3,756,940.00	\$ 3,858,845.00	\$ 3,921,953.73
Ending Operation (Unrestricted) Fund Balance	\$ 601,304.00	\$ 601,305.00	\$ 687,866.00	\$ 449,582.86	\$ 228,585.00	\$ 469,693.00	\$ 391,236.00
Fiscal Year Revenues	\$ 4,511,075.00	\$ 4,402,956.00	\$ 4,001,893.00	\$ 3,721,718.31	\$ 3,698,421.00	\$ 3,980,756.00	\$ 4,002,283.05
Full Time Employees (FTE)	17	18	17	17	17	17	16
Number of Land Use Reviews	469	237	148	140	109	266	268
Number of Permits To Operate ***	1,131	1,171	1,187	1,214	1,263	1,280	1,275
Number of Authority to Constructs	194	166	113	94	74	54	73
Turn Around Time for ACs (in days)	10	10	10	10	10	10	77

* Clean Air Grants are offered and awarded to public agencies and private citizens within Placer County towards projects that demonstrate cost effective emission reductions. Historically, over 96% of all encumbered funds are applied towards Clean Air Grant Projects.

**Internal service contracts are used to enhance District operations and leverage resources, which average a little less than 3.5% of the total amount of the encumbered funds.

*** Number of Permits to Operate is the actual number of permits, and is not the same as the number of permits renewed in 3A Annual Permit Renewal.

SECTION 2.C.

CLEAN AIR GRANTS FISCAL SUMMARY

Since 2001, the District has managed the Clean Air Grant (CAG) Program annually. This program is incentive driven and makes funds available to public or private agencies, groups, or individuals for projects that can cost effectively reduce criteria pollutant emissions, or for projects which help to aid the District in meeting its attainment goals. The primary objectives of this grant program are:

1. To fund projects that cost-effectively achieve nitrogen oxide (NO_x), reactive organic gas (ROG), and diesel particulate matter (DPM) emission reductions from on and off road motor vehicles, and area-wide and stationary sources that are not required by law to reduce their emissions.
2. To assist the six county Sacramento Federal Ozone Non-attainment Area in attaining health based ambient air quality standards.
3. To assist the Sacramento Federal Ozone Non-attainment Area in meeting transportation conformity determinations required by the Clean Air Act.

The District has two sources of funding available for the District's CAG Program: the DMV Surcharge Fund and the Air Quality Offsite Mitigation Fund. These funds are outlined below:

DMV Surcharge Fund: On September 30, 1990, Governor Pete Wilson signed into law Assembly Bill (AB) 2766 (Sher). This bill provides authority to the District to impose a \$4.00 surcharge fee on vehicles registered within its jurisdiction. The surcharge revenues are to be used solely to reduce air pollution from on and off-road motor vehicles and for related planning, monitoring, enforcement and technical studies necessary for the implementation of the California Clean Air Act of 1988. In addition, AB 923 (Firebaugh) was signed by Governor Schwarzenegger on September 23, 2004, which authorized the District to increase the total DMV Surcharge fee from \$4 to \$6. Although the \$2 portion of the fee from the AB923 authorization will sunset on January 1, 2015, AB 8 (Perea) extends the authorization until January 1, 2024.

Air Quality Offsite Mitigation Fund: The District receives funding from developers within Placer County through the District's Offsite Mitigation Program. Developers of land use projects that cannot mitigate air quality impacts on-site can participate in this program to offset air quality impacts resulting from their project (if required by the local jurisdictions). The District uses these funds to provide incentives to entities that are able to reduce air pollutant emissions from sources that are not required by law or regulation to do so. Incentive funds generated from mitigation are broken up into Eastside and Westside funding categories. Mitigation funds generated in the Tahoe area (Eastside), for example, cannot be applied to projects in Roseville, (Westside) and vice versa.

The CAG program is designed to reduce criteria pollutant emissions through the provision of incentive funds as described above. The seven project categories include, 1) heavy duty diesel equipment and vehicle modernizations and repowers that are not already required by law to be upgraded, 2) alternative fueling infrastructures, 3) new or expanding transit service, 4) public

education and outreach related to air quality, 5) diesel to electric agriculture pump repowers, 6) innovative forest management practices that reduce open burning, and 7) an “Other” category which provides opportunities for individuals to submit an application which does not fit into the first six categories, yet still meets the requirements of the program.

Figure 2C-1 below displays the amount of funding that has been awarded for each fiscal year since the beginning of the grant program. Fluctuations in the amount budgeted (and awarded) annually are based primarily on the amount of land use mitigation funds the District receives, the amount of DMV (AB 2766 and AB 923) funding received, and the amount of AB2766 funds that are programmed for internal vs. external grant uses. A large jump in funding occurred in Fiscal Year 2005/06 due to an increase in the amount of motor vehicle registration fees collected by the passage of AB 923 (from \$4 to \$6). The highest year of awarded funds, 2006/07, is much higher than the other years due to the District receiving a larger than usual amount of land use mitigation funds and from receiving a one-time grant from the State in order to help fund the replacement of school buses.

Figure 2C-1: Annually Awarded CAG funding for Each Program Cycle for Years 2001 to 2014

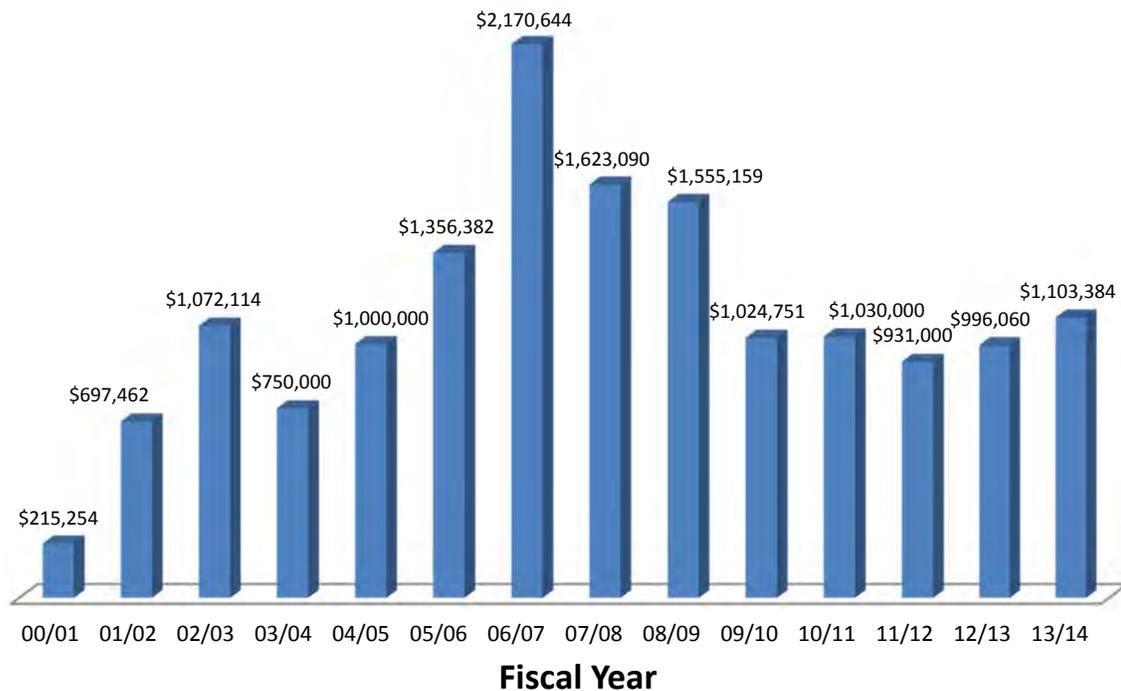
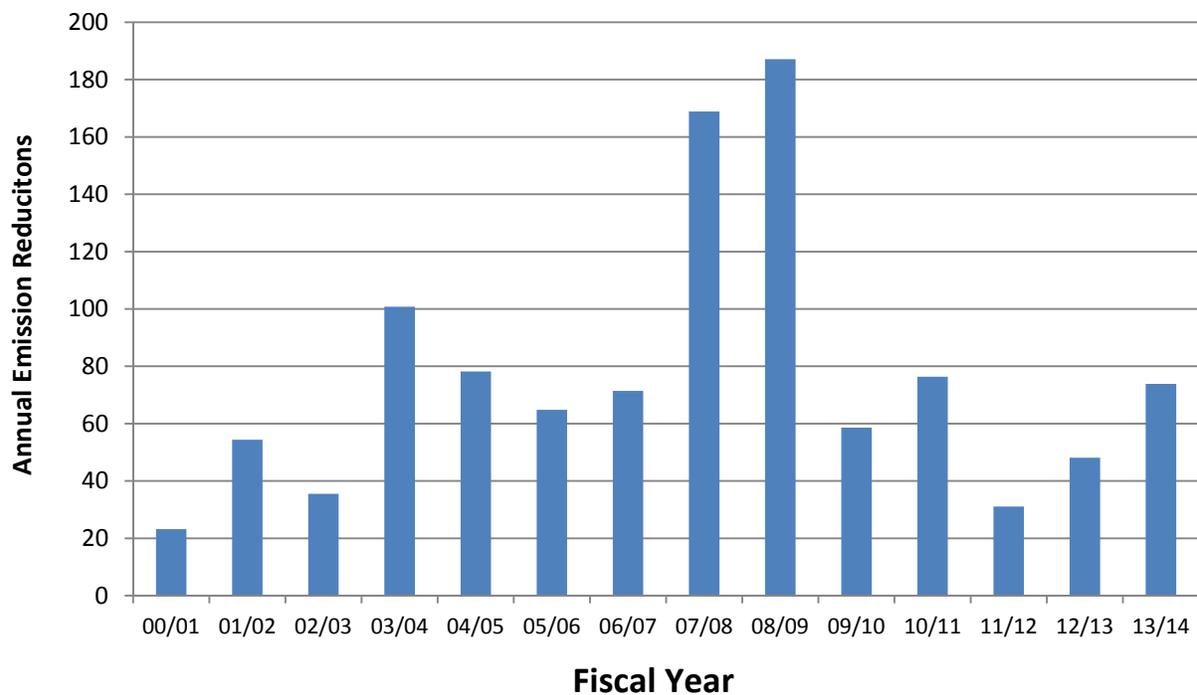


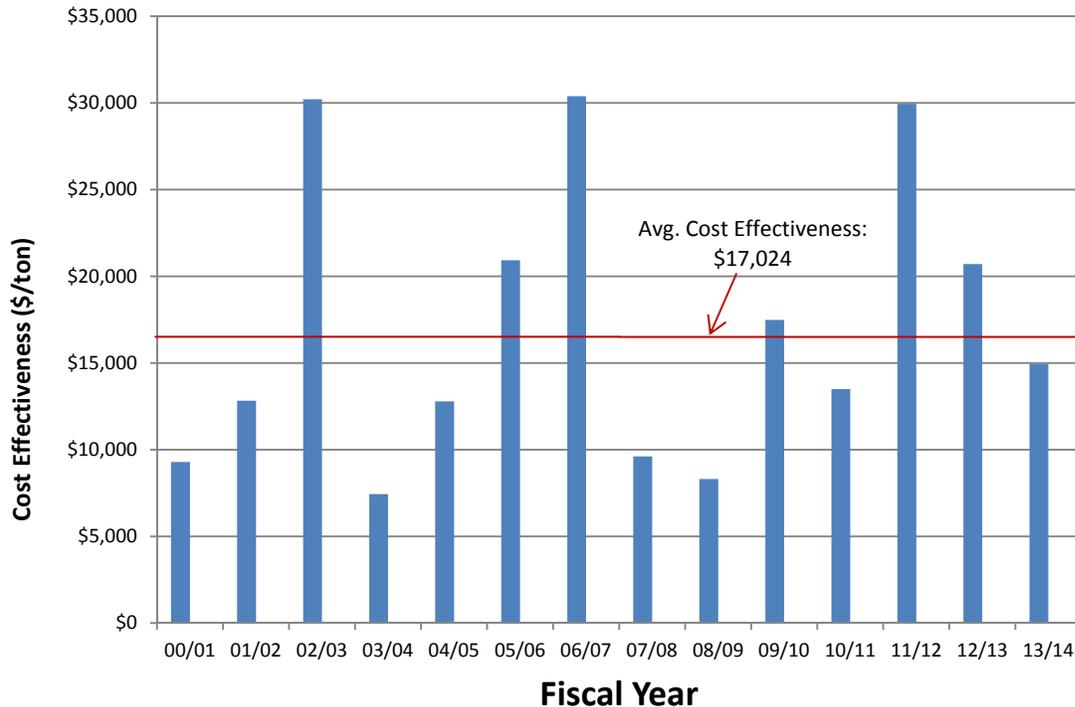
Figure 2C-2 below displays the amount of combined annual emission reductions (NO_x, ROG, and PM) claimed based on the amount of funds awarded per fiscal year, as previously discussed under Figure 2C-1. In general, the trend is consistent; the more funds awarded, the more emission reductions achieved. General fluctuations shown in this trend are due to the 1) the types and nature of funded projects; 2) the amount of funds awarded to projects which do not have quantifiable emission reductions (e.g., public education/outreach); 3) the impact of state regulations which limit the amount of surplus emission reductions that can be claimed, and 4) the improved accuracy of measuring emission reductions over the life of the grant program.

Figure 2C-2: Estimated Annual Emission Reductions based on Awarded Funds for Each Program Cycle for Years 2001 to 2014



Despite these year to year fluctuations in the trend, as discussed above, the CAG Program has been very successful as is revealed by its overall cost-effectiveness. Cost-effectiveness (CE) is a measure of grant dollars awarded to a project per ton of annual emission reductions. Figure 2C-3 below displays the average annual CE and the program's overall CE, based on a fourteen year average (years 2001 through 2014).

Figure 2C-3: Cost-Effectiveness for Each Program Cycle for Years 2001 to 2014



Since 2001, the District's CAG Program has awarded \$15.5 million in grant funds and has reduced an estimated 1072 tons of NO_x, ROG, and PM emissions from mobile and other sources. As shown above in Figure 2C-3, this breaks down to an average cost effectiveness of \$17,024 per ton of reduced emissions. Compared to the state's incentive program which sets the cost-effectiveness limit by statute¹, the District's CAG program has proven to be very competitive. It demonstrates that the District uses the grant funds effectively and operates the CAG Program successfully, in order to improve the air quality in Placer County.

¹The State's Carl Moyer Program, which is similar to the District's Program, requires that individual projects not exceed a cost-effectiveness of **\$17,040** per ton of reduced emissions.

SECTION 3.A. PERMITTING PERFORMANCE

Stationary Source Permitting:

The Permitting and Engineering Section is responsible for issuing permits for stationary sources of emissions in accordance with applicable state and federal laws and District regulations.

Permits are required of commercial or manufacturing businesses or government agencies that emit air pollutants in their operations. All businesses that discharge air pollution, except those below minimum levels, require permits. Some of the types of businesses that require permits include power plants, emergency engine generators, gasoline dispensing facilities (i.e. gasoline stations), dry cleaners, mills, mines, automobile refinishers, wood processing businesses, print shops, and many manufacturing facilities.

The District's permitting program works to reduce emissions from these sources by evaluating new or modified sources for potential toxic impacts, as well as implementation of regulations, Best Available Control Technology (BACT) requirements and, in some cases, requiring offsets to mitigate air pollutant emissions increases. This evaluation is known as "New Source Review".

Authority to Construct (AC) permits are issued for new or modified emission units. The number of AC permits each year is shown in Figure 3A-1, Annual Authority to Construct Permits. The number of AC permits each year peaked in the period of 2006 – 2010, and since then has declined to less than half those levels, which is likely a reflection of the slowed economy. The New Source Review process for AC permit applications is shown at the end of this section, in a flow chart with accompanying explanation.

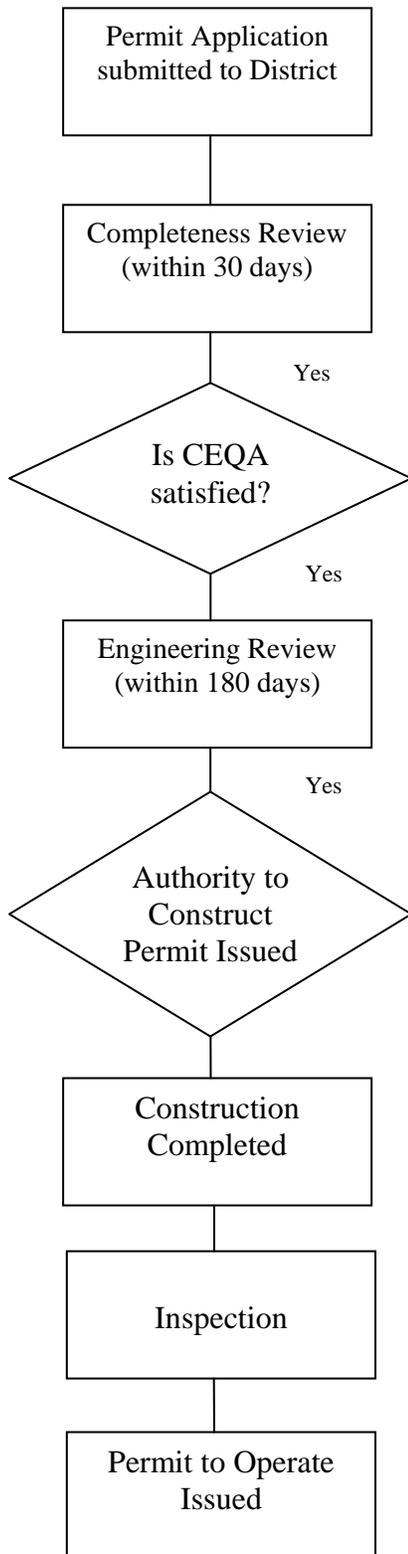
Figure 3A-2, Authority to Construct Permit Applications More than 180 Days in Processing, indicates the number of permits which were filed but not processed in a timely manner, mainly due to lack of staff resources to issue permits. A District rule requires a final decision on an application within 180 days of the application being deemed complete. Last fiscal year, there were four applications where the review and processing were not completed on time. The delay came after the permit engineering staff was cut by 50%, from two engineers to one, due to retirement. In practice, most applications are processed, and a permit issued, shortly after receipt of a complete application. See Figure 3A-3, Number of Days to Issue AC Permits. Applications were processed within 77 days (2.5 months) of submittal on average.

Once construction is complete, District Staff conduct an inspection to verify the equipment is installed and operated as proposed in the application. If the equipment passes inspection, a Permit to Operate is issued. Permits must be renewed annually by submittal of required information and payment of annual fees. The equipment is inspected by a District inspector on a regular basis.

Figure 3A-4, Annual Renewal of Stationary Source Permits, shows the number of permits issued each fiscal year from 2000 until 2014.

The revenue from permit fees is shown in Figure 3A-5, Stationary Source Renewal Permit Fees.

NEW SOURCE REVIEW PROCESS FOR PERMITS



The New Source Review process is the mechanism by which an Authority to Construct (AC) permit is granted for new or modified stationary sources. The following is a brief description of the basic process. A flowchart is shown to the left.

After an application is submitted to the District, it is checked for completeness within thirty (30) days to make sure all information is provided.

CEQA must be satisfied before an AC is issued. Typically the lead agency is a Planning Department within the jurisdiction where the perspective permitted facility is to be located.

Engineering staff review the proposed project and make a determination as to whether all rules and regulations are being met. This includes a review of Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and offset requirements if applicable.

If the equipment will be in compliance if operated according to AC permit conditions, an AC is issued no later than one hundred and eighty (180) days after the application is determined to be complete. This AC is issued for up to a year until the normal renewal date for an annual permit.

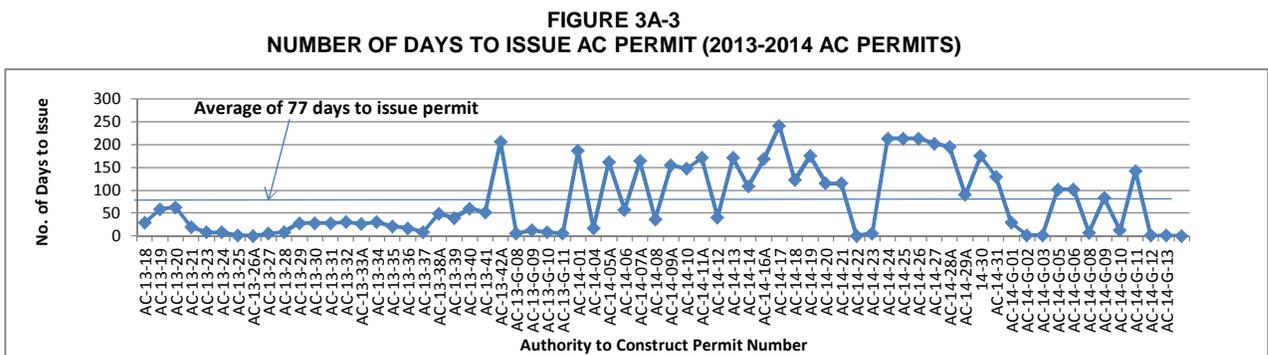
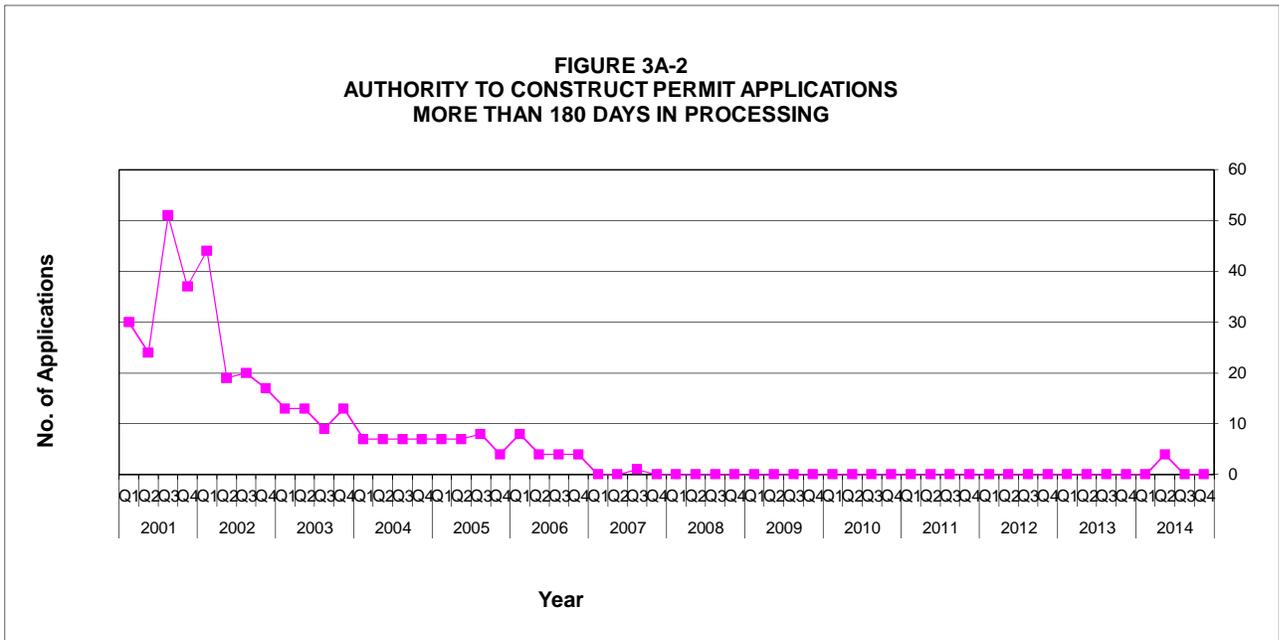
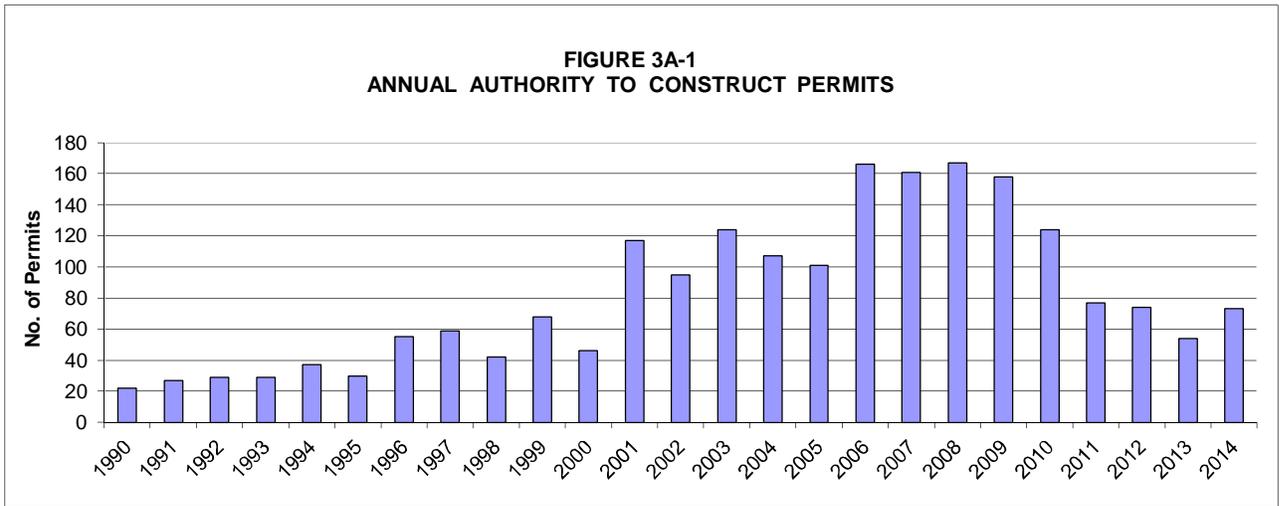
Once construction or modification is complete, the source provides the District with a written notification.

A field specialist conducts an inspection to verify that the proposed equipment was installed according to the application and verifies the equipment is in compliance with the AC.

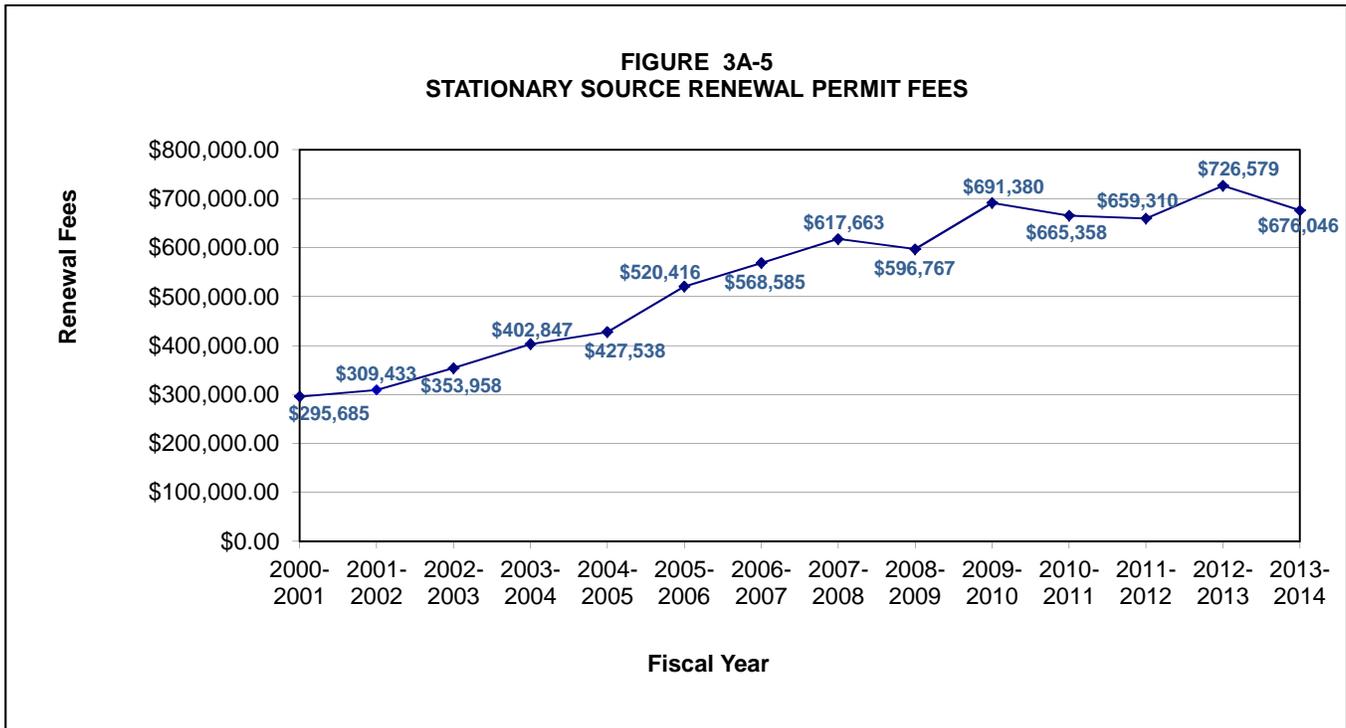
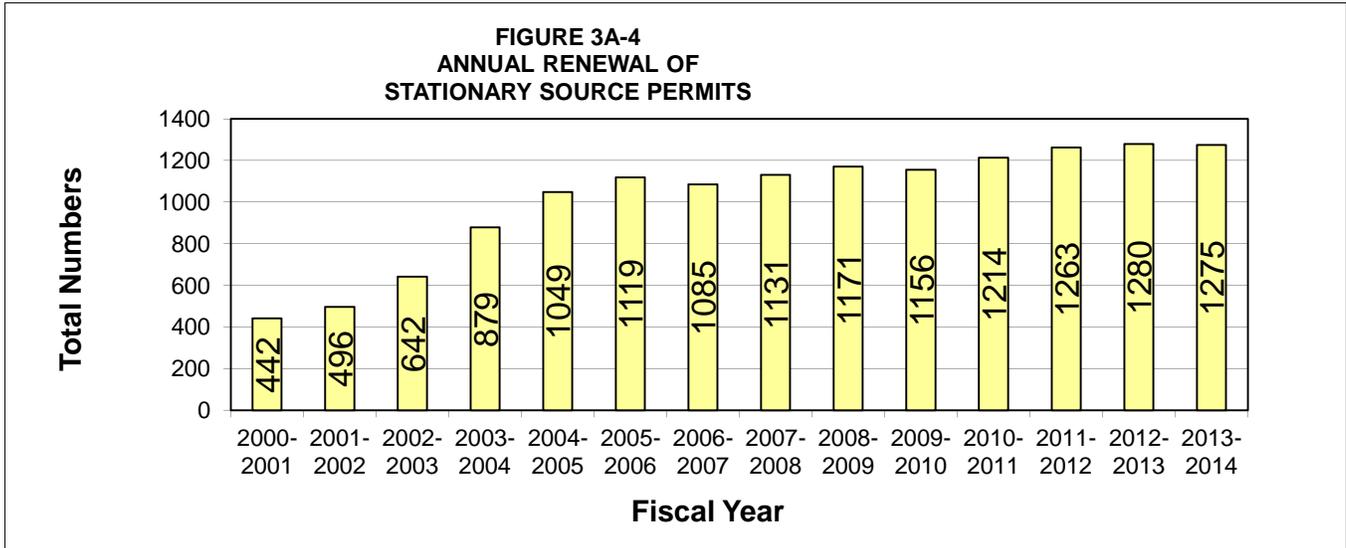
If found to be in compliance, a Permit to Operate permit is issued. The Permit to Operate must be renewed each year by payment of annual fees.

The District conducts regular inspections to verify compliance with both permit conditions and rules and regulations. The frequency is determined by the type of source.

SECTION 3A ▫ Permitting Performance (continued)



SECTION 3A ◻ Permitting Performance (continued)



Burn Permits:

The California Health and Safety Code provides for the types of burning allowed under state law. Burning is divided into Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Burning, with the District's rules further defining each category and outlining the conditions under which burning may be conducted. Except for residential allowable burning, the District issues burn permits for the different types of burning which are allowed. Figure 3A-6, Placer County APCD Burn Permit Decision Chart, illustrates the process by which the District makes burn permit decisions.

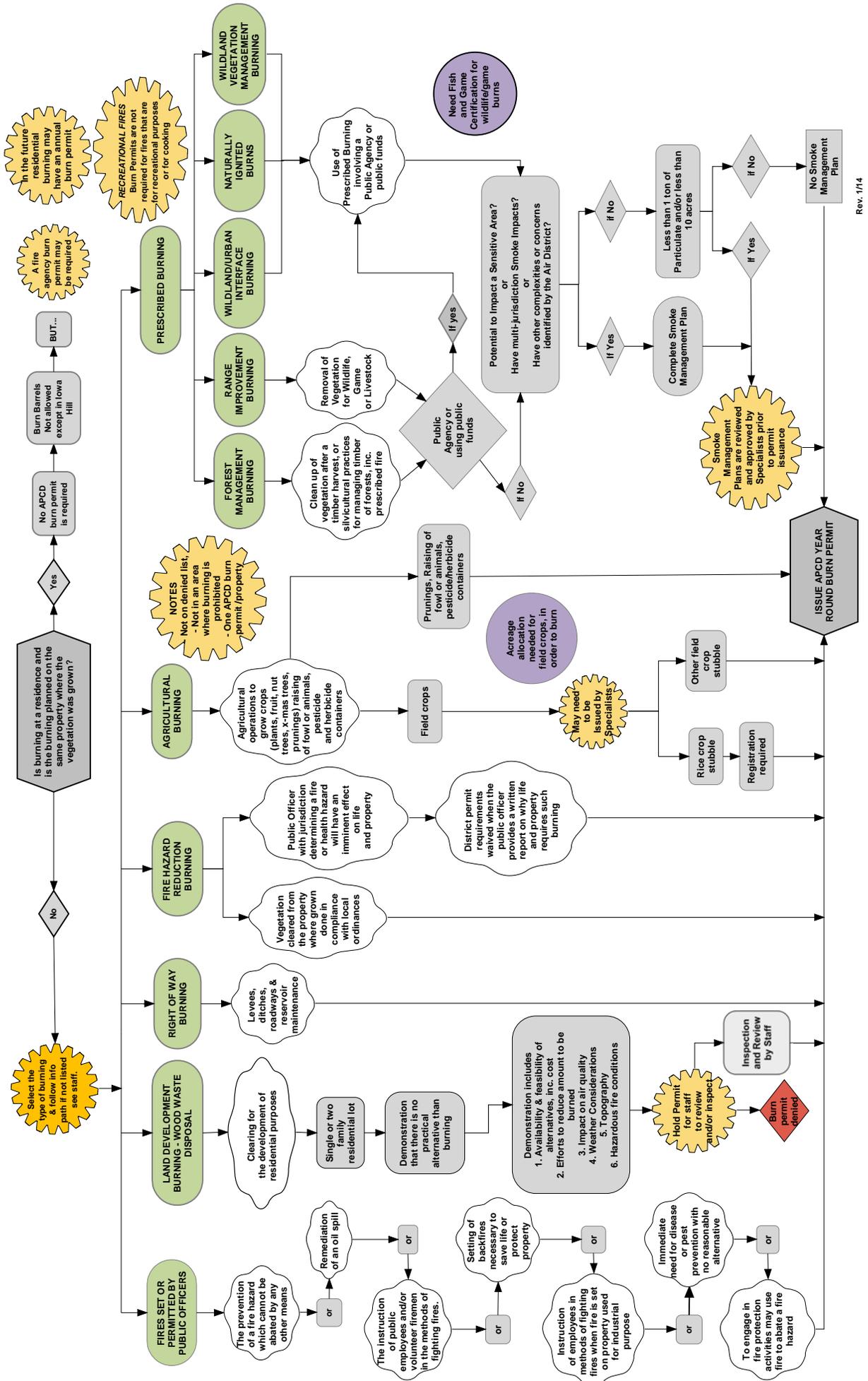
Figure 3A-7, Burn Permits Issued by Burning Type and Figure 3A-8, Burn Permit Fees, show the number of burn permits issued by type, along with the burn permit fees charged, in recent years. The number of burn permits issued increased to nearly 160 annually by 2002-03. By 2007-08 and thereafter, the number issued has leveled off to 80 to 90 permits annually.

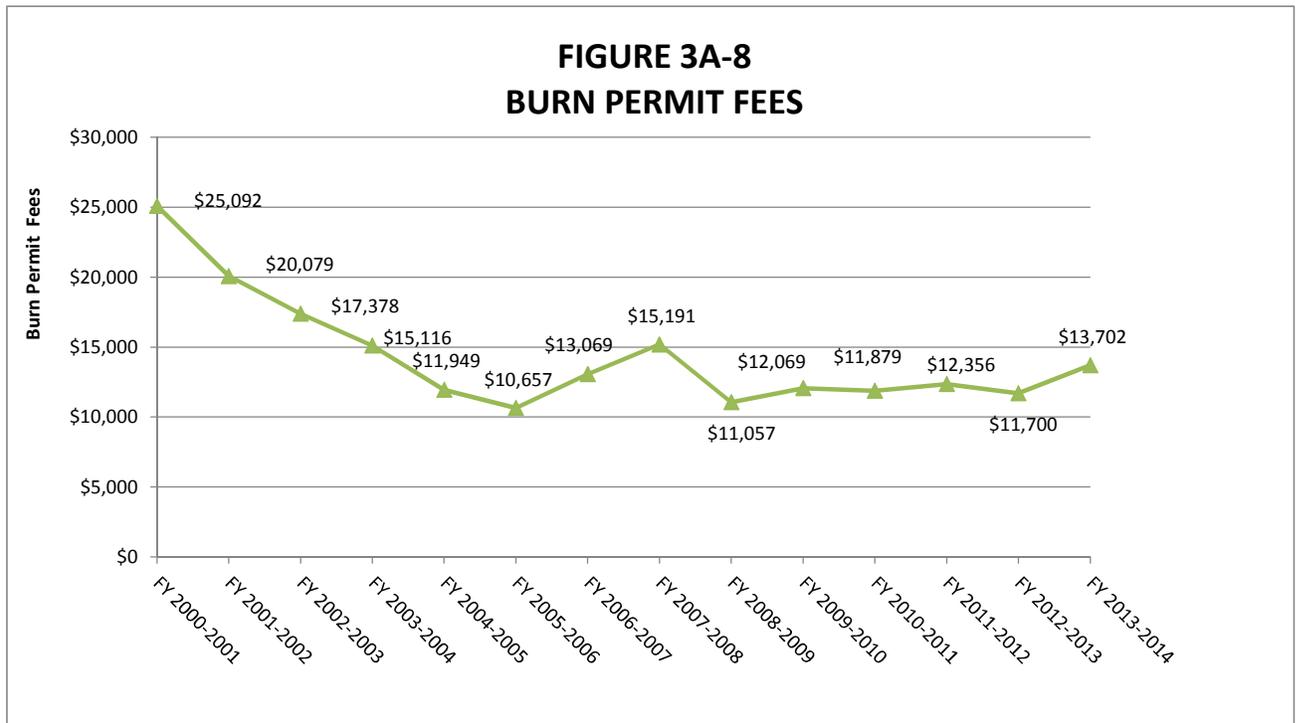
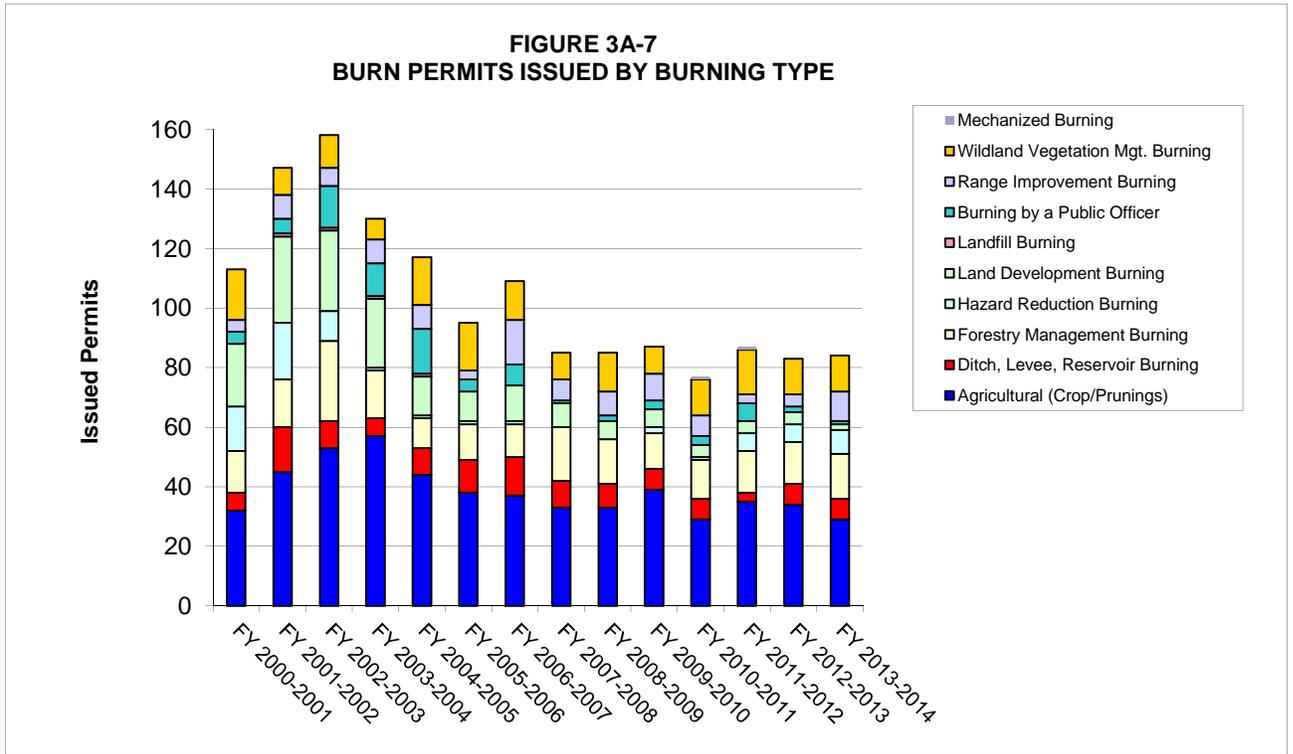
The decrease in permits issued and fees may be attributed to three reasons. The first is the decrease in agricultural burning, mandated by the 1992 Rice Straw Reduction Act, which has resulted in fewer permits being required and a reduction in the number of acres burned. The second reason is that there has been a decrease in land development activities, with a corresponding decline in the District issuing burn permits for land development burning, forest management burning, and burning by a public officer. The permits issued for burning by a public officer were for live fire training exercises in a structure where the use of the building was donated or for training in dry vegetation. Finally, it is likely that there are fewer people seeking to burn than in the past. There are now alternatives to burning, such as green-waste cans and chipping. Also, a prohibition on the burning of residential rubbish and the use of burn barrels became effective in 2004. Another factor is a change in the culture of the county towards less burning, that is reflected in the fact that Roseville, Rocklin and Lincoln ban residential allowable burning.

The District supports the retention of the public's ability to burn vegetation as a necessary vegetation management option, where such burning is the best or only practical means of disposal, and when the burning is conducted so it will not cause a worsening of air quality with the smoke managed. In many instances, burning for fire hazard reduction purposes is the only economical means of vegetation disposal. On the other hand, the District encourages, and has supported with grant funding, alternatives to burning such as chipping and the use of vegetation waste for energy.

FIGURE 3A-6

PLACER COUNTY APCD BURN PERMIT DECISION CHART





Air Toxics:

The District evaluates the impact of toxic compounds emitted by new industry through the initial permitting process and evaluates the impact of existing facilities under the Air Toxic “Hot Spots” Program. The locating of new facilities near schools, and the locating of new schools near existing facilities are of particular concern.

The District runs a “screening” risk assessment on all new sources, and modifications to existing sources, if there is an increase in hazardous air pollutants. A permit cannot be issued if the cancer risk is greater than ten in a million, or the hazard index is greater than one. The hazard index is non-cancer health effect of a pollutant and is calculated as the ratio of the toxic air pollutant concentration divided by its safe exposure level.

Permitted facilities are also required to comply with the provisions of the AB 2588 "Air Toxics `Hot Spots' Information and Assessment Act" of 1987 (Health and Safety Code Sections 44300 et seq.). The Act requires specific facilities to submit comprehensive air toxics emission inventory plans and inventories to the District according to criteria and guidelines developed by the ARB. The District reviews the reports and determines which facilities must prepare risk assessments according to methods developed by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA). Facilities with elevated risk require public notification of affected areas, a risk reduction audit, and the reduction of risks.

Under AB2588, stationary sources are required to report the types and quantities of certain substances their facilities release into the air. These facilities, for purposes of risk assessment, are ranked into high, intermediate, and low priority categories. Toxic emission sources are either evaluated as individual “core” facilities, or are grouped by industry for evaluation and program implementation “industry-wide” by the District. Air districts are required to collect fees that are passed-through to the Air Resources Board to recover the cost of the program to ARB and OEHHA. A portion of fees collected are retained to recover the District’s program costs.

The District is also responsible for ensuring compliance with State mandated Airborne Toxic Control Measures (ATCMs) and the federally mandated Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards. These are adopted to control known sources of air toxic contaminants. Among the ATCMS adopted are measures to control benzene from gasoline; hexavalent chromium from plating operations; naturally occurring asbestos dust from mining, surfacing, and construction activities; and diesel particulate matter from both stationary and portable engines.

Section 3.B. PERMITTED SOURCES SUMMARY

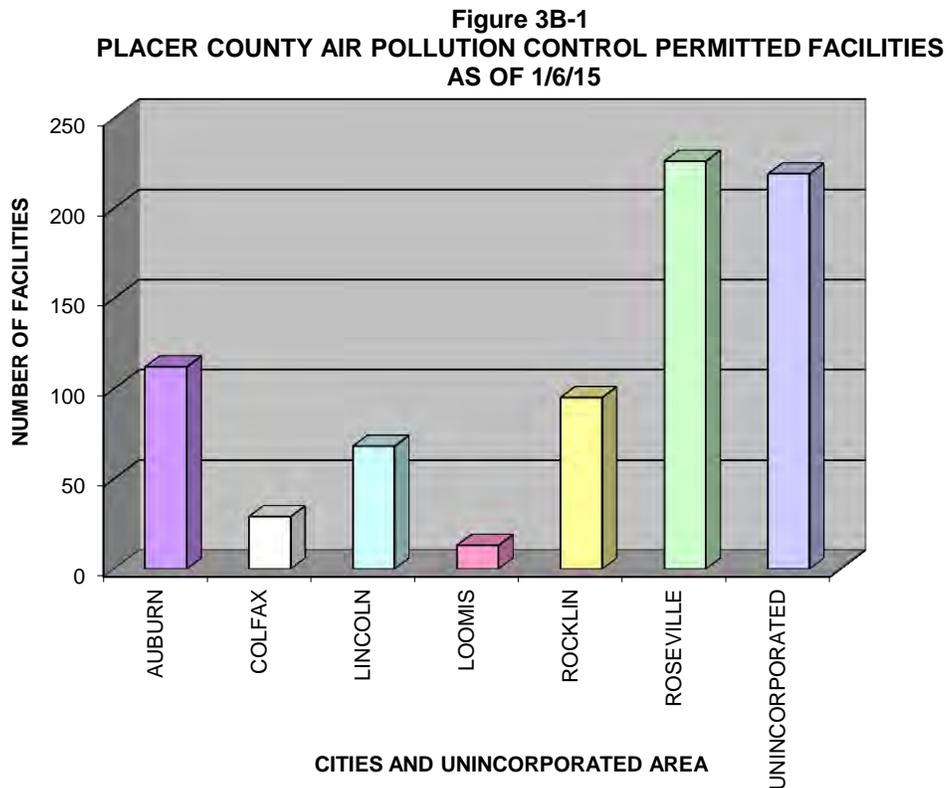
Stationary Source Permitting:

Currently, there are 1,275 Permits to Operate at 762 facilities in Placer County. The names and addresses of businesses permitted by the District in each jurisdiction are shown in the Facility Jurisdiction Report. The number of facilities permitted in each jurisdiction is shown graphically in Figure 3B-1, below. The jurisdiction locations are based on mailing address, which may or may not coincide with the actual jurisdiction boundaries.

There are five (5) sources in Placer County that are permitted by the District under Title V of the Federal Clean Air Act. Western Regional Sanitary Landfill is a Title V source because landfills subject to certain regulations are required to be permitted under that program. The remaining four (4) facilities are “Major Sources”. Major Sources have a potential to emit 25 tons or more of Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) or Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) or exceed other established emission thresholds.

