Measure	Potential Adverse Environmental Impacts	Potential Mitigation Measures
	associated with grain handling, and the largest sources of VOCs are associated with the fermentation, distillation, storage, and loading of the ethanol produced.	Site facilities near truck or rail terminals, consider proximity to feedstocks or users of ethanol products to minimize transport emissions.
	Hydrogen can be a low carbon fuel. Can be used in either modified internal combustion engines or in fuel cells. Combusting hydrogen produces heat, water, and may produce minor NOx emissions.	Should be quantified and measures to mitigate identified in regulatory process.
	Agricultural Resources - Siting of new stationary sources, such as ethanol facilities, or facilities that convert biomass to fuel may convert prime farmland to other uses – the degree of which would be determined locally, and may conflict with an existing Williamson Act contract.	Avoid siting on prime agricultural lands, lands under Williamson Act contract, support of the California Farmland Conservancy Program. Such facilities would require a local approval of conditional use permits, local air permits, and other permits and would be subject project-specific compliance with CEQA.
	Biological Resources – When converting natural lands, there may be adverse impacts to terrestrial, riparian or aquatic habitat, natural	Project-specific CEQA compliance will be necessary.

Measure	Potential Adverse Environmental Impacts	Potential Mitigation Measures
	communities or to an species identified as a candidate, sensitive or special status species in local or regional plans, policies or regulations or by CDFG, USFWS or in § 404 of the Clean Water Act.	
	Interference with movement in corridors.	Project-specific CEQA compliance will be necessary.
	Cultural Resources – Future facilities in California may involve siting, grading, construction or expansion on lands that have not been surveyed for cultural significance, and may result in adverse impacts to cultural resources if inadvertent disturbance occurs during construction.	Project-specific compliance with CEQA and/or NEPA would be required. The lead and implementing agencies would be required to contact the appropriate agencies and departments to ensure that potential impacts to cultural resources would be minimized or avoided.
	Energy Demand - Future ethanol production facilities in California will likely use natural gas to produce steam and purchase required electricity from a utility.	Employ efficiency and control technologies at existing facilities.

Measure	Potential Adverse Environmental Impacts	Potential Mitigation Measures
	Hazards and Hazardous Materials – Some of the pathways may generate waste that may contain hazardous materials	Recycle, reuse or reprocess wastes. Wastes that cannot be recycled, reused or reprocessed must be disposed of appropriately.
	Land Use and Planning – Conversion of crops from food and fiber to fuel crops may conflict with Williamson Act contract.	Check with County to ensure conformity with Contract, file for nonrenewal if nonconforming.
	Water Resources **Water Quality** – chemicals and fertilizers used on crops can end up in surface or ground waters, affecting water quality.	Should be discussed and analyzed in the LCFS regulatory development process.
	There may be potential adverse impact to water quality from formulation of low-carbon fuels in the event of spills	Employment of appropriate spill prevention and spill abatement protocols.
(T-3) Regional Transportation-Related Greenhouse Gas Reduction Targets	**Land Use Policies** - May conflict with existing land use policies in some regions of the State	Any land use policy conflicts will be resolved at regional and local levels in a collaborative process.
Congestion Pricing, Indirect Source Rule,	Congestion Pricing – May increase vehicle use on off-hours but would result in no net increase in	Separate environmental evaluation needed.

Measure	Potential Adverse Environmental Impacts	Potential Mitigation Measures
Education and outreach efforts, and Pay as You Drive Insurance support to this measure	emissions. Indirect Source Rule for New Development – requires separate environmental evaluation. Education – no adverse impacts anticipated. Pay as You Drive – Dept. of Insurance is pursuing.	 Separate evaluation needed to adopt regulations. None necessary.
(T-4) Vehicle Efficiency Measures (tire inflation, use of low friction oils, cool paints)	No adverse environmental impacts anticipated, but further analysis will be completed to verify	None necessary.
(T-5) Ship Electrification at Ports	**Air Quality** – Indirect impacts from criteria pollutant emissions associated with incremental electricity generation at power plants **Energy Demand** - May increase energy demand	These emissions are significantly less than emissions generated by ship engines. Environmental evaluation completed as part of regulation. Employ off-peak charging
(T-6) Goods Movement VSR – exploring the requirement to reduce	 No adverse environmental impact anticipated, but will need additional	 Conceptual at this time, not quantified.

