

## Air District's Indirect Source Program Summary

Agency	Program Implementation Method	Project type	Applicability	Requirements	Fees
Colusa County APCD	Rule 4.8 – Indirect Source Review Fee (adopted January 19, 1991)  Enforcement mechanism: Building Permit	Residential and commercial roadways	Any facility, building, structure, property, road way that causes mobile source emissions	Building Permit application must include air quality analysis and review fees	Residential - \$25.00 per unit Commercial - \$.10 per square foot Industrial - \$.05 per square foot Fees will be used to offset APCD operational costs
Great Basin Unified APCD	Rule 219-A - New Source Review Requirements for Determining Impact on Air Quality Secondary Sources (adopted November 15, 1979)  Enforcement mechanism: Permit to Construct or Operate	Residential and commercial	Any structure, building, facility, equipment, or installation	Apply for “authority to construct” permit. Permit is issued with conditions for operations to be within the air quality analysis of the submittal	Rule 301 – Permit Fees Schedule. Fee per unit with a minimum and maximum amount. For example: \$150 / residential unit Minimum fee per source - \$750 Maximum fee per source - \$10,000 Permit Fees - permit review and APCD operations
Imperial County APCD	Rule 310 - Operational Development Fee (adopted November 6, 2007)  Enforcement mechanism: Building Permit	New commercial and residential developments	Residential projects greater than four units; all commercial projects. Exempts remodeling projects or those that do not increase square footage	When applying for a Building Permit, must submit a written Mitigation Project Report that must meet minimum rule requirements, includes descriptions of project mitigation measures	Operational Development Fees are based on per unit of single family, multiple family, or commercial square footage Residential Single Family - \$496.00/Unit Residential Multiple Family - \$378.00/Unit Commercial - \$1.60/sq.ft. Fees are placed into a fund for projects to reduce ozone precursors and PM10
Mendocino County AQMD	Rule 1-200 - Permit Requirements (a) Authority to Construct and Rule 1-130 - Definitions (a) Indirect Source (amended May 6, 2003)  Enforcement mechanism: Permit to Construct or Operate	Any source which may cause air contaminants, facility, building, structure or installation, or combination thereof, that indirectly results in, or is projected to result in unmitigated emissions	Any operation prior to starting construction, modification, operation or use of any stationary, portable, or indirect source which may cause, potentially cause, reduce, control or eliminate the emission of air contaminants	Permit to Construct or Operate for projects that have unmitigated emissions in excess of: ROG - 180 lbs/day NOx - 42 lbs/day CO - 690 lbs/day PM10 - 80 lbs/day	Fees based on tons/year of contaminant: tons/year * \$30/ton = fee assessment Permit Fees - permit review and agency operations
Placer County APCD	CEQA Guidelines and “Policy Regarding Land Use Air Quality Mitigation Funds” (adopted April 12, 2001)	Any project subject to CEQA review	Projects that exceed significance thresholds as determined by lead agency	CEQA review to determine projects cumulative impact, lead agency determines if offsite mitigation fees should be assessed. Note: APCD is the commenting agency	Fees are calculated based on a cost effectiveness of \$14,300/ton of the pollutant of concern (NOx or PM10). Fees collected by lead agency are placed in the District's Offsite Air Quality Mitigation Fund for NOx and diesel PM emission reductions from on and off road motor vehicles, area wide and stationary sources.

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Sacramento Metropolitan AQMD (existing program)	CEQA Guide to Air Quality Assessments (published July 2004) and Standard Construction Mitigation Language (revised December 2008)	Residential, commercial, or industrial	Projects that exceed significance thresholds Construction: NOx: 85 lbs/day PM10: 50 µg/m <sup>3</sup> Operational: NOx: 65 lbs/day ROG: 65 lbs/day PM10: 50 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	CEQA review to determine significance threshold of projects, projects considered to significant mitigate 20% of NOx and 45% PM10. Lead agency determines if mitigation fees are necessary based on comments from APCD	District's Operational Mitigation Fees are set aside to fund emission reduction programs. The current mitigation fee rate is \$16,000 per ton of NOx
Sacramento Metropolitan AQMD (proposed measure)	Proposed Rules IS-1 and IS-2	New land development of residential, commercial and industrial	Construction (IS-1) Operational (IS-2)	Construction proposed to mitigate 20% of NOx emissions. Operational mitigate emissions to a percentage of the projects NOx emissions	Mitigation fees to an offsite mitigation fund, fee rate to be determined
San Joaquin Valley Unified APCD	Rule 9510-Indirect Source Review (adopted December 15, 2005)  Enforcement mechanism: Air Impact Assessment	Residential, commercial, and industrial	Applications are required for residential and commercial projects that are at least: • 50 residential units • 2,000 square feet of commercial space • 9,000 square feet of educational space • 10,000 square feet of government space • 20,000 square feet of medical or recreational space • 25,000 square feet of light industrial space • 39,000 square feet of general office space • 100,000 square feet of heavy industrial space • Or, 9,000 square feet of any land use not identified above	Submit an Air Impact Assessment that includes project mitigation measures and monitoring/reporting schedule. Application include mitigation plan to achieve: • Construction phase emissions – 45% of PM10 and 20% NOx • Operation phase emissions - 50% of PM10 and 33% of NOx If unable to achieve reductions must submit Off-site Emission Reduction Fee	Off-site Emission Reduction Fees for 2008 and future years is: • NOx - \$9,350 \$/ton • PM10 -\$9,011 \$/ton Projects that can mitigate emissions below 2 tons/year are exempt from mitigation fees  Fees are used in the Emission Reduction Incentive Program to fund emission reduction projects, achieving emission reductions on behalf of the projects
Shasta County AQMD	Rule 3:16 – Fugitive, Indirect, or Non-Traditional Sources (adopted July 22, 1986)  Enforcement mechanism: Permit to Construct or Operate	New residential and commercial unpaved roads	Control fugitive dust (PM10) from construction, demolition, or earth moving	Projects mitigate below significance threshold by controlling dust (PM10) from unpaved roadways for new residential projects	Project proponent must pave roadway or an in-lieu buy out schedule for road paving, which is currently set at \$800 per parcel below 1,000 feet in elevation (Resolution 84-2)