The Title V Sources are:

- Roseville Energy
- Rio Bravo – Rocklin
- Sierra Pacific Industries
- Western Regional Sanitary Landfill
- PABCO dba Gladding McBean Company



Facility Jurisdiction Report as of 1/22/2015

FACILITY NAME	ADDRESS
----- JURISDICTION AUBURN -----	
AT&T - AUBURN (CA9572)	13158 LINCOLN WAY AUBURN CA 95603
AT&T - AUBURN (TB005)	1125 LINCOLN WAY AUBURN CA 95603
AT&T - AUBURN OA	1725 AUBURN RAVINE RD AUBURN CA 95603
AUBURN AIRPORT	13630 NEW AIRPORT ROAD AUBURN CA 95602
AUBURN ARCO AM/PM	13405 LINCOLN WAY AUBURN CA 95603
AUBURN BEACON VALERO	13400 BOWMAN RD AUBURN CA 95603
AUBURN BODY SHOP	196 NEVADA STREET AUBURN CA 95603
AUBURN COLLISION CENTER	560 NEVADA STREET AUBURN CA 95603
AUBURN FOOD AND GAS	1110 HIGH ST AUBURN CA 95603
AUBURN GAS AND SHOP	13380 LINCOLN WAY AUBURN CA 95603
AUBURN JOURNAL	1030 HIGH STREET AUBURN CA 95603
AUBURN PRINTERS	13020 EARHART AVE AUBURN CA 95602
AUBURN RAVINE TERRACE	750 AUBURN RAVINE RD AUBURN CA 95603
AUBURN RIDGE ALZHEIMER	3265 BLUE OAKS DRIVE AUBURN CA 95602
AUBURN VALERO	1650 LINCOLN WAY AUBURN CA 95603
AUBURN VALLEY COMMUNITY SERVICE DISTRICT	8815 AUBURN VALLEY RD AUBURN CA 95602
AUBURN VALLEY COUNTRY CLUB	8800 AUBURN VALLEY RD AUBURN CA 95602
BEAR RIVER READY MIX	890 GRASS VALLEY HIGHWAY AUBURN CA 95603
BELL ROAD CHEVRON	3005 GRASS VALLEY HWY #8 AUBURN CA 95602
CAL FIRE - STATION 182	9305 WISE ROAD AUBURN CA 95603
CAL FIRE AUBURN - STATION 10	13760 LINCOLN WAY AUBURN CA 95603
CAL FIRE/PLACER COUNTY FIRE - STATION 180	11645 ATWOOD ROAD AUBURN CA 95603
CALIFORNIA CONSERV CORP PLACER CENTER	3710 CHRISTIAN VALLEY ROAD AUBURN CA 95602
CALTRANS - AUBURN	1050 GRASS VALLEY HWY AUBURN CA 95603
CHEVRON - LINCOLN WAY - #9-9375	13381 LINCOLN WAY AUBURN CA 95603
CITY OF AUBURN - CANYON COURT	CANYON COURT AUBURN CA 95603
CITY OF AUBURN - FALCONS POINT	EAGLES NEST DRIVE/BLACKSTONE CT AUBURN CA 95603
CITY OF AUBURN - FAWN CREEK LIFT STATION	FAWN CREEK DR AUBURN CA 95603
CITY OF AUBURN - INDIAN HILLS LIFT STATION	12050 MONT VISTA DR AUBURN CA 95603
CITY OF AUBURN - LOWER VINTAGE OAKS	10700 SUNRISE RIDGE CIRCLE AUBURN CA 95603
CITY OF AUBURN - MAIDU LIFT STATION	901 AUBURN FOLSOM RD AUBURN CA 95603
CITY OF AUBURN - MONTECIELO LIFT STATION	MAIDU DR & PAST FALCONS POINT O AUBURN CA 95603
CITY OF AUBURN - POLICE DEPT	1215 LINCOLN WAY AUBURN CA 95603
CITY OF AUBURN - WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	10441 OPHIR RD AUBURN CA 95603
COLLISION PROS INC.,	12405 LOCKSLEY LANE AUBURN CA 95603
DAMON - THREE STAR RANCH CO	7180 WISE RD AUBURN CA 95603
DAWSON OIL CARDLOCK - BLOCKER ROAD	200 BLOCKER DR AUBURN CA 95603
DAWSON OIL CARDLOCK - BOWMAN	13730 BOWMAN RD AUBURN CA 95603
DAWSON OIL CO	AUBURN BULK PLANT AUBURN CA 95603
DEPOE BAY COFFEE ROASTERS, INC.	893 HIGH ST AUBURN CA 95604
DIAMOND WELL DRILLING	1660 OLD AIRPORT RD AUBURN CA 95602
DRY CREEK 76	3690 GRASS VALLEY HWY AUBURN CA 95602
DRY CREEK AM/PM	11911 DRY CREEK ROAD AUBURN CA 95602
ELM DRY CLEANERS	365 ELM AVENUE AUBURN CA 95603
FLYERS #4 - AUBURN - 2280 DRIVE IN WAY	2280 DRIVE IN WAY AUBURN CA 95603
FLYERS #5 - AUBURN - 13461 BOWMAN ROAD	13461 BOWMAN RD AUBURN CA 95603
FORMER KEN'S AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR	13155 LINCOLN WAY AUBURN CA 95604
GOLD COUNTRY SHELL	13210 LINCOLN WAY AUBURN CA 95603
GOLDEN GAS	13190 LINCOLN WAY AUBURN CA 95603
HOLTS AUTOBODY	420 LINCOLN WAY AUBURN CA 95603
HWY 49 GAS AND FOOD	390 GRASS VALLEY HWY AUBURN CA 95603
J.D. TOMLINSON & CO.	13810 LINCOLN WAY AUBURN CA 95603
KNEE DEEP BREWING COMPANY, LLC	13395 NEW AIRPORT ROAD, SUITE H AUBURN CA 95603
LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATION - AUBURN	1725 AUBURN RAVINE RD AUBURN CA 95603
MAIDU MARKET	631 AUBURN-FOLSOM ROAD AUBURN CA 95603
MCI WORLDCOM - AUBURN	I - 80 NORTH & WEST OFF APPLE S AUBURN CA 95603
MID-PLACER PUBLIC SCHOOLS	13121 BILL FRANCIS DR AUBURN CA 95603

Facility Jurisdiction Report as of 1/22/2015

FACILITY NAME	ADDRESS
MILTENYI BIOTEC, INC.	2303 LINDBERGH ST AUBURN CA 95602
MORGAN ADVANCED CERAMICS, INC.	DBA: MORGAN ADVANCED MATERIALS AUBURN CA 95602
NEXTEL - CA0640 NORTH AUBURN	CHANNEL HILL RD AUBURN CA 95603
OLIVER'S GROCERY	15701 LAKE ARTHUR RD AUBURN CA 95602
PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC (PG&E) - AUBURN SERVICE	343 SACRAMENTO STREET AUBURN CA 95603
PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC (PG&E) - PORTABLE	VARIOUS LOCATIONS AUBURN CA 95603
PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC (PG&E) - WISE PWRHOUSE	1475 MERRY KNOLL ROAD AUBURN CA 95603
PLACER COUNTY - AUBURN HISTORIC COURTHOUSE	101 MAPLE STREET AUBURN CA 95603
PLACER COUNTY - AUBURN JUSTICE CENTER	2929 RICHARDSON DR AUBURN CA 95603
PLACER COUNTY - BUILDING 208	11510 C AVE AUBURN CA 95603
PLACER COUNTY - BUILDING 210	11476 C AVE AUBURN CA 95603
PLACER COUNTY - BUILDING 303	11441 F AVE AUBURN CA 95603
PLACER COUNTY - CDRC	3091 COUNTY CENTER DR AUBURN CA 95603
PLACER COUNTY - CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY SHELTER	11084 B AVE AUBURN CA 95603
PLACER COUNTY - DPW	11448 F AVE AUBURN CA 95603
PLACER COUNTY - FAB	FINANCE ADMIN BUILDING AUBURN CA 95603
PLACER COUNTY - HHS ENTERPRISE	HHS ENTERPRISE AUBURN CA 95603
PLACER COUNTY - JAIL	2775 RICHARDSON DR AUBURN CA 95603
PLACER COUNTY - JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER	JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER AUBURN CA 95603
PLACER COUNTY - OFFICE OF EDUCATION	360 NEVADA ST AUBURN CA 95603
PLACER COUNTY - PUBLIC HEALTH LAB	11475 C AVE AUBURN CA 95603
PLACER COUNTY - SEWER MAIN DIST #1	11755 JOEGER RD AUBURN CA 95602
PLACER COUNTY - SMD #1 - ATWOOD III	2498 RICHARDSON DR. AUBURN CA 95603
PLACER COUNTY COMM/I.T. - BUILDING 501	11295 B AVE AUBURN CA 95603
PLACER COUNTY COMM/I.T. - IRON MINE	3122 IRON MINE ROAD AUBURN CA 95602
PLACER COUNTY UTILITIES - AIRPORT SEWER	BILL FRANCIS DR. & NEW AIRPORT AUBURN CA 95603
PLACER COUNTY UTILITIES - ALPINE SEWER	1745 LILAC LN AUBURN CA 95603
PLACER COUNTY UTILITIES - AUBURN RAVINE SEWERSE	CORNER OF AUBURN RAVINE & AP AUBURN CA 95603
PLACER COUNTY UTILITIES - CHILDREN'S EMERGENC	11106 B AVE AUBURN CA 95603
PLACER COUNTY UTILITIES - EDGEWOOD SEWER	NEAR EDGEWOOD & LIVE OAK LN AUBURN CA 95603
PLACER COUNTY WATER AGENCY (PCWA) - BOWMAN	595 CHRISTIAN VALLEY RD AUBURN CA 95602
PLACER COUNTY WATER AGENCY (PCWA) - FERG.	185 FERGUSON RD AUBURN CA 95603
PLACER COUNTY WATER AGENCY (PCWA) - FERGUSON	185 FERGUSON RD AUBURN CA 95603
PLACER COUNTY WATER AGENCY (PCWA) - MAIDU DR	496 MAIDU DR AUBURN CA 95603
PLACER HIGH SCHOOL	275 ORANGE STREET AUBURN CA 95603
RALEY'S SUPERMARKET #229	13384 LINCOLN WAY AUBURN CA 95603
ROWDY RANDY'S	650 HIGH ST AUBURN CA 95603
SAVE MART #600	386 ELM AVE AUBURN CA 95603
SIENA CARE CENTER	11600 EDUCATION STREET AUBURN CA 95602
SIERRA AUTO	120 BORLAND AVE STE A AUBURN CA 95603
SIERRA ELM UNION 76	401 GRASS VALLEY HWY AUBURN CA 95603
SUTTER AUBURN FAITH HOSPITAL	11815 EDUCATION ST. AUBURN CA 95602
SUTTER AUBURN SURGERY CENTER	3123 PROFESSIONAL DR AUBURN CA 95603
T&J CLEANERS, INC.	437 GRASS VALLEY HWY AUBURN CA 95603
TARGET STORE T-1097	2700 BELL RD AUBURN CA 95603
TESORO USA 63176	13435 BOWMAN RD AUBURN CA 95603
THE HOME DEPOT #8597	11755 WILLOW CREEK DR AUBURN CA 95602
THE RIDGE GOLF COURSE	2020 GOLF COURSE ROAD AUBURN CA 95602
THE STORE	4000 GRASS VALLEY HWY AUBURN CA 95602
VALET CLEANERS	2975 BELL ROAD AUBURN CA 95603
VERIZON WIRELESS - AUBURN RELO	COLLINS DR & MT. VERNON RD AUBURN CA 95603
VERIZON WIRELESS - BOWMAN	363-B CHANNEL HILL RD AUBURN CA 95603
VERIZON WIRELESS - CLIPPER GAP	15600 APPLGATE ROAD AUBURN CA 95603
VERIZON WIRELESS - ELDERS CORNER	12122 DRY CREEK RD AUBURN CA 95602
WESTVIEW HEALTHCARE CENTER	12225 SHALE RIDGE RD AUBURN CA 95602

Total Number of Facilities for AUBURN is 112

----- JURISDICTION COLFAX -----

Facility Jurisdiction Report as of 1/22/2015

FACILITY NAME	ADDRESS
ALPINE MEADOWS PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOC.	115 ALPINE DRIVE COLFAX CA 95713
CAL FIRE COLFAX - STATION 30	24020 FOWLER AVE COLFAX CA 95713
CAL FIRE STATION 30 COLFAX	CHRIS PAULUS COLFAX CA 95713 9001
CHEVRON FOOD MART	400 SOUTH CANYON WAY COLFAX CA 95713
CITY OF COLFAX - LIFT STATION 1	24995 BEN TAYLOR ROAD COLFAX CA 95713
CITY OF COLFAX - LIFT STATION 2	ALPINE WAY & BEN TAYLOR COLFAX CA 95713
CITY OF COLFAX - LIFT STATION 3	555 PINE STREET COLFAX CA 95713
CITY OF COLFAX - LIFT STATION 5	1900 S. CANYON WAY COLFAX CA 95713
CITY OF COLFAX - WWTP	23550 GRANDVIEW AVE COLFAX CA 95713
COLFAX CHEVRON	400 S CANYON WAY COLFAX CA 95713
COLFAX CLEANERS	228 S AUBURN COLFAX CA 95713
COLFAX FOOD & GAS	240 S. AUBURN ST COLFAX CA 95713
COLFAX HIGH SCHOOL	24995 BEN TAYLOR ROAD COLFAX CA 95713
COLFAX VALERO	300 CANYON WAY COLFAX CA 95713
GKM CORPORATION	152 WHITCOMB AVE COLFAX CA 95713
HANSEN BROTHERS ENTERPRISES	44 CENTRAL STREET COLFAX CA 95713
HICKEY'S AUTO BODY & PAINT	300 S AUBURN ST COLFAX CA 95713
HILLS FLAT LUMBER CO.	1000 S CANYON WAY COLFAX CA 95713
NEVADA IRRIGATION DISTRICT (NID) - C	28311 SECRET TOWN ROAD COLFAX CA 95713
NEVADA IRRIGATION DISTRICT (NID) - COLFAX	28311 SECRET TOWN ROAD COLFAX CA 95713
NEVADA IRRIGATION DISTRICT (NID) - LONG	26909 ROLLINS LAKE ROAD COLFAX CA 95713
NEXTEL - CA0541 FROST HILL	30300 MAGRA ROAD COLFAX CA 95713
PLACER COUNTY WATER AGENCY (PCWA) - COLFAX	449 PLEASANT ST COLFAX CA 95713
QWEST COMMUNICATIONS - COLFAX	2909 MT HOWELL RD COLFAX CA 95722
SIERRA ENERGY #15 - SOUTH AUBURN	400 SO AUBURN ST COLFAX CA 95713
VERIZON CALIFORNIA, INC - COLFAX	10 AUBURN ST COLFAX CA 95713
VERIZON WIRELESS - COLFAX	7900 MOUNT HOWELL ROAD COLFAX CA 95713
VERIZON WIRELESS - ROLLINS LAKE	27197 NORON GRADE RD COLFAX CA 95713
WINNER CHEVROLET BODY SHOP	22 WEST GRASS VALLEY ST COLFAX CA 95713

Total Number of Facilities for COLFAX is 29

----- JURISDICTION LINCOLN -----	
A&A CONCRETE	2230 ATHENS LINCOLN CA 95648
ALLEN'S CABINET AND FIXTURE	140 FLOCCINI CR LINCOLN CA 95648
AT&T - LINCOLN (TB040)	566 F ST LINCOLN CA 95648
BEALE AIR FORCE BASE	5750 MOORE RD LINCOLN CA 95648
CALIBER COLLISION CENTERS - LINCOLN	100 FLOCCINI CIRCLE LINCOLN CA 95648
CALIFORNIA CLEANERS	586 MCBEAN PARK DRIVE LINCOLN CA 95648
CARLIN C. COPPIN ELEM. SCHOOL	150 EAST 12TH STREET LINCOLN CA 95648
CASES PLUS, INC.	700 BUSINESS PARK DR LINCOLN CA 95648
CEMEX CMP, LLC - LINCOLN	2680 ATHENS RD LINCOLN CA 95631
CHEVRON - TWELVE BRIDGES - #21-0284	945 TWELVE BRIDGES LINCOLN CA 95648
CITY OF LINCOLN - UNIT #203	POLICE DEPARTMENT LINCOLN CA 95648
CITY OF LINCOLN - UNIT #303	FIRE STATION #35 LINCOLN CA 95648
CITY OF LINCOLN - UNIT #304	17 MCBEAN PARK DR LINCOLN CA 95648
CITY OF LINCOLN - UNIT #305	126 JOINER PARKWAY LINCOLN CA 95648
CITY OF LINCOLN - UNIT #880	WELL #2 LINCOLN CA 95648
CITY OF LINCOLN - UNIT #882	LINCOLN PARKWAY LIFT STATION LINCOLN CA 95648
CITY OF LINCOLN - UNIT #885	WESTWOOD WELL LINCOLN CA 95648
CITY OF LINCOLN - UNIT #886	1203 FIDDYMENT RD LINCOLN CA 95648
CITY OF LINCOLN - UNIT #887	RAVINE MEADOWS PUMP STATION LINCOLN CA 95648
CITY OF LINCOLN - UNIT #889	OLD WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLAN LINCOLN CA 95648
CITY OF LINCOLN - UNIT #890	MARKEM RAVINE LIFT STATION LINCOLN CA 95648
CITY OF LINCOLN - UNIT #894	TWELVE BRIDGES & STONERIDGE DR LINCOLN CA 95648
CITY OF LINCOLN - UNIT #896	MOORE RD LIFT STATION LINCOLN CA 95648
CITY OF LINCOLN - WWTP	1245 FIDDYMENT LINCOLN CA 95648
COLLEDGEWOOD	1951 AVIATION BLVD LINCOLN CA 95648
DEL WEBB CALIFORNIA CORP.	LINCOLN HILLS GOLF COURSE LINCOLN CA 95648

Facility Jurisdiction Report as of 1/22/2015

FACILITY NAME	ADDRESS
ENERGY 2001, INC	3195 ATHENS RD LINCOLN CA 95648
EXPRESS MART/ LINCOLN	151 JOINER PKWY LINCOLN CA 95648
FOSKETT RANCH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	1561 JOINER PARKWAY LINCOLN CA 95648
GENPOWER	3155 ATHENS AVE LINCOLN CA 95648
HOLIDAY INN EXPRESS & SUITES	155 FERRARI RANCH ROAD LINCOLN CA 95648
KAISER - LINCOLN MEDICAL OFFICE	1900 DRESDEN DR LINCOLN CA 95648
LINCOLN CROSSING ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	635 GROVELAND AVE LINCOLN CA 95648
LINCOLN HIGH SCHOOL	790 J STREET LINCOLN CA 95648
LINCOLN MANOR	1550 THIRD ST LINCOLN CA 95648
LINCOLN REGIONAL AIRPORT	1480 FLIGHTLINE DR LINCOLN CA 95648
LOWE'S OF NORTH LINCOLN	535 HWY 65 LINCOLN CA 95648
O.K. & B. - LINCOLN AIR CENTER	2975 VENTURE DR LINCOLN CA 95648
OATES INVESTMENTS, INC	1721 AVIATION BLVD LINCOLN 95648
PABCO CLAY PRODUCTS LLC DBA GLADDING MCBEAN	601 7TH STREET LINCOLN CA 95648
PABCO CLAY PRODUCTS LLC DBA LINCOLN CLAY	1500 LINCOLN BLVD LINCOLN CA 95648
PLACER COUNTY COMM/I.T. - THERMALAND RADIO SI	8800 VISTA WAY LINCOLN CA 95648
RALEY'S - LINCOLN - #280	43 LINCOLN BLVD LINCOLN CA 95648
RALEY'S SUPERMARKET #230	39 LINCOLN BLVD LINCOLN CA 95648
RAMOS OIL - SHELL SELF-SERVE	210 G STREET LINCOLN CA 95648
RAMOS OIL COMPANY, INC.	1185 HWY 65 LINCOLN CA 95648
RIO BRAVO-ROCKLIN	3100 THUNDER VALLEY CT LINCOLN CA 95648
ROGERS FAMILY COMPANY	1731 AVIATION BLVD LINCOLN CA 95648
ROSS HAY	3761 NICOLAUS RD LINCOLN CA 95648
SAFeway, INC. #1761	405 S. HIGHWAY 65 LINCOLN CA 95648
SAFeway, INC. #1761/LINCOLN	71 LINCOLN BLVD LINCOLN CA 95648
SIERRA FOOD MART	320 G ST LINCOLN CA 95648
SIERRA PACIFIC INDUSTRIES - LINCOLN	1440 LINCOLN BLVD LINCOLN CA 95648
SYAR CONCRETE - LINCOLN	960 GLADDING ROAD LINCOLN CA 95648
TARGET STORE T-2214	950 GROVELAND LN LINCOLN CA 95648
THE HOME DEPOT #8571	1000 GROVELAND LN LINCOLN CA 95648
TOWER MART #134 - NICOLAUS	2330 NICOLAUS RD LINCOLN CA 95648
TOWER MART #138 - G STREET	671 G ST LINCOLN CA 95648
TURKEY CREEK GOLF CLUB	1525 STATE HIGHWAY 193 LINCOLN CA 95648
TWELVE BRIDGES ELEM. SCH.	2450 EASTRIDGE DR LINCOLN CA 95648
TWELVE BRIDGES GOLF CLUB	3075 TWELVE BRIDGES DRIVE LINCOLN CA 95648
TWELVE BRIDGES MIDDLE SCHOOL	770 WESTVIEW DR LINCOLN CA 95648
UNITED AUBURN INDIAN COMMUNITY DBA THUNDER VA	3110 THUNDER VALLEY CT LINCOLN CA 95648
VERIZON WIRELESS - LINCOLN	1490 GLADDING RD LINCOLN CA 95648
VERIZON WIRELESS - SHERIDAN	4221 DOWD RD LINCOLN CA 95648
VERIZON WIRELESS - WEST LINCOLN	570 NELSON LN LINCOLN CA 95648
WESTERN PLACER UNIFD SCHOOL- BUS TRANS.	2701 NICOLAUS ROAD LINCOLN CA 95648
WESTERN PLACER WASTE MGMT. - LINCOLN	WESTERN REGIONAL SANITARY LAND LINCOLN CA 95648

Total Number of Facilities for LINCOLN is 68

----- JURISDICTION LOOMIS -----	
AT&T - LOOMIS (TB043)	5916 WALNUT STREET LOOMIS CA 95650
DEL ORO HIGH SCHOOL	3301 TAYLOR RD LOOMIS CA 95650
HITECH COLLISION CENTER	3245 SWETZER ROAD LOOMIS CA 95650
LAUSMANN LUMBER & MOULDING CO.	3370 RIPPEY ROAD LOOMIS CA 95650
LOOMIS SENIOR CARE VILLA	3400 CHISOM TRAIL LOOMIS CA 95650
MCI WORLDCOM - LOOMIS	TAYLOR RD, AND KING RD. LOOMIS CA 95650
PLACER COUNTY - LOOMIS LANDFILL	3660 ONG PLACE LOOMIS CA 95650
PLACER COUNTY - SMD3 WWTP	4928 AUBURN FOLSOM RD LOOMIS CA 95650
RALEY'S SUPERMARKET #231/LOOMIS	6119 HORSESHOE BAR RD LOOMIS CA 95650
RECOATING WEST	6200 ANGELO CT LOOMIS CA 95650
USA PETROLEUM #68158 - LOOMIS	3430 TAYLOR RD LOOMIS CA 95650
VERIZON WIRELESS - LOOMIS	3664 MAGNOLIA ST LOOMIS CA 95650
VERIZON WIRELESS - PENRYN	3350 SUGARLOAF MOUNTAIN DR LOOMIS CA 95650

Facility Jurisdiction Report as of 1/22/2015

FACILITY NAME

ADDRESS

Total Number of Facilities for LOOMIS is 13

FACILITY NAME	ADDRESS
----- JURISDICTION ROCKLIN -----	
7-ELEVEN - ROCKLIN	6001 STANFORD RANCH BLVD ROCKLIN CA 95677
7-ELEVEN STORE #32636 - SIERRA COLLEGE	4281 SIERRA COLLEGE BLVD ROCKLIN CA 95677
7-ELEVEN STORE #32867 - SUNSET	2101 SUNSET BLVD ROCKLIN CA 95677
ACE HARDWARE RETAIL SUPPORT CENTER	3305 INDUSTRIAL AVE ROCKLIN CA 95765
AT&T - MIDAS & MT. VIEW	MIDAS AVE & MOUNTAIN VIEW DR ROCKLIN CA 95677
AT&T - ROCKLIN (TB068)	5115 HIGH STREET ROCKLIN CA 95677
AT&T - ROCKLIN (TB1NV)	3535 INDUSTRIAL AVE ROCKLIN CA 95765
AUTO BODY PEOPLE	6027 PACIFIC ST ROCKLIN CA 95677
BAINS OIL, INC	2801 SUNSET BLVD ROCKLIN CA 95677
CELL MARQUE CORP.	6600 SIERRA COLLEGE BLVD. ROCKLIN CA 95677
CHEVRON - SIERRA COLLEGE BLVD - #20-5777	4211 SIERRA COLLEGE BLVD ROCKLIN CA 95677
CITY OF ROCKLIN - CITY CORP YARD	4081 ALVIS CT ROCKLIN CA 95677
CITY OF ROCKLIN - POLICE DEPT	4080 ROCKLIN RD ROCKLIN CA 95677
CITY OF ROSEVILLE - ROSEVILLE PWR PLANT #2	2155 NICHOLS ROAD ROCKLIN CA 95677
COLOR CUSTOM CREATION	3626 CINCINNATI AVE ROCKLIN CA 95765
CRLLC #5432	6700 FIVE STAR BLVD ROCKLIN CA 95677
DAWSON OIL CARDLOCK - ROCKLIN	4325 PACIFIC ST ROCKLIN CA 95677
EDUCATIONAL MEDIA FOUNDATION	5700 WEST OAKS BLVD ROCKLIN CA 95765
EDWIN'S	2600 SUNSET BLVD, STE 108 ROCKLIN CA 95677
ENERGY ABSORPTION SYSTEMS, INC	3617 CINCINNATI AVENUE ROCKLIN CA 95765
EVERGREEN S.R. 1011 L.P.	1011 SUNSET BLVD ROCKLIN CA 95765
EXPRESS CLEANERS	6671 STANFORD RANCH ROAD ROCKLIN CA 95977
FIRST TECH FEDERAL CREDIT UNION	1011 SUNSET BLVD ROCKLIN CA 95765
FREEDOM INDUSTRIAL COATINGS INC.	4020 ALVIS CT ROCKLIN CA 95677
GAP - DATA CENTER	695 MENLO DR ROCKLIN CA 95765
GAP - CALL CENTER	3830 ATHERTON DR ROCKLIN CA 95765
GREENHECK FAN COPORATION	170 CYBER CT ROCKLIN CA 95765
HOWARD JOHNSON O'CAIRNS INN	4420 ROCKLIN RD ROCKLIN CA 95677
J & M PRINTING	4321 ANTHONY CT. #1 ROCKLIN CA 95677
JELD-WEN, INC.	3901 CINCINNATI AVENUE ROCKLIN CA 95677
JR PIERCE PLUMBING CO. INC	3610 CINCINNATI AVE ROCKLIN CA 95765
K & A KALKAT, INC.	6550 FAIRWAY DR ROCKLIN CA 95677
KNIESELS AUTO COLLISION CENTER	4680 PACIFIC ST ROCKLIN CA 95677
MALLARD CREEK	4095 DULUTH AVE ROCKLIN CA 95765
MERCEDES BENZ OF ROCKLIN	4747 GRANITE DR ROCKLIN CA 95677
ORACLE ROCK I	1001 SUNSET BLVD ROCKLIN CA 95765
PACIFIC MDF PRODUCTS, INC.	4315 DOMINGUEZ ROAD ROCKLIN CA 95677
PACIFIC PRIDE - CARDLOCK/ROCKLIN	4000 CINCINNATI AVE ROCKLIN CA 95677
PARK DRIVE CLEANERS	2221 SUNSET BLVD #107 ROCKLIN CA 95765
PLACER CENTER FOR HEALTH	550 WEST RANCHVIEW DR ROCKLIN CA 95765
PLACER COUNTY WATER AGENCY (PCWA) - STONERIDG	STONERIDGE PUMP STATION ROCKLIN CA 95765
PLACER COUNTY WATER AGENCY (PCWA) - SUNSET	TO3525 PARK DR ROCKLIN CA 95756
PLACER COUNTY WATER AGENCY (PCWA) - SUNSET	WTSUNSET WTP ROCKLIN CA 95765
PLACER COUNTY WATER AGENCY (PCWA) - TINKER	RDTINKER RD/ PUMP STATION ROCKLIN CA 95765
PLACER COUNTY WATER AGENCY (PCWA) - WHITNEY	R1410 CAPERTON CT ROCKLIN CA 95765
PROGRESS RAIL SERVICES CORPORATION	3909 CINCINNATI AVE ROCKLIN CA 95765
PROGRESSIVE TECHNOLOGY INC.	4130 CITRUS AVE #17 ROCKLIN CA 95677
PROPEL BIOFUELS, INC	6700 FIVE STAR BLVD ROCKLIN CA 95691
QUIK STOP #103	2850 SUNSET BLVD ROCKLIN CA 95677
R.C. WILLEY	6636 LONETREE BLVD ROCKLIN CA 95765
RALEY'S - SUNSET- #588	2325 SUNSET BLVD ROCKLIN CA 95677
ROCKLIN AM/PM	4500 ROCKLIN RD ROCKLIN CA 95677
ROCKLIN CHEVRON	6555 FAIRWAY DR ROCKLIN CA 95677
ROCKLIN CORPORATE CENTER - A	6020 WEST OAKS BLVD. ROCKLIN CA 95765
ROCKLIN CORPORATE CENTER - B	6030 WEST OAKS BLVD. ROCKLIN CA 95765

Facility Jurisdiction Report as of 1/22/2015

FACILITY NAME	ADDRESS
ROCKLIN FOOD - MART	3800 ROCKLIN RD ROCKLIN CA 95677
ROCKLIN GAS	4450 ROCKLIN RD ROCKLIN CA 95677
ROCKLIN HIGH SCHOOL	5301 VICTORY LANE ROCKLIN CA 95677
ROCKLIN SQUARE CLEANERS	4797 GRANITE DRIVE ROCKLIN CA 95677
SAFARI MORNING COFFEE	4011 ALVIS CT STE 4 ROCKLIN CA 95677
SAFEMART #1866/ROCKLIN STORE	2220 SUNSET BLVD. ROCKLIN CA 94588
SAFEMART, INC. #1866/ROCKLIN - SUNSET	2240 SUNSET BLVD ROCKLIN CA 94588
SAK CONSTRUCTION LLC	4253 DULUTH AVE ROCKLIN CA 95765
SAVE MART #616	3021 STANFORD RANCH RD ROCKLIN CA 95765
SFPP, L.P.	6050 PACIFIC STREET ROCKLIN CA 95677
SIERRA JT. COMM. COLLEGE DIST.	5000 ROCKLIN RD ROCKLIN CA 95677
SIERRAPINE, LTD-ROCKLIN PLANT	4300 DOMINGUEZ ROAD ROCKLIN CA 95677
SOUTH PLACER M.U.D.	5805 SPRINGVIEW DR. ROCKLIN CA 95677
SOUTH PLACER M.U.D. - LIFT STATION #5	CAMEO ST. ROCKLIN CA 95677
SPORTSMAN'S WAREHOUSE	6640 LONETREE BLVD ROCKLIN CA 95765
STANFORD CLEANERS	2351 SUNSET BLVD #100 ROCKLIN CA 95765
STRAUCH ARCO - ROCKLIN	2201 SUNSET BLVD ROCKLIN CA 95677
SUNRISE ASSISTED LIVING	6100 SIERRA COLLEGE BLVD ROCKLIN CA 95677
TARGET STORE T2604	5104 COMMONS DRIVE ROCKLIN CA 95677
TOWER MART #141 - SUNSET	1050 SUNSET BOULEVARD ROCKLIN CA 95765
TRIBEX	4171 CITRUS AVE. ROCKLIN CA 95677
UNITED NATURAL FOODS	1101 SUNSET BLVD ROCKLIN CA 95765
UNITED PARCEL SERVICE	2275 SIERRA MEADOWS DRIVE ROCKLIN CA 95677
UNITED RENTALS NORTHWEST, INC.	4700 PACIFIC ST ROCKLIN CA 95677
UNITED RENTALS, INC.	4700 PACIFIC ST ROCKLIN CA 95677
VANELI'S, INC.	4125 DEL MAR AVE #2 ROCKLIN CA 95677
VERIZON WIRELESS - LONE TREE PARK	6101 WEST OAKS BLVD ROCKLIN CA 95765
VERIZON WIRELESS - ROCKLIN	6100 SIERRA COLLEGE BLVD ROCKLIN CA 95677
VERIZON WIRELESS - ROCKLIN MTSO	ONE CYBER COURT ROCKLIN CA 95765
VERIZON WIRELESS - STANFORD & SUN	2650 SUNSET BLVD ROCKLIN CA 95677
VERIZON WIRELESS - STANFORD RANCH	1160 TARA CT. ROCKLIN CA 95765
VERIZON WIRELESS - VICTORY LN	ROCKLIN HIGH SCHOOL ROCKLIN CA 95785
VERIZON WIRELESS - WHITNEY	5540 3RD STREET ROCKLIN CA 95677
WEST OAKS CHEVRON	6001 WEST OAKS BLVD ROCKLIN CA 95765
WESTERN SIERRA COLLEGIATE ACADEMY	660 MENLO DRIVE ROCKLIN CA 95765
WHITNEY HIGH SCHOOL	701 WILDCAT BLVD. ROCKLIN CA 95765
WHITNEY OAKS GOLF CLUB	4301 PEBBLE BEACH DR ROCKLIN CA 95765
WILLIAM JESSUP UNIVERSITY	333 SUNSET BLVD ROCKLIN CA 95765
WILLIAMS-SONOMA, INC - DATA CENTER	3750 ATHERTON RD ROCKLIN CA 95765
WOMEN'S FUNERAL PROFESSIONALS	1001 NICHOLS DR STE 5 ROCKLIN CA 95765

Total Number of Facilities for ROCKLIN is 95

----- JURISDICTION ROSEVILLE -----	
7-ELEVEN - BLUE OAKS	9151 FOOTHILLS BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
7-ELEVEN INC. #2364-36476	290 N. SUNRISE BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95661
7-ELEVEN STORE #35290 - RIVERSIDE	604 RIVERSIDE AVE ROSEVILLE CA 95678
ADVANCE METAL FINISHING, LLC	2130 MARCH ROAD ROSEVILLE CA 95747
ADVENTIST HEALTH	2100 DOUGLAS BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
ADVENTIST HEALTH - CREEKSIDE RIDGE	1101 CREEKSIDE RIDGE ROSEVILLE CA 95678
ADVENTURE CHRISTIAN CHURCH	6401 STANFORD RANCH ROAD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
ALL STARS AUTO WORKS	7311 GALILEE RD #165 ROSEVILLE CA 95678
AMIR DEVELOPMENT COMPANY	10000 ALANTOWN DRIVE ROSEVILLE CA 95678
ARCO AM/PM - 1139 DOUGLAS	1139 DOUGLAS BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
ARCO AM/PM - FOOTHILLS	2998 FOOTHILLS BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95747
ARCO AM/PM - RIVERSIDE ROAD	998 RIVERSIDE AVE ROSEVILLE CA 95678
AUERNIG AUTO BODY & PAINT	1780 PFE RD ROSEVILLE CA 95747
BEST CLEANERS	1911 DOUGLAS BLVD. #86 ROSEVILLE CA 95661
BJ'S RESTAURANT BREWERY	1200 ROSEVILLE PARKWAY ROSEVILLE CA 95678

Facility Jurisdiction Report as of 1/22/2015

FACILITY NAME	ADDRESS
BOB'S ROSEVILLE CARWASH	808 SUNRISE AVE ROSEVILLE CA 95661
BSB - ROSEVILLE, LLC	101 CIRBY HILLS WAY ROSEVILLE CA 95678
BUD'S FABRICARE	323 JUDAH STREET ROSEVILLE CA 95678
CABINET MILL INC	215 KENROY AVE ROSEVILLE CA 95661
CAIRNY PROPERTY	412 LINCOLN STREET ROSEVILLE CA 95678
CAL MAT CO. DBA IND. ASPHALT	9800 DEL ROAD ROSEVILLE CA 95747
CALIBER COLLISION CENTERS - GALLERIA BLVD	841 GALLERIA ROSEVILLE CA 95678
CALIBER COLLISION CENTERS - TAYLOR ROAD	2020 TAYLOR ROAD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
CALTRANS - DOUGLAS TUNNEL	1401 DOUGLAS BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
CALTRANS - ROSEVILLE	1000 ATLANTIC ST ROSEVILLE CA 95678
CAMPING WORLD	1039 ORLANDO AVENUE ROSEVILLE CA 95661
CAPITAL DRUM, INC.	749 GALLERIA BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
CARMAX #7147	1450 EUREKA RD ROSEVILLE CA 95661
CARMAX #7147	1450 EUREKA RD ROSEVILLE CA 95661
CHEVRON - 10291 FAIRWAY - #21-0283	10291 FAIRWAY DR ROSEVILLE CA 95678
CHEVRON - BLUE OAKS BLVD - #20-8066	1400 BLUE OAKS BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
CHEVRON - FOOTHILLS BLVD	3001 FOOTHILLS BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
CHEVRON - WASHINGTON BLVD - #20-8398	8001 WASHINGTON BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
CHEVRON SERVICE STATION	21 WHYTE AVE ROSEVILLE CA 95661
CIRBY VALERO	701 CIRBY WAY ROSEVILLE CA 95678
CITY OF ROSEVILLE - 4TH & D	4TH & D STREET ROSEVILLE CA 95678
CITY OF ROSEVILLE - CENTRAL PARK POOL, FAC	10210 FAIRWAY ROSEVILLE CA 95678
CITY OF ROSEVILLE - CENTRAL PARK POOL, PNR	10210 FAIRWAY DR ROSEVILLE CA 95678
CITY OF ROSEVILLE - CIVIC CTR. PARKING GAR.	405 VERNON ST ROSEVILLE CA 95678
CITY OF ROSEVILLE - CORP YARD	2090 HILLTOP CIRCLE ROSEVILLE CA 95747
CITY OF ROSEVILLE - ELECTRIC SERVICE CENTER	2090 HILLTOP CIRCLE ROSEVILLE CA 95747
CITY OF ROSEVILLE - EUD	1401 E. ROSEVILLE PARKWAY ROSEVILLE CA 95678
CITY OF ROSEVILLE - FIRE STATION #1	401 OAK STREET ROSEVILLE CA 95678
CITY OF ROSEVILLE - FIRE STATION 6	1430 E. ROSEVILLE PARKWAY ROSEVILLE CA 95747
CITY OF ROSEVILLE - HILLTOP CIRCLE	2075 HILLTOP CIRCLE ROSEVILLE CA 95747
CITY OF ROSEVILLE - PGWWTP	PLEASANT GROVE WASTE WATER ROSEVILLE CA 95747
CITY OF ROSEVILLE - POLICE DEPT	1051 JUNCTION BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
CITY OF ROSEVILLE - WOODCREEK OAKS BLVD	PARKS & RECREATION ROSEVILLE CA 95747
CITY OF ROSEVILLE- 1800 BOOTH RD	1800 BOOTH ROAD ROSEVILLE CA 95747
CLARK AUTO BODY	209 KENROY LANE, STE #2 ROSEVILLE CA 95678
COKEVA, INC	9000 FOOTHILLS BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95747
CONTINENTAL CLEANERS	1079-A SUNRISE AVENUE ROSEVILLE CA 95661
COOKS COLLISION INC.	2018 TAYLOR RD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
CROWN CLEANERS	5015 FOOTHILLS BLVD, STE 2B ROSEVILLE CA 95747
DENIO'S ROSEVILLE FARMERS MARKET	1551 VINEYARD ROAD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
DIAMOND OAKS GOLF COURSE	349 DIAMOND OAKS RD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
DIAMOND OAKS GOLF COURSE CLUB HOUSE	341 DIAMOND OAKS RD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
DOUGLAS PARK	2270 DOUGLAS BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95661
DOUGLAS SHELL	1000 DOUGLAS BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
DSS ROSEVILLE	1640 E. ROSEVILLE PKWY ROSEVILLE CA 95661
EUREKA DEVELOPMENT CO LLC	2250 DOUGLAS BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95661
EXTENDED STAY AMERICA	1000 LEAD HILL BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95661
FLYERS #64 - ROSEVILLE - 8660 AUBURN BLVD	8660 AUBURN BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95661
FOLSOM READY MIX, INC. - #2 PLANT	9700 DEL RD ROSEVILLE CA 95747
FOOTHILLS SHELL	3998 FOOTHILLS BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
FRATCHER AUTO BODY SHOP	118 WILLS RD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
FRY'S ELECTRONICS #26	180 N. SUNRISE ROSEVILLE CA 95678
GALLERIA @ WESTFIELD	1151 GALLERIA BLVD STE 254 ROSEVILLE CA 95678
GALLERIA SHELL	1216 GALLERIA BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
GAMBOA'S BODY & FRAME	965 RIVERSIDE AVENUE ROSEVILLE CA 95678
GAWFCO USA/CIRCLE K	1398 BLUE OAKS BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95747
GREGORY M. BRICCA M.D., INC.	9269 SIERRA COLLEGE BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95661
H.B. FULLER COMPANY	10500 INDUSTRIAL AVENUE ROSEVILLE CA 95678

Facility Jurisdiction Report as of 1/22/2015

FACILITY NAME	ADDRESS
HANFORD READY MIX, INC.	97 BERRY STREET ROSEVILLE CA 95678
HARRIS & BRUNO INTERNATIONAL	8555 WASHINGTON BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
HERRMANN EQUIPMENT CO.	9220 VIKING PLACE ROSEVILLE CA 95747
HERTZ CORPORATION	10680 INDUSTRIAL AVE ROSEVILLE CA 95678
HEWLETT-PACKARD - FOOTHILL BLVD	8000 FOOTHILLS BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95747
HINES - DOUGLAS CORP CENTER I	2999 DOUGLAS BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95661
HINES - DOUGLAS CORP CENTER II	2901 DOUGLAS BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95661
HINES - OLYMPUS CORP CENTER I	3001 DOUGLAS BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95661
HINES - OLYMPUS CORP CENTER II	3009 DOUGLAS BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95661
HINES - ROSEVILLE CORP CENTER	2998 DOUGLAS BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95661
HINES - THE SUMMIT I	3721 DOUGLAS BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95661
HINES - THE SUMMIT II	3741 DOUGLAS BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95661
HIRA'S BEACON	510 WASHINGTON BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
HYATT PLACE ROSEVILLE	220 CONFERENCE CENTER DRIVE ROSEVILLE CA 95678
J & J AUTO BODY	50 DARLING WAY ROSEVILLE CA 95678
JC PENNY CO. - GALLERIA	1125 GALLERIA BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
JENSEN LANDSCAPE SERVICES	9350 VIKING PL ROSEVILLE CA 95747
JOHNSON RANCH RACQUET CLUB	2501 EUREKA ROAD ROSEVILLE CA 95661
KAISER PERMANENTE	1600 EUREKA ROAD ROSEVILLE CA 95661
KEYSIGHT TECHNOLOGIES	10050 FOOTHILLS BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95747
LAVA RIDGE BUSINESS CENTER - 2281	2281 LAVA RIDGE COURT ROSEVILLE CA 95661
LAVA RIDGE BUSINESS CENTER - 2990	2990 LAVA RIDGE COURT ROSEVILLE CA 95661
LAVA RIDGE BUSINESS CENTER - 3000	3000 LAVA RIDGE COURT ROSEVILLE CA 95661
LAVA RIDGE BUSINESS CENTER - 3010	3010 LAVA RIDGE COURT ROSEVILLE CA 95661
LOWE'S HOME IMPROVEMENT	10201 FAIRWAY DR ROSEVILLE CA 95678
MAACO COLLISION REPAIR & AUTO PAINTING	801 RIVERSIDE AVE ROSEVILLE CA 95678
MACY'S FURNITURE	1152 GALLERIA BLVD. ROSEVILLE CA 95678
MACY'S ROSEVILLE	1197 GALLERIA BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
MAIDU VILLAGE II, L.P.	101 STERLING CT. ROSEVILLE CA 95661
MAIDU VILLAGE PHASE III	109 STERLING CT ROSEVILLE CA 95661
MANZANITA PLACE APTS	1019 MADDEN LN ROSEVILLE CA 95661
MASTER COLOR	1780 VERNON ST. #7 ROSEVILLE CA 95678
MISTYWOOD RETIREMENT RESIDENCE	1275 PLEASANT GROVE BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95747
MORGAN CREEK GOLF COURSE	8721 MORGAN CREEK LANE ROSEVILLE CA 95747
MOTHER LODE HOLDING COMPANY	9083 FOOTHILLS BLVD. #300 ROSEVILLE CA 95661
MOURIER LAND INVEST CORP - HIGHLAND PT.	925 HIGHLAND POINTE, BUILDIN ROSEVILLE CA 95747
NCPA DISPATCH CENTER	651 COMMERCE DRIVE ROSEVILLE CA 95678
NEFF RENTALS	8455 SIERRA COLLEGE BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95661
NORDSTROM #434	1131 GALLERIA BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA FERTILITY MED CENTER	1130 CONROY LANE #100 ROSEVILLE CA 95661
NUGGET MARKET	771 PLEASANT GROVE BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95747
OAKMONT HIGH SCHOOL	1710 CIRBY WAY ROSEVILLE CA 95661
OLD REPUBLIC TITLE	524 GIBSON DR STE 201 ROSEVILLE CA 95678
PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC (PG&E) - ROSEVILLE	126 E STREET ROSEVILLE CA 95678
PACIFIC PRIDE - CARDLOCK/ROSEVILLE	609 RIVERSIDE AVE ROSEVILLE CA 95678
PARKWAY CORPORATE PLAZA 1620	1620 EAST ROSEVILLE PARKWAY ROSEVILLE CA 95661
PARKWAY CORPORATE PLAZA 1660	1660 EAST ROSEVILLE PARKWAY ROSEVILLE CA 95661
PAUL BAKER PRINTING COMPANY	220 RIVERSIDE AVE ROSEVILLE CA 95678
PINE CREEK CARE CENTER	1139 CIRBY WAY ROSEVILLE CA 95661
PLACER COUNTY - FAIRGROUNDS	800 ALL AMERICA CITY BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
PLACER COUNTY FIRE - DRY CREEK	8350 COOK RIOLO ROAD ROSEVILLE CA 95747
PRIDE INDUSTRIES, INC.	10030 FOOTHILLS BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95747
PROPEL ROSEVILLE SUNRISE CARDLOCK	999 SUNRISE AVENUE ROSEVILLE CA 95661
QIP ROSEVILLE	9100 FOOTHILLS BLVD, BLDG R2 ROSEVILLE CA 95747
QWEST COMMUNICATIONS - ROSEVILLE	100 ROSEVILLE RD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
RAINBOW CLEANERS	4010 FOOTHILLS BLVD #107 ROSEVILLE CA 95747
RALEY'S SUPERMARKET #227	1915 DOUGLAS BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95661
RENAISSANCE @ SIERRA POINTE	5161 FOOTHILLS BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95747

Facility Jurisdiction Report as of 1/22/2015

FACILITY NAME	ADDRESS
ROSE FOOD AND LIQUOR/HARDING	215 HARDING BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
ROSE LIQUOR FOOD AND GAS/RIVERSIDE	108 RIVERSIDE AVE ROSEVILLE CA 95678
ROSEVILLE AUTO MALL	900 AUTOMALL DR ROSEVILLE CA 95678
ROSEVILLE AUTOMALL CHEVRON	1505 EUREKA RD ROSEVILLE CA 95661
ROSEVILLE CARE CENTER	1161 CIRBY WAY ROSEVILLE CA 95661
ROSEVILLE CEMETERY	421 BERRY ST ROSEVILLE CA 95678
ROSEVILLE CLEANERS	5098 FOOTHILLS BLVD #4 ROSEVILLE CA 95747
ROSEVILLE DEVELOPMENT I	8855 WASHINGTON BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
ROSEVILLE ENERGY PARK	5120 PHILLIP RD ROSEVILLE CA 95747
ROSEVILLE FUEL PLAZA	9077 FOOTHILLS BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
ROSEVILLE GALLERIA 76	1119 GALLERIA BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
ROSEVILLE GATEWAY	333 SUNRISE AVE ROSEVILLE CA 95661
ROSEVILLE GOLFLAND LTD.	1893 TAYLOR RD ROSEVILLE CA 95661
ROSEVILLE HIGH SCHOOL	1 TIGER WAY ROSEVILLE CA 95678
ROSEVILLE JNT UNION H.S. DIST.	129 BERRY STREET ROSEVILLE CA 95678
ROSEVILLE PARKWAY CHEVRON	1400 EAST ROSEVILLE PARKWAY ROSEVILLE CA 95661
ROSEVILLE POINT HEALTH & WELLNESS CTR.	600 SUNRISE AVE ROSEVILLE CA 95661
ROSEVILLE SURGERY CENTER	1420 EAST ROSEVILLE PKWY, ST ROSEVILLE CA 95661
SAFEWAY #1899	1205 CIRBY WAY ROSEVILLE CA 95678
SAFEWAY #2620	9045 WOODCREEK OAKS BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95474
SAFEWAY, INC #1617/ROSEVILLE - DOUGLAS	3998 DOUGLAS BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95661
SAFEWAY, INC. #1617	8640 SIERRA COLLEGE BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95661
SAFEWAY, INC. #1890	1080 PLEASANT GROVE ROSEVILLE CA 95678
SAFEWAY, INC. #1899/ROSEVILLE - CIRBY	1205 CIRBY WAY ROSEVILLE CA 95678
SAFEWAY, INC. #2620/ROSEVILLE - WOODCREEK	9085 WOODCREEK OAKS BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95747
SAM'S CLUB # 6621	904 PLEASANT GROVE BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
SAVE MART #617	5060 FOOTHILL BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
SAVE MART DISTRIBUTION CENTER	9999 NIBLICK DR ROSEVILLE CA 95678
SIERRA FOOD & GAS	999 SUNRISE AVE ROSEVILLE CA 95661
SIERRA SHELL #135831	3999 DOUGLAS BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95661
SIERRA VIEW COUNTRY CLUB	105 ALTA VISTA ROSEVILLE CA 95678
SIMS RECYCLING SOLUTIONS	8855 WASHINGTON BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
SIR SPEEDY PRINTING	151 N SUNRISE AVE STE 703 ROSEVILLE CA 95661
SOUTH PLACER ADULT CORRECTIONAL (MAIN JAIL)	11801 GO FOR BROKE ROAD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
SOUTH PLACER ADULT CORRECTIONAL (MIN SECURITY)	11701 GO FOR BROKE ROAD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
SOUTH PLACER JUSTICE CENTER BUILDING B	10810 JUSTICE CENTER DR ROSEVILLE CA 95678
SOUTH PLACER JUSTICE CENTER RADIO SITE	10851 VETERANS DR ROSEVILLE CA 95678
SOUTH PLACER JUSTICE CENTER, JCC/AOC	10820 JUSTICE CENTER DR ROSEVILLE CA 95678
SOUTH PLACER SURGERY CENTER	8723 SIERRA COLLEGE BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95661
SPORTS AUTHORITY, STORE #785	6740 STANFORD RANCH ROAD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
STANFORD RANCH SHELL STATION	6720 STANFORD RANCH ROAD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
STONE POINT PHASE 3	1478 STONE POINT DR ROSEVILLE CA 95661
SUN CITY GOLF AND LANDSCAPE MAINT OPS CTR	6501 FIDDYMENT RD ROSEVILLE CA 95747
SUNBELT RENTALS - ROSEVILLE	10005 ALANTOWN DR ROSEVILLE CA 95678
SUNRISE VALERO, LLC	601 SUNRISE AVE ROSEVILLE CA 95661
SUNSTATE EQUIPMENT CO., LLC	8200 INDUSTRIAL AVENUE ROSEVILLE CA 95678
SUREWEST TELEPHONE - INDUSTRIAL AVE	8150 INDUSTRIAL AVE C ROSEVILLE CA 95678
SUREWEST TELEPHONE - VERNON	114 VERNON ST ROSEVILLE CA 95678
SUTTER MEDICAL FOUNDATION	3 MEDICAL PLAZA DR STE 200 ROSEVILLE CA 95661
SUTTER ROSEVILLE MEDICAL CENT.	ONE MEDICAL PLAZA ROSEVILLE CA 95661
TARGET STORE T-1502	10451 FAIRWAY DR, BLDG A ROSEVILLE CA 95678
TARGET STORE T-267	1925 DOUGLAS BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95661
TASQ TECHNOLOGIES	8875 WASHINGTON BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
TAYLOR ROAD SHELL	1813 TAYLOR ROAD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
TEICHERT READY MIX	721 BERRY STREET ROSEVILLE CA 95678
TELEPLAN INTERNATIONAL-INDUSTRIAL BLVD	8660 INDUSTRIAL BLVD STE 100 ROSEVILLE CA 95678
TELEPLAN INTERNATIONAL-WASHINGTON BLVD	8875 WASHINGTON BLVD STE B ROSEVILLE CA 95678
TESORO STATION NO. 67100	601 SUNRISE AVENUE ROSEVILLE CA 95661

Facility Jurisdiction Report as of 1/22/2015

FACILITY NAME	ADDRESS
THE HOME DEPOT # 6688	10001 FAIRWAY DR ROSEVILLE CA 95678
THE HOME DEPOT #0636 N. SUNRISE	324 NORTH SUNRISE BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95661
THE PALMS ASSISTED LIVING	100 STERLING CT ROSEVILLE CA 95661
THE ROSEVILLE STATION	1300 E ROSEVILLE PKWY ROSEVILLE CA 95661
THE TERRACES OF ROSEVILLE SENIOR LIVING	707 SUNRISE AVE ROSEVILLE CA 95661
TOP NOTCH AUTO BODY - INDUSTRIAL AVE	10640 INDUSTRIAL AVE ROSEVILLE CA 95747
TOWER MART #136 - FAIRWAY	10545 FAIRWAY DR ROSEVILLE CA 95678
TOWER MART #878 - ATLANTIC	750 ATLANTIC AVE ROSEVILLE CA 95678
TOYS'R'US	6780 STANFORD RANCH RD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
TSI SEMICONDUCTORS AMERICA, LLC.	7501 FOOTHILLS BOULEVARD ROSEVILLE CA 95747
UNION 76 ROSEVILLE SQUARE	445 ROSEVILLE SQUARE ROSEVILLE CA 95678
UNION PACIFIC / ROSEVILLE	UPPR ROSEVILLE YARD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD - FOOTHILLS BLVD	10031 FOOTHILLS BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95747
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY	9451 ATKINSON STREET, STE 10 ROSEVILLE CA 95747
USA CLEANERS	199 CIRBY WAY #8 ROSEVILLE CA 95678
VERIZON WIRELESS - BLUE OAKS	10320 WOODCREEK BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95747
VERIZON WIRELESS - DOUGLAS	1111 SMITH LANE ROSEVILLE CA 95747
VERIZON WIRELESS - DRY CREEK	3480 PFE RD ROSEVILLE CA 95747
VERIZON WIRELESS - FIDDYMENT	2150 BLUE OAKS BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95747
VERIZON WIRELESS - FOOTHILL BASELINE	3000 BRADY LANE ROSEVILLE CA 95747
VERIZON WIRELESS - INDUSTRIAL	8150 INDUSTRIAL AVENUE ROSEVILLE CA 95678
VERIZON WIRELESS - LEAD HILL	312 NORTH SUNRISE AVE ROSEVILLE CA 95661
VERIZON WIRELESS - ROSEROCK	2020 TAYLOR RD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
VERIZON WIRELESS - ROSEVILLE WEST	8000 CROWDER LANE ROSEVILLE CA 95678
VINTAGE PARK LLC	1508 EUREKA RD STE 230 ROSEVILLE CA 95661
VULCAN MATERIALS COMPANY	9801 DEL ROAD ROSEVILLE CA 95747
WASHINGTON MINIMART	999 WASHINGTON BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
WELLS FARGO BANK	201 N. SUNRISE AVE ROSEVILLE CA 95661
WELLS FARGO BANK - E. ROSEVILLE PRKY	1620 EAST ROSEVILLE PARKWAY ROSEVILLE CA 95661
WESTERN PLACER WASTE MGMT. - ROSEVILLE	3033 FIDDYMENT ROSEVILLE CA 95616
WHOLE FOODS MARKET	1001 GALLERIA BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95678
WINCO FOODS, INC.	STORE #31, 10151 FAIRWAY DR. ROSEVILLE CA 95678
WOODCREEK GOLF CLUBHOUSE	6050 WOODCREEK OAKS ROSEVILLE CA 95747
WOODCREEK GOLF COURSE	6050 WOODCREEK OAKS BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95747
WOODCREEK HIGH SCHOOL	2551 WOODCREEK OAKS BLVD. ROSEVILLE CA 95747
WOODCREEK OAKS AM/PM	1261 PLEASANT GROVE BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95747
XO COMMUNICATIONS	1390 LEAD HILL BLVD ROSEVILLE CA 95661