Measure	Potential Adverse Environmental Impacts	Potential Mitigation Measures
speed	analysis.	
Cleaner ships – Design and fuel efficiency strategies	Analyzed in 2007 SIP FED	No additional analysis necessary.
Port trucks, drayage	Analyzed in separate FED	Adopted.
Commercial Harbor Craft – voluntary action to use alternative anti-fouling agent	**Hazards and Hazardous Materials** - Anti-fouling agents to improve hull smoothness may contain copper. This measure encourages the use of alternative agents with no copper. Disposal of residual copper-containing agents may have an adverse impact.	Encourage non-toxic anti-fouling product use and education of owners/operators on the toxicity of copper to reduce use and improper disposal of these chemicals.
Cargo handling	No adverse environmental impact anticipated, but additional analysis will verify	May require further analysis. .
Transport Refrigeration Units (TRU)	**Energy Demand** -TRUs may increase energy demand by electrification	Employ off-peak charging to balance electrical load.
(T-7) Heavy Duty Vehicle Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction – Aerodynamic Efficiency	Regulation currently being developed in separate evaluation in regulation FED	

Measure	Potential Adverse Environmental Impacts	Potential Mitigation Measures
(T-8) Medium and Heavy-Duty Vehicle Hybridization	No adverse impacts anticipated with efficiency measures, however some technologies are in research and development phase. Further evaluation will verify.	None necessary at this time.
(T-9) High Speed Rail	Impact analysis incorporated by reference, SCH# 2001042045, Potential and cumulative impacts include aesthetics, displacement of commercial and residential properties, disproportionate impacts to minority and low-income populations, community and neighborhood disruption, increased noise and electromagnetic interference along rail corridors, land use policies, traffic impacts associated with stations, effects to historic properties or archaeological sites, impacts to parks and recreation resources, exposure to seismic and flood hazards, water resources, wetlands and sensitive biological species and habitat, land use compatibility, energy use and impacts to agricultural resources.	Programmatic EIR/S was prepared in 2001, followed by project environmental documents. Mitigation measures incorporated by reference.

Measure	Potential Adverse Environmental Impacts	Potential Mitigation Measures
Electricity and Natural Gas		
(E-1 and CR-1) Energy Efficiency	**Hazards and Hazardous Materials** - Efficiency Standards may occasionally result in the use of new or new versions of products that contain hazardous materials and require special recycling or disposal.	Compliance with applicable hazardous materials recycling and disposal laws. Disposal of hazardous waste would occur at an appropriated permitted disposal facility.
(E-2) Increasing Combined Heat and Power	**Air Quality** –No adverse air quality impacts are anticipated, unless individual CHP units are installed in a way that is not conforming to the measure design.	Use of BACT. These units are permitted through the Air Districts. Location and project-specific CEQA analysis may be required.
(E-3) Renewables Portfolio Standard	**Aesthetics** - siting and construction of wind or solar farms that would support the expansion of the Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) may affect viewsheds. **Agricultural Resources** - Siting of new utility scale facilities and arrays may convert prime farmland to other uses – the degree of which would be determined locally, and may conflict with an existing Williamson Act contract.	Careful design and siting of these facilities will avoid impacts, consistent with available CEC and Department of Fish and Game (DFG) guidance documents and siting requirements of federal agencies. Project- specific analysis would be necessary. Avoid siting on prime agricultural lands, lands under Williamson Act contract. If unavoidable, support of the California Farmland Conservancy Program. Such facilities would require a local approval of conditional use permits, and other permits and would be subject project-specific compliance with CEQA.