Total Number of Facilities for ROSEVILLE is 226

----- JURISDICTION UNINCORPORATED -----	
ALPINE MEADOWS SKI CORP	2600 ALPINE MEADOWS ROAD TAHOE CITY CA 96145
ALPINE MEADOWS SKI RESORT	2600 ALPINE MEADOWS RD TAHOE CITY CA 96145
ALPINE SPRINGS COUNTY WATER DIST	270 ALPINE MEADOWS RD ALPINE MEADOWS CA 96146
APPLEGATE STATION	17875 LAKE ARTHUR RD APPLEGATE CA 95703
ARCO AM/PM - DOUGLAS BLVD.	4021 DOUGLAS BLVD GRANITE BAY CA 95746
AT&T - BLUE CANYON	40211 BLUE CANYON RD BLUE CANYON CA 95715
AT&T - BROCKWAY (TB010)	8739 N. LAKE BLVD BROCKWAY CA 95730
AT&T - CARNELIAN BAY (TB011)	230 CARNELIAN BAY AVE CARNELIAN BAY CA 96140
AT&T - DUTCH FLAT (TB121)	911 STOCKTON ST DUTCH FLAT CA 95714
AT&T - DUTCH FLAT (TB521)	444 SACRAMENTO ST DUTCH FLAT CA 95714
AT&T - HOMEWOOD (TB038)	5455 WESTLAKE BLVD HOMEWOOD CA 95718
AT&T - MARTIS PEAK (TB519)	19900 MARTIS PEAK RD TRUCKEE CA 96161
AT&T - MEADOW VISTA (TB120)	985 LIVINGSTON RD MEADOW VISTA CA 95722
AT&T - NEWCASTLE (TB058)	9051 OLD HWY 80 NEWCASTLE CA 95658
AT&T - TAHOE CITY (TB079)	298 GROVE ST TAHOE CITY CA 95730
AT&T - TRUCKEE (TB303)	55 TRIMONT LN TRUCKEE CA 95734
AT&T MOBILITY - MARTIS PEAK	9700 NORTH SHORE BLVD TRUCKEE CA 96161
BEAR RIVER AGGREGATE - MEADOW VISTA	2701 COMBIE RD MEADOW VISTA CA 95722

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FACILITY NAME	ADDRESS
BEAR RIVER AGGREGATE - MV	END OF COMBIE RD MEADOW VISTA CA 95722
BIG CHIEF MAINT. BLDG. - BRUCE OLSON CONSTRUCT	7320 RIVER ROAD OLYMPIC VALLEY CA 96146
BIG TREE CLEANERS	531 NORTH LAKE BLVD TAHOE CITY CA 96145
CALCLEAN INC.	VARIOUS LOCATIONS IN PLACE ORANGE CA 92865-4212
CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL/GOLD RUN	50 CANYON CREEK ROAD GOLD RUN CA 95717
CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL/NEWCASTLE	9440 INDIAN HILL RD NEWCASTLE CA 95658
CALTRANS - TAHOE CITY	555 RIVER ROAD TAHOE CITY CA 96145
CALTRANS - TAHOE MTCE STATION	553 RIVER RD (HWY 89) TAHOE CITY CA 96145
CALTRANS - WHITMORE	WHITMORE/ I-80 BLUE CANYON CA 95715
CALTRANS - WHITMORE MAINTENANCE FAC.	I-80 (4 MILES EAST OF BAXTER) ALTA CA 95701
CATAMOUNT	8001 NORTHSTAR DRIVE TRUCKEE CA 96160
CEMEX CMP, LLC - PATTERSON	8705 CAMP FAR WEST ROAD SHERIDAN CA 95681
CINGULAR WIRELESS - BLUE CANYON	DRUM FOREBAY RD ALTA CA 95701
CINGULAR WIRELESS - BREWER 135	4691 S. BREWER RD PLEASANT GROVE CA 95668
CINGULAR WIRELESS - CARNELIAN BAY	NORTHSTAR SKI AREA - N. CARNELIAN BAY CA 96140
CINGULAR WIRELESS - GOLD RUN (14595)	GOLD RUN (242) GOLD RUN CA 95717
CINGULAR WIRELESS - NEWCASTLE	9691 OPHIR RD NEWCASTLE CA 95658
CISCO GAS & FOOD	85 CISCO RD UNIT B EMIGRANT GAP CA 95728
CITY OF ROSEVILLE - ENV. UTILITIES DEPT	9595 BARTON RD GRANITE BAY CA 95746
COFFEE CONNEXION ROASTERS	2980 ROSE AVE TAHOE CITY CA 96145
EASTERN REGIONAL LANDFILL	900 CABIN CREEK RD TRUCKEE CA 96145
ELITE CLEANERS	4060 DOUGLAS BLVD STE 111 GRANITE BAY CA 95746
ESTHER J. RICHIE- D.C. GRANITE	1960 AUBURN-FOLSOM ROAD NEWCASTLE CA 95658
EUREKA UNION SCHOOL DIST.	5477 EUREKA RD GRANITE BAY CA 95746
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION	SQUAW VALLEY (TOP SQUAW VALLEY SKI RES CA 96145
FLEUR DU LAC ESTATES	PO BOX 628 HOMEWOOD CA 96141
FLYERS #51 - NEWCASTLE - 601 NEWCASTLE ROAD	601 NEWCASTLE RD NEWCASTLE CA 95658
FORESTHILL HIGH SCHOOL	23319 FORESTHILL ROAD FORESTHILL CA 95631
FORESTHILL PUD	25985 FORESTHILL ROAD FORESTHILL CA 95631
FORESTHILL TELEPHONE CO.	NETWORK OPERATIONS CENTER FORESTHILL CA 95631
FORESTHILL VALERO	23970 FORESTHILL RD FORESTHILL CA 95631
FOWLER NURSERIES INC	525 FOWLER RD NEWCASTLE CA 95658
GRANITE BAY AM PM ARCO #82359	8555 AUBURN-FOLSOM RD GRANITE BAY CA 95746
GRANITE BAY GOLF CLUB	9580 BARTON RD GRANITE BAY CA 95746
GRANITE BAY HIGH SCHOOL	1 GRIZZLY WAY GRANITE BAY CA 95678
GRANLIBAKKEN RESORT	725 GRANLIBAKKEN RD TAHOE CITY CA 96145
GREAT BEAR LODGE	5001 NORTHSTAR DRIVE TRUCKEE CA 96160
HOMEWOOD MOUNTAIN RESORT	5145 WEST LAKE BLVD HOMEWOOD CA 96141
IRON HORSE	4001 NORTHSTAR DRIVE TRUCKEE CA 96160
JOY ENGINEERING - PORTABLE	MARTIS CAMP SITE TRUCKEE CA 96160
KINGS BEACH CHEVRON	8369 NORTH LAKE BLVD KINGS BEACH CA 95719
KINGS BEACH ELEM. SCHOOL	8125 STEELHEAD KINGS BEACH CA 96143
KINGVALE SHELL SERVICE	53102 DONNER PASS RD SODA SPRINGS CA 95728
LAHONTAN GOLF CLUB - MAINTENANCE	7041 LAHONTAN DR TRUCKEE CA 96161
LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATION - BLUE CANYON	40211 BLUE CANYON RD BLUE CANYON CA 95715
LIBERTY UTILITIES - KINGS BEACH	799 DEER ROAD KINGS BEACH CA 96143
LIBERTY UTILITIES - TAHOE VISTA	7001 NATIONAL AVE TAHOE VISTA CA 95732
MARTIS CAMP - FAMILY BARN	7901 FLUER DU LAC DRIVE TRUCKEE CA 96161
MARTIS CAMP LODGE	7951 FLEUR DU LAC TRUCKEE CA 96161
MCI WORLDCOM - BLUE CANYON	BLUE CANYON RD AND SPPR EMIGRANT GAP CA 95715
MCI WORLDCOM - WEIMAR	CROSSROAD WEIMAR CA 95713
MEADOW VISTA CHEVRON	16707 PLACER HILLS RD MEADOW VISTA CA 95722
MEADOW VISTA COUNTY WATER DIST.	VISTA RIDGE PRESSURE STATION APPLLEGATE CA 95703
MEADOW VISTA WATER TREATMENT PLANT	142 HILLSIDE DR APPLLEGATE CA 95703
MT. JUDAH CONDOMINIUM OWNERS ASSOCIATION	600 SUGAR BOWL RD NORDEN CA 95724
NEVADA IRRIGATION DISTRICT (NID) - NEWCASTLE	1900 GOLDHILL RD NEWCASTLE CA 95658
NEWCASTLE VALERO	9300 CHANTRY HILL RD NEWCASTLE CA 95658
NEXTEL - BLUE CANYON	245 DRUM FOREBAY ALTA CA 95715

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FACILITY NAME	ADDRESS
NORTH TAHOE FPD - NEW STATION 51	222 FAIRWAY DRIVE TAHOE CITY CA 96145
NORTH TAHOE FPD - STATION 52	288 HWY 267 KINGS BEACH CA 96143
NORTH TAHOE FPD - STATION 52	288 NORTH SHORE BLVD KINGS BEACH CA 96143
NORTH TAHOE FPD - STATION 53	5425 WESTLAKE BLVD HOMEWOOD CA 96145
NORTH TAHOE FPD - STATION 54	159 OBSERVATION DRIVE DOLLAR HILL CA 96145
NORTH TAHOE FPD - STATION 55	240 CARNELIAN BAY CARNELIAN BAY CA 95614
NORTH TAHOE HIGH/ MIDDLE SCHOOLS	2945 POLARIS RD TRUCKEE CA 96161
NORTH TAHOE PUD	875 NATIONAL AVE BOX 139 TAHOE VISTA CA 96148
NORTH TAHOE PUD	875 NATIONAL AVE TAHOE VISTA CA 96148
NORTH TAHOE PUD - N-1 MOON DUNES SPS	7496 NORTH LAKE TAHOE BLVD TAHOE VISTA CA 96148
NORTH TAHOE PUD - SECLINE MAIN SPS	141 SECLINE STREET KINGS BEACH CA 96143
NORTH TAHOE PUD - UNIT #989	PARKWELL TAHOE VISTA CA 96148
NORTH TAHOE PUD - UNIT #992	C-2 GARWOODS CARNELIAN CA 96140
NORTH TAHOE PUD - UNIT #994	NATIONAL MAIN TAHOE VISTA CA 96148
NORTH TAHOE PUD - UNIT #995	CARNELIAN MAIN CARNELIAN BAY CA 96140
NORTH TAHOE PUD - UNIT #996	DOLLAR HILL MAIN TAHOE VISTA CA 96148
NORTHSTAR @ TAHOE	200 NORTHSTAR ROAD TRUCKEE CA 96160
NORTHSTAR C.S.D. - FIREHOUSE	910 NORTHSTAR DR TRUCKEE CA 96161
NORTHSTAR C.S.D. - HWY 267 SEWER LIFT STATION	HWY 267 TRUCKEE CA 96161
NORTHSTAR C.S.D. - INDIAN HILL SEWER LIFT STA	UNKNOWN TRUCKEE CA 96161
NORTHSTAR C.S.D. - MAINTENANCE BUILDING	51 TRIMONT LN TRUCKEE CA 96161
NORTHSTAR C.S.D. - RESERVOIR D PUMP STATION	UNKNOWN TRUCKEE CA 96161
NORTHSTAR C.S.D. - RETREAT LIFT STATION	END OF CROSS CUT COURT TRUCKEE CA 96161
NORTHSTAR C.S.D. - WTP	9150 HIGHLANDS VIEW RD TRUCKEE CA 96161
NORTHSTAR HIGHLANDS FIRE STATION	9100 HIGHLANDS VIEW RD TRUCKEE CA 96161
NORTHSTAR VILLAGE	NORTHSTAR VILLAGE TRUCKEE CA 96160
NYACK SHELL SERVICE	1 NYACK RD EMIGRANT GAP CA 95715
PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC (PG&E) - ALTA	33995 ALTA BONNY NOOK RD ALTA CA 95701
PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC (PG&E) - CISCO BUTTES	CISCO BUTTES STANDBY FACI CISCO BUTTES CA 95728
PENRYN GAS & LIQUOR	3145 PENRYN RD PENRYN CA 95663
PENRYN TOSCO 76	3142 BOYINGTON RD PENRYN CA 95663
PLACER COUNTY - BURTON CREEK DPW	2501 NORTH LAKE BLVD TAHOE CITY CA 96145
PLACER COUNTY - EASTERN REGIONAL LANDFILL	EASTERN REGIONAL SANITARY LAND TRUCKEE CA 96161
PLACER COUNTY - MEADOW VISTA LANDFILL	MEADOW VISTA SANITARY LAN MEADOW VISTA CA 95722
PLACER COUNTY - SHERIDAN WELL #1	IN BETWEEN 12TH AND SCHOOL SHERIDAN CA 95681
PLACER COUNTY - TART	870 CABIN CREEK RD TRUCKEE CA 96161
PLACER COUNTY COMM/I.T. - FORESTHILL BATH RD	CORNER OF FORESTHILL ROAD A FORESTHILL CA 95631
PLACER COUNTY COMM/I.T. - GOLD RUN	678 GARRETT ROAD GOLD RUN CA 95717
PLACER COUNTY COMM/I.T. - PENRYN	750 CLARK TUNNEL ROAD PENRYN CA 95663
PLACER COUNTY COMM/I.T. - TAHOE SHERIFF	2501 NORTH LAKE BLVD TAHOE CITY CA 96145
PLACER COUNTY UTILITIES - APPELATE LIFT STN	17605 APPELATE ROAD APPELATE CA 95703
PLACER COUNTY UTILITIES - PORTABLE	VARIOUS LOCATIONS PLACER COUNTY CA 00000
PLACER COUNTY UTILITIES - SHERIDAN SEWER	NEAR HWY 65 & E ST SHERIDAN CA 95681
PLACER COUNTY UTILITIES - WEDGEWOOD/WEXFORD	SGRANITE HOLLOW GRANITE BAY CA 95746
PLACER COUNTY WATER AGENCY (PCWA) - APPELATE	100 BON VUE DR APPELATE CA 95703
PLACER COUNTY WATER AGENCY (PCWA) - FORESTHILL	5825 SUNSET DRIVE FORESTHILL CA 95631
PLACER COUNTY WATER AGENCY (PCWA) - FORESTHILL	5825 SUNSET DRIVE FORESTHILL CA 95631
PLACER COUNTY WATER AGENCY (PCWA) - FRENCH MESE	SECTION 36, T.15N, R.13E PLACER COUNTY CA 95631
PLACER COUNTY WATER AGENCY (PCWA) - FRENCH ME	FRENCH MEADOWS POW HELL HOLE RESERVOIR CA 95631
PLACER COUNTY WATER AGENCY (PCWA) - LAHONTAN	7041 LAHONTAN DR TRUCKEE CA 96161
PLACER COUNTY WATER AGENCY (PCWA) - MARTIS CAS	CHAFFER MILL ROAD @ NEWHALL D TRUCKEE CA 96161
PLACER COUNTY WATER AGENCY (PCWA) - MIDDLE F	O3500 MOSQUITO RIDGE RD FORESTHILL CA 95631
PLACER COUNTY WATER AGENCY (PCWA) - MONTE VIS	32180 RIDGE RD MONTE VISTA CA 95714
PLACER COUNTY WATER AGENCY (PCWA) - NEWCASTLE	9200 POWERHOUSE RD NEWCASTLE CA 95658
PLACER COUNTY WATER AGENCY (PCWA) - OLANA DR.	10919 OLANA DR TRUCKEE CA 96161
PLACER COUNTY WATER AGENCY (PCWA) - RALSTON A	SECTION 4, T13N, R11E PLACER CO CA 95631
PLACER COUNTY WATER AGENCY (PCWA) - RALSTON	P9600 BLACKSMITH ROAD PLACER COUNTY CA 95631
PLACER COUNTY WATER AGENCY (PCWA) - SCHAFFER	SILLER RANCH BOOSTER PUMP STAT TRUCKEE CA 96161

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FACILITY NAME	ADDRESS
PLACER COUNTY WATER AGENCY (PCWA) - SODA SPR/20775	SODA SPRINGS RIVERTON FORESTHILL CA 95631
PLACER COUNTY WATER AGENCY (PCWA) - WELL #3	0 CARSON RANGE ROAD TRUCKEE CA 96161
PLUMP JACK SQUAW VALLEY INN	1920 SQUAW VALLEY ROAD OLYMPIC VALLEY CA 96146
RALEY'S SUPERMARKET #412	6845 DOUGLAS BLVD GRANITE BAY CA 95746
REPLACON, INC	5875 CAMP FAR WEST ROAD SHERIDAN CA 95681
RESORT AT SQUAW CREEK	400 SQUAW CREEK RD OLYMPIC VALLEY CA 96146
RIDEOUT SCHOOL	740 TIMBERLAND TRUCKEE CA 96161
RIEGO MARKET & DELI	8000 PLEASANT GROVE RD ELVERTA CA 95626
RITZ CARLTON CLUB LAKE TAHOE	13051 HIGHLANDS DR TRUCKEE CA 96161
RITZ CARLTON HOTEL - TRUCKEE	13031 RITZ CARLTON HIGHLANDS C TRUCKEE CA 96161
ROBBER'S ROOST	23990 FORESTHILL RD FORESTHILL CA 95631
ROBINSON SAND & GRAVEL, INC./ NEWCASTLE	9601 OPHIR ROAD NEWCASTLE CA 95658
SAFEWAY, INC./STORE #1592	7815 N. LAKE BLVD KINGS BEACH CA 96143
SAN JUAN WATER DISTRICT	9935 AUBURN-FOLSOM RD GRANITE BAY CA 95746
SCHAFFER'S CAMP	6805 500 TRAIL (MID MT. NORTHS TRUCKEE CA 96161
SIERRA ENERGY SUPERSTOP #13 - GOLD RUN	25 CANYON CREEK RD GOLD RUN CA 95717
SIERRA LAKES COUNTY WATER - SHORT WTP	7305 SHORT RD SODA SPRINGS CA 95728
SIERRA LAKES COUNTY WATER- BALES	5000 BALES ROAD SODA SPRINGS CA 95728
SIERRA LAKES COUNTY WATER- HEMLOCK	5415 HEMLOCK DR SODA SPRINGS CA 95728
SIERRA LAKES COUNTY WATER- SERENE	1003 SERENE DR SODA SPRINGS CA 95728
SIERRA MINI MART	23010 FORESTHILL RD FORESTHILL CA 95631
SOUTH PLACER FPD #19	7070 AUBURN-FOLSOM RD GRANITE BAY CA 95746
SOUTH PLACER M.U.D. - LIFT STATION #11	IRISH LANE - 1/2 MILE FROM T NEWCASTLE CA 95658
SPRINT CELL SITE SF73XC523	5847 EUREKA RD GRANITE BAY CA 95746
SQUAW VALLEY PSD - FIRE STATION	305 SQUAW VALLEY RD OLYMPIC VALLEY CA 96146
SQUAW VALLEY PSD - OFFICE	OFFICE/FIRE DEPT OLYMPIC VALLEY CA 96146
SQUAW VALLEY PSD - WELL HOUSE	WELL HOUSE SITE OLYMPIC VALLEY CA 96146
SQUAW VALLEY RESORT, LLC	OLYMPIC VALLEY LODGE OLYMPIC VALLEY CA 96146
SQUAW VALLEY RESORT, LLC - GDF	1960 SQUAW VALLEY ROAD OLYMPIC VALLEY CA 96146
SUGAR BOWL	415 SUGAR BOWL RD NORDEN CA 95724
SUGAR BOWL CORPORATION	629 SUGAR BOWL ROAD NORDEN CA 95724
SUNNYSIDE MARINA	1850 WEST LAKE BLVD. TAHOE CITY CA 96145
SUREWEST TELEPHONE - BARTON RD	8430 BARTON RD GRANITE BAY CA 95746
TAHOE CITY CHEVRON	310 RIVER ROAD TAHOE CITY CA 96145
TAHOE CITY LUMBER	715 W RIVER ROAD TAHOE CITY CA 96145
TAHOE CITY PUD	221 FAIRWAY DR. TAHOE CITY CA 95145
TAHOE CITY PUD - ADMINISTRATION BLDG	221 FAIRWAY DR TAHOE CITY CA 96145
TAHOE CITY PUD - BLACKWOOD SEWER	EAGLE ROCK RD HOMEWOOD CA 96141
TAHOE CITY PUD - COAST GUARD SEWER	2500 LAKE FOREST RD TAHOE CITY CA 96145
TAHOE CITY PUD - CRYSTAL VALLEY WELL	CRYSTAL WAY HOMEWOOD CA 96141
TAHOE CITY PUD - DOLLAR 2	215 OBSERVATION DR TAHOE CITY CA 96145
TAHOE CITY PUD - HARBORMASTER SEWER	700 N. LAKE BLVD TAHOE CITY CA 96145
TAHOE CITY PUD - HIGHLANDS WELLS	APN 93-160-29 TAHOE CITY CA 96145
TAHOE CITY PUD - HWY 89 LOWER YARD	400 HWY89 TAHOE CITY CA 96145
TAHOE CITY PUD - HWY 89 SEWER	APN 094 540 019 TAHOE CITY CA 96145
TAHOE CITY PUD - MADDEN SEWER	TROUT ST & W. LAKE BLVD HOMEWOOD CA 96141
TAHOE CITY PUD - MCKINNEY SEWER STATION	6393 CHAMBERS LODGE RD. TAHOMA CA 96142
TAHOE CITY PUD - SUNNYSIDE SEWER	1780 SEQUOIA AVE TAHOE CITY CA 96145
TAHOE CITY PUD - TAHOE CITY WELLS	700 BUNKER DR TAHOE CITY CA 96145
TAHOE CITY PUD - TAHOE TAVERN BOOSTER	400 UPPER ROAD TAHOE CITY CA 96145
TAHOE CITY PUD - UPPER HIGHLAND	3005 CEDARWOOD AVE TAHOE CITY CA 96145
TAHOE CITY PUD - WATERS EDGE SEWER	APN 098 210 014 TAHOMA CA 96142
TAHOE CITY STORE	300 RIVER ROAD TAHOE CITY CA 96145
TAHOE LAKE ELEMENTARY	375 GROVE STREET TAHOE CITY CA 96145
TAHOE STATION, INC	8070 NORTH LAKE BLVD KINGS BEACH CA 96143
TAHOE TRUCKEE SIERRA DISPOSAL CO INC	EASTERN REGIONAL LANDFILL TRUCKEE CA 96161
THE VILLAGE AT SQUAW VALLEY	1995 SQUAW VALLEY ROAD OLYMPIC VALLEY CA 96146
TIMBERLAND WATER CO, INC.	850 SUGARPINE RD TAHOE CITY CA 96145

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FACILITY NAME	ADDRESS
TRUCKEE DONNER P.U.D. - RED MOUNTAIN	RED MOUNTAIN HYDRO PUMP STATIO TRUCKEE CA 96160
TRUCKEE SANITARY DISTRICT LAHONTAN 3	310 BOB HASLEM DRIVE TRUCKEE CA 96161
TRUCKEE SANITARY DISTRICT- LAHONTAN 4	7631 LAHONTAN DRIVE TRUCKEE CA 956161
U.S. COAST GUARD - LAKE TAHOE	2500 LAKE FOREST RD TAHOE CITY CA 96145
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD - EMIGRANT GAP	SOUTHERN PACIFIC TRACK, M EMIGRANT GAP CA 95715
USA PETROLEUM #68140 - GRANITE BAY	6990 DOUGLAS BLVD GRANITE BAY CA 95746
VERIZON CALIFORNIA, INC - WEIMAR	21415 CANYON WAY WEIMAR CA 95736
VERIZON WIRELESS - ALPINE MEADOWS	2235 ALPINE CIR TAHOE CITY CA 95145
VERIZON WIRELESS - BLUE CANYON	BLUE CANYON WEATHER STATIO NEVADA CITY CA 95959
VERIZON WIRELESS - CISCO BUTTES	CISCO BUTTES BETWEEN I-8 EMIGRANT GAP CA 95715
VERIZON WIRELESS - DRUM FOREBAY	600 SERENITY LN DUTCH FLAT CA 95714
VERIZON WIRELESS - EMIGRANT GAP	I-80 AND EMIGRANT GAP EMIGRANT GAP CA 95715
VERIZON WIRELESS - GOLD RUN	30300 MAGRA ROAD GOLD RUN CA 95717
VERIZON WIRELESS - HEATHER GLEN	19290 CODY LN WEIMAR CA 95736
VERIZON WIRELESS - KINGS BEACH	1400 KINGS VISTA CT TAHOE VISTA CA 96148
VERIZON WIRELESS - LOCUST ROAD	7975 LOCUST RD PLEASANT GROVE CA 95668
VERIZON WIRELESS - NEWCASTLE	100 TUNNEL ST NEWCASTLE CA 95658
VERIZON WIRELESS - NORTHSTAR	55 TRIMONT LN NORTHSTAR CA 96161
VERIZON WIRELESS - ROSEVILLE WATER	9595 BARTON ROAD GRANITE BAY CA 95746
VERIZON WIRELESS - WARD PEAK	TOP OF WARD PEAK @ ALPINE M TAHOE CITY CA 96154
VERIZON WIRELESS - WHISKEY BAR	9383 BARBULA HILL RD NEWCASTLE CA 95658
VILLAGE SWIM AND FITNESS CENTER	962 NORTHSTAR DRIVE TRUCKEE CA 96160
WAVE BROADBAND	755 CLARK TUNNEL ROAD PENRYN CA 95663
WEIMAR COUNTRY STORE	20170 WEST PAOLI LANE WEIMAR CA 95736
WILLIAM M. LANE & LILY P. LANE TRUST	LAKE TAHOE SPECIALTY STOVE KINGS BEACH CA 96143
WINCHESTER COUNTRY CLUB LLC	17015 WINCHESTER CLUB DR MEADOW VISTA CA 95722
WORTON'S MARKET	23140 FORESTHILL RD FORESTHILL CA 95631

Total Number of Facilities for UNINCORPORATED is 219

SECTION 4.A.

COMPLAINTS AND ENFORCEMENT STATISTICS

The District enforces state and federal air pollution laws and regulations, locally adopted rules, and permits and orders. The burden of regulations to be enforced continues to increase.

The District attempts to investigate all complaints that are received. If enforcement action is required, the complaint investigation may not be logged for tracking purposes until the investigation is concluded, reviewed, and a Notice of Violation is issued.

Depending upon their nature and severity, violations are addressed through either education, warning, corrective action notice, or Notice of Violation. California law provides for civil or criminal complaints for violations of air pollution regulations, including District rules and permit conditions. Enforcement cases are almost always settled with the violator (either a person or business) through a mutual negotiated agreement process. If mutual settlement of a case cannot be reached the case may be referred to the Placer County District Attorney's Office for prosecution. The District may also seek prosecution of some cases by the State Attorney General's Office.

The District continues to augment permanent staff resources with extra-help employees to enhance field enforcement efforts. This includes patrolling and investigating complaints concerning residential and open burning, dust from construction projects, and odors from sources including landfill, coffee roasting, and biomass fuel piles. Extra-help is also used for off-hours complaint response. The use of extra-help staff provides for more educational contacts and greater presence in the field. Utilizing extra help staff is also a cost effective means of augmenting permanent staff; calling upon extra-help staff which reside near response locations reduces travel time and the need for overtime.

Field investigations primarily involve response to complaints concerning open burning (burning illegal material, burning without a permit, burning on a no burn day, excessive smoke), construction dust, odors, and the discovery of equipment and engines not registered by the state or permitted by the District.

FY 2013-14 Overview:

- One-hundred five (105) complaints were received, of which ninety-six (96) were investigated and closed.
 - Approximately 60% were due to burning, 15% for odor, and 25% for dust, as shown in Figure 4A-1, Complaints by Type.
 - Approximately 80% were in the valley (Roseville, Rocklin, and Lincoln), 20% in the foothills, and a few in the mountains, as shown in Figure 4A-2, Complaints by Location.
 - The number of complaints is comparable to that of the past couple years, as shown in Figure 4A-5, Complaints & Notices of Violation.

- Ninety-five (95) Notices of Violation were issued and seventy-seven (77) were closed.
 - Approximately 50% were related to permitted stationary equipment, 30% for burning, 10% for dust, and 10% for portable equipment, as shown in Figure 4A-3, Notices of Violation by Type.
 - The majority (75%) were in the valley, as shown in Figure 4A-4, Notices of Violation by Location.
 - The total number is comparable to that of the past couple years, as shown in Figure 4A-5, Complaints & Notices of Violation.
- A total of \$61,026 in penalties was paid to the District.
 - This is comparable to the amounts collected in the previous couple years, as shown in Figure 4A-6, Total Annual Amount of Penalty Funds Received.
 - Penalties generally reflect: 1) increased compliance and fewer major violations; 2) fewer violations due to reduced business activity; and 3) lower penalty settlement amounts, reflecting the higher burden of penalties in a slowed economy.
- The District recovered costs of fire agency response to air pollution violations for four (4) cases, with a total collection of \$1,143.

Previous Years:

The following Figure 4A-6, Total Annual Amount of Penalty Funds Received, compares District collected penalties over the last 14 years. Penalties have leveled out over the last 5 years. Higher penalties in previous years were the result of a ramp-up in compliance and enforcement efforts.

○ FY 2012-13	\$136,278	Includes \$50,000 resulting from a single unpermitted engine generator.
○ FY 2011-12	\$58,434	
○ FY 2010-11	\$86,390	Includes \$49,555 resulting from the deferred final settlement for violations by SierraPine, Ltd. in 2008.
○ FY 2009-10	\$59,799	

- FY 2008-09 \$360,227 Includes \$242,084 which was the result of an enforcement action with Rio Bravo Rocklin and \$24,777 which was the first installment of a violation settlement by SierraPine ltd.

- FY 2007-08 \$178,665*

- FY 2006-07 \$318,860 The penalty total is composed of smaller penalties with the highest being \$16,000. An enhanced field enforcement effort resulted in the settlement of 248 Notices of Violations, the highest number recorded.

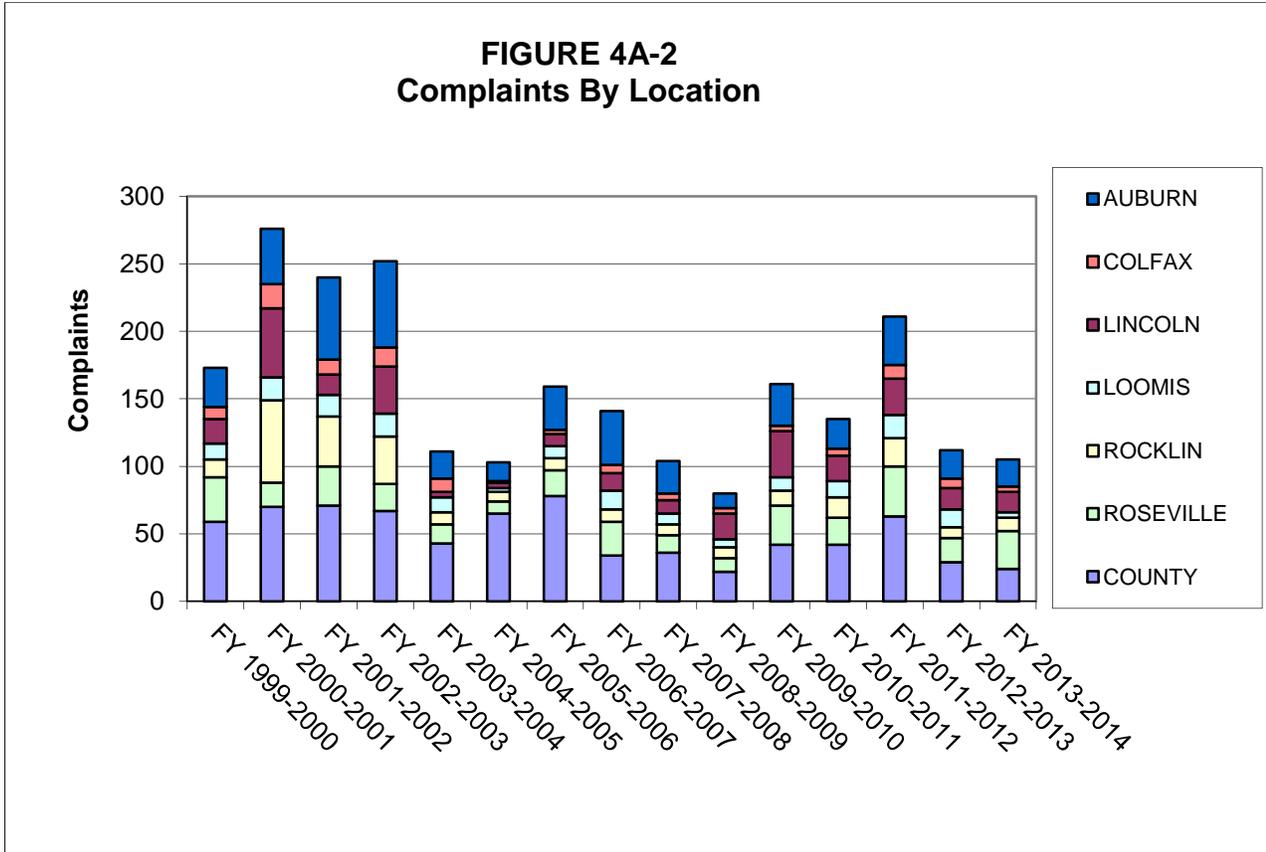
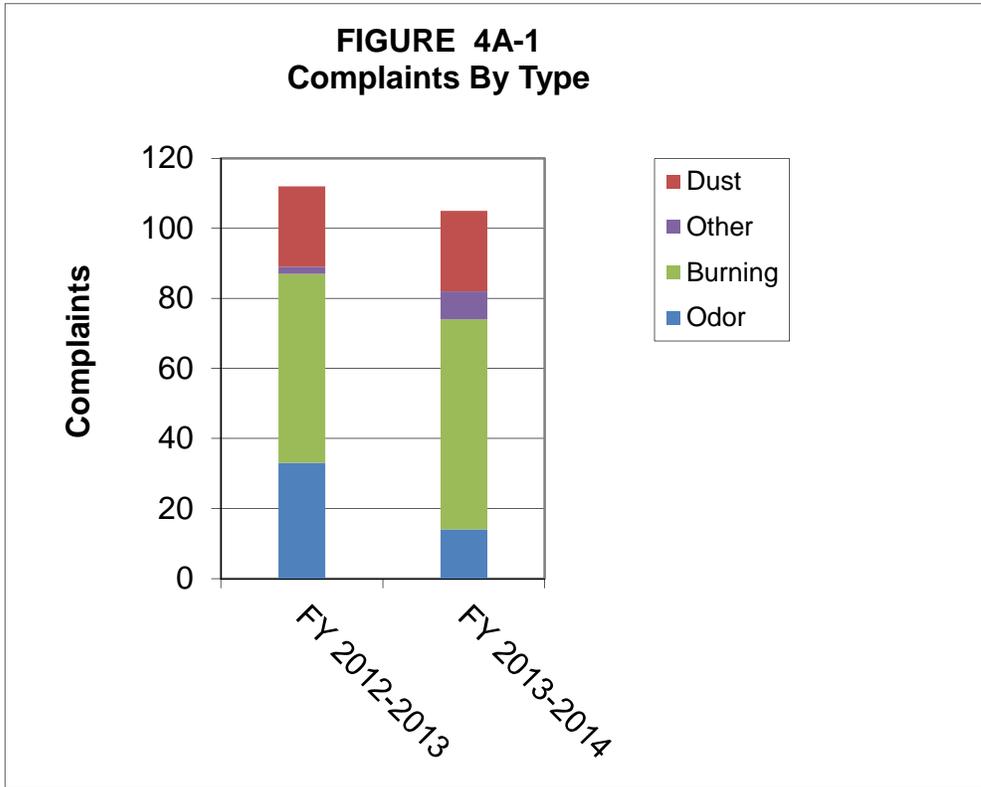
- FY 2005-06 \$145,685

- FY 2004-05 \$21,994

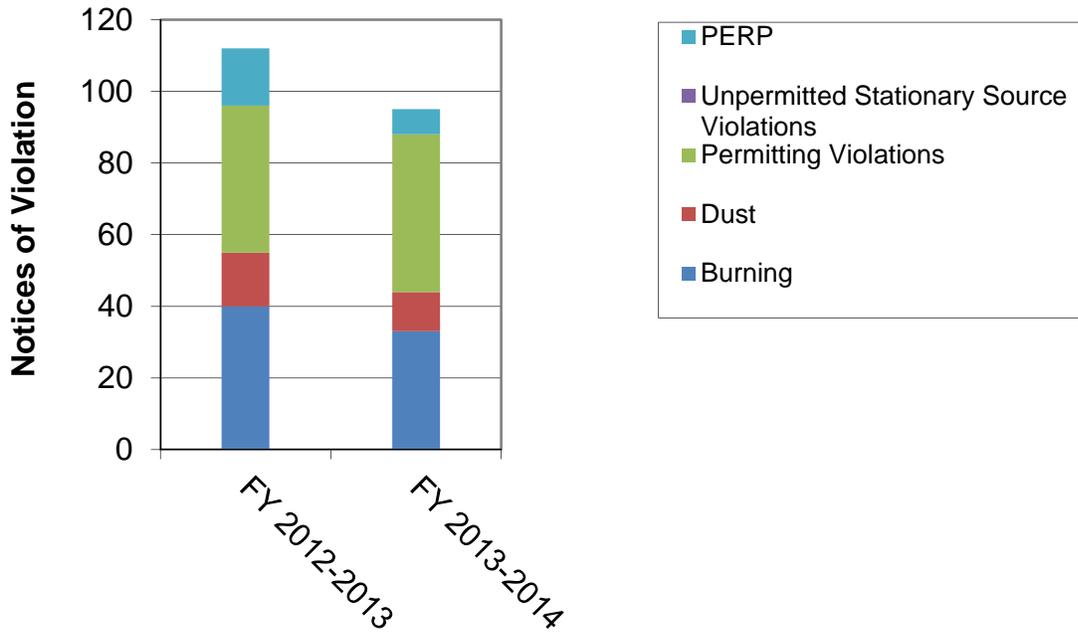
- FY 2003-04 \$29,370

The following pages compare enforcement activities in FY 2013-14 to prior years.

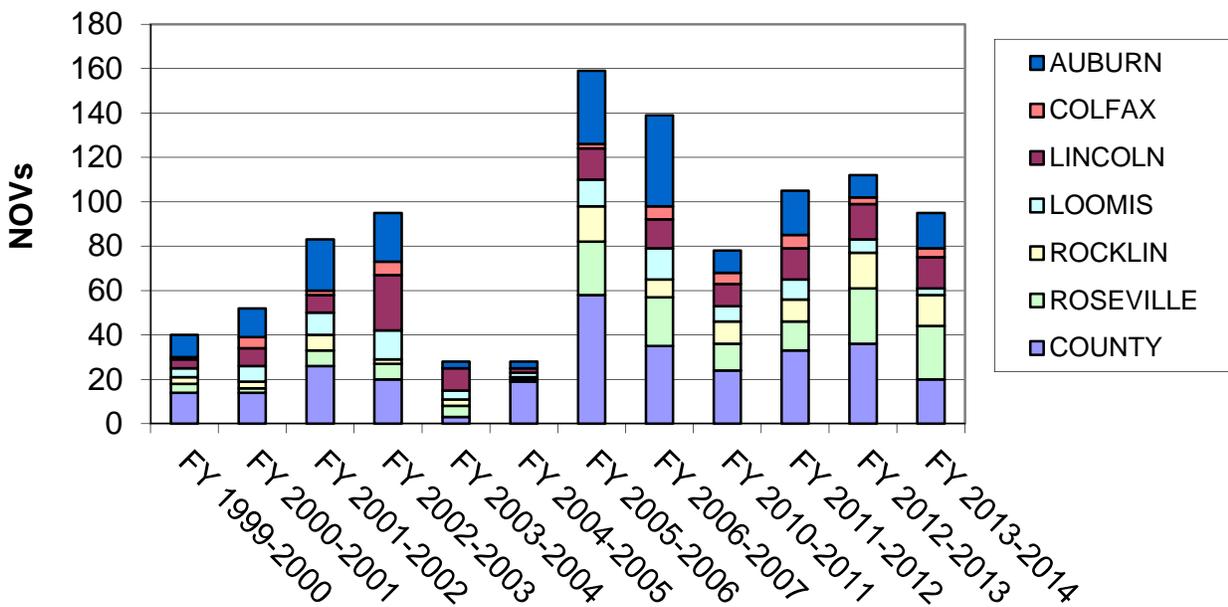
- * FY 2007-08 does not include a Sierra Pacific Industries violation cash settlement of \$2,742,500 and litigation cost-recovery of \$700,000, for District Staff time and attorney's fees, as a part of a larger settlement to the State Air Resources Board and Attorney General. Both of these payments have been moved into sub-funds that are separate from the District Operational Budget.

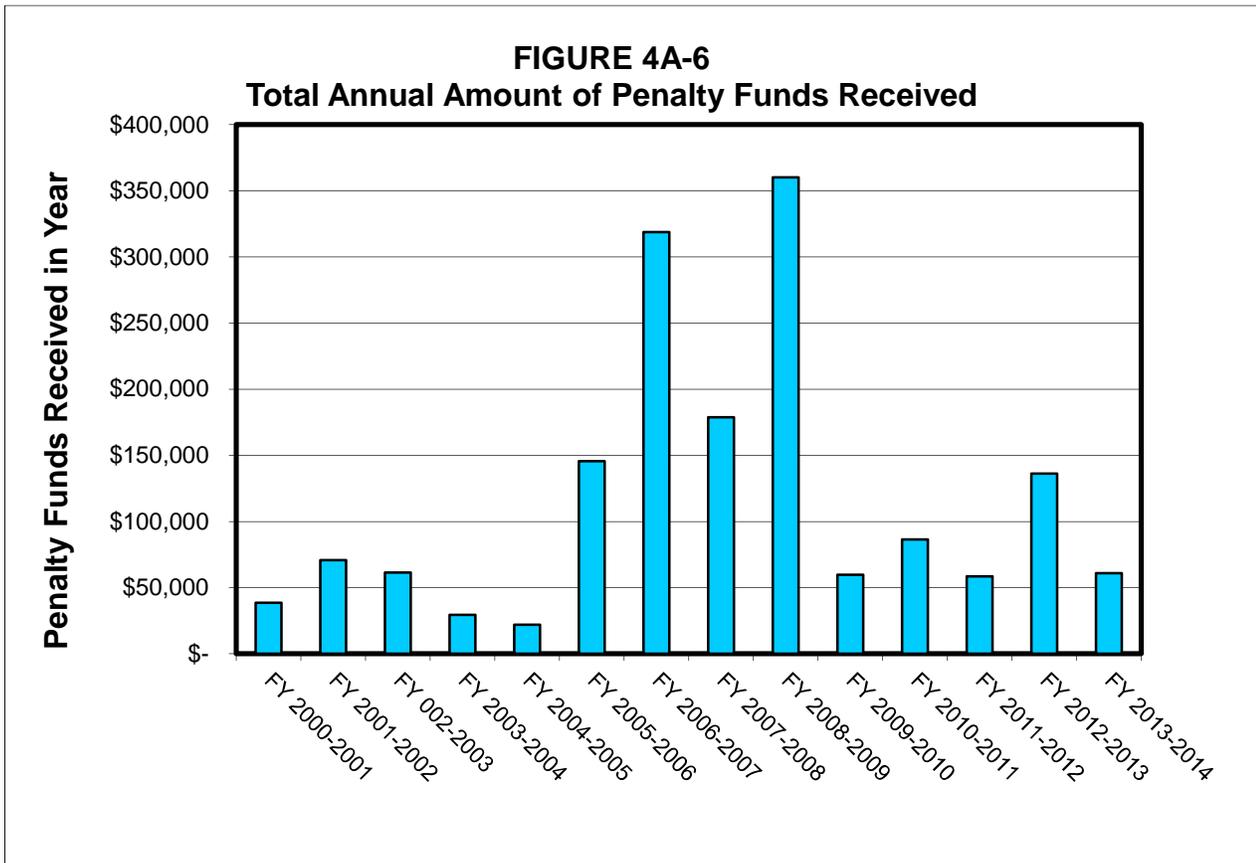
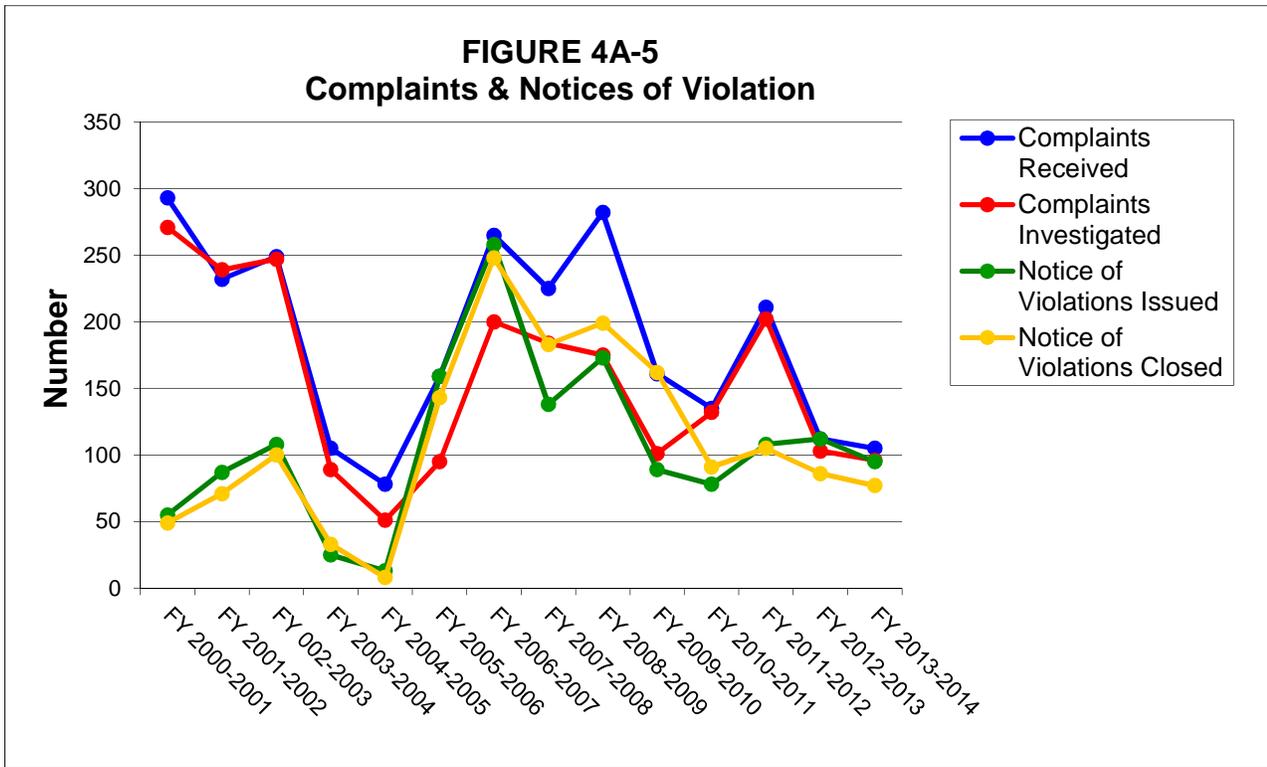


**FIGURE 4A-3
Notices of Violation By Type**



**FIGURE 4A-4
Notices of Violation By Location**





*Settlement funds from the SPI enforcement action (\$3.4 million) were received after the close of FY 2006-07 and placed in separate funds to be used at the Board's discretion.

SECTION 4.B. INSPECTION PERFORMANCE

The Compliance and Enforcement Section is responsible for the inspection of all permitted stationary sources of air pollution. Inspections are conducted to ensure compliance with District operating permit conditions and related District, state, and federal rules and regulations, and to maintain the accuracy of the permits. Inspections are usually conducted on an unannounced basis and include an on-site visit to review the compliance status of the operation. This includes an evaluation of the equipment condition and operation, and recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

For Major or Title V sources which are the largest potential emitters of air pollutants, the District annually conducts both a full compliance evaluation and a partial inspection. Additional inspections at Major and Title V sources are typically performed to evaluate complaints and other non-compliance events. For the lower emitting Synthetic Minor sources, as well as for most of the Minor sources, the District attempts to conduct a single inspection each year. For the lowest emitting sources, including the smallest boilers and all emergency backup generator engines, the District conducts inspections once every three (3) years, which is consistent with their limited use.

The District has an agreement with the Placer County Agricultural Commissioner/Weights and Measures staff to inspect gasoline dispensing facility permits on an annual basis. As part of the Weights and Measures program gasoline pumps are tested and the air pollution inspection is conducted during the same visit. The District pays the Weights and Measures Department an agreed upon amount each year. The District receives inspection reports, oversees enforcement cases, and collects annual renewal fees and re-inspection fees (a portion of which is also passed through). This is a cost effective and efficient use of the resources of both agencies.

Table 4B-1, Calendar Year 2014 Inspection Status by Permit Unit, and Table 4B-2, Calendar Year 2014 Inspection Status by Facility, show the District's inspection productivity for both individual permits and facilities (which typically contain multiple individual permits) for year 2014. The District inspected all five (5) of the Major and Title V sources, conducting both a full compliance evaluation and at least one additional partial inspection. Seven (7) of the ten (10) Synthetic Minor sources were inspected; the three (3) that were missed were due at the end of the calendar year and will be targeted and visited in early 2015. For Minor sources, the performance of some inspections were delayed as a result of management work priorities and due to a vacant full-time Specialist staff position that was only partially back-filled by extra-help staff. Staff resources were shifted to provide support for the District's Strategic IT Plan initiative, and to support the County Department of Public Works fleet compliance assistance contract. With the recent full-time Specialist hiring, the District expects to eliminate this backlog in 2015. Gas station permit inspections, conducted by the Placer County Agricultural Commissioner/Weights & Measures Department under contract, are largely on schedule.

The District also has the responsibility to inspect portable equipment and engines that are stationed within the District's jurisdiction and are registered as part of the State Portable Equipment Registration Program (PERP). This includes the separate inspection of 476 pieces of equipment and engines on a frequency of once every three years, in accordance with the requirements of PERP. In 2014, 126 separate portable units were inspected.

**Table 4B-1
Calendar Year 2014 (End of Year)
Inspection Status by Permit Unit**

	Number of Permits	Number of Permits Inspected	Permit Inspections Past Due	Not Inspected Not Due
Major or Title V	43	43	0	0
Synthetic Minor	68	59	9	0
Minor	944	348	67	506
Gasoline Dispensing	208	199	9	0
Totals	1263 *	649	85	506

* Number of permits that were started within the calendar year and invoiced.

**Table 4B-2
Calendar Year 2014 (End of Year)
Inspection Status by Facility**

	Number of Facilities	Number of Facilities Inspected	Facility Inspections Past Due	Not Inspected Not Due
Major or Title V	5	5	0	0
Synthetic Minor	10	7	3	0
Minor	519	218	39	262
Gasoline Dispensing	199	190	9	0
Totals	733	420	51	262

SECTION 4.C.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND INCENTIVES

An important element of the District's mission is providing public education about air pollution sources, effects, and reduction methods. District Staff support outreach through various approaches, depending on the District's programs and current needs. From website information, brochures, and community events, to regional and District incentive programs, each outreach approach has helped provide the public with information on improving air quality.

REGIONAL PROGRAMS

Spare the Air Program

Regionally, the Spare the Air Program is a voluntary summertime effort aimed at reducing air pollution (specifically, ground-level ozone). The District contributes financially and assists in the implementation of the Spare the Air driving curtailment program, which is in its 21st year of operation. This program is a cooperative effort by the El Dorado County AQMD, Placer County APCD, Sacramento Metropolitan AQMD, and Yolo-Solano AQMD, for the Sacramento Region. This program is coordinated with the Spare the Air Programs in the San Francisco Bay Area and the San Joaquin Valley to maintain statewide program consistency.

The "Spare the Air" program is designed to provide notifications to the public on daily air quality forecasts and advisories. Residents can subscribe to the "Air Alert" program to receive emails or text messages with regional air quality forecasts.

Highlights of the program include:

- Over 1500 active Air Alert subscribers in the District, along with 350 partners who promote the program, such as employers.
- Radio spots promoting general Spare the Air awareness and specific action alerts on Spare the Air days.
- Display of ozone and PM maps and information at www.sparetheair.com.
- Scooter, the Spare the Air Mascot, has attended several community events in Placer County communities.
- Spare The Air alerts are broadcasted during Sacramento weather forecasts and printed on the weather page of the Sacramento Bee.

Carl Moyer Memorial Program and SECAT Program Incentive Program

Mobile sources have been recognized as a major contributor to smog in the Sacramento region. Although the local air districts do not have the authority to regulate mobile sources, reductions have been achieved through market-based incentive programs to promote lower emission technologies, not otherwise required by regulation. In the Sacramento region, these incentive programs include the Carl Moyer Memorial Program and the Sacramento Emergency Clean Air and Transportation (SECAT) Program.

The Carl Moyer Memorial Program is a state-funded program which provides incentives on the replacement of on and off-road heavy-duty diesel equipment and agricultural

pumps. The SECAT Program is a partnership between the Sacramento Metropolitan AQMD and the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG), with the goal to reduce harmful emissions from on-road heavy-duty diesel vehicles.

The Sacramento Metropolitan AQMD administers both programs on the District's behalf. These emission sources and their associated emission reductions occur throughout the region. These two regional market-based incentive programs have provided NO_x, ROG, and PM emission reductions.

TIMBER Incentive Program

The Truck Improvement/Modernization Benefitting Emission Reduction (TIMBER) Program provides funding for the replacement of older on-road heavy-duty log trucks in order to reduce emissions. The District does not implement its own TIMBER Program, however owners of log trucks are allowed to apply to any air district in the State (such as the Sacramento Metropolitan AQMD) that is implementing the program.

DISTRICT PROGRAMS AND INFORMATION OUTREACH

District Clean Air Grant Program

In 2001, the District established the Clean Air Grant (CAG) Program. The CAG program is a grant program designed to cost effectively reduce criteria pollutant emissions from mobile and non-mobile sources. The funds are derived from a portion of the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) surcharge of \$6.00 per registered vehicle in Placer County, and offsite air quality mitigation funds paid for from new land development projects. This is an ongoing program which will continue to be run in 2015. To date, the District has provided approximately \$15.5 million in grants for emission reducing projects, ranging from heavy duty diesel equipment replacements, traffic light synchronization projects, and projects which reduce open burning on forested lands. Since 2001, approximately 1072 tons of NO_x, ROG, and PM have been reduced through the District's CAG program.

Woodstove Incentive Program in the Tahoe Region

In 2008, the District established the Burn Bright Burn Right Woodstove Incentive Program that offered financial incentives for upgrades of non-certified appliances to ones that meet EPA Phase II Certification standards. This incentive program was designed to run from 2008 to 2011. At the end of 2011, the program had provided \$354,676 to replace 415 non-certified appliances through the entire county.

In October of 2013, the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency's (TRPA) Governing Board approved woodstove retrofit rebate funding (\$95,000) for the Lake Tahoe area. Those agencies with existing woodstove incentive programs in the Tahoe region were offered an apportioned amount of funding, based on the number of existing residential dwellings, to administer the program in their area. The District received \$23,750 in TRPA funds for the

implementation of a wood stove incentive program within Placer County, and is currently making incentives available to eligible residents in the Lake Tahoe area. Incentives will continue to be offered to eligible residents until the funding is fully expended.

Burn Day Information and Residential Allowable Burning

Residential allowable burning is one of the most visible programs in the District. Burn day information is provided to the public by telephone and the internet. There are two telephone numbers used, including an 800 number for Placer County landlines. In the last year, there have been nearly 80,000 hits on the District's burn day webpage.

District staff continues to work with CAL FIRE and local fire agencies to provide the Residential Outdoor Burning brochure, magnets, and stickers with both burn day information and local chipper information. The District also works with the City of Roseville Fire Department on their flyer for Residential Recreational Burning Requirements for fire pits or bonfires.

Wildfire Smoke

During many summer months in past years, Placer County residents have had to breathe wildfire smoke. During these incidents, staff fields public and media calls regarding smoke. When the King Fire occurred this past summer, District staff posted detailed graphical air quality information on our website (25,000 webpage hits on the District's current air quality page) and on the www.californiasmokeinfo.blogspot website. This easy to read information was vital in providing the public information to help them make informed decisions on their health. The blogspot website was created during the American Fire in 2013, with the District as one of the administrators, to provide information regarding smoke. The site has had nearly 190,000 webpage hits.

District Webpage

The District maintains a website with over 75 webpages that provide information on programs and air quality. Staff continues to improve the information available, making it more user-friendly and easy to find.

Additional Public Outreach Efforts

The District continues the following public outreach efforts, including:

- Participation in the seasonal Leaf/Pine Needle Drop Off at the Meadow Vista Transfer Station, along with Recology and Placer County Facility Services
- Participation in community Earth Day Events and other public events
- Response to public inquiries and continued news media coverage
- Representing the District at community meetings and events
- Development of informational brochures, newsletters and fact sheets

SECTION 5.A. REGIONAL AIR QUALITY PLAN AND EMISSION INVENTORY

AIR POLLUTION

Air pollution occurs when the air contains gases, dust, fumes or odor which could be harmful to the health or comfort of humans and animals, or which could cause damage to plants and materials. The substances that cause air pollution are called pollutants. Pollutants can be emitted into the air directly, from sources such as particulate matters from road dusts or carbon monoxide from car exhausts. Pollutants can also be created through photochemical reactions in the air, such as ozone. In order to identify the level of air pollution, air quality standards are established to evaluate the ambient air quality status.

The Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA) requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for pollutants considered harmful to public health and the environment. EPA has set National Ambient Air Quality Standards for six principal pollutants, which are called "criteria" pollutants. Criteria pollutants include ozone, particulate matters (PM₁₀ & PM_{2.5}), carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, and lead. Currently, the Sacramento Region, which includes portions of Placer County, does not meet the NAAQS for ozone and fine particulate matters (PM_{2.5}).

Ozone: Ozone is a colorless gas and a major component of photochemical smog which is composed of many different gaseous and particulate pollutants and creates a regional haze, reducing atmospheric visibility. Since ozone is especially prevalent in the presence of strong sunlight, ambient ozone concentrations are more problematic during May through October in the Sacramento region.

Ozone is formed as a result of photochemical reactions involving two types of precursor pollutants: volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x). VOC and NO_x air pollutants are emitted by many types of sources, including on-road and off-road combustion engine vehicles, power plants, industrial facilities, gasoline stations, organic solvents, and consumer products. NO_x is a product of combustion processes. VOC pollutants are also known as reactive organic gases (ROG).

Ozone can have harmful health effects. Breathing air containing ozone can reduce lung function and increase respiratory symptoms, thereby aggravating asthma, bronchitis, or other respiratory conditions, including chest pains and wheezing. Ozone exposure has been associated with increased susceptibility to respiratory infections, cardiac-related effects, medical visits, school absenteeism, and contributing to premature death, especially in people with heart and lung disease. Ozone can also cause damage to crops and natural vegetation by acting as a chemical oxidizing agent.

Particulate Matter: Particulate matter (PM) is the term for the mixture of solid and liquid particles in the ambient air. Particles originate from a variety of activities and processes, and the chemical and physical compositions vary. Components of PM include nitrates, sulfates, elemental carbon, organic carbon compounds, acid aerosols, trace metals, and geologic materials. PM from diesel fuel combustion has been determined to be a carcinogen. PM can be directly

emitted to the air or can be produced by secondary formation in the atmosphere when precursor gaseous pollutants, such as (NO_x) and sulfur dioxide, chemically react to form fine aerosol particles.

Sources of PM are mainly due to human (anthropogenic) activities, such as residential fuel combustion smoke and soot, entrained road dust, and motor vehicle exhaust. PM can also be generated from natural sources such as wildfires. Ambient PM concentrations can build up in the Sacramento region due to its valley geography, stagnant wintertime meteorology, and urban emission sources. The smaller sizes of particles are responsible for adverse health effects because of their ability to reach the lower regions of the respiratory tract. Standards that have been established to protect human health refer to the air pollutant that consists of particles 2.5 microns or less in diameter (PM_{2.5}).

Consequently, exposure to PM_{2.5} can cause serious health problems and aggravate existing problems. People with heart or lung diseases, children, and older adults are the most likely to be affected by fine particle pollution. However, even if a person is healthy, they may experience temporary symptoms from exposure to elevated levels of particle pollution. Adverse health effects linked to PM_{2.5} include increased respiratory symptoms such as irritation of the airways, coughing, difficulty breathing, decreased lung function, aggravated asthma, development of chronic bronchitis, nonfatal heart attacks, and premature death in people with heart or lung disease.

AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN REQUIREMENT

The FCAA requires areas which do not meet the NAAQS to develop an air quality management plan, known as the State Implementation Plan (SIP). The SIP is a comprehensive plan that describes how state and local measures for an area will attain air quality standards. The 1990 amendments to the FCAA set deadlines for attainment based on the severity of an area's air pollution problem.

The SIP planning process includes the following:

- 1) development of the baseline emission inventory for pollutants themselves or pollutant precursors (e.g., volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) for ozone) to determine what extent various sources within the area are responsible for ozone precursor production,
- 2) conducting a computer modeling analysis to forecast the pollutant concentrations in the target year, and to determine the additional emission reduction needed for the area to meet the federal standards in the target year, and
- 3) evaluating the combined reductions from federal, state and local control strategies and measures to achieve the emission reduction requirement. Usually emissions are produced by stationary sources, area-wide sources, and mobile sources. The baseline inventory represents actual emissions that are calculated using reported or estimated process rates and emission factors for stationary and area-wide sources. Mobile source emissions are calculated by motor vehicle emissions inventory models, including consideration of the fleet mix, vehicle miles traveled, speeds, and vehicle emission factors.

Once the baseline emission inventory is established, the inventory is projected into the future based on expected growth rates of population, industrial/commercial activity, and energy use. In addition, the emission projections take into account the anticipated emission reduction effects from previously adopted control measures. The projected emission inventories will be used in modeling analysis to forecast the pollutant concentration in future target years.

In order to study and relate air pollutant emissions to concentrations of pollutants in the ambient air, the Urban Air Shed Photochemical Grid Model is used to simulate the formation of pollutants. Depending on the emission sources identification, regional meteorological data, projected emission inventories, and the combinations of control strategies, the results from the modeling analysis will provide evidence to demonstrate when and how the planning area will attain the federal standard. If the pollutant is a secondary pollutant like ozone, the analysis will focus on the control of sources for its precursors (VOC and NO_x). Previous analysis indicated that NO_x reductions were more effective at reducing downwind ozone when peak 8-hour ozone design values occurred in the Sacramento area. Therefore, the ozone SIP will focus on the combination of emission control strategies that may reduce NO_x by a greater percentage than VOC.

Table 5A-1 depicts the state and federal air quality standards, and Table 5A-2 depicts the current area designations for the three air basins in Placer County. The area designations shown in the table are the latest updates released by California Air Resources Board (ARB).

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets limits on how much of a pollutant is acceptable in the air anywhere in the United States. Areas are designated in “attainment” or in “non-attainment” of the federal standards. The Federal Clean Air Act allows individual states to establish their own pollution controls to meet federal air quality standards or more stringent state air quality standards than those set for the whole country. California has separate state air quality standards that are in addition to the federal standards and which are more stringent than the federal standards.

Federal Ozone Attainment Planning: On March 12, 2008, the EPA strengthened the NAAQS for the ozone 8-hour average (0.075 ppm) and proceeded to implement the revised standards in September 2011. EPA researched over 1700 new health studies and concluded that the previous ozone standards set in 1997 were not sufficient to protect public health or avoid environmental effects, including damage to vegetation and ecosystems. New health concerns identified by the studies include: increased asthma medication use, school absenteeism, cardiac effects, and mortality. The revised 2008 ozone 8-hour average standard is 11% lower than the 1997 standard (0.084 ppm). EPA estimates that the health benefits of achieving the new standards are valued between \$2 billion and \$19 billion nationwide.

On May 21, 2012, EPA announced that the existing Sacramento federal ozone nonattainment area boundaries will remain as nonattainment for the 2008 revised ozone 8-hour standard, with an attainment deadline of 2027. Figure 5A-1, Sacramento Federal Ozone Nonattainment Area (2008 ozone standards), shows the nonattainment area boundaries. Attainment plans are typically due three years after EPA finalizes the designations. EPA is finalizing the ozone implementation rule which will include the requirements for the SIP development. The District’s actions are pending the publication of the final rule, and it is anticipated that the final rule will require the

SIP to be submitted in 2016. District Staff is working with ARB and the other four local districts in the Sacramento Region to develop an attainment plan which will demonstrate the Sacramento area's ability to meet the 2008 federal ozone standards in the target year.

On November 25, 2014, EPA proposed to strengthen the ozone 8-hour average standard based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects. The proposal will revise the primary and secondary standards to a level with the range of 0.065 to 0.070 ppm. The revised standard will improve public health protection, particularly for children, the elderly, and people of all ages who have lung diseases such as asthma. The revision also will improve protection for trees, plants, and ecosystems. A public hearing will be held in Sacramento on February 2, 2015. The public comment period for the proposed revised standards will end on March 17, 2015.

Federal PM Attainment Planning: In December 2006, EPA lowered the 24-hour PM_{2.5} standard - from 65 ug/m³ to 35 ug/m³. According to the analyses, EPA concluded that the mobile source emissions and the local wood smoke emissions from the adjacent counties lead to violations of the federal PM_{2.5} standard in Sacramento County. Subsequently, on November 13, 2009, EPA published the *Final Determination* in the Federal Register to designate the area, including all of Sacramento County and portions of El Dorado, Placer, and Yolo County, as the Sacramento Regional Nonattainment Area for the federal PM_{2.5} standards (Figure 5A-2). Due to this nonattainment designation, a comprehensive PM_{2.5} attainment plan (PM_{2.5} SIP) was to be developed to demonstrate how the Region would attain the federal PM_{2.5} standard in the target year.

Because of regional collaborative efforts, the Sacramento local air districts were able to submit a clean data finding report to EPA in May 2012, to demonstrate that the Sacramento Region PM_{2.5} nonattainment area is in attainment for the 2006 PM_{2.5} 24-hour standard. After reviewing the demonstration report, on July 15, 2013, EPA officially published the attainment determination for the Sacramento PM_{2.5} nonattainment area. This action made the development of an attainment demonstration plan unnecessary. Instead, an implementation/maintenance plan for the Sacramento federal PM_{2.5} nonattainment area has been developed and approved by the other three Sacramento local districts (EDAQMD, SMAQMD, and YSAQMD) in December 2013. This regional plan was approved by the Board at the February 13, 2014 meeting. However, a unique weather pattern occurred in December 2013 that has resulted in increased PM_{2.5} readings at various monitoring stations within the basin. Currently, EPA is pending the review of the attainment demonstration plan and will require additional analysis for attainment demonstration in the near future, when the 2014 PM_{2.5} data are certified.

EMISSION INVENTORY

The purpose of an emission inventory is to determine to what extent various sources within the region are responsible for air pollutant production. There are approximately 500 emission source categories in the emission inventory. ARB is responsible for 400 source categories, and local air districts are responsible for the remaining categories. In general, the ARB develops estimates for categories in which information is readily available at the state level and for categories subject to statewide regulations. Statewide emissions developed by ARB are apportioned to individual counties and air basins using various activity parameters such as population and employment data. Categories are designated as being the districts' responsibility when local data are more

readily available. For ARB-responsibility categories, districts have the prerogative to use their own methods that better reflect local conditions.

Emission sources are divided into four categories; stationary sources, area-wide sources, mobile sources, and non-anthropogenic sources. *Stationary sources* are large and fixed point sources of air pollution such as power plants, refineries, and factories. In addition to those large point sources, stationary sources also include *aggregated point sources*, which are many small point sources or facilities that have not been inventoried individually, but estimated as a group and reported as a single source category. Examples of aggregated point sources include gas stations and dry cleaning operations. *Area-wide sources* include source categories associated with human activity, and emissions that take place over a wide geographic area. Consumer products and unpaved road dust are examples of area-wide sources. *Non-anthropogenic sources* generally include source categories with naturally occurring emissions such as wildfires and biogenic sources.

Mobile sources are the emission category that can be attributed to both on-road and off-road mobile sources. On-road mobile sources include gas, diesel, and electrically powered passenger cars, light, medium and heavy duty trucks, motorcycles, school and transit buses, and motor homes. Off-road mobile sources include agricultural and construction vehicles and equipment, trains, aircrafts, lawn and garden equipment, and off-road recreation equipment. The ARB Air Quality Planning and Science Division (AQPSD) has the primary responsibility for developing on-road and off-road mobile source emissions inventories in California, and for maintaining the mathematical models, **EMFAC** and **OFFROAD**, used to project changes in future inventories of mobile source emissions. The ARB has maintained these inventories, which are the product of population, activity, and emissions, for over 25 years.

The on-road emission inventory data has two parts: emissions-related and activity-related. The emissions-related data reflects new vehicle testing information and the latest vehicle registration data from the California Department of Motor Vehicles. The activity-related data are updated by the regional transportation agencies that estimate the daily vehicle miles of travel, the distribution of travel by speed, and the number of starts per vehicle, per day, by year.

The off-road emissions inventory is an estimate of the population, activity, and emissions estimate of the various types of off-road equipment. The major categories of engines and vehicles include agricultural, construction, lawn and garden, and off-road recreation, which encompasses equipment from hedge trimmers to cranes.

Regional Emission Inventories: Tables 5A-3 and 5A-4 present the anthropogenic VOC and NO_x emission inventories by source categories for the Sacramento ozone nonattainment area¹. Emissions are given for various potential attainment demonstration analysis years of 2012, 2018, 2020, and 2023 which represent the forecast emissions for the target years in the existing 8-hour

¹ The emission inventories were developed for the preparation of 2009 Sacramento Regional 8-hour Ozone SIP which was developed for the Sacramento region to meet the 1997 federal 8-hour ozone standards (0.084ppm).

ozone SIP². These emission inventories are used for the model analysis to determine how control combinations are needed to bring the Sacramento region into attainment by the established deadline. Figures 5A-3 and 5A-4 show the VOC and NOx emission trends by sources, respectively. The overall trends show a slight decline from 2002 through 2023.

Figures 5A-5 and 5A-6 show the 8-hour ozone air quality trends in the Sacramento ozone nonattainment area. Figure 5A-5 is a line graph showing the number of exceedence days based on 2008 federal 8-hour ozone standard (0.075 ppm) in the Sacramento nonattainment area since 1990. Figure 5A-6 shows the 8-hour ozone federal design value, which is the fourth highest concentration measurement from monitoring sites located within the Sacramento nonattainment area since 1990. These are the two indicators used to provide insight into the degree of air quality problems and whether air quality is improving or not. The overall trend shows a slight decline from 1990 through 2010 by both the number of exceedences and the design value.

GREENHOUSE GASES EMISSION IMPACTS

Passed in August 2006, the California Global Warming Solution Act (AB 32) recognizes that the potential adverse impacts of global warming will pose a serious threat to the environment of California. To reduce the impacts of global warming, AB 32 requires ARB to develop a scoping plan which includes comprehensive programs, feasible regulations, and market mechanisms to achieve a real, quantifiable, cost-effective reduction of greenhouse gases (GHG) in California. The Scoping Plan was approved by the ARB Governing Board on December 11, 2008. Although a local air district (as of now) is not the entity required by law to reduce GHG emissions, air districts have the expertise and experience that will assist ARB to ensure that emissions reductions proposed by the Scoping Plan are real, permanent and quantifiable, and that data collection and reporting is enforceable. The District, as a member in the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA), is working closely with ARB to use the existing programs and processes to implement the proposed statewide programs and regulations that will be promulgated in the future. CAPCOA and the District are working with ARB on the implementation of a small number of early action measures.

In addition to working with ARB for the proposed statewide programs and regulations, the District is working with other local air districts through CAPCOA to assist local governments in achieving California's goals to reduce GHGs. The goal of reducing GHGs has broadly influenced local governments' efforts on their activities that would contribute to significant direct and indirect GHG emissions, such as land use planning and permitting processes; local ordinances; outreach and education efforts; and municipal operations. The role of the District is to provide the technical assistance, including analysis guidance and resources, to the local governments which will help them develop programs and policies to effectively reduce GHG emissions.

One of the critical issues for local governments in reducing GHG emissions is land use planning practices and whether GHG emissions are addressed. A land use development project's environmental documents are required to address potential climate impacts from GHG emissions

² The Sacramento Regional 8-hour ozone SIP was prepared for the 1997 ozone 8-hour standard and approved by the Governing Boards of five air districts in Sacramento nonattainment area in February 2009.

pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). An Amendment to the CEQA Guidelines for GHG emissions was adopted by the California Natural Resources Agency and became effective on March 18, 2010. The amendment provides guidance for the analysis and mitigation of the potential effects of GHG emissions in the CEQA process. For the CEQA review process the most important part will inevitably be the determination of significance for the project's related climate change impacts and the identification of mitigation measures to reduce the project related GHG emissions. When the level of significance for the project's related greenhouse gas emissions is determined, the related mitigation measures can then be identified to offset the project's impacts.

Instead of the possible statewide GHG significant threshold, District staff is working with the other local air districts within the Sacramento Region to develop a Sacramento regional GHG significant threshold for land use development projects. The draft thresholds have been developed and were approved by the SMAQMD Board in October, 2014. The other local districts are working to bring them to their Boards for consideration. In addition, District staff has worked with the other participating local air districts on the CAPCOA GHG Mitigation Evaluation Project. This project conducted a technical analysis to assess and quantify the GHG emission reduction associated with a range of GHG mitigation strategies. The final report was released in August 2010. District Staff utilize this report as a reference to work with local governments to ensure there is an appropriate discussion within a project's environmental documents of the anticipated GHG emissions, as well as the identification of feasible mitigations.

TABLE 5A-1

State and Federal Air Quality Standards			
Pollutants	Averaging Time	State Standard	Federal Standard
Ozone	1 hr	0.09 ppm	—
	8 hr	0.070 ppm	0.075 ppm
PM 10	24 hr	50 ug/m3	150 ug/m3
	Annual	20 ug/m3	—
PM 2.5	24 hr	—	35 ug/m3
	Annual	12 ug/m3	12 ug/m3
Carbon Monoxide	1 hr	20 ppm	35 ppm
	8 hr	9 ppm	9 ppm
	Tahoe 8 hr	6 ppm	—
Nitrogen Dioxide	1 hr	0.18 ppm	0.100 ppm
	Annual	0.030 ppm	0.053 ppm
Sulfur Dioxide	1 hr	0.25 ppm	0.075 ppm
	24 hr	0.04 ppm	0.14 ppm
Lead	30 day average	1.5 ug/m3	—
	Calendar Quarter	—	1.5 ug/m3
	Rolling 3-month Average	—	0.15 ug/m3
Green House Gas	TBD	TBD	TBD

Placer County Air Basin Designations							
		State			Federal		
		SacVal AB	MCounty AB	LTahoe AB	SacVal AB	MCounty AB	LTahoe AB
Ozone	1 hr	Non-attain	Non-attain	Attain			
	8 hr	Non-attain	Non-attain	Non-attain	Non-attain	Non-attain	Unclass/Attain
PM 10	24 hr	Non-attain	Non-attain	Non-attain	Attain	Attain	Attain
	Annual	Non-attain	Non-attain	Non-attain			
PM 2.5	24 hr	None	None	None	Attain ¹	Unclassified	Unclassified
	Annual	Attain	Unclassified	Attain	Attain	Unclassified	Unclassified
Carbon Monoxide	1 hr	Attain	Unclassified	Attain	Attain	Attain	Attain
	8 hr	Attain	Unclassified	Attain	Attain	Attain	Attain
	8 hr(Tahoe)			Attain			
Nitrogen Dioxide	1 hr	Attain	Attain	Attain	Unclassified	Unclassified	Unclassified
	Annual	Attain	Attain	Attain	Attain	Attain	Attain
Sulfur Dioxide	1 hr	Attain	Attain	Attain	Attain	Attain	Attain
	24 hr	Attain	Attain	Attain			
Lead	30 days	Attain	Attain	Attain			
	Quarterly				Attain	Attain	Attain
	3-month Avg				Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

¹ EPA has officially published the attainment determination for the Sacramento nonattainment area on July 15, 2013.

Latest update: January 2015

Table 5A-3
Emissions of VOC (tons per day)
Sacramento Ozone Nonattainment Area

	2002	2012	2018	2020	2023
TOTAL EMISSIONS	145	113	107	107	108
STATIONARY	18	20	21	22	23
ARA-WIDE	35	35	37	37	38
ON-ROAD MOBILE SOURCES	58	31	23	21	19
OTHER MOBILE SOURCES	34	28	26	26	27
STATIONARY					
Fuel Combustion	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Waste Disposal	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Cleaning and Durface Cleaning	7.7	7.8	8.5	8.7	9.1
Petroleum Production and Marketing	5.2	5.7	6.2	6.4	6.7
Industrial Process	3.5	4.1	4.6	4.8	5.1
AREA-WIDE					
Consumer Products	14.8	14.6	15.7	16.1	16.7
Architectural Coating and Solvent	6.8	6.3	6.9	7.1	7.5
Solvent Evaporation	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
Residential Combustion	5.9	6.3	6.6	6.7	6.9
Other	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
ON-ROAD					
Automobiles	23.4	8.8	5.6	5.0	4.4
Lt/Med Duty Trucks	21.4	11.9	9.3	8.7	8.0
Heavy Duty Gas Truck	7.4	3.6	2.5	2.3	2.1
Heavy Duty Diesel Trucks	3.0	2.9	2.0	1.8	1.5
Mototcycles	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1
Buses/Motor Home	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
OTHER MOBILE					
Aircrafts	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Trains	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Ships and Commercial Boats	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Recreational Boats and Vehicles	16.0	16.2	16.7	17.1	18.0
Equipment (Const/Ind/Farm)	16.2	10.8	8.3	7.9	7.7

Source: CARB CEFS Version 1.06 (Rf#980), February 28, 2007, for annual average.

Table 5A-4
Emissions of NOx (tons per day)
Sacramento Ozone Nonattainment Area

	2002	2012	2018	2020	2023
TOTAL EMISSIONS	186	134	100	92	84
STATIONARY	14	14	13	13	13
ARA-WIDE	6	6	6	6	6
ON-ROAD MOBILE SOURCES	109	71	45	39	33
OTHER MOBILE SOURCES	58	44	36	34	32
STATIONARY					
Fuel Combustion	13.4	12.7	12.4	12.1	11.8
Waste Disposal	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Industrial Process	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
AREA-WIDE					
Residential Combustion	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3
Other	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
ON-ROAD					
Automobiles	19.9	7.2	4.1	3.5	2.8
Lt/Med Duty Trucks	30.5	13.8	8.8	7.7	6.3
Heavy Duty Gas Truck	7.2	4.9	4.0	3.8	3.6
Heavy Duty Diesel Trucks	47.8	41.8	25.2	21.7	18.0
Motocycles	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
Buses/Motor Home	2.9	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.7
OTHER MOBILE					
Aircrafts	1.6	2.3	2.8	2.9	3.0
Trains	12.2	9.0	9.4	9.6	9.9
Ships and Commercial Boats	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1
Recreational Boats and Vehicles	2.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1
Equipment (Const/Ind/Farm)	39.0	27.5	18.7	16.3	14.0

Source: CARB CEFS Version 1.06 (Rf#980), February 28, 2007, for annual average.

Figure 5A-1
Sacramento Federal Ozone Nonattainment Area (2008 ozone standards)

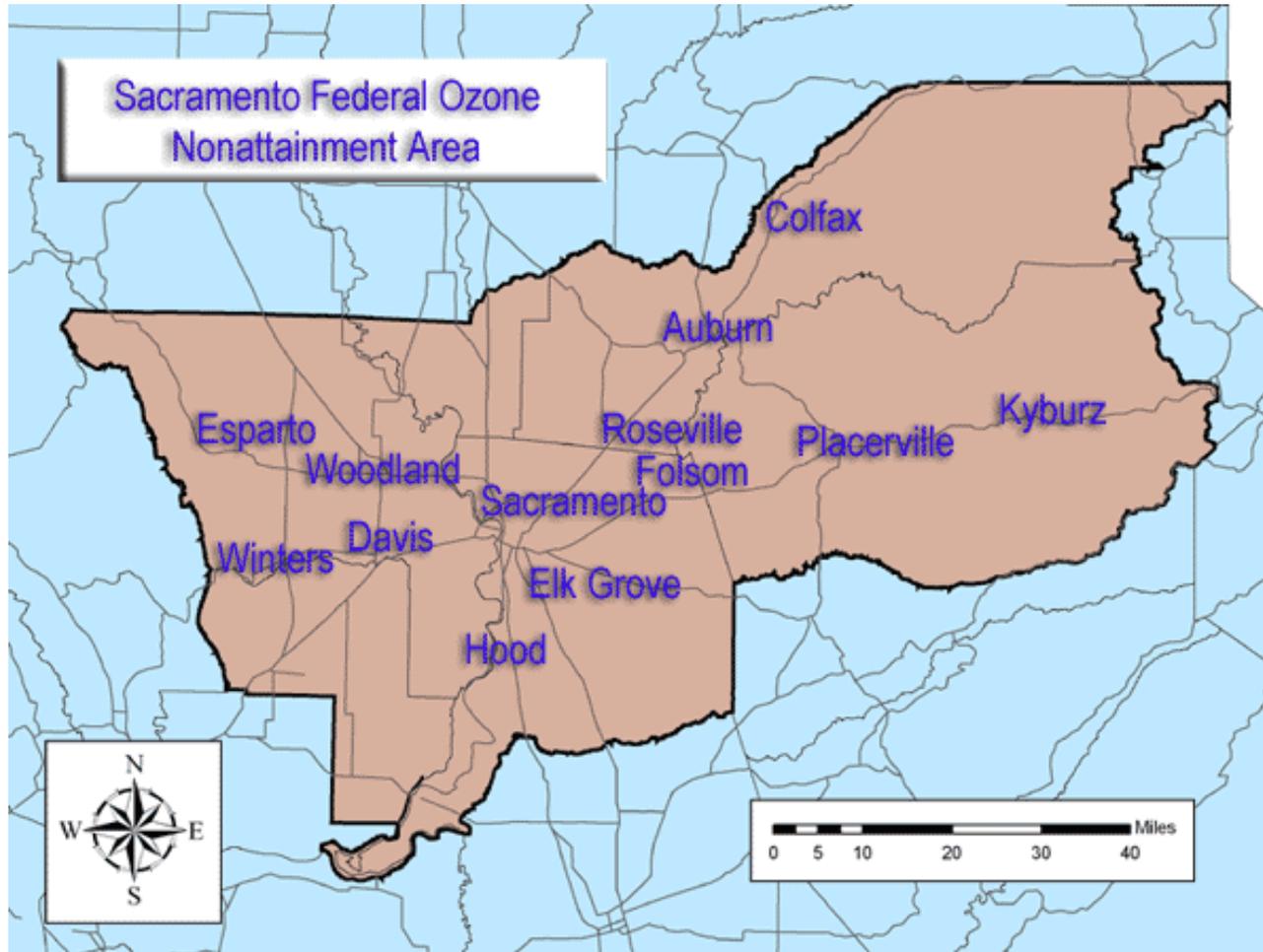


Figure 5A-2
Sacramento Federal PM2.5 Nonattainment Area

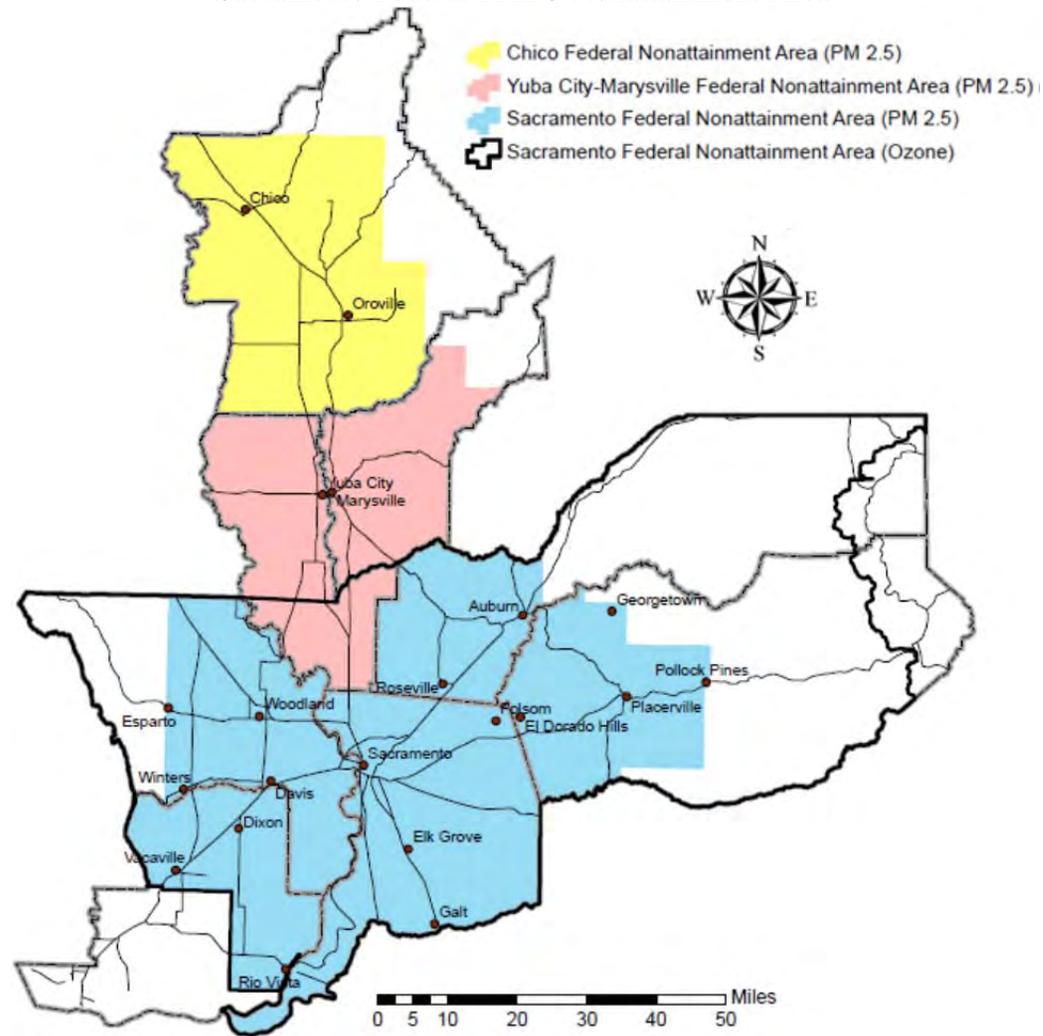


Figure 5A-3

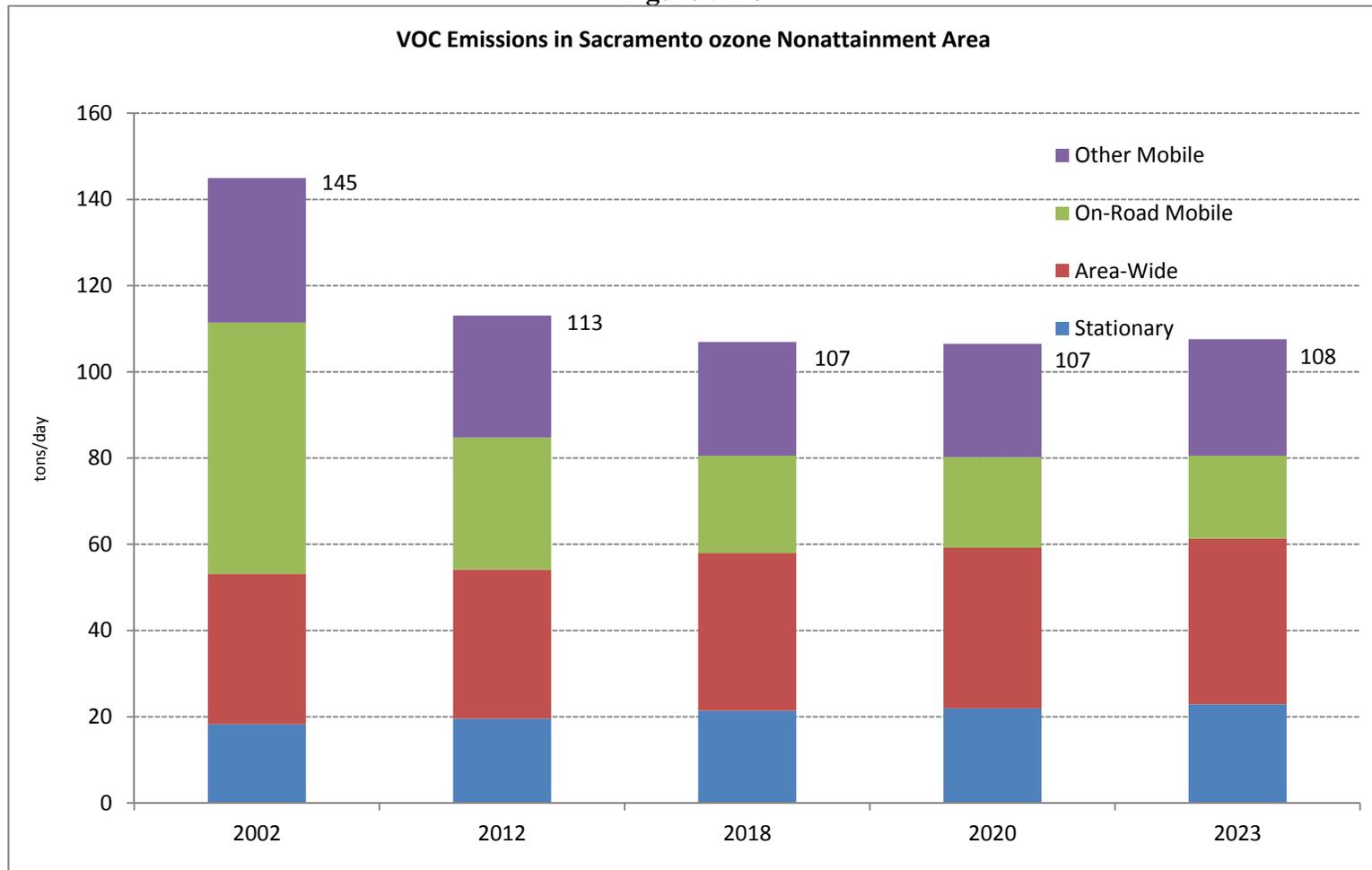


Figure 5A-4

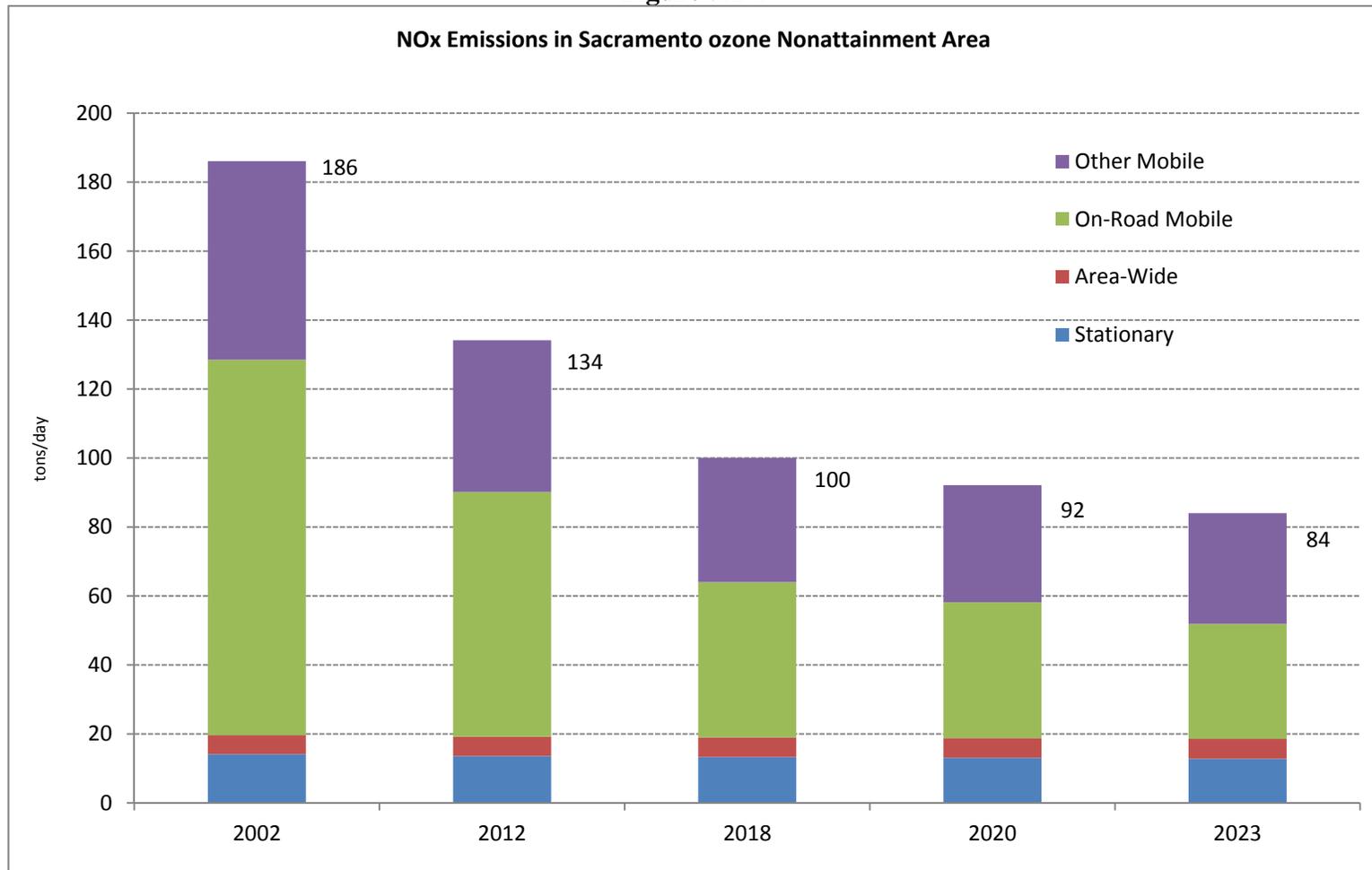
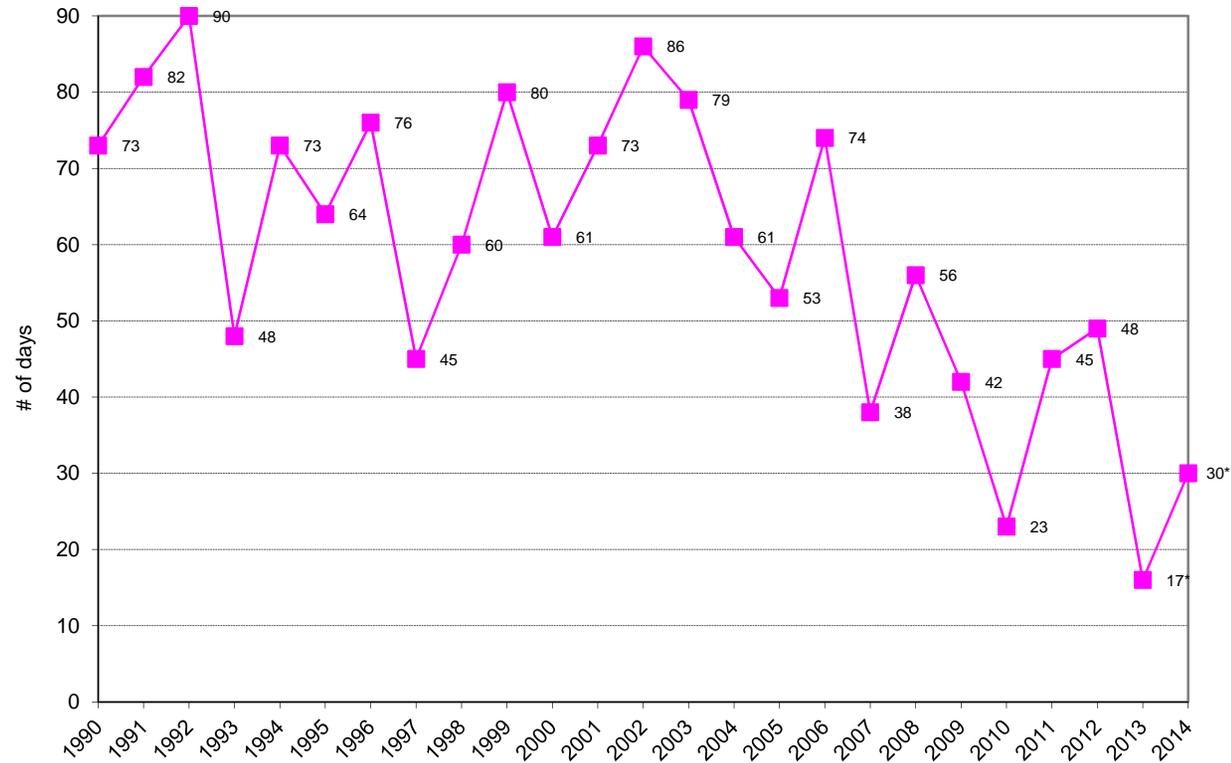
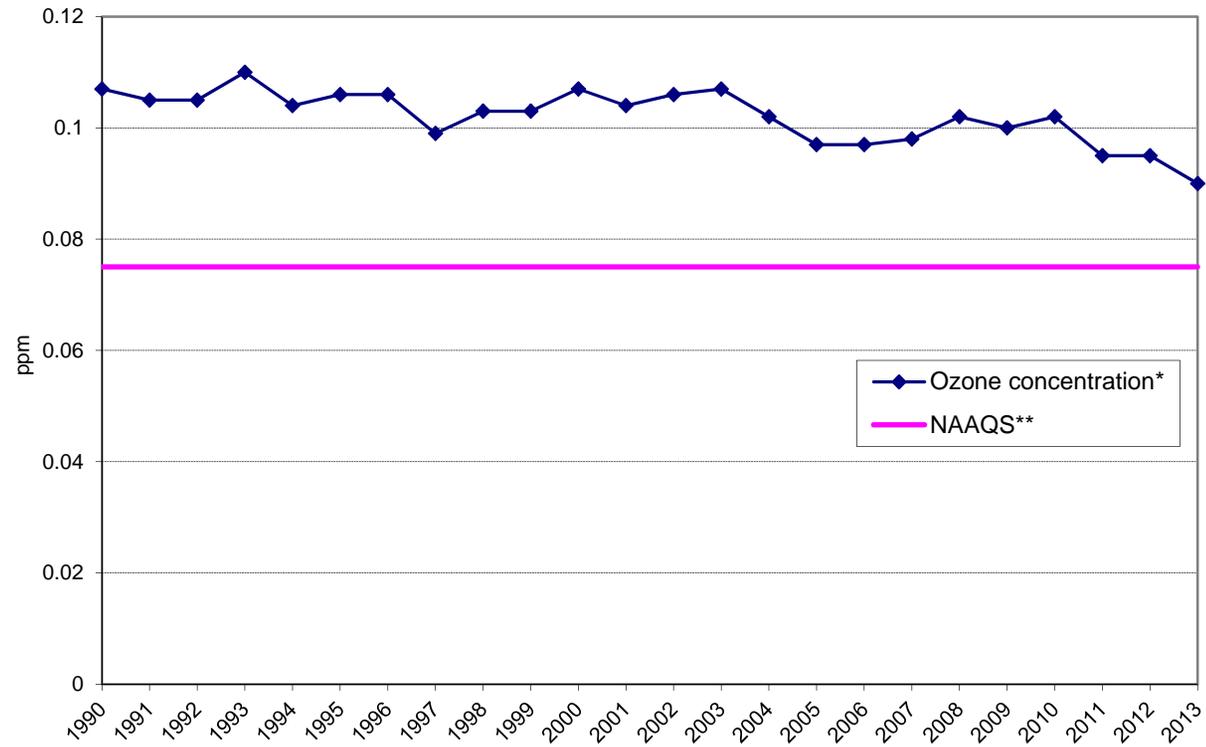


Figure 5A-5
 Number of days exceeding the 2008 federal 8-hour ozone standard (0.075 ppm)
 Sacramento Nonattainment Area



* preliminary data only, it may be subject to revision

Figure 5A-6
8-hour ozone concentration
Sacramento Nonattainment Area



* 4th highest daily maximum ozone concentration at any site.

** 2008 National Ambient Air Quality Standard for 8-hour ozone=0.075ppm

Note: Data used in above figure is based on the latest available California ARB AQMIS data.

SECTION 5.B.

AIR QUALITY PLAN AND EMISSION INVENTORY IN PLACER COUNTY

STATE OZONE ATTAINMENT PLANNING

The Placer County Air Pollution Control District (District) is a “county” district, with its jurisdiction being the County of Placer. Due to its special topographic features, portions of Placer County are located within the boundaries of three air basins: the Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SVAB), the Mountain Counties Air Basin (MCAB), and the Lake Tahoe Air Basin (LTAB).

In addition to the NAAQS, the California Clean Air Act (CCAA) of 1988 required ARB to establish and adopt the California ambient air quality standards to protect public health, safety, and welfare. Under the CCAA requirement, ARB established criteria for designating areas as attainment or nonattainment as the state standards. According to the area designation adopted in 1989, the SVAB and MCAB portions of Placer County were designated as nonattainment for the state ozone standard. In 2010, ARB re-designated the LTAB as nonattainment¹ for the state 8-hour ozone standards².

The CCAA requires that an air district which has not attained the state air quality standards shall prepare a plan to attain these standards by the earliest practicable date. In compliance with the CCAA, the District prepared the 1991 Air Quality Attainment Plan (AQAP) which was designed to make expeditious progress toward attaining the state ozone standard and contained proposed control programs/strategies on stationary sources, transportation, and indirect sources. The 1991 AQAP was adopted by the District’s Board of Directors on April 7, 1992 and approved by ARB on March 12, 1993.

In addition to the AQAP, the CCAA also required that by the end of 1994 and once every three years thereafter, nonattainment districts prepare a progress report to demonstrate their progress toward attaining the state air quality standards. The triennial progress report should include the historical trends in ambient air quality levels; information on the emission inventories; and summarize the progress of emissions reductions. The 2012 triennial progress report was approved by the District’s Board of Directors on October 10, 2013. Staff is going to work on the 2015 triennial progress report to evaluate the progress of air quality improvement between 2012 and 2014 in Placer County.

AIR MONITORING NETWORK IN PLACER COUNTY

One way to protect and assess air quality improvement is through the development of the ambient air quality monitoring network. The network consists of monitoring stations established by state and local agencies within the desired area. Monitoring stations contain specialized instruments to measure concentrations of the pollutants, including ozone and particulate matter (PM), in accordance with federal air monitoring requirements. The air quality data collected from monitoring stations is used to determine general background concentration levels and identify trends in air quality. In addition, the data is also used to determine the highest

¹ The LTAB was designated by ARB as nonattainment-transitional for the state ozone standard in March 2010. This latest area designation may result in the revision of AQAP prepared by local air districts as well as the Regional Plan Updates developed by Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA). The future planning requirement under CCAA will be determined by the collaborative efforts between TRPA and CARB.

² ARB established state 8-hour ozone standard (0.070 ppm) on April 28, 2005 and became effective on May 17, 2006.

concentration expected to occur in the area covered by the network, and to identify the level of ambient pollution impacts by comparing with the federal and state ambient air quality standards.