Measure	Potential Adverse Environmental Impacts	Potential Mitigation Measures
	Air Quality – Biomass facilities siting and operations may cause an increase in nitrogen oxide, sulfur dioxide, particulate matter (PM_{10} and 2.5).	Use of BACT, such as catalytic converters and filtration. Location and project specific impact analysis will be necessary.
	Biological Resources - Any utility scale facility may require a relatively large area if it is to be used to generate electricity at a commercial scale, and large arrays of solar collector may interfere with natural sunlight, rainfall, drainage which could have a variety of effects on plants and animals. Solar arrays may also create avian perching opportunities that could affect both bird and prey populations. A wind farm may present a potential risk to migrating birds if the facility is sited in a migratory flyway.	Location-specific impact analysis will be necessary. Careful design and siting of wind farms, turbines and infrastructure would minimize the risk for bird strikes. Advances in turbine and wind farm design have resulted in fewer, more powerful turbines and better protection for birds. Use of guidelines by CEC and DFG.
	A solar thermal plant requires around 50 times more land than combined cycle natural gas fueled power plant per MW. Construction activities associate with solar	Specific impacts depend on biological characteristics of the land being developed. Sensitive populations and habitat should be avoided.

Measure	Potential Adverse Environmental Impacts	Potential Mitigation Measures
	thermal plants disturb the land, and fencing can interfere with wildlife corridors.	
	Nitrogen dioxide deposition from cooling towers at solar thermal plants and new geothermal projects may degrade vegetation.	Use of BACT. Provision of habitat compensation, revegetation.
	Cultural Resources – Future facilities in California may involve siting, grading, construction or expansion on lands that have not been surveyed for cultural significance, and may result in adverse impacts to cultural resources if inadvertent disturbance occurs during construction.	Project-specific compliance with CEQA and/or NEPA would be required. The lead and implementing agencies would be required to contact the appropriate agencies and departments to ensure that potential impacts to cultural resources would be minimized or avoided.
	Hazards and Hazardous Materials – Municipal solid waste may contain hazardous materials, which could result in solid and gaseous hazardous by-products.	Ash can be recycled or shipped to landfills permitted to accept such waste, and hazardous materials should be diverted prior to combustion.
	Land Use and Planning – Siting of new utility scale facilities and arrays	Avoidance would be most appropriate mitigation. If land is under easement, conditions must allow use. Such

Measure	Potential Adverse Environmental Impacts	Potential Mitigation Measures
	may conflict with an existing Williamson Act contract, or lands under easement.	facilities would require a local approval of conditional use permits, and other permits and would be subject project-specific compliance with CEQA.
	Conversion of crops from food and fiber to fuel crops may conflict with existing Williamson Act contract.	Check with County to ensure consistency with Contract.
	It is foreseeable that additional transmission infrastructure will be necessary to help support the RPS requirements to deliver renewable power to consumers.	Siting of transmission facilities is subject to project specific CEQA analysis by the CPUC.
	Noise – Powerplants and wind power installations may increase ambient noise levels	General Plan Noise Elements and ordinances identify appropriate local noise levels and accepted mitigation measures such as mufflers, limited hours of operations and installation of sound barriers.
	Recreation (see Aesthetics)	USDI Bureau of Land Management is preparing an environmental impact statement (Federal Register/ Vol. 73, No. 104, Notices, May 29, 2008) that precludes (as mitigation) the siting of solar arrays from lands within the National Landscape Conservation System, such as National Conservation Areas, National Monuments, Wilderness Areas, Wilderness Study Areas, Wild and

Measure	Potential Adverse Environmental Impacts	Potential Mitigation Measures
		Scenic Rivers and National Historic and Scenic Trails, and lands that have been identified as environmentally sensitive.
(E-4) Million Solar Roofs	**Aesthetics** - Roof top solar panels and solar water heaters may adversely affect a neighbor's quality of rooftop views, however, this is a subjective value. These measures may limit where trees may be planted in order to preserve solar access. **Hazards and Hazardous Materials** – solar panels may leak if mishandled and broken. Photovoltaic panels may contain hazardous materials, and although they are sealed under normal operating conditions, there is the potential for environmental contamination if they were damaged or improperly disposed upon decommissioning. Concentrating solar power system may employ liquids such as oils or molten salts that may be hazardous and present	The significance to aesthetic values would be location specific. Proper handling and operation and good maintenance practices can be used to minimize impacts from hazardous materials (Federal Register/ Vol. 73, No. 104, Notices, May 29, 2008).

Measure	Potential Adverse Environmental Impacts	Potential Mitigation Measures
	spill risks. Various fluids commonly used in most industrial facilities, such as hydraulic fluids, coolants, and lubricants and may present a spill related risk.	
Green Buildings		
(GB-1) Green Buildings (Also includes Greening Public Schools, New Residential and Commercial Construction, and Existing Homes and Commercial Buildings)	No adverse environmental impacts anticipated, further analysis would verify	None necessary.
Water		
(W-1) Water Use Efficiency	Ongoing program administered by various state agencies.	None necessary.
(W-2) Water Recycling	**Air Quality** - Installation of water recycling infrastructure would require construction activities, potentially generating typical short-term construction impacts such as dust generation, equipment emissions and objectionable odors. **Biological Resources** – Water recycling has the potential to reduce wastewater discharges, potentially	Local jurisdictions and Air Pollution Control Districts typically require measures to mitigate construction impacts such as preparation of grading plans, dust minimization, minimizing idling of equipment and restriction of hours of operation. Site specific field survey and mitigation may be warranted, and project-level CEQA compliance would be accomplished by appropriate lead agencies as individual

Measure	Potential Adverse Environmental Impacts	Potential Mitigation Measures
	modifying downstream environments and potentially impacting protected habitats and /or species. Project implementation has the potential to adversely impact biological resources located on project sites, along pipeline corridors and in proximity to construction zones.	projects are considered.
	Cultural Resources – Future facilities in California may involve siting, grading, construction or expansion on lands that have not been surveyed for cultural significance, and may result in adverse impacts to cultural resources if inadvertent disturbance occurs during construction.	Project-specific compliance with CEQA and/or NEPA would be required. The lead and implementing agencies would be required to contact the appropriate agencies and departments to ensure that potential impacts to cultural resources would be minimized or avoided.
	Energy Demand – Water recycling could increase the amount of energy used at local wastewater treatment facilities.	Wherever possible, water recycling would be performed during off-peak periods.
	Land Use and Planning – Projects may conflict with habitat	

Measure	Potential Adverse Environmental Impacts	Potential Mitigation Measures
	conservation plan or natural community conservation plan.	
	Population and Housing – The availability of recycled water may represent an additional water supply that may foster community growth.	Site specific, project-level CEQA compliance would be accomplished by appropriate lead agencies.
	Water Resources **Water Quality** – Water recycling reduces the quantity of water entering into downstream flows, water table recharge, and infiltration. If wastewater is relied upon for dilution, this reduction could contribute to higher concentrations of contaminants in downstream waters and/or in water tables.	Availability of water supply created by recycling may be considered during General Plan updates and development proposals. Project-level CEQA evaluation would be necessary. This additional water supply is not considered an adverse impact. All water recycling facilities must be permitted and operated in accordance with the requirements of the Water Boards and the Department of Public Health. Project level CEQA compliance would be accomplished by appropriate lead agencies on a project-level basis.
(W-3) Water System Energy Efficiency	**Agricultural, Biological Resources** - New support facilities may convert or disturb agricultural or natural lands.	Project-specific analysis would be necessary.
	Cultural Resources – Future facilities in California may involve siting, grading, construction or	Project-specific compliance with CEQA and/or NEPA would be required. The lead and implementing agencies would be required to contact the appropriate agencies and