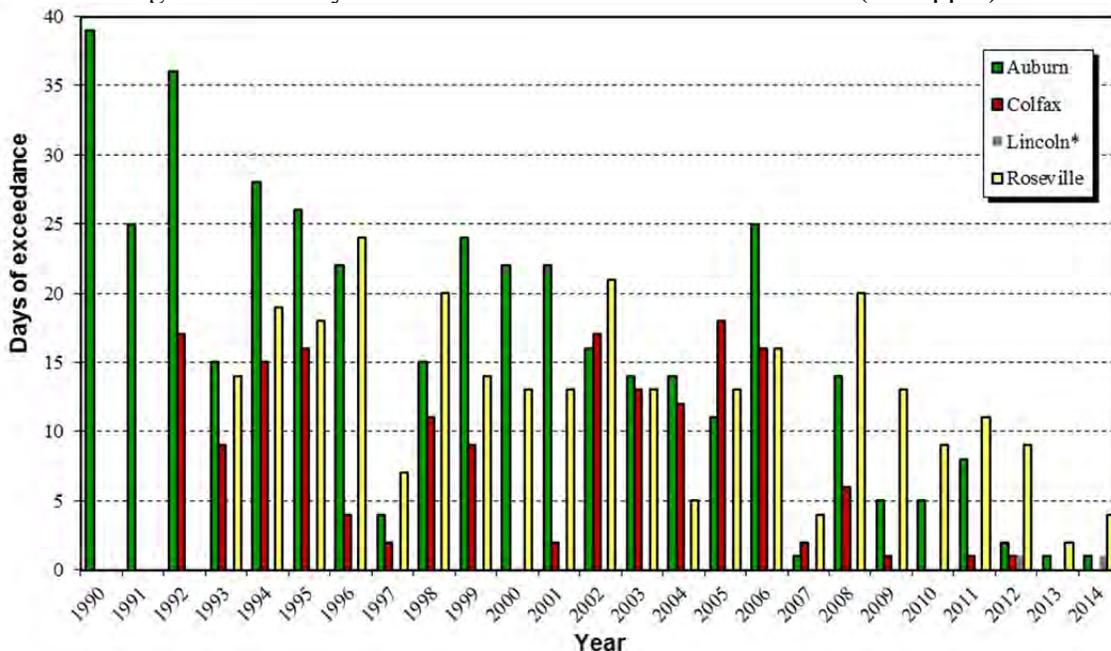
Currently, there are five registered monitoring stations operating in Placer County: Roseville, Lincoln, Auburn, Colfax, and Tahoe City. ARB operates the Roseville station, and the District operates the remaining four stations. In addition to the above five registered stations, the District is also operating two non-registered monitoring stations in Meadow Vista and Kings Beach which were both established for short-term research purposes, and therefore are not included in this trend analysis. All stations monitor the concentrations of ozone and PM, and the data is published through CARB’s State and Local Air Monitoring Network Program.

Ozone Status in Placer County: A progress of air quality improvement can be presented by a trend of air quality indicators over a period of years. Air quality indicators are the statistically derived values based on air monitoring data collected from monitoring stations. In general, there are four indicators for ozone to assess its progress of improvement: the number of ozone exceedance days, the Expected Peak Day Concentration, one-hour population weighted exposure indicator, and one hour area weighted exposure indicator.

Indicator #1: Ozone Exceedance Days: The number of ozone exceedance days in an area is the most common method to assess the air quality trend. Since the current state ambient air quality standards for ozone are more stringent than the federal standards, the following charts for ozone air quality trends will be presented based on the state ozone standards.

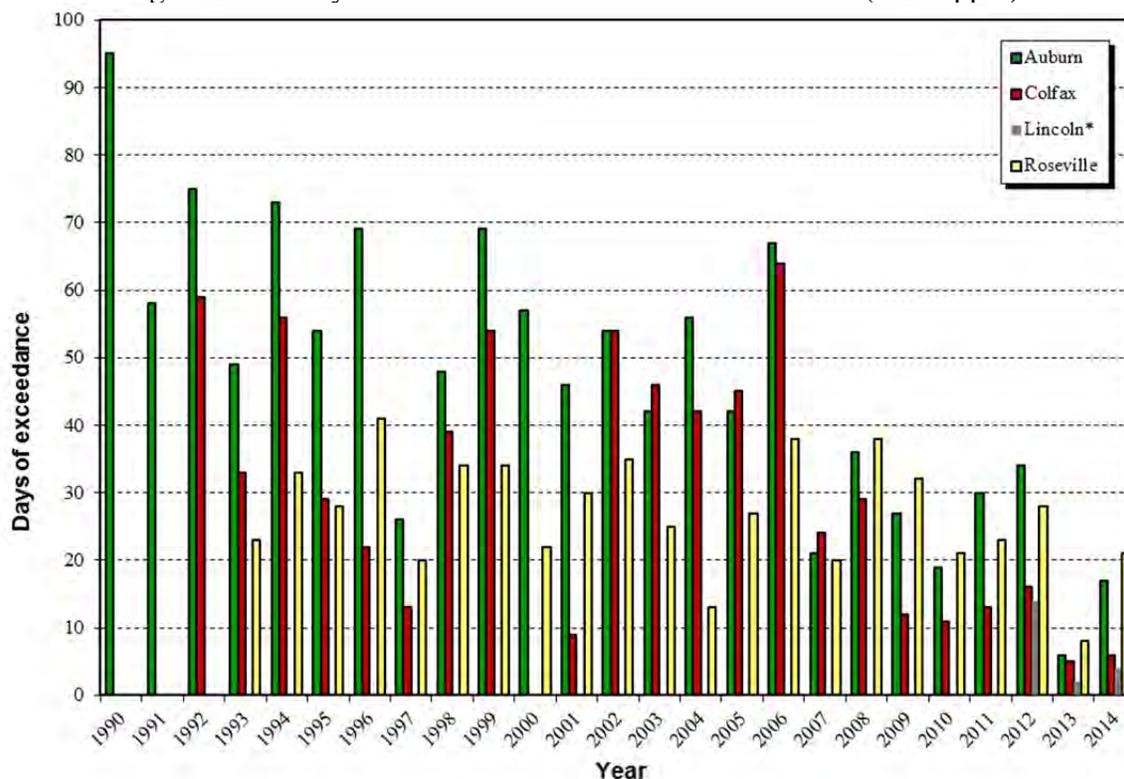
Figures 5B-1 and 5B-2 show the number of days at each monitoring site in Placer County that exceeds the state 1-hour ozone standard (0.09 ppm) and 8-hour standard (0.070 ppm) since 1990. An exceedance of this standard occurs when the monitored ambient concentration level is greater than 0.095 ppm and 0.071 ppm, respectively.

Figure 5B-1 Days over the State 1- hour Ozone standard (0.09 ppm)



* Ozone monitoring at Lincoln station was from 2012.

Figure 5B-2 Days over the State 8- hour Ozone Standard (0.070 ppm)



* Ozone monitoring at Lincoln station was from 2012.

The ozone exceedences from each station are different due to differences in meteorology and the economic activity patterns around the station from year to year. Although not all patterns show a steady decline, they do show a trend downward in general. It suggests that the worst years for air quality are becoming less severe, and the best air quality years are becoming cleaner, with fewer exceedence days.

The following three indicators are developed by CARB and used to evaluate ozone air quality trends for each three-year evaluation period, consistent with the District's triennial progress report which is required by the Health and Safety Code. The latest updates of those indicators are until 2011. CARB will release the next three-year (2012-2014) update in 2015 when local districts are preparing their progress reports.

Indicator #2: Ozone Expected Peak Day Concentrations: The expected peak day concentration (EPDC) is derived by a statistical method and is representative of specific monitoring sites. The EPDC is defined as the air quality concentration expected to recur at a rate of once a year. Each EPDC value is calculated using three years of monitoring data; for example, the EPDC for 2002 uses 2000 - 2002 data.

Figures 5B-3, 5B-4, and 5B-5 illustrate the ozone EPDC indicators from 1990 to 2011 at the monitoring sites (Auburn, Colfax, and Roseville) in Placer County. There is no EPDC for Lincoln and Tahoe City stations because they have been in operation less than three years. At Auburn station, there was a 30% decrease in the EPDC between 1988 and 2011. At Colfax station, there was a 33.93% decrease in the EPDC between 1990 and 2011. There was a

14.63% decrease in the EPDC occurring at Roseville station between 1993 and 2011. Overall, this particular indicator shows a decrease in the local peak ozone concentrations, which represents an improvement of air quality.

Figure 5B-3 EPDC Ozone Trend at Auburn station

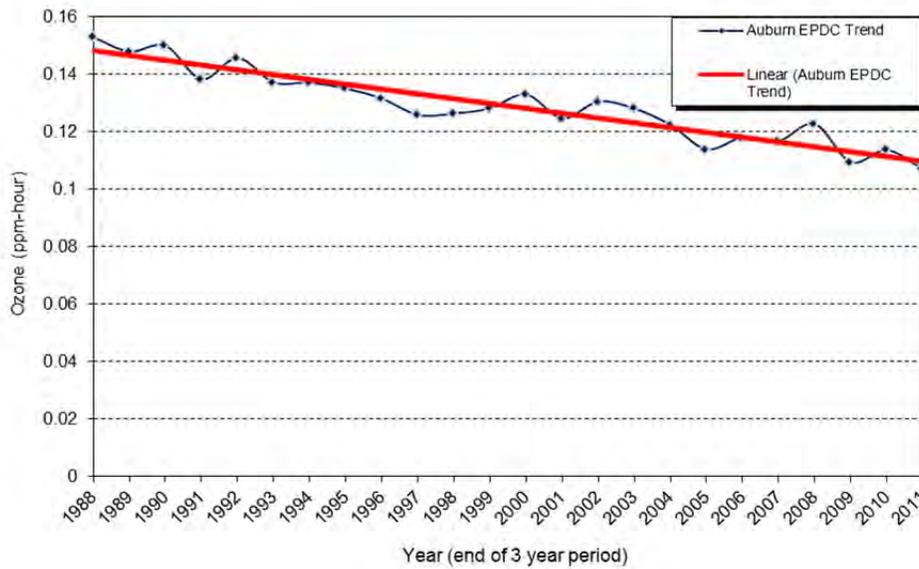
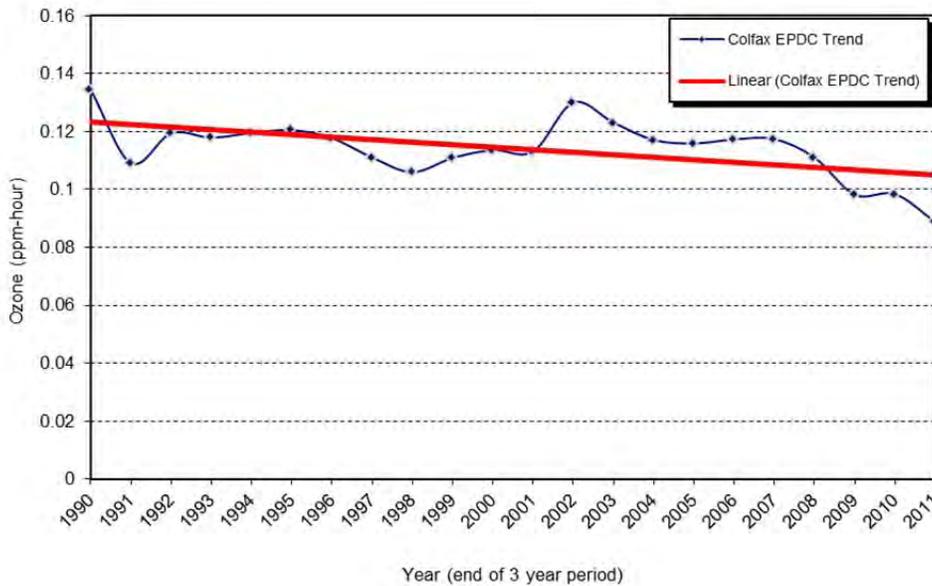
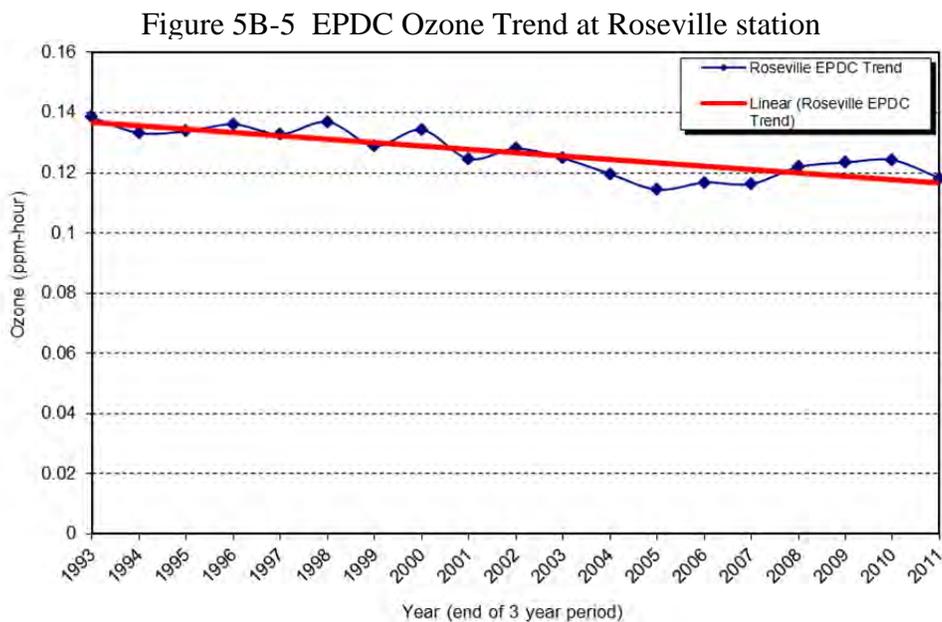


Figure 5B-4 EPDC Ozone Trend at Colfax station





EPDC data source: California Air Resources Board

Indicator #3: Population-Weighted Exposure Indicator: The population-weighted exposure indicator is a statistically derived air quality indicator provided by CARB. The purpose of the population-weighted indicator is to characterize the potential average outdoor exposure per person to concentrations above the level of the state ozone standard. The population-weighted exposure (PWE) represents a composite of exposures around each monitoring site that is weighted to emphasize equally the exposure for each person in the area. Exposure can be thought of as the annual sum of the number of hours above the state health standard. For example, a measured ozone concentration of 0.13 ppm for 2 hours represents an exposure of 0.8 ppm-hours above the state ozone standard of 0.09 ppm $((0.13 \text{ ppm} - 0.09 \text{ ppm}) \times 2 \text{ hours} = 0.8 \text{ ppm-hours})$.

Figure 5B-6 and Table 5B-1 summarize the ozone PWE for the 3-year average base period (1986 - 1988) and the 3-year average period (2009 - 2011) within Placer County. There has been a 99% decrease in the ozone PWE between the based period and the 2009-2011 period. Compared with the previous three-year period (2006-2008), there is an 88% decrease in the ozone PWE. The results represent a defined downward trend in ozone exposure below the baseline.

Figure 5B-6 Population-Weighted Exposure Trends in Placer County

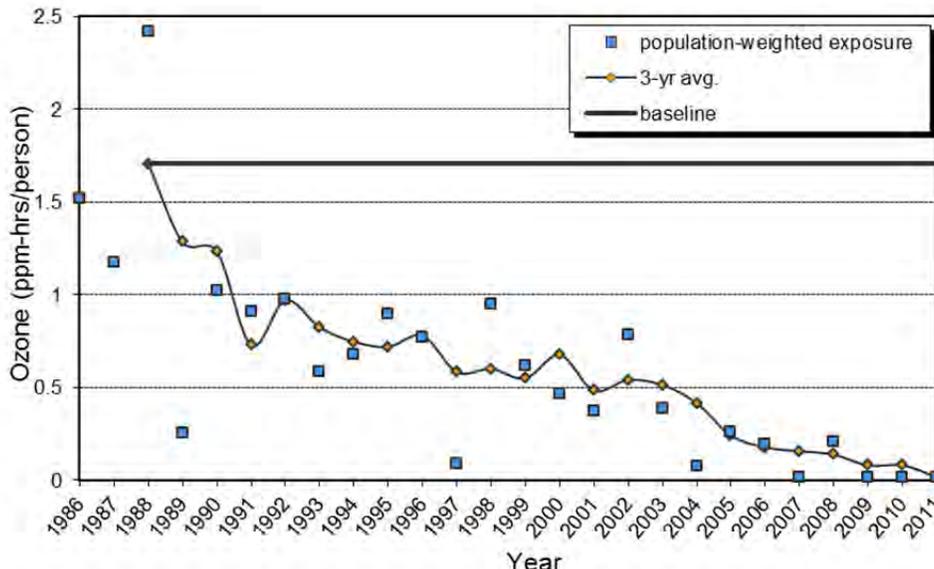


Table 5B-1 Summary of Population-Weighted Exposure in Placer County

Exposure Indicator	Base Period (1986 - 1988) 3-year average	End Period (2009 - 2011) 3-year average	Reduction (%) Compare with Base Period
Population Weighted (ppm-hrs/person)	1.707	0.017	99.02%

Exposure data source: California Air Resource Board

Indicator #4: Area Weighted Exposure Indicator: The purpose of the area-weighted exposure (AWE) indicator is to characterize the potential average annual outdoor exposure per unit area. The area-weighted exposure indicator represents a composite of exposure at individual locations that have been weighted to emphasize equal exposures throughout the area.

Figure 5B-7 and Table 5B-2 summarize the area-weighted ozone exposure for the 3-year average base period (1986 - 1988) and the 3-year average end period (2008 - 2011) within Placer County. According to the table, there is a 93% decrease in the area-weighted ozone exposure between the base period and the 2009 - 2011 period. Compared with the previous three-year period, there is a 68% decrease in area-weighted ozone exposure. As the population-weighted ozone indicator, the area-weighted ozone exposure also represents a defined downward trend in ozone exposure above the start standard.

Figure 5B-7 Area-Weighted Exposure Trends in Placer County

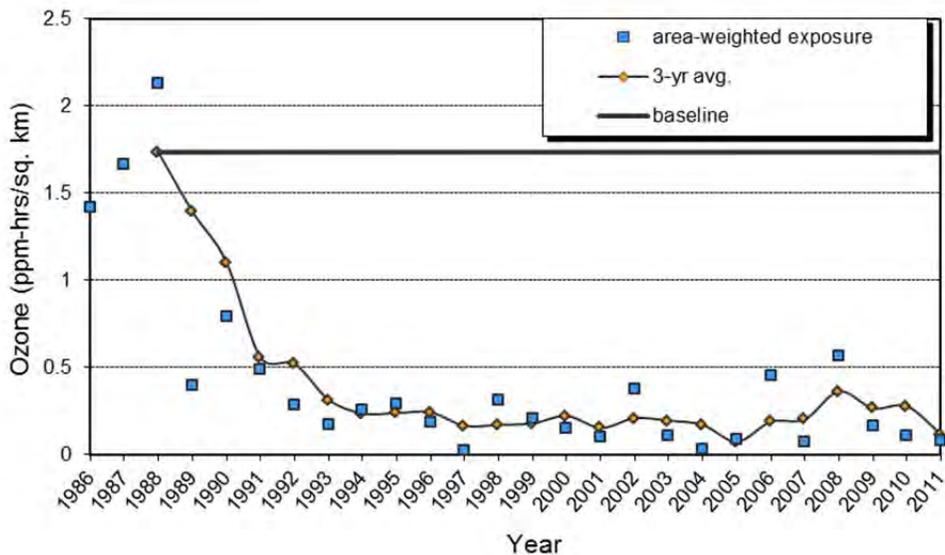


Table 5B-2 Summary of Area-Weighted Exposure in Placer County

Exposure Indicator	Base Period (1986 - 1988) 3-year average	End Period (2009 –2011) 3-year average	Reduction (%) Compare with Base Period
Area Weighted (ppm-hrs/sq. km)	1.735	0.116	93.34%

Exposure data source: California Air Resource Board

Summary of the Ozone Trend: Air quality indicators are technical tools used for the exposure analysis in local air quality within Placer County. The population-weighted exposure and area-weighted exposure analyses are based solely on ambient (outdoor) ozone measurements using the 1-hour ozone standard. The calculation methodology assumes that an “exposure” occurs when a person experiences a 1-hour ozone concentration outdoors that is higher than 0.09 ppm, the level of the state ozone standard. The Expected Peak Day Concentration analysis shows the trend at the various air monitoring locations.

The number of exceedance days, analysis of the expected peak day concentration levels, the population-weighted, and area-weighted indicators all show a declining trend in ozone concentrations measured within Placer County. This decrease represents an improvement in the current air quality control progress made in reducing the peak ozone concentrations and the ozone exposure.

PM Status in Placer County: When the California legislature passed the CCAA in 1988, it recognized the difficulty in managing PM₁₀. Although the entire Placer County is classified as nonattainment for the state PM₁₀ standard, state law does not require attainment plans for the state PM₁₀ standard. Therefore, PM₁₀ was not addressed in the District’s 1991 Air Quality Attainment Plan (AQAP) and its following triennial progress reports.

Recently, many health studies have shown a significant association between exposure to fine particles and premature death from heart or lung disease. Fine particles can aggravate heart and lung diseases and have been linked to effects such as cardiovascular symptoms, heart attacks, respiratory symptoms, asthma attacks, and bronchitis. Accordingly, PM2.5 standards were established by federal and state agencies.

Currently, there are two types of standards established for PM2.5: annual average and daily average standards. Both EPA and ARB establish annual average standards, and only EPA establishes the daily average standard for PM2.5. In general, the annual averages are determined by all PM2.5 measurements collected from the monitoring stations. For the daily average, EPA requires determining the annual 98th percentile based on all available daily averages within the year from a station. Therefore, these two calculated averages can be used to present the air quality trend for PM2.5 in Placer County.

Currently, Placer County is classified as attainment/unclassified for the federal and state PM2.5 annual average standards. Portions of Placer County, as well as all of Sacramento County and portions of El Dorado and Yolo County, are classified as nonattainment for the federal PM2.5 daily average standard. Because of the clean data demonstration between 2009 and 2011, the Sacramento PM2.5 nonattainment area will be re-classified as attainment. The decision of re-classification will follow after the submittal of the final Sacramento regional attainment maintenance plan and re-classification request to EPA for review.

Figures 5B-8 and 5B-9 show the annual averages of PM2.5 measurements from four stations operated in Placer County. Because PM2.5 monitoring at Auburn, Colfax, and Lincoln stations were starting from 2012, only one PM2.5 air quality trend would be provided from 1999 to 2013. The data in 2013 contained the higher measurements which were impacted by the American and Rim Fire incidents, which occurred in summer 2013. Those data will be identified as exceptional event related data and be removed from the federal and state air quality database when EPA approves the District's exceptional event demonstration report for 2013 wildfires. The Report will be submitted to CARB in early 2015.

Figure 5B-8 Annual PM2.5 averages in Placer County

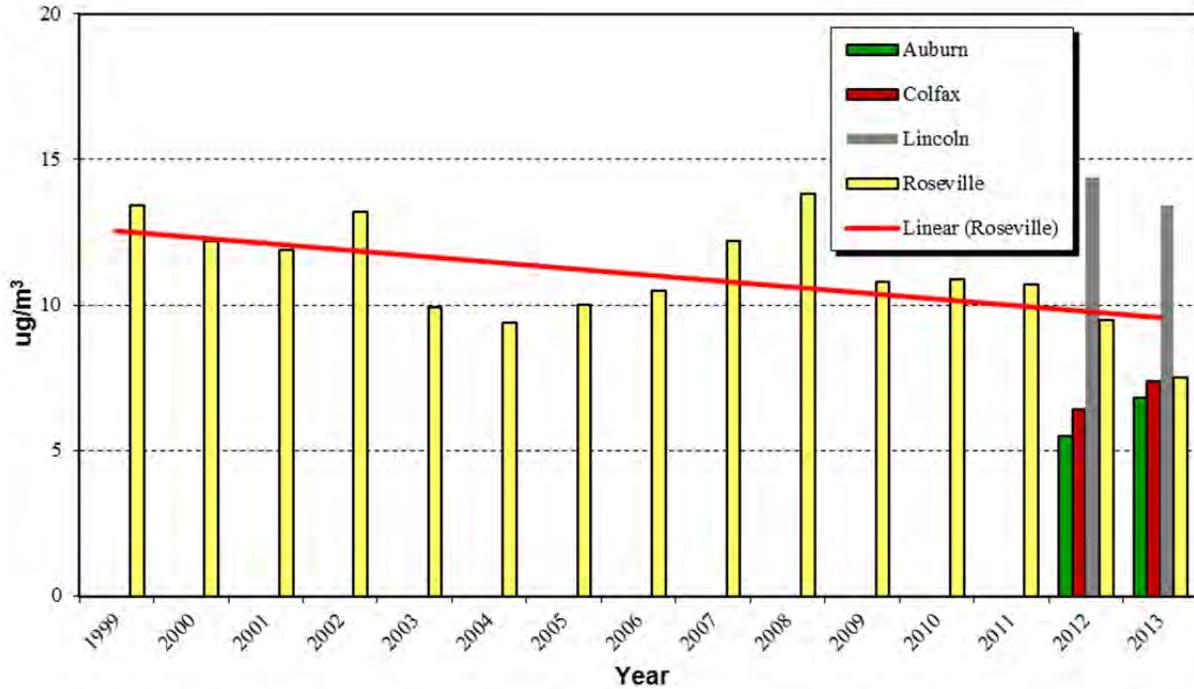
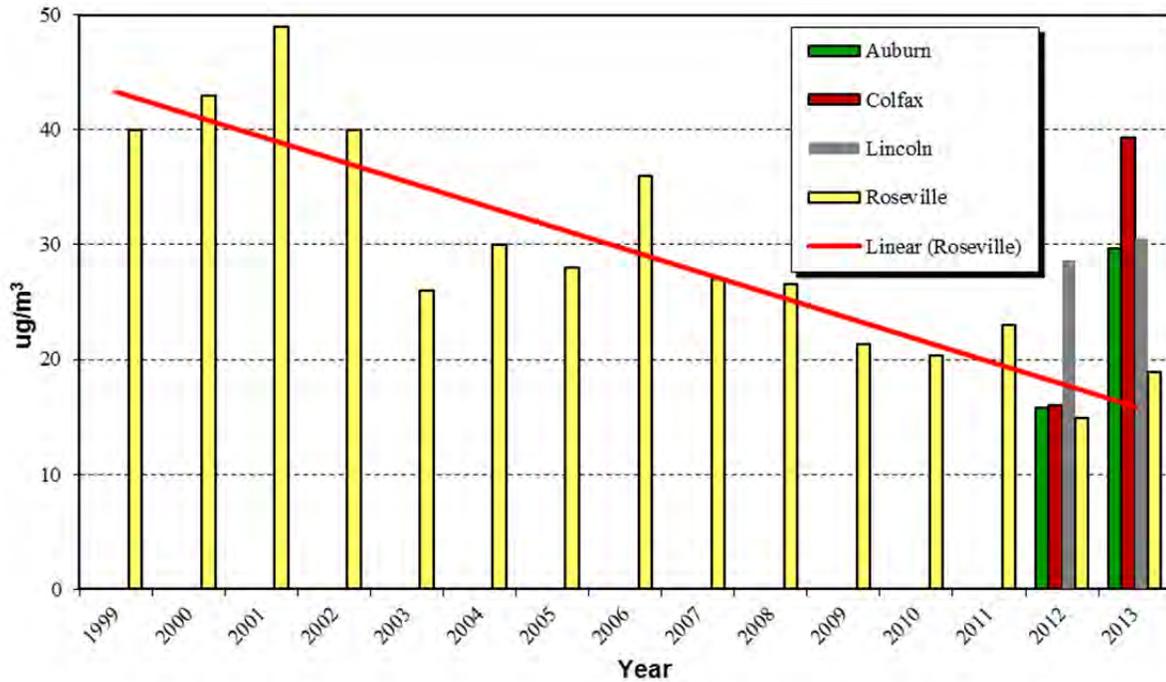


Figure 5B-9 Annual 98th percentile for PM2.5 daily averages in Placer County



Summary of the PM trend: Figures 5B-8 and 5B-9 show a declining trend in PM2.5 concentrations measured from the Roseville station. According to the figures, there is a 44% decrease in the annual average for PM2.5 between 1999 and 2013. Compared with annual averages, there is a 53% decrease in the annual 98th percentile for PM2.5 daily averages between 1999 and 2013. The decrease represents an improvement in the current air quality control progress made in reducing PM2.5 concentrations within Placer County.

EMISSION INVENTORY IN PLACER COUNTY

One of the components required in the triennial progress report is the emission inventories in Placer County. In addition to on-road and off-road sources which are updated by ARB, District Staff update emission inventories annually for the permitted facilities so the emission trend can be established to determine the contribution of various sources to air pollution. The updated emission inventory can assist in the development and evaluation of appropriate control strategies that target those emission sources. Table 5B-3 contains the emission inventory in Placer County, including ROG, NO_x, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} emissions since 1980¹. Table 5B-4 presents the emission inventory of the different air basins in Placer County. Figure 5B-10 is the pie chart showing the percentage of ROG and NO_x emissions emitted from District permitted facilities. The emission trends by pollutants are shown in Figure 5B-11.

¹ The data was from CARB "*Emission and Air Quality Almanac of 2013*" which was published in 2013. The 2013 Almanac is the current edition which contains the most available emission inventory..

Table 5B-3
Placer County Emission Inventory
by category (tons/day)

ROG	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012
Stationary	8.95	7.71	8.66	8.52	5.25	5.85	4.75	4.86
Area-wide	5.06	5.31	6.15	6.38	6.71	6.82	6.97	5.66
On-road	26.43	24.27	17.11	13.43	10.66	8.05	5.19	4.73
Off-road	4.05	4.96	6.61	7.38	7.56	5.86	7.94	5.49
total	44.48	42.25	38.53	35.70	30.18	26.57	24.85	20.74

NOx	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012
Stationary	2.00	1.41	2.52	2.95	3.16	3.18	3.56	3.63
Area-wide	0.92	0.95	1.06	1.04	1.07	1.08	1.09	0.93
On-road	16.72	17.96	18.18	16.69	15.79	12.20	15.81	12.31
Off-road	13.95	14.30	16.41	15.74	16.06	13.68	8.27	5.71
total	33.58	34.62	38.17	36.42	36.08	30.14	28.73	22.58

PM10	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012
Stationary	1.86	1.91	2.81	1.74	1.57	1.74	2.04	1.9
Area-wide	13.98	15.30	17.70	18.40	20.68	22.18	23.69	11.88
On-road	0.23	0.33	0.40	0.33	0.39	0.42	0.77	0.86
Off-road	0.62	0.65	0.82	0.74	0.78	0.84	0.62	0.43
total	16.69	18.19	21.73	21.21	23.42	25.18	27.12	15.07

PM2.5	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012
Stationary	1.34	1.27	1.88	1.08	0.87	1.02	1.24	1
Area-wide	5.63	6.06	6.89	7.20	7.88	8.35	7.36	3.19
On-road	0.18	0.26	0.31	0.23	0.27	0.28	0.56	0.48
Off-road	0.56	0.58	0.73	0.65	0.68	0.72	0.52	0.37
total	7.71	8.17	9.81	9.17	9.70	10.37	9.68	5.04

Source: CARB Emission Almanac (published in 2013)

ROG: Reactive Organic Gases

NOx: Nitrogen Oxides

PM10: Particulate matters < 10 micrometer

PM2.5: Particulate matters < 2.5 micrometer

Table 5B-4
Placer County Emission Inventory
by each air basin (tons/day)

ROG	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012
LTAB	2.78	2.99	3.00	2.97	2.63	2.43	2.15	1.4
MCAB	9.23	5.35	5.07	4.43	4.32	3.89	5.2	3.27
SVAB	32.47	33.91	30.46	28.31	23.24	20.25	17.5	16.07
Total	44.48	42.25	38.53	35.70	30.18	26.57	24.85	20.74

NOx	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012
LTAB	1.46	1.96	2.35	2.39	2.26	2.10	1.64	1.25
MCAB	5.59	4.75	4.90	4.90	5.44	4.46	9.04	5.92
SVAB	26.54	27.90	30.91	29.13	28.38	23.59	18.05	15.42
Total	33.58	34.62	38.17	36.42	36.08	30.14	28.73	22.59

PM10	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012
LTAB	1.04	1.14	1.29	1.34	1.47	1.58	1.67	0.9
MCAB	6.82	6.33	7.10	6.84	7.54	7.93	8.55	4.68
SVAB	8.83	10.73	13.33	13.03	14.40	15.67	16.90	9.49
Total	16.69	18.19	21.73	21.21	23.42	25.18	27.12	15.07

PM2.5	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012
LTAB	0.50	0.56	0.63	0.66	0.71	0.76	0.69	0.48
MCAB	2.85	2.29	2.51	2.25	2.44	2.55	2.17	1.14
SVAB	4.36	5.33	6.67	6.26	6.54	7.06	6.82	3.42
Total	7.71	8.17	9.81	9.17	9.70	10.37	9.68	5.04

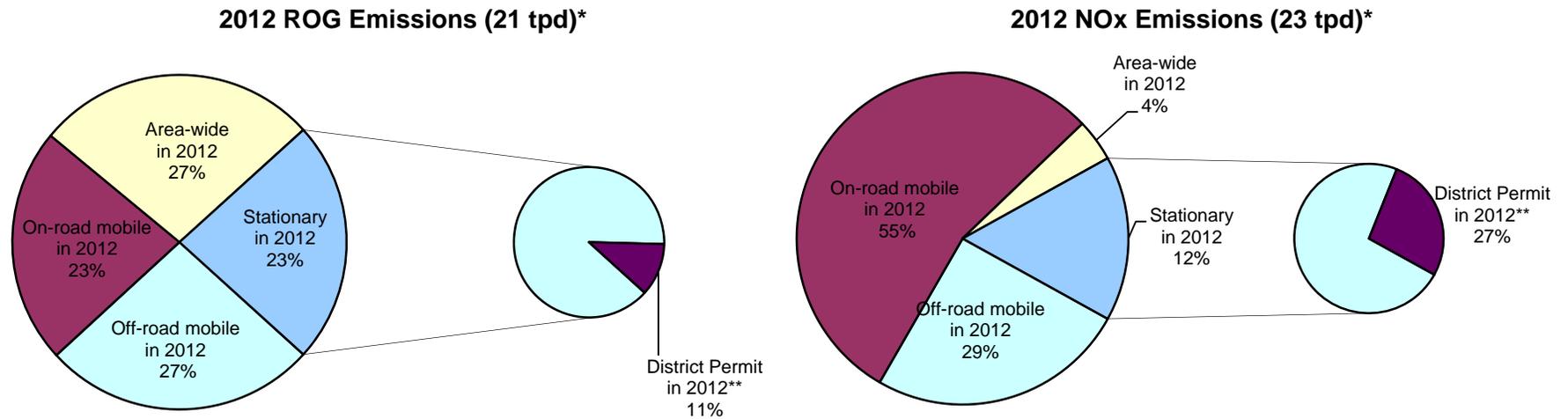
Source: Current CARB Emission Almanac (published in 2013)

LTAB = Lake Tahoe Air Basin

MCAB = Mountain County Air Basin

SVAB = Sacramento Valley Air Basin

Figure 5B-10 -- 2012 Placer County Emission Inventory



* This is the latest complete inventory including mobile sources emissions from CARB.

** It is the latest update from the District permit database based on the actual 2012 throughput data reported by permitted facilities in 2013.

According to the pie chart,

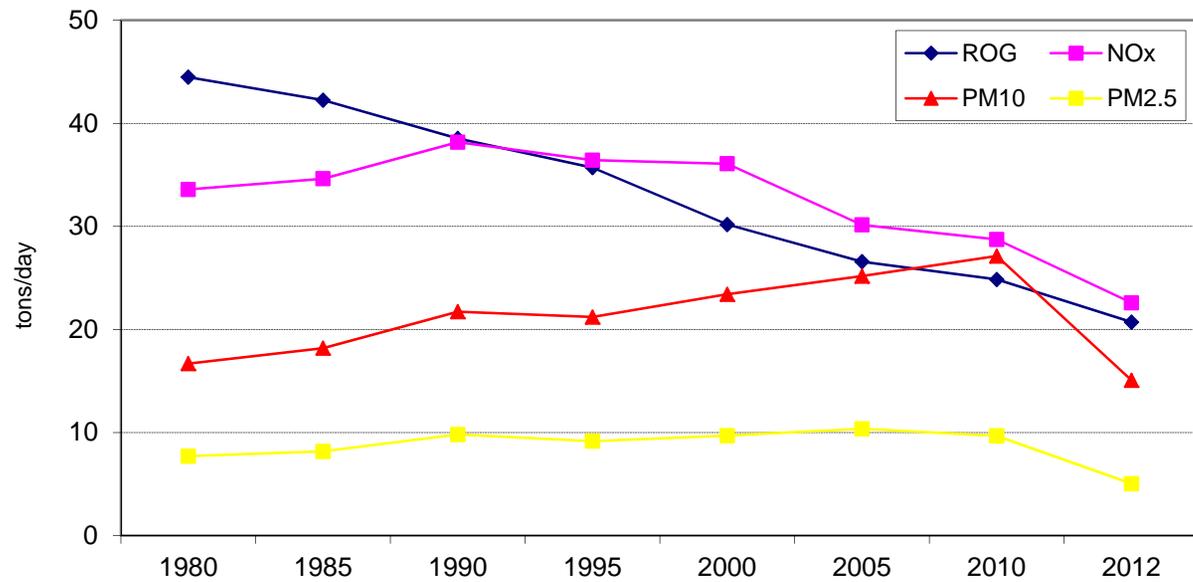
ROG emissions from District's permitted facilities are 0.55 tons/day, 11% of total stationary ROG emissions or 2.7% of total County ROG emissions.

NOx emissions from District's permitted facilities are 0.98 tons/day, 27% of total stationary NOx emissions or 4.3% of total County NOx emissions.

Based on above data, the District permits 3.5% of total County ROG and NOx emissions.

Note: Data used in above figure is based on the latest available California ARB Almanac data.

Figure 5B-11 Emission Trends by Pollutants in Placer County



Note: Data used in above figure is based on the latest available California ARB Almanac data.

SECTION 5.C. AIR QUALITY AND LAND USE DEVELOPMENT

Air Quality and Land Use Development: Placer County is divided into three air basins: Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SVAB), Mountain Counties Air Basin (MCAB), and Lake Tahoe Air Basin (LTAB). All three Air Basins within Placer County are designated as nonattainment for the State ozone and PM10 standards. SVAB and MCAB are designated as nonattainment for the federal ozone standards. These air quality standards were established by EPA and CARB in order to help achieve one of their primary goals: “to protect and enhance the quality of the nation’s air resources so as to promote the public health and welfare and the productive capacity of its population.” Local air districts in California, including the District, have the primary responsibility under the federal and state laws to implement certain regulations and programs for controlling air pollutant emissions from industrial and other emission sources in order to improve air quality so that Placer County can attain federal and state ambient air quality standards.

The District believes that there is a nexus between air quality and how land is developed and utilized throughout Placer County. One of the District’s goals and objectives contained within the District’s mission statement is to “mitigate effects of growth through reviewing development plans for impacts on air quality and working toward mitigating those impacts through initiatives and programs that reduce emissions.”¹ In order to meet this goal and objective as a public agency, the District takes an active role in the intergovernmental review process under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The CEQA review program, one of the District’s core programs, enables the District to fulfill its mission, as well as to improve Placer County’s air quality as required under both federal and State Clean Air Acts.

Under CEQA, the District usually serves as a “Commenting Agency” in a role that reviews and comments on environmental documents prepared for discretionary development projects by Lead Agencies (cities and county) within the District’s jurisdiction². Some of these projects may result in substantial air pollutant emissions, causing adverse environmental impacts within the county as defined by CEQA. As a part of the District’s review program, the District evaluates air quality analysis and makes recommendations for reducing emissions of air pollutants in order to mitigate potential air quality impacts from land use projects. These recommendations are made based on the knowledge and expertise of Staff, and are provided to the county, as well as incorporated cities within the county, relatively early in the planning process.

District’s Existing CEQA Review Program: Generally, serving as a commenting agency, the District receives the environmental documents prepared for CEQA projects from the county and the cities. Figure 5C-1 shows the number of environmental documents received by the District for CEQA review since 2002. The numbers of documents received by the District per year are varied corresponding to the local economic activities.

¹ The Mission statement with District Goals and Objectives was adopted on April 13, 2000, by the PCAPCD Board of Directors.

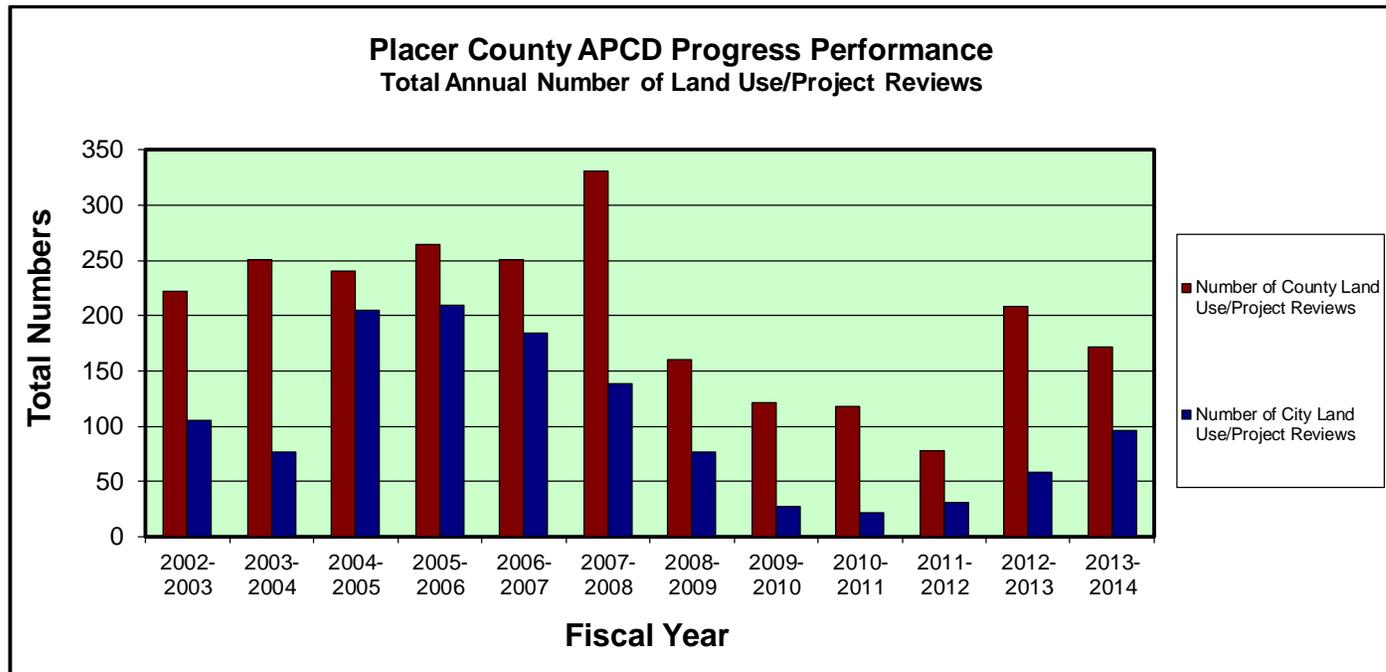
² CEQA Guidelines §15044

Through the review program, District Staff review the types and levels of emissions generated from the proposed project, the existing air quality conditions, and the other neighboring land uses in order to determine the significance of air quality impacts resulting from the proposed projects. The steps include the verification of modeling analysis, the determination of significance for the project based on modeling analysis, the evaluation of proposed mitigation measures, and the preparation of a comment letter to the Lead Agency. The Lead Agency can use the District's comments, if it chooses, in order to help offset the potential air quality impacts generated from the proposed CEQA project.

District CEQA Handbook: At the October 11, 2012, meeting of the District Board of Directors, District Staff presented a CEQA Air Quality Handbook (Handbook). The primary purpose of the Handbook is to describe the District's existing review process related to the processing of CEQA documents when the District acts as a Commenting Agency for land use projects located within Placer County. The Handbook describes criteria used by the District in making recommendations to Lead Agencies regarding when an air quality analysis should be prepared; what types of analyses should be performed; and what kinds of mitigation measures should be identified to reduce overall air quality impacts from proposed land use projects. These criteria include specific methods for calculating emissions, with references to applicable models; recommended thresholds for evaluating the level of significance; and mitigation strategies for mitigating a project's related air quality impacts. The Handbook describes the District's process for reviewing land use related air quality impacts using existing criteria and thresholds recommended by the District.

In addition to the description of the District's existing review process, the Handbook has been designed as an advisory tool to provide planning practitioners, environmental consultants and land use developers with assessment strategies, tools, and step-by-step procedures for conducting a thorough analysis to evaluate air quality issues. The Handbook also encourages land use planners, developers, and consultants to contact District planning staff for early consultation in the environmental review process. The Handbook and consultation with the District's staff will help to ensure that any proposed air quality analysis is appropriate and adequate for a given project. In addition, knowing what is required should result in less preparation and less review time, leading to a potential reduction in overall project costs.

Figure 5C-1
Total Annual Number of Land Use/Project Reviews



Performance Indicators	Fiscal year											
	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
Number of County Land Use/Project Reviews	222	251	240	264	251	331	160	121	118	78	208	172
Number of City Land Use/Project Reviews	105	77	205	210	184	138	77	27	22	31	58	96

SECTION 6.A. Significant Activities and Issues

Permitting & Engineering Section

- Stationary Source Air Toxics Assessments: New Guidelines for evaluating the risk of adverse exposure effects of toxic air contaminants for the Air Toxics “Hot Spots” Program have been proposed by the California Office of Environmental Health and Hazard Assessment (OEHHA). This new methodology looks in more detail at the risks of exposure to children and sensitive populations. The new methodology will likely result in a significant increase in work for District Staff and may result in new restrictions or costs for affected permitted sources.
 - The risk values determined using the new methodology are expected to be up to three (3) times higher in many cases. (Note: A higher number does not necessarily mean the actual real health risk to the public has been increased.)
 - The new risk values have serious implications because the District’s Toxic Policy for the Air Toxics “Hot Spots” Program specifies when Toxic Best Available Control Technology (TBACT) is required and also prohibits issuing new permits to sources with a cancer risk greater than 10-in-one-million, or a modification which by itself has a risk of greater than 10-in-one-million. These thresholds are common among air districts, and they were previously recommended by the State. If the risk exceeds this threshold, costly health risk assessment modeling and/or emission controls may be required, and there is the possibility of the District being unable to issue a permit.
 - The District has been participating in ongoing discussions with the California Air Resources Board (ARB), OEHHA, and other districts to determine how the districts will implement these guidelines. Once there is a decision on the best approach for implementation in Placer County, it will be presented to the District Board. The target date for adoption of the guidelines by OEHHA was November of 2014, but it may postponed to February of 2015. There will likely be media publicity and citizen interest regarding this issue.
- Emission Reduction Credits: Emission Reduction Credits (ERCs) are required to offset new or modified facilities if emissions exceed offset trigger levels. There are very few ERCs available for use. This can make it difficult for sources to expand operations. The District issues ERCs when a person or company reduces emissions and files an application. The quantifying, adjusting, and certification of ERCs must meet the requirements identified in District rules. In an effort to increase the availability of ERCs, the District has worked to develop non-traditional ERC rules. The lack of ERCs could limit industrial and business growth because when they produce increased emissions, they will not be able to obtain a permit without ERCs.
- Title V Permitting Program: The Title V permitting program mandated by the Clean Air Act is intended to consolidate all applicable federal air pollution requirements in one permit that is issued by the District, but reviewed and commented upon by the public and EPA. The permits are meant for large emission sources or other sources of concern to EPA and are federally enforceable by EPA, in addition to the District. Four (4) Major Stationary Sources (Major Sources) of emissions within Placer County are permitted by the District under the Title V program. These facilities are: Rio Bravo – Rocklin (biomass power plant), PABCO – Gladding McBean Co. (clay building products manufacturer), Sierra Pacific Industries – Lincoln (lumber mill and co-gen power plant), and Roseville Electric – Roseville Energy Park (gas turbine power plant). One additional existing facility – the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill – is permitted as a Title V

facility through the requirements of the Federal New Source Performance Standard (NSPS), although it is not a “Major Source”. The permits are renewed every five (5) years. Rio Bravo’s renewal permit processing began in 2014 and will be completed in 2015. The Sierra Pacific Industries and Western Regional Title V Permits expired in 2014 and will require renewal in 2015. Roseville Electric’s Title V permit will also expire in 2015. The Title V program imposes a significant reporting burden upon affected sources and a burden upon the District in satisfying the program’s requirements. The District inspects the Title V sources at least two times per year and has additional enforcement responsibilities for Title V sources, including review of deviations from compliance and compliance certification reporting.

- EPA Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT): The District usually must request delegation to have responsibility for the enforcement of National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) that set limits on toxic emissions from stationary sources. The standards adopted after 1990 are known as MACT standards. State law, however, automatically confers delegation on area source MACT standards to air districts, as Airborne Toxic Control Measures (ATCMs). Enforcement of the MACT standards imposes a new obligation upon the District. The District will need to implement changes to both the permitting and enforcement/inspection processes for the EPA MACT standards for engines and automotive refinishers.
- CEQA for Permits: Recently, other air districts were sued for issuing permits that were not ministerial and which did not adequately address CEQA requirements. District Staff intend to better define the program for compliance with CEQA in the permitting of stationary sources, through development of a permitting process where most permit evaluations and approval determinations are ministerial, through the use of a permitting manual that guides the evaluation and approval decision making. Other non-ministerial projects will be addressed through CEQA evaluations that will start with a new questionnaire which will be included with permit applications. Finally, the District’s application forms will be revised, to clarify the responsibility of the applicant to comply with CEQA, and with regard to liability for construction in advance of CEQA approvals. Work has been started on this area, but will take considerable time to finish.
- Organics Diversion from Landfills: The Western Regional Sanitary Landfill (WRSL) in western Placer County is one of the facilities subject to laws requiring the diversion of previously landfilled wastes to other uses. AB 939 imposes a 50% diversion requirement on jurisdictions. AB 341 sets a 75% statewide goal by 2020. These mandates are overseen by CalRecycle. Organics will be a significant component of wastes that will need to be diverted from landfills to meet the 75% goal, and two Bills, AB 1826 and AB 1594, specifically address the reduction of landfilled organics. Strategies to meet the diversion requirements may include biofuel/bioenergy that involve either anaerobic digestion or gasification. These will require permits issued by the District. Composting and land application options may result in odors and volatile organic compound emissions (VOCs) that must be controlled.

The District is participating with CAPCOA in the review of proposed CalRecycle rulemaking. In addition, the California Air Resources Board’s Scoping Plan for AB 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, calls for the waste sector to reduce greenhouse gases to 1990 levels or lower, mainly through the control of GHG emissions from organic wastes. The District will have an involvement in the control of landfill emissions through federal and state landfill gas

regulations the District enforces, and through processes that require District permits. The District may provide assistance to WRSI by working with the Western Placer Waste Management Authority, and their contractor (Norcal Waste Systems, Inc.), to address regulatory obstacles.

In prior years, the District's Technology Assessment Program (TAP) has provided financial assistance in the form of grants for the development and evaluation of technologies which have the potential to reduce air pollution in Placer County. The District grants helped to evaluate capture of biofuel/bioenergy from waste and sewage processing. Western Placer Waste Management Authority received a grant to assess the technical and economic viability of using part of its unrecyclable municipal solid waste stream to produce renewable energy. The grant, approved by the District Board on June 12, 2009, funded the identification of technologies for producing electricity from syngas from the material recycling facility residues; evaluation of the air pollutant profiles of each of the identified technologies; and used a life-cycle approach to compare these pollutant profiles to the pollutants generated from the Western Placer Waste Management Authority's current waste management methodology of landfilling. Another TAP grant approved by the District's Board of Directors on August 14, 2008 provided funds for a 10% design study for a sewage sludge waste fueled gas production process, to produce heat and electricity in a fuel cell to power the City of Lincoln Wastewater Treatment and Reclamation Facility.



Planning & Monitoring Section

- **Clean Air Grants:** The District will continue running the Clean Air Grant (CAG) program in 2015 to fund projects that reduce emissions by public agencies, private business, and individuals, that are not required by existing law to reduce their emissions. The funds are derived from the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) surcharge of \$6.00 per registered vehicle in Placer County and the offsite air quality mitigation funds paid for new land development projects. The \$6 DMV surcharge fee is authorized by AB2766 (Sher) and AB923 (Firebaugh).

A budget revision increase of \$85,275.34 is to be presented to the Board of Director's for approval at the February 2015 Board meeting – if approved by the Board, the total amount available for 2015 CAG grants will be \$1,067,352.34.

Projects eligible for grant consideration include, heavy duty on-road and off-road mobile vehicles/equipment, alternative fuel infrastructure, new or expanding transit service programs, agricultural (AG) pump engines, public education/information, innovative forest management practices, and other emission reduction/energy conserving projects. Grant outreach efforts by District Staff will include newspaper ads, e-mails, and public workshops at the District office in January 2015. Grant applications will be accepted from January 1, 2015 through February 27, 2015. Approval for recommended projects will be sought from the Board at the April 9, 2015 Board of Director's meeting. To date, the District has provided approximately \$15 million for emission reducing projects through the CAG program; and approximately 1,071 tons of NOx, ROG, and PM have been reduced since 2001 through the District's CAG program.

- Woodstove Incentive Program in the Tahoe Region: On November 20, 2013, the Governing Board of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) approved woodstove retrofit rebate funding for the Lake Tahoe area. TRPA has allocated a total of \$95,000 from its general fund to be utilized in existing woodstove incentive programs that have been established by local agencies and are targeted to replace 126 non-EPA certified woodstoves in the Lake Tahoe area. Replacement with EPA certified or equivalent woodstoves will result in measureable improvement in air quality and significant health benefits to the residents within the Tahoe region.