Measure	Potential Adverse Environmental Impacts	Potential Mitigation Measures
	expansion on lands that have not been surveyed for cultural significance, and may result in adverse impacts to cultural resources if inadvertent disturbance occurs during construction.	departments to ensure that potential impacts to cultural resources would be minimized or avoided.
(W-4) Reuse Urban Runoff	**Air Quality –** Construction of water capture and storage facilities would produce short-term construction impacts **Biological Resources** – Construction has the potential to impact sensitive species that exist on project sites. **Cultural Resources** – Future facilities in California may involve siting, grading, construction or expansion on lands that have not been surveyed for cultural significance, and may result in adverse impacts to cultural resources if inadvertent disturbance occurs during construction.	Similar mitigations to W-2. Project-specific evaluations would be necessary and CEQA compliance would be performed by the appropriate lead agencies. Project-specific analysis would be necessary. Project-specific compliance with CEQA and/or NEPA would be required. The lead and implementing agencies would be required to contact the appropriate agencies and departments to ensure that potential impacts to cultural resources would be minimized or avoided.
(W-5) Increase Renewable	**Agricultural Resources –** New	Project-specific analysis would be necessary for new

Measure	Potential Adverse Environmental Impacts	Potential Mitigation Measures
Energy Production	support facilities may convert or disturb agricultural lands	facilities.
	Air Quality – Construction of new facilities would produce short term construction impacts.	Compliance with Authority to Construct permit.
	Biological Resources – Construction has the potential to impact sensitive species that exist on project sites.	Project-specific analysis necessary.
	Cultural Resources – Future facilities in California may involve siting, grading, construction or expansion on lands that have not been surveyed for cultural significance, and may result in adverse impacts to cultural resources if inadvertent disturbance occurs during construction.	Project-specific compliance with CEQA and/or NEPA would be required. The lead and implementing agencies would be required to contact the appropriate agencies and departments to ensure that potential impacts to cultural resources would be minimized or avoided.
(W-6) Public Goods Charge for Water	No direct adverse environmental impacts are anticipated, as this measure is a potential funding source.	None necessary.
Industry		
(I-1) Energy Efficiency and	Audits would have no adverse	None necessary.

Measure	Potential Adverse Environmental Impacts	Potential Mitigation Measures
Co-Benefits Audits for Large Industrial Sources	effects at this time; however, results of audit will determine whether any further actions are necessary.	
(I-2) Oil and Gas Extraction GHG Emissions Reduction – Best Management Practices and technologies to reduce fugitive emissions from venting and leaks from wells, process equipment, separation and storage. Increase compressor capacity - Remove existing regulatory fugitive methane exemptions	No adverse environmental impact anticipated, but additional analysis will verify	Separate environmental evaluation will be conducted during regulatory development.
(I-3) GHG Leak Reduction from Oil and Gas Transmission- Best Management Practices and technologies to reduce fugitive emissions from venting and leaks along natural gas pipelines practices	No adverse environmental impact anticipated, but additional analysis will verify	Separate environmental evaluation will be conducted during regulatory development.
(I-4) Refinery Flare	No adverse environmental impact	Separate environmental evaluation will be conducted

Measure	Potential Adverse Environmental Impacts	Potential Mitigation Measures
Recovery System Improvement	anticipated, but additional analysis will verify	during regulatory development.
(I-5) Removal of Methane Exemption from Existing Refinery Regulations	No adverse environmental impact anticipated, but additional analysis will verify	Separate environmental evaluation will be conducted during regulatory development.
Recycling and Waste Management		
(RW-1) Landfill Methane Control	**Air Quality** – Installation of control devices such as flares and energy recovery systems may slightly increase NOx and CO. **Water Resources** - NOx may be scrubbed out of the air and deposited into open water, adversely impacting water quality.	Include NOx and CO in air district's emission inventory. Obtain offsets if landfill gas to energy project. Gas collection systems with flares or other combustion devices are currently the best means to reduce methane. Not quantified at this time. Use of BACT, collection systems would reduce impact.
(RW-2) Additional Reductions in Landfill Methane: Increasing the Efficiency of Landfill Methane Capture	No adverse environmental impact – preparation of a Best Practices Guidance document.	None necessary.
(RW-3) High Recycling/ Zero Waste	**Air Quality** – Composting facilities may emit VOCs and NOx, which are criteria pollutants that contribute to ozone formation.	Site- and project-specific analysis necessary for new facilities. Compliance with Permit to Construct from air district. Use of BACT. Application of a finished compost blanket would reduce VOC emissions for compost