The District has received \$23,750 by TRPA, based on the proportion of existing residential dwellings within Placer County in the Tahoe region. The woodstove exchange program was launched on October 29, 2014 to provide an incentive of up to \$650, for the residents living within the Placer County portion of the Tahoe region, to replace their non-EPA certified woodstoves or open hearth fireplaces. The detailed program handbook and application packet can be downloaded from the District's website. The District will accept applications and issue vouchers to qualified applicants until the funding is completely distributed.

- Federal PM_{2.5} Standards and Regional Demonstration Plan (SIP): On November 13, 2009, EPA designated portions of Placer County, along with all of Sacramento County and portions of El Dorado and Yolo Counties, as a regional non-attainment area for the federal 2006 PM_{2.5} 24-hr standard (35 µg/m³). Because of regional collaborative efforts, the Sacramento Area air districts were able to submit a clean data finding report to EPA, and EPA officially published the attainment determination for the Sacramento Region on July 15, 2013. In accordance with the attainment determination, District Staff has worked with the other Sacramento region air districts and Air Resources Board (ARB) to develop an Attainment implementation/maintenance plan and re-designation request for the Sacramento PM_{2.5} nonattainment area (Plan). The Plan demonstrates that the Region will remain in attainment for the PM_{2.5} 24-hr standard.

The Plan was approved by the Boards of SMAQMD, EDAQMD, YSAQMD, and PCAPCD in the winter of 2013/2014. However, a unique weather pattern occurred in December 2013 that resulted in increased PM_{2.5} readings at various monitoring stations within the Sacramento Region. District Staff will continue working with the other Sacramento region air districts to revise the Plan with the additional information and necessary modification, depending on the results of monitoring data in November and December 2014, as required by EPA for the attainment demonstration.

- 2008 Federal 8-Hour Ozone Standard Revision and Area Designation: On September 2, 2011, EPA took action to implement the revised ozone 8-hour standard. The revised standard strengthens the 8-hour standard for ozone from 0.08 ppm (1997 standard) to 0.075 ppm (2008 standard). According to the final area designation published by EPA on May 21, 2012, the existing Sacramento ozone nonattainment area boundaries will remain as nonattainment for the 2008 revised ozone 8-hour standard, with an attainment deadline of 2027. EPA will publish an implementation rule for the 2008 revised ozone standard to address the requirements for reasonable further progress (RFP), modeling and attainment demonstrations, and analyses of reasonably available control measures (RACM) and reasonably available control technology (RACT). District Staff have already begun to work with ARB and the other four local districts in the Sacramento Region to prepare the planning emission inventory, list of feasible mitigation measures, and modeling analysis, for the development of a new State Implementation Plan which

will demonstrate the Sacramento Region's ability to meet the 2008 revised ozone standards in the target year.

- Ozone Emergency Episode Plan: Under the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR 51.150), areas that, 1) do not attain the federal standards for ozone, and 2) have 1-hour ozone concentrations above 0.10 parts per million (ppm), are required to develop an ozone emergency episode plan. The portion of Placer County located in the Mountain Counties Air Basin is included in the Sacramento nonattainment area for the 2008 federal 8-hour ozone standards (0.075 ppm) and recorded a 1-hour ozone level above 0.10 ppm during the most recent three-year period (2011-2013). Accordingly, the requirement for a SIP-approved emergency episode plan has been triggered. However, the District has not adopted a plan. On October 23, 2014, EPA proposed partial disapproval of California's 2007 and 2014 submittals of the emergency episode planning requirements of CAA section 110(a)(2)(G). District Staff will prepare the required emergency episode plan and submit it to the Board for approval in 2015 and forward to ARB for CAA requirement satisfaction.
- Triennial Progress Report Update (2012-2014): District Staff is working to prepare a triennial progress report to update to the Placer County Air Quality Attainment Plan (Plan) developed for the state's ozone standards in 1991. The 1991 Plan mainly addressed Placer County's nonattainment status for the state's ozone standards, and contained preliminary implementation schedules for control programs on stationary sources; transportation and indirect sources; and a vehicle/fuels program to describe how control programs on stationary sources, area sources, and mobile sources should be implemented toward attaining the state ozone standard. The California Clean Air Act (CAA) required that by the end of 1994, and once every three subsequent years, the air districts should prepare an update to assess their progress toward attaining the state air quality standards. The District has previously prepared triennial progress report updates for 1997, 2000, 2003, 2009, and 2012. Note: the 2006 update was skipped because the District was focused on preparing the 2009 ozone SIP; and the 2009 triennial update includes updates the years from 2003 to 2008.

The 2015 triennial progress report will describe the historical trends in ambient air quality levels, provide updates to the emission inventories, and evaluate the implementation of stationary and mobile source control measure between 2012 and 2014. The draft Report will be submitted to the Board for review and approval in October 2015.

- Emission Inventory Development: The Sacramento Region, including portions of Placer County, has been classified as nonattainment for the federal 2008 8-hour ozone standard (0.075 ppm). The new SIP for this revised ozone standard is due in 2015/2016. In preparation for this new Ozone SIP and other required planning documents, District Staff continues to work to update and reconcile a comprehensive list of stationary and other sources of emissions within Placer County. The work includes reviewing the control and growth factors to update emissions from the sources which could be influenced by the recent rule adoptions or amendments approved by the District Board. District Staff has finished the review of control and growth factors based on the existing rules. The next effort will be to update the inventories and to validate the numbers contained in the various databases of ARB and EPA, so that accurate control measures can be developed to target those emission sources. These updates of the District emission inventory will be an

ongoing, continuous effort to provide information for regional modeling analysis and regulation evaluation/development.

- Rule Development: The California Health and Safety Code authorizes the District to adopt and enforce rules and regulations to achieve and maintain ambient air quality standards within the District, and to adopt rules and regulations and do such acts as may be necessary or proper to execute the powers and duties granted. Accordingly, the District maintains a set of rules and regulations that have been adopted by the District Board of Directors. These rules and regulations are administered and enforced by District Staff, in addition to state and federal air pollution control laws and regulations that have been delegated to the District.

The District must adopt new rules to make changes in program administration and adapt to mandates by adopting new control measures that have been committed to as part of the State Implementation Plan (SIP). Such adopted rules may become revisions to the SIP and become enforceable by the U.S. EPA. Rule development is particularly burdensome because this work is in addition to the day-to-day assignments of staff. However, new state or federal requirements, air quality planning commitments, and administrative needs, make ongoing rule adoption and rule amendment essential, as they establish the requirements that industry must meet and procedures the District is to follow.

In 2015, the District may consider the amendment of several rules. District Staff annually prepare a “Regulatory Measures List” of rules that may be considered for adoption in the coming year. A full list of rules that may be considered in 2015 will be submitted to the Board for information in February 2015.

- District Air Monitoring Network Improvement: The District is currently operating four (4) officially recognized monitoring stations throughout the County that are registered in the U.S. EPA Air Quality System (AQS) database (from west to east): Lincoln, Auburn, Colfax, and Tahoe City. These stations comprise an air monitoring network to provide pollutant ambient concentrations, including ozone, PM10, and PM2.5, that show the air quality in Placer County. In addition to the above four AQS stations, the District is also operating two non-registered monitoring stations in Meadow Vista and in Kings Beach, which were both established for short-term research purposes. The District is seeking long-term financial support in order to expand the operation for these two stations beyond what was initially planned.

In order to keep and enhance the overall quality of the District’s monitoring program, District Staff have worked with ARB to identify the roles and responsibilities under the state air quality network plan. The network plan covers various aspects of the air monitoring operation, including instrument maintenance and calibration, field operations, laboratory management, data validation procedures, and data reporting. Staff is working to verify the internal procedures and to ensure each operation will be in compliance with State and federal requirements. This will be a continuing effort towards air monitoring program improvement.

- Exceptional Event Demonstration Report: Exceptional events are unusual or naturally occurring events that can affect air quality, but are not reasonably controllable using techniques that regulatory agencies implement in order to attain and maintain the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. They are events that negatively impact air quality that are beyond the control of

regulatory agencies, including the District. Because high emission measurements resulting from these events could not have been prevented, the exceptional event measurements should be identified and removed from the air monitoring database. Otherwise, including the events would negatively impact the air quality monitoring data, and as a result cause significant difficulties for the normal planning and regulatory process established by the federal Clean Air Act (FCAA).

During the summer of 2013 and 2014, several wildfire incidents occurred in Northern California and Placer County and significantly influenced the PM2.5 concentration measurements within Placer County. The incidents created heavy smoke, impacting air quality in Placer County, particularly in Foresthill and in the Tahoe area. The smoke caused abnormally high PM measurements, which caused daily averages exceeding the federal PM2.5 daily standards. Since the Sacramento PM2.5 nonattainment area re-designation determination by EPA from nonattainment to attainment is pending, any PM2.5 exceedance resulting from exceptional events should be identified and excluded from the area re-designation determination process. For this reason, District Staff is finalizing the report for exceptional events that occurred in the summer of 2013, and will submit the report to ARB and EPA for approval in early 2015. District Staff will prepare another report for the exceptional events which occurred in the summer of 2014, and will submit it to ARB and EPA before the end of 2015.

- Regulation Compliance Support for the County Fleet Services: The District entered into a service agreement with the Placer County Department of Public Works (DPW) Fleet Services Division to support the Division in achieving compliance with applicable ARB mobile source related regulations. The service includes an analysis of DPW fleet equipment, in accordance with corresponding ARB regulations, and coordination with DPW staff to establish methods of compliance with such regulations. The District is not delegated to enforce fleet regulations, but is knowledgeable about them. Currently, District Staff are working to complete field fleet inspections for the inventory assessment. Once the field inspections are completed, Staff will work with DPW to address and resolve issues identified from the field inspections, determine scope of non-compliance with state regulations, and assist in developing a compliance plan. The agreement commits to providing DPW with services for a minimum three (3) year period, commencing from the fiscal year 2014-2015, but may be reduced or extended based upon agreements between the District and DPW management.



Compliance & Enforcement Section

- Unregulated Stationary Source Compliance Plan (Harvest Initiative): In 2015, efforts will continue to identify and permit emissions sources that are required to be regulated under District rules. In previous years, the District has investigated commercial and light industrial buildings that use boilers for heating and internal combustion engines for emergency generators, above ground gasoline storage tanks, and portable engines and equipment from rental and construction firms. The District will search for unpermitted sources using County contractor and business license databases, industry trade associations, and field patrols.

- Retailers: In 2015, the District will evaluate retail, point-of-sale, consumer product compliance with requirements under District Rules 218, Architectural Coatings, 234, Automotive Refinishing, 235, Adhesives, and 246, Water Heaters. The program will involve conducting field inspection compliance evaluations at retail suppliers.
- Naturally-Occurring Asbestos: The District implements the State's Airborne Toxic Control Measure for naturally-occurring asbestos (NOA). NOA is prevalent in the foothill areas of the County. In 2015, the District will continue to ensure earth moving activities (primarily land development project grading) in NOA areas comply with dust requirements, through field inspection and use of District-supported NOA maps and District-prepared dust control plan guidance.
- Enforcement Augmentation: Since 2003, the District has utilized part-time extra-help staff as field inspectors to increase compliance education and enforcement presence throughout the County. This resource has provided enhanced services to the public, while allowing for flexibility in District budgeting from year-to-year. The resource augmentation provides an after-hours and weekend response capability, dispatched through the County Sheriff's Office and Cal Fire Emergency Command Center, for field complaint investigations and fire agency support. Extra-help personnel have also provided support for short-term projects. In 2012, the District added two extra-help field inspectors stationed in the Tahoe Region to improve complaint response effectiveness and reduce labor costs for inspection of air pollution sources and monitoring responsibilities. In 2015, as a result of the recent addition of a new permanent District air specialist staff to fill an existing vacancy, extra-help support will be used at a reduced level of effort for field complaint investigations, wood stove and fireplace inspections, stationary source and portable equipment and engine inspections, and finding unpermitted sources.
- Nuisance: The District receives complaints concerning foul odors from sources including municipal waste landfills, composting, biomass fuel storage, waste water treatment, marijuana growing and harvesting, surface coating operations, and wood burning in fireplaces, stoves, and open piles. The District also gets complaints concerning engine exhaust from idling diesel trucks and locomotives. The District is working with local jurisdictions and law and health authorities to ensure that odors, smoke, and exhaust do not adversely impact the health and comfort of the public.
- Gasoline Dispensing Facility Compliance: In 2015, the District is enhancing its field inspection and enforcement program for gasoline dispensing operations. This will include evaluation of In-station Diagnostics performance, observation of annual source tests, field inspector training, and above ground storage tank enhanced vapor control.
- Enforcement Case Settlement: The District expends significant effort in settlement of a small number of enforcement cases. In 2015, the District will continue efforts to more efficiently resolve cases through: (1) development of an administrative penalty schedule for common minor violations; (2) use of County Revenue Collection Services when agreement is reached; (3) Small Claims Court; (4) County District Attorney; and (5) internal contract legal support.



Administrative Services Section

- **Strategic IT Master Plan:** In the latter part of 2012, the District began working with IT consultant Clark Moots, DBA MootsPoint, former Director of Placer County Administrative Services, on the creation of a Strategic IT Master Plan. This was the start of the effort to identify technologies the District can use to improve its operations, with the goals of improving staff productivity, the completeness of documentation, and reducing cost. The Plan was completed in the spring of 2013. In FY 2013-2014, the Board of Directors approved the phased implementation of the Plan over two to three years. The Plan implantation will continue in 2015. Below are areas that the Plan covers:
 - **Database Electronic Document Handling:** The District has implemented a database program consisting of the following modules: Invoicing; Permitting; Complaints/Notice to Comply/Notice of Violation; and Inspections. The District continues to be engaged, with Clark Moots as project manager, to fully implement the advanced document-handling program into the current database program, making it possible for staff to have almost immediate access to incoming documents. The District's goal is to enter data once and handle paperwork once, or not at all, through electronic media use, and to retrieve data and documents in a cost effective and efficient manner. This task was postponed in 2014 to 2015, due to a contract with Placer County IT to have the District database reviewed for coding clean-up and structural improvements, as a foundation for future development work.
 - **Database Enhancements:** Additional modules need to be developed for the District database, and some existing modules that are not fully functional need to be enhanced. These operational improvements, and the costs associated with their development, will be included in the Strategic IT Master Plan and programmed into future annual budgets. The development and implementation of the database thus far has increased internal business process efficiencies and enhanced overall operations. The development of new modules and the full implementation of others were postponed in the latter half of 2014 to 2015 to allow for the completion of the contract with Placer County IT for database clean-up and structural improvement work.
 - **Technological Aids for Field Inspections:** The combination of wireless computer technology, and the District's database of permit and compliance information, provides efficiencies that improve the quality and quantity of inspections and investigations that are conducted by District Staff in the field. Technology can be used to reduce inspection time, increase productivity, and improve the quality of the inspection and its documentation. Increases in inspection productivity enable fewer District Staff to conduct required inspections, reducing costs for inspections and freeing resources for other programs. In 2014, the District implemented the development of inspection forms that are automatically pre-loaded with data for the permits to be inspected, from the District database. The forms are then pushed via the internet and wireless communications technology to Samsung Galaxy 8" tablets (currently three are in use) in the field. In 2015, the goal is to upload inspection results back to the database, and fully integrate the field inspection process with the database.
- **Building Department and Business License Outreach:** District Staff have developed guidance instruments that can be used by building departments to determine if an air district review or

permit is required prior to issuing a building permit. A draft “Air Quality Supplemental Questionnaire” addresses District compliance questions. The questionnaire will direct applicants to information regarding the need for District permits; Naturally-Occurring Asbestos Dust Mitigation Plans or Dust Control Plans; wood-fired appliance requirements; review of hazardous air pollutant sources proposed within 1,000 feet of schools; and in conjunction with Placer County Environmental Health Division, hazardous materials management requirements for all jurisdictions except for the City of Roseville. Several of these reviews are mandated by state law, but currently are not well addressed by jurisdictions. The District hopes that the questionnaire will provide a streamlined means for jurisdictions and the District to address air quality compliance issues that arise during construction/grading, and from tenant improvements. Some of the outreach information would be informative to those obtaining business licenses.

Outreach on the Questionnaire was postponed in 2014 and continues to await the availability of resources. When resources are available, the District plans to enter into a dialog with the building, grading, and business licensing departments of local jurisdictions to encourage the use of the proposed supplemental questionnaire and other outreach tools that can be incorporated into the application process.

- Residential New Construction Wood Burning Appliance Inspections: District Staff conduct inspections of unincorporated area new residential homes for compliance with Rule 225, Wood Burning Appliances. The Rule 225 requirements overlap those of Placer County Building Code, adopted through County ordinances. The County Building Department is not inspecting for the compliance of wood burning appliances with County Code. District Staff believe that the public would be well served by unifying the requirements of Rule 225 and the County’s Building Code, and by having Building Inspectors verifying compliance with standards of wood burning appliances during the building inspections already conducted, rather than through additional and separate inspections conducted by District staff. Building Staff are able to look for compliance during Plan Checks to determine whether a wood burning appliance is planned. Without County agreement to a unified program, or the District obtaining resources (i.e. fees) to cover the cost of a separate District inspection program, which is currently subsidized by other funds, the District may be forced to cease conducting the inspection of new homes for Rule 225 compliance.
- Update of the County - District MOU: In October of 2006, the District Board approved an agreement between the District and the County of Placer which clarified the relationship between the two entities. An agreement was deemed to be necessary because, although District staff are ex-officio county employees, the District is governed by the District Board of Directors, comprised of both County Supervisors and elected councilpersons or mayors of the six incorporated municipalities in Placer County. In addition, District business practices may differ from that of the county, yet the District must interface appropriately with county departments that provide services, and the District must have adequate internal controls. An updated MOU was approved by the District Board in February 2014, with subsequent approval in March 2014 by the Placer County Board of Supervisors. The list of county policies that are adhered to by the District shall be reviewed annually and amended, if necessary.
- District Building Costs: In December 2010, the District purchased the building at 110 Maple Street, Auburn, to house the District offices. District Staff and District operations were moved into the building in June 2011. The District has realized \$171,252 in annual cost savings over the

previous lease costs, which were projected to be \$192,685 by FY 2013-14 for offices in the County's Community Development Resources Center. In FY 2012-2013, the District, with Board approval, purchased and installed a 30kW solar photovoltaic system which became operational in early 2013. In FY 2013-14 the District entered into a five year lease agreement with LAFCO, which provides further offset to building operation costs. In FY 2014-15, the proposed operational cost of the District facility is \$36,675. Lease income will offset costs by \$15,242, bringing the total anticipated operating cost of the District facility to \$21,433 for FY 14-15.



District Forest Related Resource Sustainability Initiatives

The County contains over 550,000 acres of forested land, stretching from Auburn to Lake Tahoe. The forests have dense, hazardous fuel loads resulting from decades of fire suppression and are at risk for catastrophic wildfires. The County has experienced ten major wildfires since 2001, which have burned more than 106,000 acres, and have included vital upland watersheds. The recent American and King Fires caused ambient air levels of fine particulate matter that were over 100 times higher than air quality standards. The District has teamed with other public and private stakeholders to implement economically self-sustaining forest management activities to restore the forested land to a fire-resilient condition – which will help to reduce air pollutant emissions released from wildfires, prescribed broadcast burns, and open pile burning.

The District's progress in forest related sustainability initiatives includes:

- **Biomass Demonstration Projects:** The District sponsored numerous projects utilizing woody biomass wastes for energy as an alternative to disposal by open pile burning or mastication. Project fuel use and energy production have been monitored to quantify the lifecycle air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions benefits, and to evaluate operational changes to improve biomass processing and transport economics. This work has been in collaboration with partners, including Placer County, Sierra Nevada Conservancy, California State Parks, the University of California Berkeley, Department of Natural Resources, Center for Forestry, University of California Davis, and the US Forest Service Missoula Fire Sciences Laboratory. These projects have been conducted on public and private forested lands in the Placer County's Sierra Nevada mountains and foothills. They have resulted in the movement of over 20,000 bone-dry tons of biomass, created 20,000 MWh of renewable electricity, and reduced over 1,000 tons of criteria air pollutants and 7,000 tons of greenhouse gases. As a part of the project at the UC Berkeley Department of Natural Resources Center for Forestry, Blodgett Forest Research Station, our team performed innovative field measurements of air pollutant emissions from an open pile burn and mastication. The District's work documenting air quality benefits of bioenergy was published in 2011 in the Journal of the Air and Waste Management Association, and is soon to be included in the California Agricultural Journal — both prestigious peer-reviewed sources.

- Forestry Workshops: In 2013 and 2014, The District partnered with the University of California Berkeley, Department of Natural Resources, to sponsor field trips to their Blodgett Forest Research Station. These workshops provided education and information exchange with a wide range of policy makers, environmental groups, and forest land managers.
- Clean Air Award: In 2011, the District was honored with a 2010 Clean Air Excellence Award from the U.S. EPA, for our “Forest Resource Sustainability in Placer County” project. The award program annually honors outstanding and innovative efforts to achieve cleaner air. The District was recognized for its efforts, in partnership with Placer County, the U.S. Forest Service, and Sierra Pacific Industries, to implement projects to improve forest health, reduce the risk and negative effects of catastrophic wildfires, and convert excess forest biomass into renewable power, while significantly reducing harmful air emissions. The District’s project was chosen, from over 75 applications received, for its impact, innovation and replicability, and was one of only 12 organizations nationwide recognized with a 2010 award.
- Biomass Energy Offset Protocol: In 2009, the District began the development of a peer-reviewed emission offset accounting protocol for biomass to energy projects. In 2013, the protocol for greenhouse gases was accepted into the CAPCOA Greenhouse Gas Exchange. In 2014, the District worked with the Air Resources Board, Energy Commission, Office of Planning and Research, and the Utility Commission to resolve conflicts between the protocol, the Renewable Portfolio Standard, and the State Cap and Trade program.
- Greenhouse Gas Offset Credits: In 2014, the District issued 2,156 tons of greenhouse gas credits through the CAPCOA GHG Exchange for a District-sponsored forest biomass waste to energy project above Foresthill. The credits were independently verified in a third-party project evaluation by the South Coast Air Quality Management District. Funds that are anticipated to be received from sale of the District-owned credits will be reinvested into future biomass related projects. In 2015, the District plans to register and issue credits for previously conducted biomass energy projects, coordinate future biomass project opportunities for CEQA mitigation, develop potential public/private partnerships, and evaluate the requirement of financial additionality for Exchange protocols.
- Biochar Offset Protocol: The District is developing a biochar greenhouse gas offset protocol through contract support from prominent biochar scientists with the Prasino Group, The Climate Trust, and International Biochar Initiative. The District’s team is leveraging a separate biochar protocol being concurrently developed for the American Carbon Registry. In 2014, a draft protocol was completed, a stakeholder public review was conducted, and a response to public comments was prepared. In 2015, the District will finalize the development of the biochar protocol. This will involve review of the draft protocol by the CAPCOA Engineering Protocol Review Committee, approval by the CAPCOA Board, and adoption into the CAPCOA GHG Exchange.
- Black Carbon Offset Credit Protocol Development: The District has initiated an effort to develop a greenhouse gas offset credit protocol to support projects which reduce black carbon emissions by the utilization of woody biomass wastes for renewable energy, as an alternative to open pile burning. Open pile burning of woody biomass is a common disposal practice throughout the District and is a significant source of air pollutants, including black carbon, which has a very high

global warming potential. The District's existing biomass waste for energy greenhouse gas offset protocol will be modified to consider and compare black carbon emissions from open pile burning and the biomass waste for energy project alternative. This work will involve establishing a procedure to conservatively quantify black carbon emissions from open pile burning under varying pile material and burning conditions. This will include a comprehensive literature search, and designing and conducting a field study measurement program. The District will work to get the final protocol approved into the CAPCOA GHG Rx Program for use to meet CEQA mitigation requirements. This work is anticipated to be a multiple-year effort.

- Fuel Treatment/Wildfire Research: Collaborating with Spatial Informatics Group, the District has developed a methodology to assess emissions reduction benefits, and other eco-system services, that are provided by forest hazardous fuel reduction thinning treatments. Benefits result from a reduction in wildfire size and intensity, stimulation in forest growth rate, and providing renewable energy and timber products. A case study evaluation was completed for the Sierra Nevada Adaptive Management Project thinning work in the Last Chance region of Placer County.
- Fuel Treatment/Wildfire Protocol: The District has prepared a proposal to continue the development of a greenhouse gas offset credit protocol for forest fuel treatment thinning projects. The District is coordinating funding support from sources, including private timber companies, CALFIRE, USFS, Sierra Nevada Conservancy, and the District. In 2015, the District plans to finalize project funding sources and the project work plan, organize a stakeholder technical advisory committee, hold a project kickoff meeting, and begin work to refine and solidify the protocol accounting structure.
- Distributed Bioenergy: The District has assessed air pollutant emissions and economics of energy conversion technology suitable for small-scale strategically located and distributed systems in Placer County, utilizing woody biomass wastes from forest fuel treatments, timber harvest residues, and defensible space clearings. From 2010-2013, the District provided comment and assessment on the air quality impacts of a forest biomass waste powered distributed electricity generation facility in the Lake Tahoe Region. In 2014, the District reviewed and approved an Authority to Construct for the 2 MW Tahoe Region biomass gasification project, and also awarded a \$30,000 Technology Assessment Program grant to the Placer Resource Conservation District, which in collaboration with the Foresthill BioEnergy Steering Committee, the Placer County Department of Planning, and the Sierra Nevada Conservancy, will complete an assessment of the possibility of developing biomass-to-energy facilities in the Foresthill region. An additional \$5,000 of in-kind project support is also being provided by District staff to assist in emissions estimates. A Foresthill regional energy facility would allow for the economic use of biomass wastes from nearby fire hazard reduction treatments.
- Biomass Collection: The District has assisted with the implementation of centralized biomass collection programs for county residents, businesses, and public land managers, to reduce open burning and increase biomass to energy.
- Policy – The District has provided advocacy for policy that recognizes the full environmental benefits of distributed forest biomass energy. The District has participated in the development of a Biomass Feed in Tariff program with the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), and is a commenter on SB 1122, which requires Investor Owned Utilities in California to purchase 50

MW of forest biomass generation in communities with forest at risk for wildfire. The District has worked with the CPUC and other stakeholders to implement SB 1122, including development of forest woody biomass sustainability acceptance standards, and progress on power purchase agreement templates, interconnection feasibility, and auction pricing and que structure. In 2015, the District plans to have involvement with: (1) Bioenergy Feed in Tariff rulemaking, with the CPUC; (2) SB 1122 implementation, with the CPUC; (3) state Forest Carbon Action Team, in collaboration with CALFIRE and Cal EPA; and (4) Bioenergy Action Plan, with the CEC.

- Open Burning Smoke Management – The District reviews smoke management plans and prescribed burns on landscapes that have been pre-treated by removing excess fuels.
- Woody Biomass Gasification Research and Development – The District is partnering with West Biofuels and All Power Labs on proposals for California Energy Commission (CEC) Electric Program Investment Charge grants to demonstrate the feasibility of small-scale distributed woody forest biomass gasification for energy and biochar production, and to evaluate air quality benefits. In 2015, gasification demonstration project support will also be provided, dependent on CEC grant awards.
- Fuel Treatment Thinning/Biomass Project Grant – The District is partnering with Placer County, USFS, California State Parks, and the Tahoe Conservancy in a proposal to conduct forest fuel treatments and biomass energy projects in the Lake Tahoe Basin that provide greenhouse gas benefits, for a CALFIRE grant supported by State Cap and Trade greenhouse gas auction revenue. In 2015, the District anticipates assistance with the preparation of a second full proposal for the CALFIRE Fuel Treatment Thinning/Biomass Grant, and subsequent work on project implementation and management, if awarded.

SECTION 6.B.
Placer County Air Pollution Control District
Fiscal Year 2014-2015 Section Specific Goals

Planning & Monitoring Section:	Mission Goal/Objective
<p>The Planning & Monitoring Section is responsible for air quality planning that is required to guide local emission reduction efforts and to demonstrate that these efforts satisfy state and federal planning requirements. The Section also conducts assessments of land use projects with respect to their impact on air quality. The air quality planning effort, and the determination of whether state and local emission control measures have been successful, is verified by the air monitors that measure ambient air quality in the District. The Section is also responsible for preparing inventories of emissions in the District, regulating open burning and burning from wood-fired appliances, and managing the Clean Air Grant and other incentive programs. Specific activities of the Section include:</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with federal, state, and the other local agencies to develop regional planning documents to attain and maintain compliance with state and federal ambient air quality standards. 	4(b), 4(d), 5a), 5(b)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring compliance with federal conformity requirements. 	7(b)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing emission inventories for air quality planning purposes and new or amended rules and regulations for District adoption. 	1(e), 2(g), 4(a), 4(b), 4(c)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisting in the development of land use plans, such as specific and general plans. 	4(c), 5(a), 7(b)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing land use projects and environmental documents submitted by lead agencies, in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). 	4(c), 5(a), 7(b)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing environmental documents when the District is the lead agency. 	2(a), 2(g), 4(c)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspecting new development projects to verify mitigation measures were implemented. 	1(b), 4(c), 4(d)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administering the Clean Air Grant (reauthorized AB2766 and AB923 DMV air quality fees) and Offsite Mitigation Programs. 	1(d), 2(c), 2(e), 4(c), 4(d), 5(a),
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing public outreach and information. 	1(c), 2(f)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operating air quality monitoring equipment at six (6) stations, two of which are intended to acquire data for short-term research purposes. 	4(a), 8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submitting air monitoring data to the State and Federal governments. 	4(a), 8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyzing air monitoring data to identify poor air quality episodes and recommend health alerts when warranted, to identify violations of air quality standards, and to evaluate trends for decision making with regard to air quality plans. 	4(a), 4(b)

- Overseeing the District burn program to minimize smoke impacts, including residential burning, rice burning, and forest management prescribed burning—through smoke management plan approval, permitting, burn project authorization, and burn day declarations. 1(a), 1(b), 2(f), 5(b)

Section tasks and projects to be advanced in the 2014-2015 fiscal year are:

- Air Quality Plans for the Federal Standards: Work with CARB and other local air districts in Sacramento Federal Nonattainment Area to finalize the Attainment Implementation/Maintenance Plan for the federal 24-hour PM_{2.5} standard (35 ug/m³) and to prepare the State Implementation Plan (SIP) for the federal 8-hour Ozone standard (0.075ppm). These two regional air quality plans will demonstrate the regional efforts to attain and maintain the attainment status in the target year for the federal PM_{2.5} and ozone standards, respectively. 1(a), 1(e), 2(f), 2(g), 4(a), 4(b), 4(d), 5(b)
- Exceptional Event Demonstration Report: Prepare an exceptional event report for 2013 wildfire incidents. Exceptional events are unusual or naturally occurring events, such as wildfires, that can affect air quality but are not reasonably controlled by regulatory agencies. If approved by EPA, high monitor values, including exceedances of air quality standards, resulting from a naturally occurring event can be excluded from consideration. This is particularly desired when including the exceptional data would result in an air quality violation that regulatory efforts could not have prevented. The proposed report will identify two major wildfire incidents (the American Fire and the Rim Fire) that occurred in Northern California and which significantly influenced the PM_{2.5} concentration measurements within Placer County. A request will be made to removal the impacted concentration measurements from the federal and state air monitoring database. The report will be submitted to CARB and EPA for approval. 4(a), 4(b), 8
- Air Monitoring Network Improvements: Improve the existing monitoring stations' operation and monitoring data reporting that is managed by the District. The improvements include purchasing an additional ozone transfer standard and training an extra-help staff member, who is a local resident, on conducting the routine maintenance for Tahoe area stations. Other improvements include enhancing the station site safety; developing internal protocols for field and laboratory operations; developing data handling procedures to enhance data quality assurance, and developing an ability to provide air monitoring data instantly to officials and the public. 4(a), 8
- Woodstove Incentive Program in Tahoe Area: Implement a woodstove replacement incentive program for homeowners within the Placer County portion of the Lake Tahoe region. The District will administer \$23,750 in incentive funds provided to the District by TRPA to target the replacement of 126 non-EPA certified woodstoves in Placer County. Replacement with EPA certified or equivalent woodstoves will result in measureable improvement in air quality and significant health benefits to the residents within the Tahoe region. The program will be started in the fall of 2014. 2(c), 2(f), 5(a), 5(c), 6

- CEQA Land Use Emission Model Improvement: Work with the other participating air districts to update the CAPCOA's Land Use Emission Model (CalEEMod) based on the latest data and technology, in order to provide a technically well founded, and therefore defensible, means of air pollution emission estimation and provide new user friendly functions to conduct analyses of land use development projects. 4(c), 4(d), 5(a), 5(b), 8
- Regional CEQA GHG Thresholds: Work with the other local air districts within the Sacramento area to develop CEQA Greenhouse Gas (GHG) thresholds of significance for land use development projects. The anticipated product would be a guideline to provide lead agencies with recommended ways to determine the level of the land use project's related GHG impacts, as well as the means to identify the appropriate mitigation measures to offset the project's impacts that were analyzed in the project's environmental documents. The draft guidance and justification document is anticipated to be released in late 2014. 4(b), 4(c), 4(d), 5(b)
- Database for Land Use Projects: Complete the update of the District's internal land use development tracking list and develop a tracking database for the District's CEQA review program. The land use development list will be used to prepare a justification analysis for the draft regional GHG thresholds applied for CEQA review in Placer County. The database could be integrated into the existing District database to support the District's CEQA review program by tracking the land development related documents, including comments and recommended mitigation measures, and aide in monitoring the project's status and the implementation of mitigation measures. 4(c), 8
- Compliance Support for the County Fleet Services: Assist the Placer County Department of Public Works (DPW), Fleet Services Division, in achieving compliance with applicable State mobile source related regulations. This will commence with an analysis of DPW fleet equipment, in accordance with corresponding CARB regulations, and coordination with DPW staff to establish methods of compliance with such regulations. On-road and off-road vehicle and equipment regulations are not within the regulatory jurisdiction of the District, and DPW will provide funds to offset the cost of staff services provided by the District. It is anticipated that this support will remain in effect for a minimum three (3) year period commencing from its initiation. 1(c), 1(d), 2(e), 2(g), 5(a), 5(c), 7
- Black Carbon Offset Credit Protocol Development: Lead the development of a Black Carbon offset credit protocol for biomass waste for energy projects, with support from the Compliance & Enforcement Section. The protocol development will be based on the District's existing biomass waste for energy protocol, in conjunction with the data from literature researches and field studies to quantify the potential CO₂ equivalent credits resulting from avoiding open burning activities. The protocol development effort will include conducting a measurement program to determine Black Carbon generated from open pile burns and energy operations. The District may also participate in a Black Carbon GHG offset protocol for wood 1(a), 1(c), 1(d), 2(a), 2(c), 2(e), 2(f), 2(g), 5(a), 5(c), 6

appliances. Removal of biomass materials from open burning to an energy facility will substantially reduce particulate matter emissions, including Black Carbon with high global warming potential (GWP). The participating air districts within CAPCOA GHG Rx Program will provide financial assistance to the District for the protocol development. The proposed protocol will seek to generate CO₂ equivalent credits from biomass for energy projects, including from Black Carbon capture, under the CAPCOA GHG Rx Program for use in CEQA mitigation.

- Truckee North Tahoe JIC/ICS – CARPA, Placer County OES: Collaborate with various emergency response agencies, to be organized and prepared for an incident in which air quality is affected. District staff PIO Team members have participated in Incident Command System (ICS) and Joint Information Center (JIC) support preparedness training, including: Placer County OES-PIO training, California Air Response Planning Alliance (CARPA) training, and OES and Truckee North Tahoe JIC/ICS table top exercises. PIO Team members have also participated in the development of the Truckee North Tahoe Joint Information Coordination Plan and pre-fire season reviews with the County Health Department and agency PIOs. District PIO Team members continue to train and network with allied agencies to improve skills and relationships, as opportunities become available, to achieve effective emergency response. Staff will continue to participate as agency representatives on incidents, where needed, filling support roles and lending air quality and public information knowledge. 1(a), 1(c), 2(f), 3(a), 3(c), 4(a), 6
- Sacramento Valley Smoke Management Plan Improvements: Collaborate with the other air districts within Sacramento Valley Air Basin to update and revise Sacramento Valley Smoke Management Plan, and to develop and coordinate staff training. Smoke from Agricultural burning, primarily rice stubble, results in potential for substantial air quality impacts within the valley in the fall and spring. The Smoke Management Plan was developed to describe the policies and procedures to determine how much open biomass burning can be allowed in the Sacramento Valley Air Basin each day to minimize smoke impacts on the public and avoid exceeding air quality standards. The allowable burn acreage for the Basin is determined by a central coordinator in consultation with the Air Resources Board, and the districts allocate acreage to be burned to local growers. The Plan is adopted by the Basinwide Air Pollution Control Council and is approved by the State Air Resources Board. The revision efforts will focus on the update of management policies and the methodology to control the potential smoke impacts to the public. In addition, a training curriculum will be developed to aide air district staff in the execution of the smoke management program, and staff training will be coordinated. 1(a), 1(d), 2(a), 2(f), 3(c), 5(b)

Permitting & Engineering Section:	Mission Goal/Objective
<p>The Permitting & Engineering Section has the primary responsibility of permitting stationary sources of emissions, in accordance with applicable state and federal laws and District regulations. Specific responsibilities of the Section include:</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of new Authority to Construct applications and annually reviewing Permits to Operate prior to renewal. 	1(a), 1(c), 1(d)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting the Hearing Board’s consideration of Variances and Abatement Orders. 	2(a), 2(d), 3(a), 3(b)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administering the Emission Reduction Credit (ERCs) banking program by issuing ERCs and tracking in a Registry. 	1(a), 2(c)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing the AB 2588 Air Toxics “Hot Spots” program and evaluation of airborne toxic emissions from new and modified facilities. 	2(a), 2(b)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation and review of annual information requests sent to stationary sources to gather information used to calculate emissions and determine compliance. 	1(a), 1(b), 4(a)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting comparison of state and federal control measure guidelines to adopted District rules and emission sources in order to demonstrate compliance or rule deficiencies that will need to be corrected through new rules or rule amendments, and assisting in new or amended rule development. 	1(a), 1(e), 2(g)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisting in regulation compliance education and response to business inquiries and public information requests about sources. 	1(c), 2(f), 3(a)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying business operations that should be permitted by the District through a permitting outreach effort, or “Harvest” program, in conjunction with Compliance and Enforcement Section staff. 	1(a), 1(b), 1(c), 2(d), 2(f), 3(a), 3(b)
<p>Section tasks and projects to be advanced in the 2014-2015 fiscal year are:</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ <u>Evaluation of Air Toxics Program Costs and Rule 610, Air Toxics “Hot Spots” Fees</u>: Evaluate the overall cost to the District of implementing regulations associated with air toxic contaminants, including Rule 610, that recover both the costs for the District program work and the collection of mandated pass-through charges for the California Air Resources Board. The fiscal evaluation will be supported by the Administrative Services Section. Changes by the Air Resources Board to the mandated charges have resulted in a reduction in the District’s portion of the fees assessed. In addition, recent changes in recommended risk assessment methods by the Office Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) make it likely that significant numbers of previously evaluated toxic sources will require re-evaluation. The new guidelines make it much more likely that toxic emission sources will be prioritized as creating a significant risk, and as a result, require some manner of risk reduction. The evaluation will result in 	1(e), 2(b), 2(c), 2(e), 2(g), 8

- a recommendation on how to resolve this situation and fund both “Hot Spots” and the overall toxics program of the District. It is likely that at a minimum Rule 610 will require amendment in order to facilitate any changes, and possibly other rules may need to be amended.
- Air Toxics: Review of stationary sources for compliance with AB 2588 “Air Toxics Hot Spots Information and Assessment Act of 1987” program requirements. Update the toxic emission inventory for reporting to CARB. 2(a), 2(b)
 - California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Requirements for Permitting: The development and implementation of CEQA compliance procedures, such as ministerial permit evaluation procedures, and CEQA checklists, with the assistance from the Planning & Monitoring Section and legal counsel. 1(a), 8
 - Aboveground Gasoline Storage Tank Phase I EVR: Air Resources Board regulations require existing aboveground gasoline storage tanks (ASTs) to be upgraded with Phase I Enhanced Vapor Recovery (EVR) equipment by July 1, 2014. ARB intends to change the regulations such that only ASTs which pump more than 60,000 gallons annually will need to upgrade equipment. There may be ~20 AST permit holders in Placer County that will need to submit applications for Authority to Construct permits and modify the equipment. 1(c), 2(a), 2(d), 2(f), 3(a)
 - Incorporation of Delegated NESHAPS and MACTs as ATCMS into Permits: Reviewing state and federal regulations for applicability to District emission sources that would need to be regulated, including federal NSPS, NESHAPS, and MACT standards; and State ATCMS. A number of District Permits to Operate and Title V Permits will need to be updated. 1(a), 2(d), 2(g)
 - Renewal of Title V Permits: Title V permits are federal permits issued by the District to major sources and specifically identified sources such as the Western Regional Landfill. Placer County has five sources with Title V Permits. These permits are issued for a five year period. Staff has begun the process of reviewing and reissuing permits which are expiring and anticipate that two permits will need to be renewed during this fiscal year. 1(a), 2(d), 2(g)

Compliance and Enforcement Section:	Mission Goal/Objective
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The Compliance and Enforcement Section is responsible for ensuring compliance with permit conditions, District rules and regulations, and applicable state and federal air pollution laws through investigations and on-site inspections, and, if violations are found, pursuing enforcement actions. Specific responsibilities of the Section include:

- Inspection of permitted and unpermitted stationary sources of air pollution (i.e. facilities) for compliance with applicable rules and regulations, including the inspection of Portable Equipment that is registered with the state. 1(a), 1(b), 1(c), 2(a), 2(b), 2(d), 3(a), 3(b), 3(c)
- Inspection of new home construction in the unincorporated areas of Placer County for compliance with land use mitigation conditions on wood 1(c), 4(c), 3(c)

- burning appliances.
- Investigation and resolution of air pollution complaints from the public regarding odors or air pollutant emissions from any source, including smoke from burning and dust from construction and other activities. 1(a), 1(b), 2(a), 2(b), 2(d), 2(f), 3(a), 3(b), 3(c)
 - Review and observation of source tests, monitoring data, and reports, for compliance with applicable rules and regulations. 1(a), 1(b)
 - Issuing Notices of Violation or Corrective Action Notices. 2(d), 3(a), 3(b)
 - Resolving enforcement cases for violations of District, state, and federal air pollution laws and regulations through mutual civil settlement, orders of abatement through the District’s Hearing Board, or by referral of the case to the Placer County District Attorney’s Office or the State Attorney General’s Office. 3(b)
 - Education of the public and permitted sources on air pollution rules and regulations. 1(c), 2(f)
 - Assisting with emission control measures and rule development. 1(e), 2(g), 4(b)
 - Enforcing open burning regulations in cooperation with local fire agencies through mutual support agreements, and obtaining fire agency cost-recovery for response to air pollution violation incidents. 1(b), 3(c), 5(b)
- Section tasks and projects to be advanced in the 2014-2015 fiscal year are:
- Field Improvements: Enhance inspection and complaint response investigation through: 1(a), 1(b), 2(a), 2(b), 2(d), 2(f), 8
 - Support of the Administrative Section’s Technology Improvement Program, towards the implementation of field-portable electronic laptop/tablets that communicate with the District database for preparation, field documentation, and report completion.
 - Safety analyses for stationary source inspections.
 - Safety training for field hazards.
 - Implementing a quality assurance/quality control program for sample physical evidence.
 - Developing expertise in characterizing detached opacity plumes.
 - Conducting vapor recovery source tests and interpreting in-station diagnostic system recordkeeping.
 - Expanding stationary source inspection program to distributors and retailers of VOC-containing architectural coatings, adhesives, and automotive refinishing products.
 - Enforcement Settlement: Settle violation enforcement cases that are not resolved in Mutual Negotiated Settlement through Small Claims Court, referral to the County District Attorney, or by other alternative means of case resolution. Develop a monetary penalty assessment structure schedule to assist in the establishment of consistent and defensible fines for enforcement case settlement. 3(b), 3(c), 8
 - CAPCOA Greenhouse Gas Exchange: Identify, coordinate, and oversee investment in local forest management and biomass projects that provide cost effective GHG reductions for CEQA mitigation. 2(a), 3(b), 4(a), 4(b), 4(c), 5(b)

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ <u>Biomass</u>: Continue to advance and support forest management projects that reduce air pollution through: utilization of waste biomass for energy as an alternative to open burning; hazardous fuel reduction thinning and defensible space clearing to mitigate impacts of wildfire; and the development of tools that quantify and provide monetary value to air emission reductions, as well as other societal benefits including renewable energy and protection of upland watersheds, timber resources, and forest ecosystems. Specific tasks will include: encourage the CPUC, CARB, CEC, and State AG Office to formally recognize the displaced fossil fuel benefits of the CAPCOA biomass waste for energy GHG offset protocol; finalize the biochar GHG offset protocol and receive approval into the CAPCOA GHG Exchange; guide a technical team to advance a GHG offset protocol for forest fuel thinning treatments; support the development of the addition of Black Carbon to the biomass waste for energy GHG offset protocol by the Planning & Monitoring Section; and support the implementation of SB1122 and other research initiatives which value the benefits of distributed (strategically sized and located) biomass energy facilities in areas at risk for catastrophic wildfire. □ <u>Inter-agency Cooperation</u>: Further develop working relationships with allied county agencies, including building and public works departments, law enforcement, fire agencies, code enforcement, weights and measures, animal control, and environmental health. | <p>1(a), 1(c), 1(d),
2(a), 2(c), 2(e),
2(f), 2(g), 5(a),
5(c), 6</p> <p>3(c), 5(a), 5(b),
5(c)</p> |
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Administrative Services Section:	Mission Goal/Objective
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The Administrative Services Section is responsible for providing overall administrative services and support for the District. Specific responsibilities of the Section include:

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of monthly fiscal statements and review for management and Board information. • Clerk of the Board functions, including preparation of the Board Meeting Agenda and the Board Packet that includes information and action items. • Tracking, filing, and archiving of District documents. The conduct of this function is being improved through the implementation of an electronic document handling system (EDHS). • Handling of payroll, accounts receivable, accounts payable, purchasing, cost accounting/cost allocation and conducting a biennial outside audit. • Preparation, oversight, management, and administration of grant and professional services contracts, including inter-agency MOUs. • Assisting the APCO in the preparation of the annual budget, and providing the APCO with fiscal status summaries each month and performance statistics for the District each quarter. • Maintenance of the District's networked computers and office equipment, and recommendations for equipment replacement. | <p>8</p> <p>8</p> <p>5(c), 8</p> <p>5(b), 8</p> <p>5(a), 5(b), 5(c), 8</p> <p>8</p> <p>5(b), 5(c), 8</p> |
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- Maintenance and upgrade of the District database program and training of District Staff on the use of this in-house program. 5(b), 5(c), 8
- Overseeing the maintenance of District motor vehicles and their sign-out by staff. 5(b), 5(c), 8
- Maintenance and control of personnel files and training logs (Personnel Liaison). 8
- Facility maintenance and operations for the District offices at 110 Maple Street, Auburn, including management of repairs and scheduled preventive maintenance, and oversight of building related service contracts. 5(c), 8
- Completing office management functions, including answering caller inquiries, directing the public to the proper staff, and facilitating all business transactions with the District. 8

Section tasks and projects to be advanced in the 2014-2015 fiscal year are:

- Technology Improvement Program: Management of the Strategic Information Technology Master Plan and implementation of the approved roadmap and budget. The Plan has these elements: 1(a), 1(b), 1(c), 2(d), 3(b), 4(a), 5(c), 8
 - Air Pollution Control Database System (Database System): The Database System will continue to be the common connecting point for all District business applications. The continued implementation and enhancement of the database system will enable electronic access to expanded information by the creation of new system modules, as well as the enhancement of existing system modules.
 - Electronic Document Handling System (EDHS): The use of the EDHS will be expanded to facilitate greater levels of document storage and retrieval. The EDHS is part of a Document Management System that links specific electronic documents to Air Pollution database records, stores required records and documents in electronic formats, and is coordinated with database records for document locations and with document retention requirements. In FY 2014-2015, a goal is to finalize and implement the document handling structure that will facilitate storing documents in a manner that enables the document to be located, identifies the retention and location of hardcopy documents, and integrates records management retention policies.
 - Wireless Device Integration/Mobile Inspections Project: The District will implement wireless device integration that supports the work of District employees while they are in the field by providing mobile capabilities that aid the conduction of inspections. The District will build upon the structure developed in FY 2013-2014. This goal will require the input and support of the Compliance & Enforcement Section.
 - District Website Enhancements: The District Website will continue to be an area for the delivery of District electronic services to citizens, businesses and employees. Proposed enhancements will be implemented by District staff through applications that enhance accessibility and ease of use.

- **Client Access Portal Project:** The District will work to expand its delivery of electronic information and services to District clients and the public. A Client Access Portal will provide District clients with on-line access to District permit and billing information and client contact profile capabilities. The concept is to provide clients and the public with portals to access District information and documents. This element of the Plan will likely be postponed to FY 2015-2016, and perhaps later, when the database enhancements and EDHS are completed as a necessary foundation for the accessing of the stored information. However this effort is highlighted to show the integrated nature of the overall IT improvements that are planned.
- **Air Quality Supplemental Questionnaire:** The District Staff have prepared a supplemental questionnaire that may be incorporated into the permitting process of building departments in Placer County. The questionnaire asks questions to address a number of District regulatory issues, including naturally-occurring asbestos and dust control for development, wood-fired appliance requirements, District permit requirements, and statutory mandates upon building departments with regard to hazardous materials storage and emission sources near schools. The questionnaire and supporting materials provide guidance to the applicant on how to comply, as well as providing notice to the building department, the District, and Environmental Health, when appropriate, that the project impacts air quality and/or utilizes hazardous materials. District Staff have developed sample questionnaires and background and support information to assist the applicant that can be made available both in hardcopy and through a webpage on the internet. The next step is for the District to work with the building departments in Placer County to seek to integrate the questionnaire, as amended for each circumstance, into the building application process. 1(a), 1(b), 1(c), 2(d), 2(f), 3(a), 3(c), 5(a), 8
- **Inspection of Wood Burning Appliances:** The District currently inspects new homes in the unincorporated areas of Placer County for compliance with District Rule 225, Wood Burning Appliances. The primary compliance check is for EPA certified wood burning appliances, which is also a requirement of the Placer County Building Code (through adoption of the CalGreen Code). Plan checks and the inspection of new home construction where wood burning appliances are installed, in conjunction with other required plan reviews and inspections by the Placer County Building Department, would be a more efficient and costs effective means of ensuring compliance, versus the District dispatching Specialists to inspect new homes and sign-off on final inspections. Accordingly, the District will seek to work with the Placer County Building Department so that efforts are not duplicated. It is in the public interest that the District and Building Department collectively utilize the least costly approach to assuring compliance. 3(c), 5(a), 8, and 1(a), 1(b), 1(c), 2(d), 2(f), 3(a),

SECTION 6.C.
PLACER COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT
REGULATORY MEASURES LIST

- List of Rules to Be Considered for Adoption in 2015 -

January 2015

These are the listed rules or regulatory measures being considered for adoption, amendment or rescission in the 2015 calendar year. If the rule or regulatory measure is not addressed in 2015, it may be considered for adoption, amendment, or rescission in the 2016 calendar year or later.

In accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 40923, a regulatory measure may not be considered for adoption during any year that it is not listed in the most recent published list of proposed regulatory measures, unless earlier consideration is required to satisfy federal requirements; to abate a substantial endangerment to public health or welfare; or to comply with Section 39666 (i.e. required to implement State Air Toxic Control Measures) or 40915 (i.e. contingency measures contained in air quality plans). This listing requirement does not apply to administrative rules that are not control measures, or the modification of any existing rule the District finds is necessary to preserve the original intent of the rule or to increase opportunities for alternative compliance methodology. Although not required by Section 40923, the list provided includes administrative rules to be considered for adoption, amendment or rescission in 2015 as identified by District staff.

Within 60 days from the date of a district's publication, pursuant to Section 40923, of the list of regulatory measures proposed for adoption in the following year, any person may inform the district of any existing federal or state air pollution control requirement or guideline, or proposed or existing district air pollution control requirement or guideline, that applies to the same type of source or equipment in that district as any proposed new or amended district rule or regulation on that district's list of regulatory measures. If any person informs the district of any requirement or guideline that does not apply to the same type of source or equipment, the district shall notify the person to that effect and shall not be required to review that requirement or guideline.

Regulations Being Considered for Adoption or Amendment in 2015:

Most likely to be adopted, amended, or rescinded in 2015:

- Amendment of Rule 250, Stationary Gas Turbines, which EPA has identified having emission limits that do not meet Reasonably Available Control Technology Standards (RACT) as required by the State Implementation Plan (SIP). The District had argued in our 2014 RACT SIP Analysis Report that existing sources met RACT even if the rule was deficient. EPA has stated that the RACT emission limits need to be in an amended Rule, or in federally enforceable permits submitted as part of the SIP. The District will amend Rule 250. (Added 2015)
- Amendment of Rule 515, Stationary Rail Yard Control Emission Reduction Credits, which establishes procedures for the issuance of emission reduction credits for voluntary locomotive emission reductions at railroad rail yards. EPA commented informally concerning applicability of the rule and who is responsible for compliance. (Added 2015)

PLACER COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

REGULATORY MEASURES LIST

- List of Rules to Be Considered for Adoption in 2015 -

To be considered, but less likely to be adopted or amended in 2015:

- Amendment of Rule 102, Definitions, Section 228 Exempt Compounds, so the District's definition matches that of the U.S. EPA. EPA has made changes to the exempt compound list that are not reflected in Section 228. In addition, a review will be conducted to see if any other definitions need to be updated. (Added 2015)
- Amendment of Rule 206, Incinerator Burning, due to the previously amended rule receiving comments from EPA indicating it is not SIP approvable. The rule may be amended to resolve EPA's concerns. (Added 2015)
- Amendment of Rule 207, Particulate Matter, to address the Lake Tahoe Air Basin commitment not included in the rule, in the consolidation of rules conducted in 1994. (Added 2012)
- Amendment of Rule 223, Metal Container Coating, to update the VOC Exempt Compound definition by reference to Rule 102, Definitions, and to make formatting adjustments. (Added 2015)
- Amendment of Rule 203, Exceptions to Rule 202, to correct erroneous references to other rules and update formatting.
- Amendment of Rule 225, Wood Burning Appliances, to address conflicts with local ordinances (e.g. CalGreen Code), and to correct errors in internal Section references, along with formatting adjustments. (added 2015)
- Amendment of Rule 244, Semiconductor Operations, to update the VOC Exempt Compound definition reference to Rule 102, Definitions, and to make formatting adjustments. (Added 2015)
- Amendment of Rule 245, Surface Coating of Metal Parts and Products, to correct errors in the internal Section references, along with formatting adjustments. (Added 2015)
- Amendment of Rule 246, Natural Gas-Fired Water Heaters, to correct errors in internal Section references, to make formatting adjustments, and to consider EPA recommendations concerning current rule. (Added 2015)
- Amendment of Rule 247, Natural Gas-Fired Water Heaters, Small Boilers and Process Heaters, to correct errors in internal Section references, to make formatting adjustments, and to consider minor EPA recommendations concerning the current rule. (Added 2015)
- Adoption of a new rule (may be numbered Rule 248) to address the U.S. EPA Control Technique Guideline (CTG) emission control requirements for aerospace coating operations, if a stationary source in the District is identified that is subject to the CTG. (Added 2015)
- Amendment of Rule 305, Residential Allowable Burning, to address conflicts between burning rules and statute, to clarify exceptions for burn barrel prohibitions, to correct errors in references, and to make formatting adjustments. (Added 2015)
- Amendment of Rule 410, Recordkeeping for Volatile Organic Compound Emissions, to update VOC Exempt Compound definition reference to Rule 102, Definitions, to correct errors in references, and to make formatting adjustments. (Added 2015)
- Rescission of Rule 514, Federal Major Modifications, which establishes alternative siting analysis, defines major modification, along with providing requirements for Plant-wide Applicability Limits (PALs). Alternative Siting and the major modification definitions were included in amended Rule 502, New Source Review, last adopted on August 8, 2013. PALs can be established through existing permit requirements and federal regulations. Accordingly, District Staff believe that Rule 514 is no longer required. (Added 2015)
- Rescission of Rule 517, Permitting Requirements for Stationary Sources Emitting Greenhouse Gases. As a result of a District review of outstanding SIP submittals to EPA Region 9 it was

PLACER COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

REGULATORY MEASURES LIST

- List of Rules to Be Considered for Adoption in 2015 -

determined that Rule 517 was not required as a revision to the SIP. Rule 517 provides procedures for evaluating and processing stationary sources emitting greenhouse gases, and because the District has no commitment in the SIP with regard to greenhouse gas pollutants, federal policy has changed so that GHG only Major Sources do not require PSD permits, and the District has received Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program approval for permitting of significant sources with attainment pollutant emissions, Rule 517 is not required. (Added 2015)

- Amendment of Rule 601, Permit Fees, to make fee schedule changes that will better reflect actual levels of effort and distributed program costs, while being relatively revenue neutral with respect to the total permit fee revenue derived from stationary sources. Fee rules are administrative and are not regulatory measures; however, the consideration of the fee rules is mentioned to be as complete as possible in the disclosure of planned rules and rule changes. (Added 2009)
- Amendment of Rule 607, Burning Permit Fees, to correct errors in internal Section references and to correct the fee rate of Section 307 to reference the General Labor Rate of Rule 601, Permit Fees, Schedule M(1), and to make formatting adjustments. (Added 2015)
- Amendment of Rule 610, Air Toxics “Hot Spots” Fees, to correct “Industrywide” definitions to match that of ARB and the District. (Added 2015)
- Adoption of new fees for service, that are not Authority to Construct initial permit fees, nor Permit to Operate renewal fees, including fees for toxic new source reviews, area-wide and indirect source reviews, naturally-occurring asbestos dust control plan reviews, and fees to recover District costs for other reviews may be considered. Fee rules are administrative and are not regulatory measures; however, the consideration of the fee rules is mentioned to be as complete as possible in the disclosure of planned rules and rule changes.
- Adoption of a new rule, or amendment of an existing rule, defining the authority of the District to inspect permitted facilities; and to collect, record, and preserve evidence or information upon inspection (including documentation of compliance and non-compliance by the taking of photographs and video images).



For information and comparative purposes, the regulatory measures that were actually adopted by the District in calendar years 2008 through 2014 are listed below:

Regulatory Measures That Were Adopted/Amended in 2014:

- Amendment of a Rule 247, Natural Gas-Fired Water Heaters, Small Boilers, and Process Heaters, that was adopted on October 10, 2013, and set low NOx emission standards for newly installed large water heaters and boilers between 75,000 BTU and less than 5,000,000 BTU. The adoption of Rule 247 by 2015 was a SIP commitment for 2015. Amended February 13, 2014.
- Amendment of Rule 610, Air Toxics “Hot Spots” Fees, to reflect current charges of CARB and current costs to the District. Amended October 9, 2014.

Regulatory Measures That Were Adopted/Amended in 2013:

- Amendment of Rule 206, Incinerator Burning, and a new Rule 241, Crematories, to resolve conflicting requirements for human/animal cremation. Amended and adopted April 11, 2013.
- Amendment of Rule 214, Transfer of Gasoline into Vehicle Fuel Tanks, addressed US EPA comments and corrected deficiencies required for SIP approval. Amended February 21, 2013.

PLACER COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

REGULATORY MEASURES LIST

- List of Rules to Be Considered for Adoption in 2015 -

- Amendment of Rule 213, Gasoline Transfer into Stationary Storage Containers, to address new standing loss requirements and deficiencies, and provided an exemption for existing above ground tanks meeting specific requirements from new tank painting requirements so as to preserve public art murals. Amended February 21, 2013.
- Amendment of Rule 502, New Source Review, to address SIP disapproval comments of U.S. EPA. Amended August 8, 2013.
- Adoption of Rule 249, Plastic Parts Coating, to satisfy Federal Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) requirements. Adopted August 8, 2013.
- Adoption of a new Rule 247, Natural Gas-Fired Water Heaters, Small Boilers, and Process Heaters, setting low NOx emission standards for newly installed large water heaters and boilers between 75,000 BTU and less than 5,000,000 BTU. This range of heating values was not previously addressed by a District rule. Adoption of a new or revised rule is a SIP commitment for 2015. Adopted October 10, 2013.
- Amendment of Rule 604, Source Test Observation and Report Evaluation, to adjust fees and add an annual CPI adjustment. Fee rules are administrative and are not regulatory measures; however, the consideration of this fee rule is mentioned to be as complete as possible in the disclosure of planned rules and rule changes. Amended October 10, 2013.
- It was determined that the planned amendment of Rule 217, Cutback and Emulsified Asphalt Paving Materials, and Rule 240, Surface Preparation and Cleanup, to meet Federal CAA requirements for the adoption of RACT and California CAA requirements were not required as the rules were found to be compliant with U.S. EPA requirements.

Regulatory Measures That Were Adopted/Amended/Rescinded in 2012:

- Amendment of Rule 233, Biomass Boilers, to address U.S. EPA comments and Federal Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) requirements required for SIP approval. Amended June 14, 2012.
- Amendment of Regulation 3, Open Burning, Rules 301 to 306, and Rule 102, Definitions, to address U.S. EPA comments and deficiencies identified by District staff in order to avoid a limited approval/disapproval of the SIP revision. Amended February 8, 2012.
- Amendment of Rule 235, Adhesives, to meet Federal CAA requirements for the adoption of RACT. Amended October 11, 2012.
- Amendment of Rule 239, Graphic Arts Operations, to meet Federal CAA requirements for the adoption of RACT. Amended October 11, 2012.
- Rescission of the following rules, since the RACT requirement is no longer needed for major sources that are no longer operating:
 - Rule 229, Fiberboard Manufacturing (SierraPine Ltd.). Rescinded April 12, 2012.
 - Rule 230, Plastic Products and Materials - Paper Treating Operations (Formica Corporation). Rescinded April 12, 2012.
 - Rule 232, Biomass Suspension Boilers (SierraPine Ltd.). Rescinded April 12, 2012.
 - Rule 241, Boilers at Plastic Laminate Manufacturing Facilities (Formica Corporation). Rescinded April 12, 2012.
 - Rule 227, Petroleum Dry Cleaning Operations (will defer to Federal Standards). Rescinded April 12, 2012.
 - Rule 237, Municipal Landfills (no applicable sources remaining). Rescinded April 12, 2012.

PLACER COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

REGULATORY MEASURES LIST

- List of Rules to Be Considered for Adoption in 2015 -

- Rule 506, Biomass Emission Reduction Credits (was replaced by Rule 516, Rice Straw Emission Reduction Credits). Rescinded April 12, 2012.
- Rule 805, Notice to Comply (mandating statute sunset January 1, 2001). Rescinded April 12, 2012.
- Rescission of the following rules in favor of implementing the state regulation.
 - Rule 902, Airborne Chromium Control Measure - Emissions of Hexavalent Chromium From Chrome Plating and Anodizing Operations. Rescinded April 12, 2012.
 - Rule 903, Ethylene Oxide Airborne Toxic Control Measure for Sterilizers and Aerators. Rescinded April 12, 2012.
 - Rule 904, Airborne Toxic Control Measure - Hexavalent Chromium Emissions From Cooling Towers. Rescinded April 12, 2012.
 - Rule 905, Airborne Toxic Control Measure - Asbestos Containing Serpentine Rock in Surfacing Applications. Rescinded April 12, 2012.
 - Rule 906, Airborne Toxic Control Measure - Medical Waste Incinerators. Rescinded April 12, 2012.

Regulatory Measures That Were Adopted/Amended in 2011:

- Amendment of Rule 102, Definitions, to reflect new terms used in recently amended rules, particularly in the amendment of Regulation 3. Amended February 10, 2011.
- Rescission of Regulation 3, Open Burning, Rules 301 through 325, and adoption of new Rules 301 through 306, to update the rules to match current state law, to address the US EPA's comments, and to reorganize and update the formatting of all of the Rules to make the requirements more easily understood. Adopted February 10, 2011.
- Amendment of Rule 412, Registration Requirements for Stationary and Portable Compression Engines Used In Agricultural Operations, to provide for a low use exemption. Amended August 11, 2011.
- Amendment of Rule 502, New Source Review, to address deficiencies identified in a limited approval/disapproval by U.S. EPA of the version of the rule that was adopted on February 11, 2010. Amended October 13, 2011.
- Adoption of Rule 517, Permitting Requirements for Stationary Sources Emitting Greenhouse Gases, to meet mandatory implementation requirements of the federal Greenhouse Gas Tailoring Regulation. Adopted February 10, 2011.
- Adoption of Rule 518, Prevention of Significant Deterioration Permit Program, to provide for the District's acceptance of delegation from the U.S. EPA of PSD permitting authority for Major Sources. Adopted February 10, 2011.
- Amendment of Rule 607, Burning Permit Fees, to reconcile changes in references to Regulation 3 rules and to definitions. No fees were revised. Amended February 10, 2011.
- Amendment of Rule 608, Control Council Fee, to reconcile changes in references to Regulation 3 rules and to definitions. No fees were revised. Amended February 10, 2011.

Regulatory Measures That Were Adopted/Amended in 2010:

- Amendment of Rule 102, Definitions, to reflect new terms used in rules. Amended August 10, 2010.

PLACER COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

REGULATORY MEASURES LIST

- List of Rules to Be Considered for Adoption in 2015 -

- Amendment of Rule 218, Architectural Coatings, to level the field for shop coaters and field coaters and to update the Rule for a 2007 CARB Suggested Control Measure. The amendment of Rule 218 is also a SIP commitment for 2012. Amended October 14, 2010.
- Amendment of Rule 234, Automotive Refinishing Operations, revising applicator requirements and updating of requirements to meet a 2005 CARB Suggested Control Measure (SCM). In addition, the District clarified the recordkeeping and reporting required of coating distributors. Amendment of this rule is a SIP commitment for 2015. Amended October 14, 2010.
- Amendment of Rule 236, Wood Products Coating Operations, and Rule 238, Factory Coating of Flat Wood Paneling, to update these rules to match existing state and federal control measure standards. Amended October 14, 2010.
- Amendment of Rule 501, General Permit Requirements, as a revision of the SIP. Amended August 10, 2010.
- Amendment of Rule 502, New Source Review, as a revision of the SIP. Amended February 11, 2010.
- Amendment of Rule 503, Emission Statement, to clarify and update the terminology with regard to the information to be reported. Amended August 10, 2010.
- Amendment of Rule 504, Emission Reduction Credits, to reflect new emission reduction credit rules as a revision of the State Implementation Plan. Amended August 10, 2010.
- Amendment of Rule 601, Permit Fees, to create a new semiconductor fee schedule, and a new fee for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD). Amended December 9, 2010.

Regulatory Measures That Were Adopted/Amended in 2009:

- Amendment of Rule 214, Transfer of Gasoline into Vehicle Fuel Tanks. Amended April 9, 2009
- Amendment of Rule 233, Biomass Boilers. Amended December 10, 2009
- Amendment of Rule 245, Surface Coating of Metal Parts and Products. Amended August 20, 2009
- Adoption of Rule 516, Rice Straw Emission Reduction Credits. Adopted February 19, 2009

Regulatory Measures That Were Adopted/Amended in 2008:

- Negative Declaration, adopted December 11, 2008, with regard to no sources in Placer County exceeding the threshold of the Control Technique Guidelines document "Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Flexible Package Printing" (EPA-453/R, 06-003, 09/2006) to satisfy federal requirements.
- Amendment of Rule 206, Incinerator Burning. Amended October 9, 2008
- Adoption of Rule 245, Surface Coating of Metal Parts and Products. Adopted December 11, 2008
- Adoption of Rule 411, Indemnification of District. Adopted February 14, 2008
- Amendment of Rule 412, Registration Requirements for Stationary and Portable Compression Engines Used In Agricultural Operations. Amended August 14, 2008
- Adoption of Rule 515, Stationary Rail Yard Control Emission Reduction Credits. Adopted October 9, 2008

Air Pollution Glossary Overview

The warm weather and geographic features that make California such an attractive place to visit and live also contribute to the state's air quality problems -- seven of the nation's 10 regions whose air quality most frequently violates national health standards are in California. **Air pollution** is a general term used to describe undesirable amounts of particulate or gaseous matter in the atmosphere. Air pollution is a major concern because it reduces visibility and lowers the overall quality of life in the state. Air pollution damages crops, reduces property values, and is harmful to humans -- especially children and the elderly. Furthermore, a majority of the state's population resides in low-lying basins where air pollutants tend to persist. In California, the state Air Resources Board (ARB), the Bureau of Automotive Repair (BAR), and the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) work together with 35 local air districts and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) to improve and protect air quality in the state.

California's air pollution control program is one of the most effective in the world. Coordinated state, regional, and local efforts have steadily improved our air quality. Strict motor vehicle tailpipe standards, cleaner fuels, controls on factories and other stationary sources, and cleaner products have led to a steady decline in levels of ozone, carbon monoxide, air toxics (such as benzene) and in some cases, particulate matter in the air. In fact, air quality in much of California continues to improve as emissions of pollutants are significantly reduced.

The Regulatory System

Federal, state and local governments have agencies, laws and regulations that control air pollution. At the federal level, the U.S. EPA is responsible for safeguarding the nation's air quality. In turn, each state must meet the standards set by the U.S. EPA. Some states, including California, have passed standards that are at least as strict as those set by the U.S. EPA. In such cases, pollution emissions must also comply with the state's air quality standards. The U.S. EPA works with state and local agencies to make sure that air quality in the state, at the very least, meets federal standards. The state and local agencies have the responsibility for monitoring air pollutants and enforcing both state and federal air quality standards.

In California, the ARB is the lead agency responsible for air quality management. Local air districts, overseen by the ARB, develop and implement local air quality management plans. The air districts specifically regulate emissions made by local stationary sources (i.e., those emissions that do not come from mobile sources, such as cars and trains). In addition to overseeing local regulatory efforts, ARB has direct authority over mobile sources as well.

Air quality management and regulations are dependent on information gathered from a number of technical disciplines. These include the study of the health and environmental effects of pollutants, air quality sampling and pollutant measurement, data management and analysis, and control technology development.

Together, federal, state, and local agencies, in coordination with the regulated community and the general public, act in concert to meet health- and welfare-based air quality standards as expeditiously as possible.

Glossary of Air Pollution Terms

INTRODUCTION

This glossary provides definitions of terms pertaining to the laws, regulations, programs, and government agencies involved in assuring healthful air quality for California's citizens. Moreover, this glossary explains some of the scientific terms used to describe air pollutants, the processes that form them, and their effects on the environment and the population. The primary focus of this publication is to help interested citizens understand the most commonly used air pollution terms.

A

AB 1807 (Tanner): A California state law (Health and Safety Code section 39650 et seq.) which became effective in January of 1984 and established the framework for California's [toxic air contaminant](#) identification and control program. For more information, please see our [toxics summary](#).

AB 2588 (Connelly) Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Program: A California program (Health and Safety Code Section 44300 et seq.) which requires certain [stationary sources](#) to report the type and quantity of specific toxic substances they routinely release into the air. The program identifies high priority facilities and requires facilities posing significant risks to notify all exposed individuals. For more information, please go to our [AB2588](#) website.

AB 2766 (Sher) Motor Vehicle Fee Program: A program that permits [air district](#) and local governments to allocate vehicle registration surcharge fees to projects that reduce motor vehicle emissions such as [zero-emission vehicles](#), bike lanes, and trip reduction programs.

Abatement: The reduction or elimination of pollution.

Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI): The highest daily amount of a substance that may be consumed over a lifetime without adverse effects.

Acid Deposition: A comprehensive term for the various ways acidic compounds precipitate from the atmosphere and deposit onto surfaces. It can include: 1) wet deposition by means of acid rain, fog, and snow; and 2) dry deposition of acidic particles (aerosols).

Acid Rain: Rain which is especially acidic (pH <5.2). Principal components of acid rain typically include nitric and sulfuric acid. These may be formed by the combination of nitrogen and sulfur oxides with water vapor in the [atmosphere](#).

Acute Exposure: One or a series of short-term exposures generally lasting less than 24 hours.

Acute Health Effect: A health effect that occurs over a relatively short period of time (e.g., minutes or hours). The term is used to describe brief exposures and effects which appear promptly after [exposure](#).

Add-On Control Device: An air pollution control device such as carbon absorber or incinerator that reduces the pollution in exhaust gas. The control device usually does not affect the process being controlled and thus is "add-on" technology, as opposed to a scheme to control pollution through altering the basic process itself. See also [pollution prevention](#).

Adsorber: An emissions control device that removes [VOCs](#) from a gas stream as a result of the gas attaching (adsorbing) onto a solid matrix such as activated carbon.

Adverse Health Effect: A health effect from exposure to air contaminants that may range from relatively mild temporary conditions, such as eye or throat irritation, shortness of breath, or headaches to permanent and serious conditions, such as birth defects, cancer or damage to lungs, nerves, liver, heart, or other organs.

Aerosol: Particles of solid or liquid matter that can remain suspended in air from a few minutes to many months depending on the particle size and weight.

Afterburner: An air pollution abatement device that removes undesirable organic gases through incineration.

Agricultural Burning: The intentional use of fire for vegetation management in areas such as agricultural fields, orchards, rangelands, and forests. The regulation of agricultural burning is described in the Agricultural Burning Guidelines, Title 17, California Code of Regulations. For more information, please go to our [smoke management](#) program website.

Air: So called "pure" air is a mixture of gases containing about 78 percent nitrogen; 21 percent oxygen; less than 1 percent of [carbon dioxide](#), argon, and other gases; and varying amounts of water vapor. See also [ambient air](#).

Air Basin: A land area with generally similar meteorological and geographic conditions throughout. To the extent possible, air basin boundaries are defined along political boundary lines and include both the [source](#) and receptor areas. California is currently divided into 15 air basins.

Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ATCM): A control measure adopted by the ARB (Health and Safety Code Section 39666 et seq.), which reduces emissions of [toxic air contaminants](#). For more information please see our [ATCM](#) top page.

Air District: A political body responsible for managing air quality on a regional or county basis. California is currently divided into 35 air districts. (See also [air pollution control district](#) and [air quality management district](#)). For more information, see our [local air district directory](#).

Air Monitoring: Sampling for and measuring of pollutants present in the [atmosphere](#).

Air Pollutants: Amounts of foreign and/or natural substances occurring in the atmosphere that may result in adverse effects to humans, animals, vegetation, and/or materials. (See also [air pollution](#).)

Air Pollution: Degradation of air quality resulting from unwanted chemicals or other materials occurring in the air. (See also [air pollutants](#).)

Air Pollution Control District (APCD): A county agency with authority to regulate stationary, indirect, and [area sources](#) of air pollution (e.g., power plants, highway construction, and housing developments) within a given county, and governed by a district air pollution control board composed of the elected county supervisors. (See also air quality management district).

Air Quality Index (AQI): A numerical index used for reporting severity of air pollution levels to the public. It replaces the formerly used Pollutant Standards Index (PSI). Like the PSI, the AQI incorporates five criteria pollutants -- ozone, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide -- into a single index. The new index also incorporates the 8-hour ozone standard and the 24-hour PM_{2.5} standard into the index calculation. AQI levels range from 0 (Good air quality) to 500 (Hazardous air quality). The higher the index, the higher the level of pollutants and the greater the likelihood of health effects. The AQI incorporates an additional index category -- unhealthy for sensitive groups -- that ranges from 101 to 150. In addition, the AQI comes with more detailed cautions. For more information, see our [air quality index](#) top page.

Air Quality Management District (AQMD): A group of counties or portions of counties, or an individual county specified in law with authority to regulate stationary, indirect, and area sources of air pollution within the region and governed by a regional air pollution control board comprised mostly of elected officials from within the region. (See also air pollution control district). For more information, please see our [local air district directory](#).

Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP): A plan prepared by an APCD / AQMD, for a county or region designated as a [nonattainment area](#), for the purpose of bringing the area into compliance with the requirements of the national and / or California [ambient air quality standards](#). AQMPs are incorporated into the [State Implementation Plan](#) (SIP).

Air Quality Manager: An individual employed by the local, state, or federal government to manage air quality.

Air Quality Simulation Model: A mathematical relationship between emissions and air quality which simulates on a computer the transport, dispersion, and transformation of compounds emitted into the air. For more information, please see our [software](#) webpage.

Air Quality Standard (AQS): The prescribed level of a pollutant in the outside air that should not be exceeded during a specific time period to protect public health. Established by both federal and state governments. (See also [ambient air quality standards](#).) For more information please see our [ambient air quality standards](#) webpage.

Air Quality Working Groups (AQWG): Advisory groups that provide forums for communication, cooperation, and coordination in the development and implementation of air quality control measures. They may be comprised of representatives from the ARB, citizen groups, environmental groups, industry, local air districts, and the U.S. EPA.

Air Resources Board: (See [California Air Resources Board](#).)

Airshed: A subset of [air basin](#), the term denotes a geographical area that shares the same air because of topography, meteorology, and climate.

Air Toxics: A generic term referring to a harmful chemical or group of chemicals in the air.

Substances that are especially harmful to health, such as those considered under U.S. EPA's [hazardous air pollutant](#) program or California's [AB 1807](#) and / or [AB 2588](#) air toxics programs, are considered to be air toxics. Technically, any compound that is in the air and has the potential to produce adverse health effects is an air toxic. For more information, please visit our [toxics](#) website.

Alternative Fuels: Fuels such as methanol, ethanol, natural gas, and liquid petroleum gas that are cleaner burning and help to meet ARB's mobile and stationary [emission standards](#). These fuels may be used in place of less clean fuels for powering motor vehicles. For more information, please visit our [alternative fuels](#) website.

Ambient Air: The air occurring at a particular time and place outside of structures. Often used interchangeably with "outdoor air." (See also [air](#).)

Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS): Health- and welfare-based standards for outdoor air which identify the maximum acceptable average concentrations of air pollutants during a specified period of time. (See also [CAAQS](#) and [NAAQS](#) and [Criteria Air Pollutant](#).) For more information, please view our [ambient air quality standards](#) website.

American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM): A nonprofit organization that provides a forum for producers, consumers, and representatives of government and industry, to write laboratory test standards for materials, products, systems, and services. ASTM publishes standard test methods, specifications, practices, guides, classifications, and terminology. For more information, please visit the [ASTM](#) website.

Ammonia (NH₃): A pungent colorless gaseous compound of nitrogen and hydrogen that is very soluble in water and can easily be condensed into a liquid by cold and pressure. Ammonia reacts with NO_x to form ammonium nitrate -- a major PM_{2.5} component in the Western United States.

Area Sources: Those sources for which a methodology is used to estimate emissions. This can include area-wide, mobile and natural sources, and also groups of stationary sources (such as dry cleaners and gas stations). The [California Clean Air Act](#) requires [air districts](#) to include area sources in the development and implementation of the [AQMP](#). In the California emission inventory all sources which are not reported as individual point sources are included as area sources. The federal air toxics program defines a source that emits less than 10 tons per year of a single [hazardous air pollutant](#) (HAP) or 25 tons per year of all HAPs as an area source. For more information, please visit our [area-wide source methodologies](#) website.

Area-Wide Sources: Sources of pollution where the emissions are spread over a wide area, such as consumer products, fireplaces, road dust and farming operations. Area-wide sources do not include [mobile sources](#) or [stationary sources](#).

Aromatic: A type of [hydrocarbon](#), such as benzene or toluene. Some aromatics are toxic.

Asbestos: A mineral fiber that can pollute air or water and cause [cancer](#) or asbestosis when inhaled. The U.S. EPA has banned or severely restricted its use in manufacturing and construction and the ARB has imposed limits on the amount of asbestos in serpentine rock that is used for surfacing applications. For more information, please visit our website.

Asthma: A chronic inflammatory disorder of the lungs characterized by wheezing,

breathlessness, chest tightness, and cough.

Atmosphere: The gaseous mass or envelope of [air](#) surrounding the Earth. From ground-level up, the atmosphere is further subdivided into the [troposphere](#), stratosphere, mesosphere, and the thermosphere.

Attainment Area: A geographical area identified to have air quality as good as, or better than, the national and / or California [ambient air quality standards \(NAAQS / CAAQS\)](#). An area may be an attainment area for one pollutant and a nonattainment area for others. For more information, please visit our [area designations](#) website.

Authority to Construct (A/C): A pre-construction permit issued by an [air district](#).

B

Baghouse: An air pollution control device that traps [particulates](#) by forcing gas streams through large permeable bags usually made of glass fibers. For more information, please go to our [baghouse training](#) website.

Banking: A provision in [air district](#) permit regulations that allows a facility to accumulate credits for reducing emissions beyond regulatory limits (emission reduction credits) and then use or sell those credits at a later date. For more information, please go to our [New Source Review](#) website.

Best Available Control Measure (BACM): A term used to describe the "best" measures (according to U.S. EPA guidance) for controlling small or dispersed sources of [particulate matter](#) and other emissions from sources such as roadway dust, woodstoves, and open burning.

Best Available Control Technology (BACT): The most up-to-date methods, systems, techniques, and production processes available to achieve the greatest feasible emission reductions for given regulated air pollutants and processes. BACT is a requirement of NSR ([New Source Review](#)) and PSD ([Prevention of Significant Deterioration](#)). For more information, please go to our [BACT](#) website.

Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT): An air emission limitation that applies to existing sources and is based on the maximum degree of reduction achievable, taking into account environmental, energy, and economic impacts by each class or category of [source](#). (See also [Best Available Control Technology](#).) For more information, please go to our [BARCT](#) website.

Biogenic Source: Biological sources such as plants and animals that emit air pollutants such as [volatile organic compounds](#). Examples of biogenic sources include animal management operations, and oak and pine tree forests. (See also [natural sources](#).) For more information, please go to our [Ecosystems Impact](#) website.

Bureau of Automotive Repair (BAR): An agency of the California Department of Consumer Affairs that manages the implementation of the motor vehicle [Inspection and Maintenance Program](#). For more information, please go to [the smogcheck](#) website.

Burn Day: A day that is not officially determined by meteorologists and [air quality managers](#) to be a no-burn day. Burn days vary by air basin on any given day. For more information, please view our [smoke management program](#) website.

C

California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA): A nonprofit association of the air pollution control officers from all 35 air quality agencies throughout California. CAPCOA was formed in 1975 to promote clean air and to provide a forum for sharing of knowledge, experience, and information among the air quality regulatory agencies around the state. CAPCOA is an organization of air quality professionals -- leaders in their field -- who promote unity and efficiency, and strive to encourage consistency in methods and practices of air pollution control. For more information, please go to [CAPCOA's](#) website.

California Air Resources Board (ARB): The State's lead air quality agency consisting of an eleven-member board appointed by the Governor and several hundred employees. CARB is responsible for attainment and maintenance of the state and federal [air quality standards](#), and is fully responsible for motor vehicle pollution control. It oversees county and regional air pollution management programs.

California Ambient Air Quality Standard (CAAQS): A legal limit that specifies the maximum level and time of exposure in the outdoor air for a given air pollutant and which is protective of human health and public welfare (Health and Safety Code section 39606b). CAAQSs are recommended by the California [Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment](#) and adopted into regulation by the CARB. CAAQSs are the standards which must be met per the requirements of the California Clean Air Act (CCAA). For more information, please view our [AAQS](#) website.

California Clean Air Act (CCAA): A California law passed in 1988 which provides the basis for air quality planning and regulation independent of federal regulations. A major element of the Act is the requirement that local [air districts](#) in violation of the [CAAQS](#) must prepare attainment plans which identify air quality problems, causes, trends, and actions to be taken to attain and maintain California's air quality standards by the earliest practicable date.

California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA): A state government agency established in 1991 for unifying environmental activities related to public health protection in the State of California. There are six boards, departments, and offices under the organization of Cal/EPA including the [California Air Resources Board](#) (ARB), California Integrated Waste Management Board (IWMB), State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and its nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB), Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR), Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), and [Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment](#) (OEHHA). To see links to these Cal/EPA organizations, go to the bottom of this webpage or any webpage on this website. The Cal/EPA boards, departments, and offices are directly responsible for implementing California environmental laws, or play a cooperative role with other regulatory agencies at regional, local, state, and federal levels. Please visit [Cal/EPA's home page](#).

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA): A California law that sets forth a process for public agencies to make informed decisions on discretionary project approvals. The process aids decision makers to determine whether any environmental impacts are associated with a proposed project. It requires environmental impacts associated with a proposed project to be eliminated or reduced, and that air quality mitigation measures are implemented.

Cancer: A group of diseases characterized by uncontrolled invasive growth of body cells leading to the formation of malignant tumors that tend to grow rapidly and spread (*i.e., metastasize*).

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂): A colorless, odorless gas that occurs naturally in the Earth's [atmosphere](#). Significant quantities are also emitted into the air by fossil fuel [combustion](#). (See also [ClimateChange.ca.gov Glossary](#).)

Carbon Monoxide (CO): A colorless, odorless gas resulting from the incomplete combustion of hydrocarbon fuels. CO interferes with the blood's ability to carry oxygen to the body's tissues and results in numerous [adverse health effects](#). Over 80 percent of the CO emitted in urban areas is contributed by motor vehicles. CO is a [criteria air pollutant](#).

Carcinogen: A cancer-causing substance. (See also [cancer](#).)

Carl Moyer Fund: A multi-million dollar incentive grant program designed to encourage reduction of emissions from heavy-duty engines. The grants cover the additional cost of cleaner technologies for on-road, off-road, marine, locomotive and agricultural pump engines, as well as forklifts and airport ground support equipment. Please visit our [Carl Moyer Program](#) website.

CAS Registry Number: The Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number (CAS) is a numeric designation assigned by the American Chemical Society's Chemical Abstract Service and uniquely identifies a specific compound. This entry allows one to conclusively identify a material regardless of the name or naming system used.

Catalyst: A substance that can increase or decrease the rate of a chemical reaction between the other chemical species without being consumed in the process.

Catalytic Converter: A motor vehicle pollution control device designed to reduce emissions such as [oxides of nitrogen](#), [hydrocarbons](#), and [carbon monoxide](#). Catalytic converters have been required equipment on all new motor vehicles sold in California since 1979.

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs): Any of a number of substances consisting of chlorine, fluorine, and carbon. CFCs are used for refrigeration, foam packaging, solvents, and propellants. Visit the [Cal/EPA website](#) for more information.

Chronic Exposure: Long-term exposure, usually lasting one year to a lifetime.

Chronic Health Effect: A health effect that occurs over a relatively long period of time (e.g., months or years). (See also [acute health effect](#).)

Cleaner-Burning Gasoline: Gasoline fuel that results in reduced emissions of [carbon monoxide](#), [nitrogen oxides](#), reactive organic gases, and particulate matter, in addition to toxic substances

such as benzene and 1,3-butadiene. Visit our [cleaner-burning gasoline](#) website or an overview of [ARB's fuels program](#).

Climate Change: see [ClimateChange.ca.gov Glossary](#).)

Coating: A layer of any substance such as paint, lacquer, or varnish applied over a surface for protection. For more information, please see our [coatings](#) website.

Coefficient of Haze (COH): A measurement of the quantity of dust and smoke in the [atmosphere](#) in a theoretical 1,000 linear feet of air. A COH of less than three is considered clean air and more than five is of some concern. COH readings of 20 or more can occur in urban areas.

Combustion: The act or instance of burning some type of fuel such as gasoline to produce energy. Combustion is typically the process that powers automobile engines and power plant generators.

Compressed Natural Gas (CNG): (See [alternative fuels](#).)

Conformity: A demonstration of whether a federally-supported activity is consistent with the [State Implementation Plan](#) (SIP) -- per Section 176 (c) of the [Clean Air Act](#). Transportation conformity refers to plans, programs, and projects approved or funded by the Federal Highway Administration or the Federal Transit Administration. General conformity refers to projects approved or funded by other federal agencies.

Congestion Management Program: A state-mandated program (California Government Code Section 65089a) that requires each county to prepare a plan to relieve congestion and reduce air pollution.

Consumer Products: Products such as hairspray, detergents, cleaning compounds, polishes, lawn and garden products, personal care products, and automotive specialty products which are part of our everyday lives and, through consumer use, may produce volatile organic air emissions which contribute to air pollution. Please view our [consumer products](#) website.

Continuous Emission Monitor (CEM): A type of air emission monitoring system installed to operate continuously inside of a smokestack or other emission source.

Continuous Sampling Device: An air analyzer that measures air quality components continuously. (See also [Integrated Sampling Device](#).)

Control Techniques Guidelines (CTG): Guidance documents issued by [U.S. EPA](#) that define reasonably available control technology (RACT) to be applied to existing facilities that emit excessive quantities of air pollutants; they contain information both on the economic and technological feasibility of available techniques.

Cost-Effectiveness: The cost of an emission control measure assessed in terms of dollars-per-pound, or dollars-per-ton, of air emissions reduced.

Criteria Air Pollutant: An air pollutant for which acceptable levels of exposure can be determined and for which an ambient air quality standard has been set. Examples include:

[ozone](#), [carbon monoxide](#), [nitrogen dioxide](#), [sulfur dioxide](#), and [PM10](#) and PM2.5. The term "criteria air pollutants" derives from the requirement that the [U.S. EPA](#) must describe the characteristics and potential health and welfare effects of these pollutants. The U.S. EPA and CARB periodically review new scientific data and may propose revisions to the standards as a result. View our [health and air pollution](#) website.

Cyclone: An air pollution control device that removes larger particles -- generally greater than one micron -- from an air stream through centrifugal force.

D

Deciview: A measurement of visibility. One deciview represents the minimal perceptible change in visibility to the human eye.

Degreaser: Equipment that removes grease, dirt, or unwanted materials from any part or product. Degreasers typically use aqueous or nonaqueous solvents, as liquid baths or condensing vapors, to remove such material.

Deposit Control Additives: Substances added to motor vehicle fuel to reduce and prevent deposits in the fuel delivery system and engine intake valves.

Design Value: The pollutant concentration used by [air quality managers](#) as the basis for determining [attainment](#) of an [air quality standard](#), generally by using an [air quality model](#). The design value may or may not be the same as the designation value.

Designation Value: The pollutant concentration used by [air quality managers](#) for designating [attainment](#) status of an [air district](#) with respect to the state and federal [ambient air quality standards](#). Generally, the designation value is the highest concentration that remains after excluding certain qualifying values. For a specific pollutant, the designation value for the state and federal standards may not be the same.

Diesel Engine: A type of internal combustion engine that uses low-volatility petroleum fuel and fuel injectors and initiates [combustion](#) using compression ignition (as opposed to spark ignition that is used with gasoline engines).

Dispersion Model: See [air quality simulation model](#) above.

Dose: The amount of a pollutant that is absorbed. A level of exposure which is a function of a pollutant's concentration, the length of time a subject is exposed, and the amount of the pollutant that is absorbed. The concentration of the pollutant and the length of time that the subject is exposed to that pollutant determine dose.

Dose-Response: The relationship between the dose of a pollutant and the response (or effect) it produces on a biological system.

Dust: Solid [particulate matter](#) that can become airborne.

E

Electric Vehicle: A motor vehicle that uses an electric motor as the basis of its operation. Such vehicles emit virtually no air pollutants. (See also [hybrid electric vehicle](#).) For more information, please see our [zero emission vehicles](#) website.

Electrostatic Precipitator (ESP): An air pollution control device that removes [particulate matter](#) from an air stream by imparting an electrical charge to the particles for mechanical collection at an electrode. For more information, please see our associated [training class](#) on this subject.

Emission Factor: For [stationary sources](#), the relationship between the amount of pollution produced and the amount of raw material processed or burned. For [mobile sources](#), the relationship between the amount of pollution produced and the number of vehicle miles traveled. By using the emission factor of a pollutant and specific data regarding quantities of materials used by a given source, it is possible to compute emissions for the source. This approach is used in preparing an emissions inventory. Please also look at [U.S. EPA emission factors](#), or ARB's [emission factors and toxic air contaminants](#),

Emission Inventory: An estimate of the amount of pollutants emitted into the [atmosphere](#) from major mobile, stationary, area-wide, and natural source categories over a specific period of time such as a day or a year. For more information, please view our [emissions inventory](#) website.

Emission Offsets (also known as Emissions Trading): A rule-making concept whereby approval of a new or modified stationary source of air pollution is conditional on the reduction of emissions from other existing stationary sources of air pollution. These reductions are required in addition to reductions required by [best available control technology](#). For information please go to our New Source Review [Emission Reduction Credit Offsets](#) website.

Emission Rate: The weight of a pollutant emitted per unit of time (e.g., tons / year).

Emission Standard: The maximum amount of a pollutant that is allowed to be discharged from a polluting source such as an automobile or smoke stack.

Energy Content: The amount of energy available for doing work. For example, the amount of energy in fuel available for powering a motor vehicle.

Environmental Justice: The fair treatment of people of all races and incomes with respect to development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

Environmental Tobacco Smoke: Primarily a combination of sidestream smoke from the burning end of a cigarette, pipe or cigar, and exhaled mainstream smoke from the smoker. Other components include smoke emitted at the mouthpiece during puff drawing. For more information, please see our [environmental tobacco smoke](#) website.

Epidemiology: The study of the occurrence and distribution of disease within a population.

Ethanol: Ethyl-alcohol, a [volatile](#) alcohol containing two carbon groups (CH₃CH₂OH). For fuel use, ethanol is produced by fermentation of corn or other plant products.

Evaporative Emissions: Emissions from evaporating gasoline, which can occur during vehicle refueling, vehicle operation, and even when the vehicle is parked. Evaporative emissions can account for two-thirds of the [hydrocarbon](#) emissions from gasoline-fueled vehicles on hot summer days.

Exhaust Gas Recirculation (EGR): An emission control method that involves recirculating exhaust gases from an engine back into the intake and combustion chambers. This lowers [combustion](#) temperatures and reduces NO_x. (See also [nitrogen oxides](#).)

Expected Peak Day Concentration (EPDC): A calculated value that represents the concentration expected to occur at a particular site once per year, on average. The calculation procedure uses measured data collected at the site during a three-year period. Measured concentrations that are higher than the EPDC are excluded from the state area designation process.

Exceedence: A measured level of an air pollutant higher than the national or state [ambient air quality standards](#). (See also [NAAQS](#) and [CAAQS](#).)

Exposure: The concentration of the pollutant in the air multiplied by the population exposed to that concentration over a specified time period.

Exposure Assessment: Measurement or estimation of the magnitude, frequency, duration and route of exposure to a substance for the populations of interest.

F

Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA): A federal law passed in 1970 and amended in 1974, 1977 and 1990 which forms the basis for the national air pollution control effort. Basic elements of the act include national [ambient air quality standards](#) for major air pollutants, mobile and stationary control measures, air toxics standards, acid rain control measures, and enforcement provisions. For more information, please go to the [Federal Clean Air Act](#).

Federal Implementation Plan (FIP): In the absence of an approved [State Implementation Plan](#) (SIP), a plan prepared by the [U.S. EPA](#) which provides measures that nonattainment areas must take to meet the requirements of the Federal Clean Air Act.

Flexible Fuel Vehicle (FFV): Vehicles that can use a combination of fuels such as alcohol fuel and unleaded gasoline.

Fly Ash: Air-borne solid particles that result from the burning of coal and other solid fuel.

Fossil Fuels: Fuels such as coal, oil, and natural gas; so-called because they are the remains of ancient plant and animal life.

Fuel Cell: An electrochemical cell which captures the electrical energy of a chemical reaction between fuels such as liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen and converts it directly and continuously into the energy of a direct electrical current. For more information, please go to ARB's [fuel cell portal](#) page.

Fugitive Dust: Dust particles that are introduced into the air through certain activities such as soil cultivation, or vehicles operating on open fields or dirt roadways. A subset of fugitive emissions.

Fugitive Emissions: Emissions not caught by a capture system which are often due to equipment leaks, evaporative processes and windblown disturbances.

Fume: Solid particles under 1 micron in diameter formed as vapors condense, or as chemical reactions take place.

Furnace: A [combustion](#) chamber; an enclosed structure in which fuel is burned to heat air or material.

G

Gas Turbine: An engine that uses a compressor to draw air into the engine and compress it. Fuel is added to the air and combusted in a combustor. Hot combustion gases exiting the engine turn a turbine which also turns the compressor. The engine's power output can be delivered from the compressor or turbine side of the engine.

Gasoline Volatility: The evaporative properties of gasoline. Gasoline vapor is a [volatile organic compound](#). (See also [Reid Vapor Pressure](#).)

Global Warming: An increase in the temperature of the Earth's troposphere. Global warming has occurred in the past as a result of natural influences, but the term is most often used to refer to the warming predicted by computer models to occur as a result of increased emissions of greenhouse gases. For more information, please go to ARB's [climate change website](#) or Climate Change: see [ClimateChange.ca.gov Glossary](#).)

Greenhouse Effect: The warming effect of the Earth's atmosphere. Light energy from the sun which passes through the Earth's [atmosphere](#) is absorbed by the Earth's surface and re-radiated into the atmosphere as heat energy. The heat energy is then trapped by the atmosphere, creating a situation similar to that which occurs in a car with its windows rolled up. A number of scientists believe that the emission of [CO₂](#) and other gases into the atmosphere may increase the greenhouse effect and contribute to global warming. Climate Change: see [ClimateChange.ca.gov Glossary](#).)

Greenhouse Gases: Atmospheric gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, chlorofluorocarbons, nitrous oxide, ozone, and water vapor that slow the passage of re-radiated heat through the Earth's atmosphere. (See also [ClimateChange.ca.gov Glossary](#).)

Growth Management Plan: A plan for a given geographical region containing demographic projections (i.e., housing units, employment, and population) through some specified point in time, and which provides recommendations for local governments to better manage growth and reduce projected environmental impacts.

H

Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP): An air pollutant listed under section 112 (b) of the federal Clean Air Act as particularly hazardous to health. Emission sources of hazardous air pollutants are identified by [U.S. EPA](#), and [emission standards](#) are set accordingly. For more information, please go our [Title III website](#) area.

Haze (Hazy): A phenomenon that results in reduced [visibility](#) due to the scattering of light caused by [aerosols](#). Haze is caused in large part by man-made air pollutants.

Health-Based Standard (Primary Standard): A dosage of air pollution scientifically determined to protect against human health effects such as asthma, emphysema, and cancer.

Health Risk Assessment (HRA): A document that identifies the risks and quantities of possible [adverse health effects](#) that may result from [exposure](#) to emissions of [toxic air contaminants](#). A health risk assessment cannot predict specific health effects; it only describes the increased possibility of adverse health effects based on the best scientific information available.

"Hot Spot": (See [toxic hot spot](#).)

Hybrid Electric Vehicle (HEV): Hybrid electric motor vehicles may operate using both electric and gasoline-powered motors. Emissions from hybrid electric motor vehicles are also substantially lower than conventionally powered motor vehicles. (See also [Electric Motor Vehicle](#).)

Hydrocarbons: Compounds containing various combinations of hydrogen and carbon atoms. They may be emitted into the air by natural sources (e.g., trees) and as a result of fossil and vegetative fuel combustion, fuel volatilization, and solvent use. Hydrocarbons are a major contributor to [smog](#). (See also [Reactive Organic Gases](#)).

Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S): A colorless, flammable, poisonous compound having a characteristic rotten-egg odor. It is used in industrial processes and may be emitted into the air.

I

Incremental Reactivity (IR): The additional [ozone](#) formed in the [atmosphere](#) with the incremental addition of a certain amount of a [volatile organic compound](#).

Incineration: The act of burning a material to ashes.

Indirect Source: Any facility, building, structure, or installation, or combination thereof, which generates or attracts mobile source activity that results in emissions of any pollutant (or precursor) for which there is a state ambient air quality standard. Examples of indirect sources include employment sites, shopping centers, sports facilities, housing developments, airports, commercial and industrial development, and parking lots and garages.

Indirect Source Control Program: Rules, regulations, local ordinances and land use controls, and other regulatory strategies of air pollution control districts or local governments used to

control or reduce emissions associated with new and existing indirect sources. Indirect source control programs include regulatory strategies such as transportation control measures (e.g., South Coast's Regulation XV for employer-based trip reduction); parking charges; land use controls that reduce the need for vehicle travel and increase transit, bicycle, and pedestrian access; and source-specific regulations such as truck idling and travel schedule requirements.

Indirect Source Review: A major component of an indirect source control program which applies to new and modified indirect sources. Strategies for indirect source review include permit programs, review and comment on new and modified indirect source projects through the [California Environmental Quality Act](#) (CEQA) process, and coordination of air quality, transportation and land use policies through local government general plans. Indirect source review reduces emissions from new and modified sources through best available mitigation measures and additional offsite mitigation such as offsets and mitigation fees.

Individual Cancer Risk: The probability, expressed as chances in a million, that a person experiencing 70 years of continuous area-wide outdoor exposure to a toxic air contaminant will develop cancer.

Indoor Air Pollution: Air pollutants that occur within buildings or other enclosed spaces, as opposed to those occurring in outdoor, or ambient air. Some examples of indoor air pollutants are nitrogen oxides, smoke, asbestos, formaldehyde, and carbon monoxide. For more information, please go to our [indoor air quality website](#).

Industrial Source: Any of a large number of sources -- such as manufacturing operations, oil and gas refineries, food processing plants, and energy generating facilities -- that emit substances into the [atmosphere](#).

Inert Gas: A gas that does not react with the substances coming in contact with it.

Inspection and Maintenance Program: A motor vehicle inspection program implemented by the California [Bureau of Automotive Repair](#). The purpose of the I&M is to reduce emissions by assuring that cars are running properly. It is designed to identify vehicles in need of maintenance and to assure the effectiveness of their emission control systems on a biennial basis. Enacted in 1979 and strengthened in 1990. (Also known as the "Smog Check" program.) For more information, please go to the [States main smogcheck website](#).

Integrated Sampling Device: An air sampling device that allows estimation of air quality components over a period of time through laboratory analysis of the sampler's medium. (See also [Continuous Sampling Device](#).)

Internal Combustion Engine: An engine in which both the heat energy and the ensuing mechanical energy are produced inside the engine. Includes gas turbines, spark ignition gas, and compression ignition diesel engines.

International Agency for Cancer (IARC): An expert international agency of the World Health Organization which publishes evaluations of evidence on the carcinogenicity of a wide range of chemicals. For more information, please go to the [IARC website](#).

Inversion: A layer of warm air in the atmosphere that prevents the rise of cooling air and traps pollutants beneath it.

L

Lead: A gray-white metal that is soft, malleable, ductile, and resistant to corrosion. Sources of lead resulting in concentrations in the air include industrial sources and crustal weathering of soils followed by fugitive dust emissions. Health effects from exposure to lead include brain and kidney damage and learning disabilities. Lead is the only substance which is currently listed as both a [criteria air pollutant](#) and a [toxic air contaminant](#).

Light-Duty Vehicle (LDV): Any motor vehicle with a gross vehicle weight of 6000 pounds or less.

Limit of Detection (LOD): The lowest concentration of a substance that can reliably measured.

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG): (See [Alternative Fuels](#).)

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG): (See [Alternative Fuels](#).)

Low Emission Vehicle (LEV): A vehicle that meets the ARB's low emission vehicle standards. For more information, please go to our [low emission vehicle website](#).

Low Emission Vehicle II (LEV II): California exhaust emission standards for 2004 and subsequent model passenger cars, light-duty trucks and medium-duty vehicles.

Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER): Under the [Clean Air Act](#), the rate of emissions that reflects (1) the most stringent emission limitation in the [State Implementation Plan](#) of any state for a given source unless the owner or operator demonstrates such limitations are not achievable; or (2) the most stringent emissions limitation achieved in practice, whichever is more stringent.

Low NOx Burners: One of several [combustion](#) technologies used to reduce emissions of [nitrogen oxides](#).

Lubricity: A measure of the ability of an oil or other compound to lubricate (reduce friction) between two surfaces in contact.

M

Major Source: A stationary facility that emits a regulated pollutant in an amount exceeding the threshold level depending on the location of the facility and attainment with regard to air quality status. (See [Source](#).)

Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT): Federal emissions limitations based on the best demonstrated control technology or practices in similar sources to be applied to major sources emitting one or more federal [hazardous air pollutants](#). For more information, please see our [Title III website](#).

Maximum Incremental Reactivity (MIR): A measure of the increase in [ozone](#) formation per unit weight of a [hydrocarbon](#) when added to the [atmosphere](#).

Mean: Average.

Median: The middle value in a population distribution, above and below which lie an equal number of individual values; midpoint.

Melting Point: The temperature at which a solid becomes a liquid. At this temperature, the solid and the liquid have the same vapor pressure.

Mesosphere: The layer of the Earth's [atmosphere](#) above the [stratosphere](#) and below the [thermosphere](#). It is between 35 and 60 miles from the Earth.

Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE): An ether compound added to gasoline to provide oxygen and enhance complete [combustion](#). MTBE is being phased out of California's gasoline. For more information, please see our website that discusses [oxygenates](#).

Miscible: Capable of being mixed with other substances.