Measure	Potential Adverse Environmental Impacts	Potential Mitigation Measures
	Anaerobic digesters may emit air pollutants **Water Resources** – Compost operations may adversely impact water quality if waste is discharged to the waters of the State	operations Site- and project-specific analysis necessary for new facilities. Compliance with Permit to Construct from air district. Use of BACT. Compliance with waste discharge requirements.
Forests		
(F-1) Sustainable Forest Target	No significant adverse environmental impacts identified.	Project – level compliance with CEQA or NEPA would be accomplished by appropriate lead agencies.
Implementing Strategies: Forest Conservation, Forest Management, Afforestation/ Reforestation, Urban Forestry, and Fuels Management (Under Evaluation)	No significant adverse environmental impacts identified at this time.	Project – level compliance with CEQA or NEPA would be accomplished by appropriate lead agencies. Each of the strategies that have ground disturbing activities is an independent action and must be considered as such. Some activities will meet the definition of a "project" under CEQA, while others will not be subject to CEQA. Projects taking place on federal lands are subject to NEPA.
High GWP		
(H-1) Motor Vehicle Air Conditioning Systems: Reduction of Refrigerant Emissions from Non-Professional Servicing	No adverse environmental impact identified at this time.	Regulation to be developed. Separate environmental evaluation to be prepared.

Measure	Potential Adverse Environmental Impacts	Potential Mitigation Measures
(H-2) SF_6 Limits in Non-Utility and Non-Semiconductor Applications	**Hazards and Hazardous Materials** – If N_2O were used in place of SF_6 for fume hood tests, a potential exposure could occur if N2O was accidentally released. Impacts to vulnerable populations should be considered. **Energy Demand** – SF6 tracer tests fro fume hoods are required by CAL/OSHA with a specific energy efficient technology. If ARB's regulation did not allow this test, some energy conservation efforts for fume hood may not take place.	Ensure proper ventilation at exhaust stacks and ensure only verifiers are in the testing room. An exemption for this use or a change in the required test/standard would eliminate any impact to energy conservation efforts.
(H-3) High GWP Reduction in Semiconductor Manufacturing	**Energy Demand** – Facilities operate continuously. Compliance achieved with additional abatement equipment could increase peak and off-peak natural gas and /or electricity use as thermal destruction of emissions requires high temperatures.	Purchases of highly energy efficient abatement equipment, purchases of catalytic destruction systems which operate at lower temperatures.
(H-4) Limit High GWP Use in Consumer Products Pressurized Gas Duster Regulation	**Air Quality** - Hydrocarbon propellants (butane, propane, isobutane) may have lower GWPs, but may contribute to the formation of ground-level ozone.	ARB to further evaluate employment of reformulation options.

Measure	Potential Adverse Environmental Impacts	Potential Mitigation Measures
(H-5) High GWP Reductions from Mobile Sources	No adverse environmental impacts known at this time, however, any alternatives will be subject to approval under U.S. EPA's SNAP to ensure their safety. **Pubic Health and Safety** - It is possible that certain alternatives that industry selects may have a higher flammability index than the substances they replace.	Separate environmental evaluation will be prepared when regulation is developed. Additional technician training.
(H-6) High GWP Reductions from Stationary Sources	**Air Quality** – Potential criteria and toxic pollutant emissions from recovered foams if combusted. Though any alternatives will be subject to approval under U.S. EPA's SNAP to ensure their safety, it is possible that certain alternatives that industry selects may have a higher flammability index than the substances they replace. **Energy Demand** – Facilities operate continuously. Compliance achieved with additional abatement equipment could increase peak and off-peak natural gas and /or electricity use as	Separate environmental evaluation will be prepared when regulation is developed. Purchase and employment of highly energy efficient abatement equipment, and catalytic destruction systems which operate at lower temperatures.

Measure	Potential Adverse Environmental Impacts	Potential Mitigation Measures
	thermal destruction of emissions requires high temperatures.	
(H-7) Mitigation Fee on High GWP Gases	No adverse environmental impact anticipated.	None necessary.
Agriculture		
(A-1) Methane Capture at Large Dairies	**Air Quality** – The combustion of biogas in an engine to generate electricity can emit NOx. **Agricultural Resources** – The siting of manure digesters may not be compatible with existing Williamson Act contracts. **Biological Resources** – construction activities of digester facility may impact biological or resources.	Controls can reduce NOx in exhaust gasses, but types and sizes of engines typically used in conjunction with a dairy digester may be unavailable, or able to meet air district NOx requirements. Use of BACT. Check with city or county to ensure compatibility. Digesters will require CEQA compliance to obtain an "Authority to Construct" permit from the air district. Site specific analysis is necessary to determine whether an impact would result.
Fertilizer Use Efficiency	No adverse environmental impact anticipated	None necessary.
Efficiency Improvements	No adverse environmental impact anticipated	None necessary.

VIII. RESOURCES

Bay Area Air Quality Management District, California Clean Air Act Guidance for the Development of Indirect Source Control Programs, App.A, p.2, 1990, http://www.bcaqmd.org/FORMS/ISR.PDF

California Air Resources Board, California Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory, http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/inventory/inventory.htm

California Air Resources Board, Emission Inventories 2000-2001

California Air Resources Board, *The California Almanac of Emissions and Air Qua*lity, 2007

California Air Resources Board, Economic and Technical Advancement Advisory Committee (ETAAC) Report to the Air Resources Board, February 2008, http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/etaac/ETAACFinalReport2-11-08.pdf

California Air Resources Board, Slide Show: Policies and Actions for Environmental Justice, December 13, 2008, http://www.arb.ca.gov/ch/programs/ej/ejpolicies.pdf

California Energy Commission, *Anaerobic Digester Implementation Issues*, Public Interest Energy Research (PIER) Program, 2006, http://www.energy.ca.gov/2006publications/CEC-500-2006-115/CEC-500-2006-115B.PDF

California Energy Commission, 2007 Integrated Energy Policy Report, December 5, 2007, http://www.energy.ca.gov/2007_energypolicy/index.html

California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines

California Integrated Waste Management Board, Climate Change and Solid Waste Management, Organics, http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/Climate/ Organics/default.htm

California Integrated Waste Management Board "*Emissions Testing of Volatile Organic Compounds from Greenwaste Composting at the Modesto Compost Facility in the San Joaquin Valley*", revised May, 2008

Dairy Permitting Advisory Group, *Recommendations to the San Joaquin Valley pollution Control Officer Regarding Best Available Control Technology for Dairies in the San Joaquin Valley*, January 2006.

Federal Register, Vol. 73, No. 104, Notices, May 29, 2008, http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/

Martin, P. Update on California Dairy Air Quality Regulations, March 18, 2008.

Solar Energy Development Programmatic EIS Information Center, http://solareis.anl.gov

State Water Resources Control Board, proposed *Water Quality Control Policy on the Use of Coastal and Estuarine Waters for Power Plant Cooling*, March 2008.

U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Health Guidelines for Nitrous Oxide, http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/healthguidelines/nitrousoxide/recognition.html

U.S. Department of Energy, Hydrogen, Fuel Cells and Infrastructure Technology, Education Program Area, http://www1.eere.energy.gov/hydrogenandfuelcells/education/basics_production.html