Mobile Sources: Sources of air pollution such as automobiles, motorcycles, trucks, off-road vehicles, boats, and airplanes. (See also [stationary sources](#)). For more information, please go to our [mobile sources portal](#) page.

Monitoring: The periodic or continuous sampling and analysis of air pollutants in ambient air or from individual pollution sources.

Motor Vehicle Fee Program: See [AB 2766](#).

Morbidity: Rate of disease incidence.

Mortality: Death rate.

Multimedia Exposure: Exposure to a toxic substance from multiple pathways such as air, water, soil, food, and breast milk.

Mutagenic: The ability of a chemical or physical agent to produce heritable changes in the DNA of living cells.

N

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS): Standards established by the United States EPA that apply for outdoor air throughout the country. There are two types of NAAQS. Primary standards set limits to protect public health and secondary standards set limits to protect public welfare. For more information, please go to our [AAQS](#) website.

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS): Emissions standards set by the U.S. EPA for a hazardous air pollutant, such as benzene, which may cause an increase in deaths or in serious, irreversible, or incapacitating illness. For more information, please go to our [Title III](#) website.

Natural Sources: Non-manmade emission sources, including biological and geological sources,

wildfires, and windblown dust.

New Source Performance Standards (NSPS): Uniform national EPA air emission standards that limit the amount of pollution allowed from new sources or from modified existing sources. For more information, please go to our [Title V](#) website.

New Source Review (NSR): A Clean Air Act requirement that State Implementation Plans must include a permit review, which applies to the construction and operation of new and modified stationary sources in [nonattainment areas](#), to ensure [attainment of national ambient air quality standards](#). The two major requirements of NSR are [Best Available Control Technology](#) and [Emission Offsets](#). For more information, please go to our [New Source Review](#) website.

Nitric Oxide (NO): Precursor of [ozone](#), NO₂, and nitrate; nitric oxide is usually emitted from [combustion](#) processes. Nitric oxide is converted to nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) in the [atmosphere](#), and then becomes involved in the photochemical processes and / or particulate formation. (See [Nitrogen Oxides](#).)

Nitrogen Oxides (Oxides of Nitrogen, NO_x): A general term pertaining to compounds of nitric oxide (NO), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and other oxides of nitrogen. Nitrogen oxides are typically created during [combustion](#) processes, and are major contributors to [smog](#) formation and [acid deposition](#). NO₂ is a [criteria air pollutant](#), and may result in numerous [adverse health effects](#).

Nonattainment Area: A geographic area identified by the [U.S. EPA](#) and / or [CARB](#) as not meeting either [NAAQS](#) or [CAAQS](#) standards for a given pollutant. For more information, please view our [designated areas](#) website.

Nonattainment Transitional: A subcategory of the nonattainment designation category for state standards that signals progress and implies the area is nearing attainment. Districts with nonattainment-transitional status may revise their attainment plans to delay adoption of control measures anticipating attainment without the measures.

Noncarcinogenic Effects: Non-cancer health effects which may include birth defects, organ damage, morbidity, and death.

Non-Industrial Source: Any of a large number of sources -- such as mobile, area-wide, indirect, and natural sources -- which emit substances into the [atmosphere](#).

Non-Methane Hydrocarbon (NMHC): The sum of all [hydrocarbon](#) air pollutants except methane. NMHCs are significant precursors to [ozone](#) formation.

Non-Methane Organic Gas (NMOG): The sum of non-methane hydrocarbons and other organic gases such as aldehydes, ketones and ethers.

Non-Point Sources: Diffuse pollution sources that are not recognized to have a single point of origin.

Non-Road Emissions: Pollutants emitted by a variety of non-road sources such as farm and construction equipment, gasoline-powered lawn and garden equipment, and power boats and outboard motors. For more information, please see our [offroad](#) website.

No-Observed-Adverse-Effect-Level (NOAEL): A term used in risk assessment. An exposure level at which there are no statistically or biologically significant increases in the frequency or severity of adverse effects between an exposed population and a comparable non-exposed population.

No-Observed-Effect-Level (NOEL): A term used in risk assessment. An exposure level at which there are no statistically or biologically significant difference or severity of ant effect between an exposed population and a comparable non-exposed population.

O

Octane Number: A numerical measure of the antiknock properties of gasoline used as a motor fuel. The higher the octane number, the greater the antiknock properties.

Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA): A department within the California Environmental Protection Agency that is responsible for evaluating chemicals for adverse health impacts and establishing safe exposure levels. OEHHA also assists in performing health risk assessments and developing risk assessment procedures for air quality management purposes. Please visit [OEHHA's home page](#).

Olefin: A class of unsaturated [hydrocarbons](#) having the general formula C_nH_{2n} .

Onboard Diagnostics: Devices that are incorporated into the computer systems of new motor vehicles to monitor components and systems that affect emissions when malfunctioning. If a problem is detected, the OBD system illuminates a warning lamp on the vehicle instrument panel to alert the driver. This warning lamp typically contains the phrase Check Engine or Service Engine Soon. The system will also store important information about the detected malfunction so that a repair technician can accurately find and fix the problem. For more information, please go to our [on-board diagnostics](#) website.

Onboard Vapor Recovery: Devices placed on vehicles to capture gasoline vapor during refueling and then route the vapors to the engine when the vehicle is started so that they can be efficiently burned.

Opacity: The amount of light obscured by particle pollution in the [atmosphere](#). Opacity is used as an indicator of changes in performance of particulate control systems.

Organic Compounds: A large group of chemical compounds containing mainly carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen. All living organisms are made up of organic compounds.

Oxidant: A substance that brings about oxidation in other substances. Oxidizing agents (oxidants) contain atoms that have suffered electron loss. In oxidizing other substances, these atoms gain electrons. [Ozone](#), which is a primary component of [smog](#), is an example of an oxidant.

Oxidation: The chemical reaction of a substance with oxygen or a reaction in which the atoms in an element lose electrons and its valence is correspondingly increased.

Oxygenate: An organic molecule that contains oxygen. Oxygenates are typically ethers and alcohols.

Ozone: A strong smelling, pale blue, reactive toxic chemical gas consisting of three oxygen atoms. It is a product of the photochemical process involving the sun's energy and [ozone precursors](#), such as [hydrocarbons](#) and [oxides of nitrogen](#). Ozone exists in the upper [atmosphere ozone layer](#) (stratospheric ozone) as well as at the Earth's surface in the troposphere (ozone). Ozone in the troposphere causes numerous [adverse health effects](#) and is a [criteria air pollutant](#). It is a major component of [smog](#).

Ozone Depletion: The reduction in the stratospheric ozone layer. Stratospheric ozone shields the Earth from ultraviolet radiation. The breakdown of certain chlorine and / or bromine-containing compounds that catalytically destroy ozone molecules in the stratosphere can cause a reduction in the ozone layer. For more information, please go to [U.S. EPA's website](#) on this subject.

Ozone-Forming Potential: (See [Reactivity](#).)

Ozone Layer: A layer of [ozone](#) in the lower portion of the [stratosphere](#) -- 12 to 15 miles above the Earth's surface -- which helps to filter out harmful ultraviolet rays from the sun. It may be contrasted with the ozone component of photochemical [smog](#) near the Earth's surface which is harmful.

Ozone Precursors: Chemicals such as non-methane [hydrocarbons](#) and [oxides of nitrogen](#), occurring either naturally or as a result of human activities, which contribute to the formation of [ozone](#), a major component of [smog](#).

P

Particulate Matter (PM): Any material, except pure water, that exists in the solid or liquid state in the [atmosphere](#). The size of particulate matter can vary from coarse, wind-blown dust particles to fine particle [combustion](#) products. For more information, please take a look at our [PM brochure](#).

Peak Levels: A level of airborne pollutants that is much higher than average. They can occur over a short period of minutes or hours in response to sudden releases, or they can occur due to a longer term build-up over several days.

Permit: Written authorization from a government agency (e.g., an [air quality management district](#)) that allows for the construction and / or operation of an emissions generating facility or its equipment within certain specified limits. For more information, please go to our [permitting activities](#) portal page.

Permit to Operate (P/O): An operational permit issued yearly by an [air district](#) to [sources](#) that meet specified regulations.

Peroxyacetyl Nitrate: A group of compounds formed from the photochemical reactions of nitrogen and organic compounds. PANs are components of smog and known to cause eye irritation.

Persistence: Refers to the length of time a compound stays in the [atmosphere](#), once introduced. A compound may persist for less than a second or indefinitely.

Personal Watercraft (PWC): Watercraft that do not have outboard, inboard, or stern drive engines. This encompasses the watercraft typically referred to as Jet Skis, Waverunners, etc. For more information, please check out our [recreational marine](#) website.

Photochemical Reaction: A term referring to chemical reactions brought about by the light energy of the sun. The reaction of [nitrogen oxides](#) with [hydrocarbons](#) in the presence of sunlight to form [ozone](#) is an example of a photochemical reaction.

Photolysis: Chemical decomposition induced by light or other energy.

Plume: A visible or measurable discharge of a contaminant from a given point of origin that can be measured according to the Ringelmann scale. (See [Ringelmann Chart](#).)

PM2.5: Includes tiny particles with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 microns. This fraction of particulate matter penetrates most deeply into the lungs. For more information, please go to our [particulate matter](#) website.

PM10 (Particulate Matter): A criteria air pollutant consisting of small particles with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 microns (about 1/7 the diameter of a single human hair). Their small size allows them to make their way to the air sacs deep within the lungs where they may be deposited and result in [adverse health effects](#). PM10 also causes [visibility](#) reduction. For more information, please view our [particulate matter brochure](#).

Point Sources: Specific points of origin where pollutants are emitted into the [atmosphere](#) such as factory smokestacks. (See also [Area-Wide Sources](#) and [Fugitive Emissions](#).)

Pollutant Standards Index (PSI): A numerical index formerly used for reporting severity of air pollution levels to the general public. The PSI incorporated the five criteria pollutants -- [ozone](#), [PM10](#), [carbon monoxide](#), [sulfur dioxide](#), and [nitrogen dioxide](#) -- into one single index. The PSI was based on the 1-hour ozone standard. PSI levels ranged from 0 (Good air quality) to 500 (Hazardous air quality). The higher the index, the higher the level of pollutants and the greater likelihood of health effects. For more information, see our website regarding the [Air Quality Index](#).

Pollution Prevention: The use of materials, processes, or practices to reduce, minimize, or eliminate the creation of pollutants or wastes. It includes practices that reduce the use of toxic or hazardous materials, energy, water, and/or other resources. For more information, please go to our [pollution prevention program](#) website.

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs): Organic compounds which include only carbon and hydrogen with a fused ring structure containing at least two benzene (six-sided) rings. PAHs may also contain additional fused rings that are not six-sided. The combustion of organic substances is a common source of atmospheric PAHs.

Polymer: Natural or synthetic chemical compounds composed of up to millions of repeated linked units, each of a relatively light and simple molecule

Positive Crankcase Ventilation (PCV): An emission control system for a reciprocating internal combustion engine that involves re-circulating gases that blow by the piston rings during combustion from the crankcase back into the intake manifold so they can be more completely burned.

Precipitator: Pollution control device that collects particles from an air stream.
(See [Electrostatic Precipitator](#).)

Prescribed Burning: The planned application of fire to vegetation to achieve any specific objective on lands selected in advance of that application. In California, prescribed burning is governed under the Agricultural Burning Guidelines.

Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): A permitting program for new and modified stationary sources of air pollution located in an area that attains or is unclassified for national ambient air quality standards ([NAAQS](#)). The PSD program is designed to ensure that air quality does not degrade beyond those air quality standards or beyond specified incremental amounts. The PSD permitting process requires new and modified facilities above a specified size threshold to be carefully reviewed prior to construction for air quality impacts. PSD also requires those facilities to apply [BACT](#) to minimize emissions of air pollutants. A public notification process is conducted prior to issuance of final PSD permits.

Primary Particles: Particles that are directly emitted from [combustion](#) and fugitive dust sources.
(Compare with [Secondary Particle](#).)

Propellant: A gas with a high vapor pressure used to force formulations out of aerosol spray cans. Among the gases used are butanes, propanes and nitrogen.

Proposition 65: Safe Drinking and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, also known as Proposition 65. This Act is codified in California Health and Safety Code section 25249.5, et seq. No person in the course of doing business shall knowingly discharge or release a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity into water or into land where such chemical passes or probably will pass into any source of drinking water, without first giving clear and reasonable warning to such individual. For more information, please go to [OEHHA's Prop 65](#) website.

Public Workshop: A workshop held by a public agency for the purpose of informing the public and obtaining its input on the development of a regulatory action or control measure by that agency.

R

Radon: A colorless, naturally occurring, radioactive, inert gaseous element formed by radioactive decay of radium atoms in soil or rocks.

Reactive Organic Gas (ROG): A photo chemically reactive chemical gas, composed of [non-methane hydrocarbons](#), that may contribute to the formation of [smog](#). Also sometimes referred to as [Non-Methane Organic Gases \(NMOGs\)](#). (See also [Volatile Organic Compounds](#) and [Hydrocarbons](#).)

Reactivity (or Hydrocarbon Photochemical Reactivity): A term used in the context of air

quality management to describe a hydrocarbon's ability to react (participate in photochemical reactions) to form [ozone](#) in the [atmosphere](#). Different [hydrocarbons](#) react at different rates. The more reactive a hydrocarbon, the greater potential it has to form ozone.

Reasonably Available Control Measures (RACM): A broadly defined term referring to technologies and other measures that can be used to control pollution. They include Reasonably Available Control Technology and other measures. In the case of [PM10](#), RACM refers to approaches for controlling small or dispersed source categories such as road dust, woodstoves, and open burning.

Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT): Control techniques defined in [U.S. EPA](#) guidelines for limiting emissions from existing sources in [nonattainment areas](#). RACTs are adopted and implemented by states. For more information, please go to our [RACT](#) website.

Reasonably Available Retrofit Control Technology (RARCT): (See also [Best Available Control Technology](#).)

Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine: An engine in which air and fuel are introduced into cylinders, compressed by pistons and ignited by a spark plug or by compression. Combustion in the cylinders pushes the pistons sequentially, transferring energy to the crankshaft, causing it to rotate.

Reference Dose (RfD): An estimate delivered by the [U.S. EPA](#) (with uncertainty spanning perhaps an order of magnitude) of the daily [exposure](#) to the human population, (including sensitive subpopulations) that is likely to be without deleterious effects during a lifetime. The RfD is reported in units of mg of substance/kg body weight / day for oral exposures.

Reference Exposure Concentration (RfC): An estimate, derived by the [U.S. EPA](#) with an uncertainty spanning perhaps an order of magnitude) of a daily [exposure](#) to the human population, (including sensitive subgroups) that is likely to be without appreciable risk of deleterious effects during a lifetime of exposure. The RfC is derived from a no or lowest observed adverse effect level from human or animal exposures, to which uncertainty or "safety" factors are applied.

Reference Exposure Level (REL): A term used in risk assessment. It is the concentration at or below which no adverse health effects are anticipated for a specified exposure period.

Reformulated Gasoline (RFG): Also called [Cleaner Burning Gasoline](#) (CBG). Gasoline with a different composition from conventional gasoline (e.g., lower [aromatics](#) content) that results in the production of lower levels of air pollutants. For more information, please go to our [cleaner burning gasoline](#) website.

Reformulated Gasoline Predictive Model: A set of mathematical equations that predict the emissions likely to occur from the [combustion](#) of a given formulation of gasoline. For more information, please go to our [predictive model](#) website area.

Regional Haze: The haze produced by a multitude of sources and activities which emit fine particles and their precursors across a broad geographic area. National regulations require states to develop plans to reduce the regional haze that impairs visibility in national parks and wilderness areas.

Reid Vapor Pressure: Refers to the vapor pressure of the fuel expressed in the nearest hundredth of a pound per square inch (psi) with a higher number reflecting more gasoline evaporation. (See also [Gasoline Volatility](#).)

Residual Risk: The quantity of health risk remaining after application of emission control.

Ringelmann Chart: A series of charts, numbered 0 to 5, that simulate various [smoke](#) densities by presenting different percentages of black. A Ringelmann No. 1 is equivalent to 20 percent black; a Ringelmann No. 5 is 100 percent black. They are used for measuring the [opacity](#) or equivalent obscuration of [smoke](#) arising from stacks and other [sources](#) by matching the actual effluent with the various numbers, or densities, indicated by the charts.

Risk Assessment: An evaluation of risk which estimates the relationship between exposure to a harmful substance and the likelihood that harm will result from that exposure.

Risk Management: An evaluation of the need for and feasibility of reducing risk. It includes consideration of magnitude of risk, available control technologies, and economic feasibility.

S

Sanctions: Actions taken against a state or local government by the federal government for failure to plan or to implement a [State Implementation Plan](#) (SIP). Examples include withholding of highway funds and a ban on construction of new [sources](#) of potential pollution.

Scientific Review Panel (SRP): Mandated by [AB 1807](#), this nine-member panel advises the [ARB](#), [OEHHA](#), and the California Department of Pesticide Regulation on the scientific adequacy of the risk assessment portion of reports issued by those three agencies in the process of identifying substances as [toxic air contaminants](#). For more information, please go to our [SRP](#) website.

Scrubber: An air pollution control device that uses a high energy liquid spray to remove [aerosol](#) and gaseous pollutants from an air stream. The gases are removed either by absorption or chemical reaction.

Secondary Particle: Particles that are formed in the atmosphere. Secondary particles are products of the chemical reactions between gases, such as nitrates, [sulfur oxides](#), ammonia, and organic products.

Sensitive Groups: Identifiable subsets of the general population that are at greater risk than the general population to the toxic effects of a specific air pollutant (e.g., infants, asthmatics, elderly).

Smog: A combination of smoke and other particulates, [ozone](#), [hydrocarbons](#), [nitrogen oxides](#), and other chemically reactive compounds which, under certain conditions of weather and sunlight, may result in a murky brown haze that causes [adverse health effects](#). The primary source of smog in California is motor vehicles.

Smog Check Program: (See [Inspection and Maintenance Program](#)).

Smoke: A form of air pollution consisting primarily of [particulate matter](#) (*i.e., particles released by combustion*). Other components of smoke include gaseous air pollutants such as [hydrocarbons](#), [oxides of nitrogen](#), and [carbon monoxide](#). Sources of smoke may include fossil fuel combustion, agricultural burning, and other combustion processes.

Solvent Base: [Hydrocarbon](#)-containing compounds such as paint thinner used for the purpose of thinning various types of [coatings](#) such as paint.

Soot: Very fine carbon particles that have a black appearance when emitted into the air.

Source: Any place or object from which air pollutants are released. Sources that are fixed in space are [stationary sources](#) and sources that move are [mobile sources](#).

Stakeholders: Citizens, environmentalists, businesses, and government representatives that have a stake or concern about how air quality is managed.

State Implementation Plan (SIP): A plan prepared by states and submitted to U.S. EPA describing how each area will attain and maintain national [ambient air quality standards](#). SIPs include the technical foundation for understanding the air quality (e.g., emission inventories and air quality monitoring), control measures and strategies, and enforcement mechanisms. (See also [AQMP](#)). For more information, please go to our [SIP](#) website.

Stationary Sources: Non-mobile sources such as power plants, refineries, and manufacturing facilities which emit air pollutants. (See also [mobile sources](#)).

Storage Tank: Any stationary container, reservoir, or tank, used for storage of liquids.

Stratosphere: The layer of the Earth's [atmosphere](#) above the [troposphere](#) and below the [mesosphere](#). It extends between 10 and 30 miles above the Earth's surface and contains the [ozone layer](#) in its lower portion. The stratospheric layer mixes relatively slowly; pollutants that enter it may remain for long periods of time.

Suggested Control Measure (SCM): A model rule developed by air quality managers for local [air districts](#) to use to control the emissions from certain [stationary sources](#) of air pollution.

Sulfates: (See [Sulfur Oxides](#).)

Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂): A strong smelling, colorless gas that is formed by the combustion of fossil fuels. Power plants, which may use coal or oil high in sulfur content, can be major sources of SO₂. SO₂ and other sulfur oxides contribute to the problem of acid deposition. SO₂ is a [criteria air pollutant](#).

Sulfur Oxides: Pungent, colorless gases (sulfates are solids) formed primarily by the [combustion](#) of sulfur-containing [fossil fuels](#), especially coal and oil. Considered major air pollutants, sulfur oxides may impact human health and damage vegetation.

T

Thermosphere: The outermost layer of the Earth's [atmosphere](#) extending from about 60 miles to several hundred miles. The temperature of this layer varies from many hundreds to thousands of degrees Celsius.

Title III: A section of the 1990 amendments to the federal [Clean Air Act](#) that addresses the control of toxic air emissions. For more information, please go to our [Title III](#) website.

Title V: A section of the 1990 amendments to the federal [Clean Air Act](#) that requires a federally enforceable operating permit for [major sources](#) of air pollution. For more information, please see our [Title V](#) website.

Topography: The configuration of a surface, especially the Earth's surface, including its relief and the position of its natural and man-made features.

Total Organic Gases (TOG): Gaseous organic compounds, including [reactive organic gases](#) and the relatively un-reactive organic gases such as methane.

Total Suspended Particulate (TSP): Particles of solid or liquid matter -- such as soot, dust, aerosols, fumes, and mist -- up to approximately 30 microns in size.

Toxic Air Contaminant (TAC): An air pollutant, identified in regulation by the ARB, which may cause or contribute to an increase in deaths or in serious illness, or which may pose a present or potential hazard to human health. TACs are considered under a different regulatory process (California Health and Safety Code section 39650 et seq.) than pollutants subject to [CAAQS](#)s. Health effects to TACs may occur at extremely low levels, and it is typically difficult to identify levels of exposure which do not produce adverse health effects. For more information, please view our [toxics](#) website.

Toxic Best Available Control Technology (T-BACT): The most effective emission limitation or control technique which (1) has been achieved in practice for such permit unit category or class of source; or (2) is any other emissions limitation or control technique, including process and equipment changes of basic and control equipment, found by the Executive Officer of the [California Air Resources Board](#) or Air Pollution Control Officer of the local districts to be technologically feasible for such class or category of sources, or for a specific source.

Toxic Hot Spot: A location where emissions from specific sources may expose individuals and population groups to elevated risks of [adverse health effects](#) -- including but not limited to cancer -- and contribute to the cumulative health risks of emissions from other sources in the area. For more information, please go to our [toxics hot spots](#) website.

Transfer Efficiency: For [coatings](#), a measure of the percent of the total amount of coating used which is transferred to a unit surface by a spray gun or other device.

Transportation Control Measure (TCM): Any control measure to reduce vehicle trips, vehicle use, vehicle miles traveled, vehicle idling, or traffic congestion for the purpose of reducing motor vehicle emissions. TCMs can include encouraging the use of carpools and mass transit.

Troposphere: The layer of the Earth's [atmosphere](#) nearest to the surface of the Earth. The troposphere extends outward about five miles at the poles and about 10 miles at the equator.

U

Ultra-Low Emission Vehicle (ULEV): Vehicles that meet the ARB ultra-low emission standards. These emission limits are between those for LEVs and ZEVs. For more information, please view our [DriveClean](#) website.

Underground Storage Tank (UST): Refers to tanks used to store gasoline underground. For more information, please go to the [underground storage tank](#) website.

United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA): The federal agency charged with setting policy and guidelines, and carrying out legal mandates for the protection of national interests in environmental resources. For more information, please go to the [U.S. EPA](#) website.

Unit Risk Number: The number of potential excess cancer cases from a lifetime [exposure](#) to one microgram per cubic meter ($\mu\text{/m}^3$) of a given substance. For example, a unit risk value of 5.5×10^{-6} would indicate an estimated 5.5 cancer cases per million people exposed to an average concentration of $1 \mu\text{/m}^3$ of a specific carcinogen for 70 years.

Urban Airshed Model: A three-dimensional photochemical grid model designed to calculate the concentrations of both inert and chemically reactive pollutants in the [atmosphere](#). It simulates the physical and chemical processes that affect pollution concentrations.

V

Vapor: The gaseous phase of liquids or solids at atmospheric temperature and pressure.

Vapor Density: The vapor density is expressed in grams per liter (g / L) and is compared to the density of air (air=1).

Vapor Pressure: The pressure, often expressed in millimeters of mercury (mm Hg) or pounds per square inch (PSI), which is characteristic at any given temperatures of a vapor in equilibrium with its liquid or solid form.

Vapor Recovery Systems: Mechanical systems that collect and recover chemical vapors resulting from transfer of gasoline from operations such as tank-to-truck systems at refineries, tanker-to-pipeline systems at offshore oil operations, and pump-to-vehicle systems at gasoline stations. For more information, please go to our [vapor recovery](#) website.

Variance: Permission granted for a limited time (under stated conditions) for a person or company to operate outside the limits prescribed in a regulation.

Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT): The miles traveled by motor vehicles over a specified length of time (e.g., daily, monthly or yearly) or over a specified road or transportation corridor.

Viscosity: The degree to which a fluid resists flow under an applied force.

Visibility: A measurement of the ability to see and identify objects at different distances. Visibility reduction from air pollution is often due to the presence of sulfur and [nitrogen oxides](#), as well as [particulate matter](#).

Visibility Reducing Particles (VRP): Any particles in the [atmosphere](#) that obstruct the range of [visibility](#).

Volatile: Any substance that evaporates readily.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): Carbon-containing compounds that evaporate into the air (with a few exceptions). VOCs contribute to the formation of [smog](#) and / or may themselves be toxic. VOCs often have an odor, and some examples include gasoline, alcohol, and the solvents used in paints.

W

Water Base: Water used as the solvent for coatings such a paint.

Water Solubility: The solubility of a substance in water provides information on the fate and transport in the environment. The higher the water solubility, the greater the tendency to remain dissolved and the less likely to volatilize from the water. Low water soluble substances will volatilize more readily in water and will partition to soil or bioconcentrate in aquatic organisms.

Weight of Evidence: The extent to which the available information supports the hypothesis that a substance causes an effect in humans. For example, factors which determine the weight-of-evidence that a chemical poses a hazard to humans include the number of tissue sites affected by the agent; the number of animal species, strains, sexes, relationship, statistical significance in the occurrence of the adverse effect in treated subjects compared to untreated controls; and the timing of the occurrence of adverse effect.

Welfare-Based Standard (Secondary Standard): An air quality standard that prevents, reduces, or minimizes injury to agricultural crops and livestock, damage to and the deterioration of property, and hazards to air and ground transportation.

Woodburning Pollution: Air pollution caused by woodburning stoves and fireplaces that emit [particulate matter](#), [carbon monoxide](#) and odorous and toxic substances. For more information, please see our [disposal of non-industrial wood waste](#) website.

Z

Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV): Vehicles which produce no emissions from the on-board source of power (e.g., an electric vehicle). For more information, please go to our [zero emission vehicles](#) program website.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This glossary represents the efforts of numerous groups and individuals. Various ARB staff members reviewed this material and provided valuable comments, and without their help this

glossary would not have been possible. A special thanks goes to Jeff Lindberg, Aaron Philippi, and Erin Weaver who made substantial contributions to the development and final review of this document. Also, a special thanks goes to Gary Agid, Julie Billington, Edie Chang, Richard Corey, Bart E. Croes, Joe De Vita, Bob Fletcher, Rachel Kirlis, Bill Loscutoff, Cynthia Marvin, Linda Murchison, Marci Nystrom, Bill Oslund, Bruce Oulrey, Jon Pederson, Michael Poore, Mark Tavianini, Jon Taylor, Doug Thompson and Todd Wong, all of whom contributed to the development of the Air Quality Glossary.

This glossary has been reviewed by the staff of the California Air Resources Board and approved for publication. Approval does not signify that the contents necessarily reflect the views and policies of the ARB. Although the ARB has taken many steps to ensure that the information in this glossary is correct and up-to-date, readers should note that the codes are frequently amended, and the courts from time to time interpret their provisions. When necessary, readers should consult the official codes and handbooks or procure the services of an attorney. Copies of the California Codes can be found in each county's library and in law school libraries.

Section 7.B.

Glossary of Terms Used in Greenhouse Gas Inventories

A

Activity Data

Data on the magnitude of a human activity resulting in emissions or removals taking place during a given period of time. Data on energy use, metal production, land areas, management systems, lime and fertilizer use and waste arisings are examples of activity data. ([IPCC](#))

Aerosols

A collection of airborne solid or liquid particles, with a typical size between 0.01 and 10 micrometer that reside in the atmosphere for at least several hours. Aerosols may be of either natural or anthropogenic origin. Aerosols may influence climate in several ways: directly through scattering and absorbing radiation, and indirectly by acting as cloud condensation nuclei or modifying the optical properties and lifetime of clouds ([IPCC2](#))

Afforestation

Planting of new forests on lands that historically have not contained forests. ([IPCC2](#)) Air Pollutant Any man-made and/or natural substance occurring in the atmosphere that may result in adverse effects to humans, animals, vegetation, and/or materials. ([CARB](#))

Anthropogenic

The term "anthropogenic", in the context of greenhouse gas inventories, refers to greenhouse gas emissions and removals that are a direct result of human activities or are the result of natural processes that have been affected by human activities. ([USEPA2](#))

Atmosphere

The gaseous envelope surrounding the Earth. The dry atmosphere consists almost entirely of nitrogen (78.1% volume mixing ratio) and oxygen (20.9% volume mixing ratio), together with a number of trace gases, such as argon (0.93% volume mixing ratio), helium and radiatively active greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide (0.035% volume mixing ratio) and ozone. In addition, the atmosphere contains the greenhouse gas water vapor, whose amounts are highly variable but typically around 1% volume mixing ratio. The atmosphere also contains clouds and aerosols. ([IPCC2](#))

B

Baseline Emissions

A baseline is a measurement, calculation, or time used as a basis for comparison. Baseline emissions are the level of emissions that would occur without policy intervention or without implementation of a project. Baseline estimates are needed to determine the effectiveness of emission reduction programs (also called mitigation strategies).

Base Year

The starting year for the inventory. Targets for reducing GHG emissions are often defined in relation to the base year. Under AB 32, the base year for California's greenhouse gas inventory is 1990.

Biogenic

Produced by the biological processes of living organisms. Note that we use the term "biogenic" to refer only to recently produced (that is non-fossil) material of biological origin. IPCC guidelines recommend that peat be treated as a fossil carbon because it takes a long time to replace harvested peat.

Biogeochemical Cycle

Movements through the Earth system of key chemical constituents essential to life, such as carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, and phosphorus. ([NASA](#))

Biomass

Either (1) the total mass of living organisms in a given area or of a given species usually expressed as dry weight; or (2) Organic matter consisting of or recently derived from living organisms (especially regarded as fuel) excluding peat. Includes products, by-products and waste derived from such material. (IPCC1)

Biomass Waste

Organic non-fossil material of biological origin that is a byproduct or a discarded product. "Biomass waste" includes municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural crop byproducts, straw, and other biomass solids, liquids, and gases; but excludes wood and wood-derived fuels (including black liquor), biofuels feedstock, biodiesel, and fuel ethanol. Note: EIA "biomass waste" data also include energy crops grown specifically for energy production, which would not normally constitute waste. ([EIA](#))

Black Carbon

Operationally defined aerosol species based on measurement of light absorption and chemical reactivity and/or thermal stability; consists of soot, charcoal and/or possible light absorbing refractory organic matter (Charlson and Heintzenberg, 1995, p. 401). ([IPCC2](#))

C

Carbon Cycle

All parts (reservoirs) and fluxes of carbon. The cycle is usually thought of as four main reservoirs of carbon interconnected by pathways of exchange. The reservoirs are the atmosphere, terrestrial biosphere (usually includes freshwater systems), oceans, and sediments (includes fossil fuels). The annual movements of carbon, the carbon exchanges between reservoirs, occur because of various chemical, physical, geological, and biological processes. The ocean contains the largest pool of carbon near the surface of the Earth, but most of that pool is not involved with rapid exchange with the atmosphere. ([NASA](#))

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)

A naturally occurring gas, and also a by-product of burning fossil fuels and biomass, as well as land-use changes and other industrial processes. It is the principal anthropogenic greenhouse gas that affects the Earth's radiative balance. It is the reference gas against which other greenhouse gases are measured and therefore has a Global Warming Potential of 1. ([IPCC2](#))

Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO₂e)

A metric used to compare emissions of various greenhouse gases. It is the mass of carbon dioxide that would produce the same estimated radiative forcing as a given mass of another greenhouse gas. Carbon dioxide equivalents are computed by multiplying the mass of the gas emitted by its global warming potential.

Carbon Equivalent (CE)

A metric measure used to compare the emissions of the different greenhouse gases based upon their global warming potential. Carbon equivalents can be calculated from carbon dioxide equivalents by multiplying the carbon dioxide equivalents by 12/44 (the ratio of the molecular weight of carbon to that of carbon dioxide). The use of carbon equivalent is declining in GHG inventories.

Carbon Intensity

The amount of carbon by weight emitted per unit of energy consumed. A common measure of carbon intensity is weight of carbon per British thermal unit (Btu) of energy. When there is only one fossil fuel under consideration, the carbon intensity and the emissions coefficient are identical. When there are several fuels, carbon intensity is based on their combined emissions coefficients weighted by their energy consumption levels. ([EIA](#))

Carbon Sequestration

This refers to the capture of CO₂ from the atmosphere and its long term storage in oceans (oceanic carbon sequestration), in biomass and soils (terrestrial carbon sequestration) or in underground reservoirs (geologic carbon sequestration).

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)

Greenhouse gases covered under the 1987 Montreal Protocol and used for refrigeration, air conditioning, packaging, insulation, solvents, or aerosol propellants. Because they are not destroyed in the lower atmosphere, CFCs drift into the upper atmosphere where, given suitable conditions, they break down ozone. These gases are being replaced by other compounds, including hydrochlorofluorocarbons and hydrofluorocarbons, which are greenhouse gases covered under the Kyoto Protocol. ([IPCC3](#))

Climate

Climate in a narrow sense is usually defined as the "average weather" or more rigorously as the statistical description in terms of the mean and variability of relevant quantities over a period of time ranging from months to thousands or millions of years. The classical period is 30 years, as defined by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). These relevant quantities are most often surface variables such as temperature, precipitation, and wind. Climate in a wider sense is the state, including a statistical description, of the climate system. ([IPCC2](#))

Climate Change

Climate change refers to a statistically significant variation in either the mean state of the climate or in its variability, persisting for an extended period (typically decades or longer). Climate change may be due to natural internal processes or external forcings, or to persistent anthropogenic changes in the composition of the atmosphere or in land use. ([IPCC2](#))

Cogeneration

means an industrial structure, installation, plant, building, or self-generating facility that has sequential or simultaneous generation of multiple forms of useful energy (usually mechanical and thermal) in a single, integrated system. ([CARB](#))

Combined heat and power (CHP)

is the simultaneous production of both electricity and useful heat for application by the producer or to be sold to other users with the aim of better utilisation of the energy used. Public utilities may utilise part of the heat produced in power plants and sell it for public heating purposes. Industries as auto-producers may sell part of the excess electricity produced to other industries or to electric utilities. ([IPCC](#))

Consistency

Consistency means that an inventory should be internally consistent in all its elements over a period of years. An inventory is consistent if the same methodologies are used for the base and all subsequent years and if consistent data sets are used to estimate emissions or removals from sources or sinks. ([IPCC](#))

Continuous Emission Monitor (CEM)

A type of air emission monitoring system installed to operate continuously inside of a smokestack or other emission source. ([CARB](#))

Criteria Air Pollutant

An air pollutant for which acceptable levels of exposure can be determined and for which an ambient air quality standard has been set. Examples include: ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, and PM10 and PM2.5. The term "criteria air pollutants" derives from the requirement that the U.S. EPA must describe the characteristics and potential health and welfare effects of these pollutants. The U.S. EPA and CARB periodically review new scientific data and may propose revisions to the standards as a result. ([CARB](#))

D

Deforestation

Those practices or processes that result in the change of forested lands to non-forest uses. This is often cited as one of the major causes of the enhanced greenhouse effect for two reasons: 1) the burning or decomposition of the wood releases carbon dioxide; and 2) trees that once removed carbon dioxide from the atmosphere in the process of photosynthesis are no longer present and contributing to carbon storage. ([UNFCCC](#))

Distillate fuel oil

A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It includes diesel fuels and fuel oils. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuel are used in on-highway diesel engines, such as those in trucks and automobiles, as well as off-highway engines, such as those in railroad locomotives and agricultural machinery. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils are used primarily for space heating and electric power generation. ([EIA](#))

E

Emissions

The release of a substance (usually a gas when referring to the subject of climate change) into the atmosphere. ([USEPA1](#))

Emission Factor

A coefficient that quantifies the emissions or removals of a gas per unit activity. Emission factors are often based on a sample of measurement data, averaged to develop a representative rate of emission for a given activity level under a given set of operating conditions. ([IPCC](#))

Emission Inventory

An estimate of the amount of pollutants emitted into the atmosphere from major mobile, stationary, area-wide, and natural source categories over a specific period of time such as a day or a year. ([CARB](#))

Emission Rate

The weight of a pollutant emitted per unit of time (e.g., tons / year). ([CARB](#))

Estimation

is the assessment of the value of an un-measurable quantity using available data and knowledge within stated computational formulas or mathematical models.

F

Fluorocarbons

Carbon-fluorine compounds that often contain other elements such as hydrogen, chlorine, or bromine. Common fluorocarbons include chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and perfluorocarbons (PFCs). ([UNFCCC](#))

Flux

Either (1) Raw materials, such as limestone, dolomite, lime, and silica sand, which are used to reduce the heat or other energy requirements of thermal processing of minerals (such as the smelting of metals). Fluxes also may serve a dual function as a slagging agent. (2) The rate of flow of any liquid or gas, across a given area; the amount of this crossing a given area in a given time. (e.g., "Flux of CO₂ absorbed by forests").([IPCC](#))

Fossil Fuel

Geologic deposits of hydrocarbons from ancient biological origin, such as coal, petroleum and natural gas.

Fuel Combustion

fuel combustion is the intentional oxidation of materials within an apparatus that is designed to provide heat or mechanical work to a process, or for use away from the apparatus. ([IPCC](#))

Fugitive Emissions

Emissions that are not emitted through an intentional release through stack or vent. This can include leaks from industrial plant and pipelines. ([IPCC](#))

G

Geologic carbon sequestration

It is the process of injecting CO₂ from a source, such as coal-fired electric generating power plant, through a well into the deep subsurface. With proper site selection and management, geologic sequestration could play a major role in reducing emissions of CO₂. Research efforts to evaluate the technical aspects of CO₂ geologic sequestration are underway. ([USEPA4](#))

Global Warming

Global warming is an average increase in the temperature of the atmosphere near the Earth's surface and in the troposphere, which can contribute to changes in global climate patterns. Global warming can occur from a variety of causes, both natural and human induced. In common usage, "global warming" often refers to the warming that can occur as a result of increased emissions of greenhouse gases from human activities. Also see Climate Change ([USEPA1](#))

Global Warming Potential (GWP)

An index, based upon radiative properties of well-mixed greenhouse gases, measuring the radiative forcing of a unit mass of a given well-mixed greenhouse gas in the present-day atmosphere integrated over a chosen time horizon, relative to that of carbon dioxide. The GWP represents the combined effect of the differing times these gases remain in the atmosphere and their relative effectiveness in absorbing outgoing thermal infrared radiation. The Kyoto Protocol is based on GWPs from pulse emissions over a 100-year time frame. ([IPCC2](#))

Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32)

AB 32 requires the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to develop regulations and market mechanisms that will ultimately reduce California's greenhouse gas emissions by 25 percent by 2020. Specifically, AB 32, requires CARB to: establish a statewide greenhouse gas emissions cap for 2020, based on 1990 emissions by January 1, 2008; adopt mandatory reporting rules for significant sources of greenhouse gases by January 1, 2009; adopt a scoping plan by January 1, 2009 indicating how emission reductions will be achieved from significant greenhouse gas sources via regulations, market mechanisms and other actions; adopt regulations by January 1, 2011 to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas; and convene an Environmental Justice Advisory Committee, and an Economic and Technology Advancement Advisory Committee to advise CARB.

Greenhouse Effect

Trapping and build-up of heat in the atmosphere (troposphere) near the earth's surface. Some of the heat flowing back toward space from the earth's surface is absorbed by water vapor, carbon dioxide, ozone, and several other gases in the atmosphere and then reradiated back toward the earth's surface. If the atmospheric concentrations of these greenhouse gases rise, the average temperature of the lower atmosphere will gradually increase. ([UNFCC](#))

Greenhouse Gas

Any gas that absorbs infrared radiation in the atmosphere. Greenhouse gases include, but are not limited to, water vapor, carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O),

hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), ozone (O₃), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆). ([UNFCC](#))

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The sum of gross value added, at purchasers' prices, by all resident and non-resident producers in the economy, plus any taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products in a country or a geographic region for a given period, normally one year. It is calculated without deducting for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. ([IPCC3](#))

H

Halocarbons

A collective term for the group of partially halogenated organic species, including the chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), halons, methyl chloride, methyl bromide, etc. Many of the halocarbons have large Global Warming Potentials. The chlorine and bromine-containing halocarbons are also involved in the depletion of the ozone layer. ([IPCC2](#))

Hydrocarbons

Strictly defined as molecules containing only hydrogen and carbon. The term is often used more broadly to include any molecules in petroleum which also contains molecules with S, N, or O. An unsaturated hydrocarbon is any hydrocarbon containing olefinic or aromatic structures. ([IPCC](#))

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

Compounds containing only hydrogen, fluorine, and carbon atoms. They were introduced as alternatives to ozone depleting substances in serving many industrial, commercial, and personal needs. HFCs are emitted as by-products of industrial processes and are also used in manufacturing. They do not significantly deplete the stratospheric ozone layer, but they are powerful greenhouse gases with global warming potentials ranging from 140 (HFC-152a) to 11,700 (HFC-23). ([USEPA1](#))

I

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

The IPCC was established jointly by the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Meteorological Organization in 1988. The purpose of the IPCC is to assess information in the scientific and technical literature related to all significant components of the issue of climate change. The IPCC draws upon hundreds of the world's expert scientists as authors and thousands as expert reviewers. Leading experts on climate change and environmental, social, and economic sciences from some 60 nations have helped the IPCC to prepare periodic assessments of the scientific underpinnings for understanding global climate change and its consequences. With its capacity for reporting on climate change, its consequences, and the viability of adaptation and mitigation measures, the IPCC is also looked to as the official advisory body to the world's governments on the state of the science of the climate change issue. For example, the IPCC organized the development of internationally accepted methods for conducting national greenhouse gas emission inventories. ([USEPA1](#))

K

Kyoto Protocol

The Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was adopted in 1997 in Kyoto, Japan, at the Third Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC. It contains legally binding commitments, in addition to those included in the UNFCCC. Countries included in Annex B of the Protocol (most Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development countries and countries with economies in transition) agreed to reduce their anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulphur hexafluoride) by at least 5% below 1990 levels in the commitment period 2008 to 2012. The Kyoto Protocol entered into force on 16 February 2005. ([IPCC2](#))

L

Land Use and Land Use Change

Land use refers to the total of arrangements, activities and inputs undertaken in a certain land cover type (a set of human actions). The term land use is also used in the sense of the social and economic purposes for which land is managed (e.g., grazing, timber extraction and conservation). Land use change refers to a change in the use or management of land by humans, which may lead to a change in land cover. Land cover and land use change may have an impact on the surface albedo, evapotranspiration, sources and sinks of greenhouse gases, or other properties of the climate system and may thus have a radiative forcing and/or other impacts on climate, locally or globally. ([IPCC2](#))

LULUCF

Acronym for "Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry", a category of activities in GHG inventories.

M

Methane (CH₄)

A hydrocarbon that is a greenhouse gas with a global warming potential most recently estimated at 25 times that of carbon dioxide (CO₂). Methane is produced through anaerobic (without oxygen) decomposition of waste in landfills, flooded rice fields, animal digestion, decomposition of animal wastes, production and distribution of natural gas and petroleum, coal production, and incomplete fossil fuel combustion. The GWP is from the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4).

Metric Ton

The tonne (t) or metric ton, sometimes referred to as a metric tonne, is an international unit of mass. A metric ton is equal to a Megagram (Mg), 1000 kilograms, 2204.6 pounds, or 1.1023 short tons.

Million Metric Tons (MMT) Common measurement used in GHG inventories. It is equal to a Teragram (Tg).

Mobile Sources

Sources of air pollution such as automobiles, motorcycles, trucks, off-road vehicles, boats, and airplanes. ([CARB](#))

Model

A model is a quantitatively-based abstraction of a real-world situation which may simplify or neglect certain features to better focus on its more important elements. ([IPCC](#))

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)

Residential solid waste and some non-hazardous commercial, institutional, and industrial wastes. This material is generally sent to municipal landfills for disposal. ([USEPA1](#))

N

Natural Sources

Non-manmade emission sources, including biological and geological sources, wildfires, and windblown dust. ([CARB](#))

Nitrogen fixation

Conversion of atmospheric nitrogen gas into forms useful to plants and other organisms by lightning, bacteria, and blue-green algae; it is part of the nitrogen cycle. ([UNFCC](#))

Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)

Gases consisting of one molecule of nitrogen and varying numbers of oxygen molecules. Nitrogen oxides are produced in the emissions of vehicle exhausts and from power stations. In the atmosphere, nitrogen oxides can contribute to formation of photochemical ozone (smog), can impair visibility, and have health consequences; they are thus considered pollutants. ([NASA](#))

Nitrous Oxide (N₂O)

A powerful greenhouse gas with a global warming potential of 298 times that of carbon dioxide (CO₂). Major sources of nitrous oxide include soil cultivation practices, especially the use of commercial and organic fertilizers, manure management, fossil fuel combustion, nitric acid production, and biomass burning. The GWP is from the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4).

O

Ozone (O₃)

Ozone, the triatomic form of oxygen (O₃), is a gaseous atmospheric constituent. In the troposphere, it is created both naturally and by photochemical reactions involving gases resulting from human activities (smog). Tropospheric ozone acts as a greenhouse gas. In the stratosphere, it is created by the interaction between solar ultraviolet radiation and molecular oxygen (O₂). Stratospheric ozone plays a dominant role in the stratospheric radiative balance. Its concentration is highest in the ozone layer. ([IPCC2](#))

Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS)

A compound that contributes to stratospheric ozone depletion. Ozone-depleting substances (ODS) include CFCs, HCFCs, halons, methyl bromide, carbon tetrachloride, and methyl chloroform. ODS are generally very stable in the troposphere and only degrade under intense ultraviolet light in the stratosphere. When they break down, they release chlorine or bromine atoms, which then deplete ozone. ([IPCC](#))

P

Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

A group of human-made chemicals composed of carbon and fluorine only. These chemicals (predominantly CF₄ and C₂F₆) were introduced as alternatives, along with hydrofluorocarbons, to the ozone depleting substances. In addition, PFCs are emitted as by-products of industrial processes and are also used in manufacturing. PFCs do not harm the stratospheric ozone layer, but they are powerful greenhouse gases: CF₄ has a global warming potential (GWP) of 7,390 and C₂F₆ has a GWP of 12,200. The GWP is from the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4).

Photosynthesis

The process by which plants take carbon dioxide from the air (or bicarbonate in water) to build carbohydrates, releasing oxygen in the process. There are several pathways of photosynthesis with different responses to atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations. ([IPCC2](#))

Point Sources

Specific points of origin where pollutants are emitted into the atmosphere such as factory smokestacks. ([CARB](#))

Process emissions

Emissions from industrial processes involving chemical transformations other than combustion. ([IPCC](#))

R

Radiative Forcing

A change in the balance between incoming solar radiation and outgoing infrared (i.e., thermal) radiation. Without any radiative forcing, solar radiation coming to the Earth would continue to be approximately equal to the infrared radiation emitted from the Earth. The addition of greenhouse gases to the atmosphere traps an increased fraction of the infrared radiation, reradiating it back toward the surface of the Earth and thereby creates a warming influence. ([UNFCC](#))

Reforestation

Planting of forests on lands that have previously contained forests but that have been converted to some other use. ([IPCC2](#))

Regeneration

The act of renewing tree cover by establishing young trees, naturally or artificially - note regeneration usually maintains the same forest type and is done promptly after the previous stand or forest was removed. ([CSU](#))

Residence Time

Average time spent in a reservoir by an individual atom or molecule. Also, this term is used to define the age of a molecule when it leaves the reservoir. With respect to greenhouse gases, residence time usually refers to how long a particular molecule remains in the atmosphere. ([UNFCC](#))

Reservoir

Either (1) a component or components of the climate system where a greenhouse gas or a precursor of a greenhouse gas is stored; or (2) Water bodies regulated for human activities (energy production,

irrigation, navigation, recreation etc.) where substantial changes in water area due to water level regulation may occur. ([IPCC](#))

Respiration

The process whereby living organisms convert organic matter to carbon dioxide, releasing energy and consuming molecular oxygen. ([IPCC2](#))

S

Short Ton

Common measurement for a ton in the United States. A short ton is equal to 2,000 lbs or 0.907 metric tons. ([USEPA1](#))

Sink

Any process, activity or mechanism that removes a greenhouse gas, an aerosol or a precursor of a greenhouse gas or aerosol from the atmosphere. ([IPCC2](#))

Solar Radiation

Electromagnetic radiation emitted by the Sun. It is also referred to as shortwave radiation. Solar radiation has a distinctive range of wavelengths (spectrum) determined by the temperature of the Sun, peaking in visible wavelengths. ([IPCC2](#))

Source

Any process, activity or mechanism that releases a greenhouse gas, an aerosol or a precursor of a greenhouse gas or aerosol into the atmosphere. ([IPCC2](#))

Stationary Sources

Non-mobile sources such as power plants, refineries, and manufacturing facilities which emit air pollutants. ([CARB](#))

Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)

A compound composed of one sulfur and two oxygen molecules. Sulfur dioxide emitted into the atmosphere through natural and anthropogenic processes is changed in a complex series of chemical reactions in the atmosphere to sulfate aerosols. These aerosols are believed to result in negative radiative forcing (i.e., tending to cool the Earth's surface) and do result in acid deposition (e.g., acid rain). ([UNFCCC](#))

Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF₆)

A colorless gas soluble in alcohol and ether, slightly soluble in water. A very powerful greenhouse gas with a global warming potential most recently estimated at 22,800 times that of carbon dioxide (CO₂). SF₆ is used primarily in electrical transmission and distribution systems and as a dielectric in electronics. This GWP is from the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4).

T

Terrestrial carbon sequestration

It is the process through which carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the atmosphere is absorbed by trees, plants and crops through photosynthesis, and stored as carbon in biomass (tree trunks, branches, foliage and

roots) and soils. The term "sinks" is also used to refer to forests, croplands, and grazing lands, and their ability to sequester carbon. Agriculture and forestry activities can also release CO₂ to the atmosphere. Therefore, a carbon sink occurs when carbon sequestration is greater than carbon releases over some time period. ([USEPA3](#))

Total Organic Gases (TOG)

Gaseous organic compounds, including reactive organic gases and the relatively unreactive organic gases such as methane. ([CARB](#))

Transparency

Transparency means that the assumptions and methodologies used for an inventory should be clearly explained to facilitate replication and assessment of the inventory by users of the reported information. The transparency of inventories is fundamental to the success of the process for the communication and consideration of information. ([IPCC](#))

Trend

The trend of a quantity measures its change over a time period, with a positive trend value indicating growth in the quantity, and a negative value indicating a decrease. It is defined as the ratio of the change in the quantity over the time period, divided by the initial value of the quantity, and is usually expressed either as a percentage or a fraction. ([IPCC](#))

W

Water Vapor

The most abundant greenhouse gas; it is the water present in the atmosphere in gaseous form. Water vapor is an important part of the natural greenhouse effect. While humans are not significantly increasing its concentration, it contributes to the enhanced greenhouse effect because the warming influence of greenhouse gases leads to a positive water vapor feedback. In addition to its role as a natural greenhouse gas, water vapor plays an important role in regulating the temperature of the planet because clouds form when excess water vapor in the atmosphere condenses to form ice and water droplets and precipitation. ([UNFCC](#))

Weather

Atmospheric condition at any given time or place. It is measured in terms of such things as wind, temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure, cloudiness, and precipitation. In most places, weather can change from hour-to-hour, day-to-day, and season-to-season. Climate in a narrow sense is usually defined as the "average weather", or more rigorously, as the statistical description in terms of the mean and variability of relevant quantities over a period of time ranging from months to thousands or millions of years. The classical period is 30 years, as defined by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). These quantities are most often surface variables such as temperature, precipitation, and wind. Climate in a wider sense is the state, including a statistical description, of the climate system. A simple way of remembering the difference is that climate is what you expect (e.g. cold winters) and 'weather' is what you get (e.g. a blizzard). ([USEPA1](#))