



- AQ 1.4 Coordinate with the SCAQMD and MDAQMD to ensure that all elements of air quality plans regarding reduction of air pollutant emissions are being enforced. (AI 111)
- AQ 1.5 Establish and implement air quality, land use and circulation measures that improve not only the County's environment but the entire region's. (AI 111)
- AQ 1.6 Establish a level playing field by working with local jurisdictions to simultaneously adopt policies similar to those in this Air Quality Element
- AQ 1.7 Support legislation which promotes cleaner industry, clean fuel vehicles and more efficient burning engines and fuels. (AI 113)
- AQ 1.8 Support the introduction of federal, state or regional enabling legislation to permit the County to promote inventive air quality programs, which otherwise could not be implemented. (AI 113)
- AQ 1.9 Encourage, publicly recognize and reward innovative approaches that improve air quality. (AI 113)
- AQ 1.10 Coordinate with regional and local agencies to establish a system of charges (e.g. pollution charges, user fees, congestion pricing and toll roads) that requires individuals who undertake polluting activities to bear the economic cost of their actions, where possible. (AI 111)
- AQ 1.11 Involve environmental groups, the business community, special interests, and the general public in the formulation and implementation of programs that effectively reduce airborne pollutants.

Sensitive Receptors



Children may suffer from asthma or other chronic diseases as a result of exposure to polluted air.

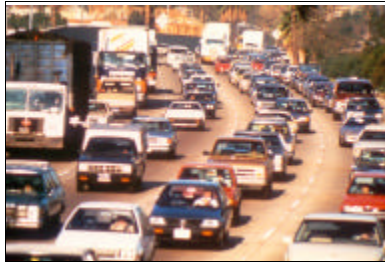
Sensitive receptors refer to those segments of the population most susceptible to poor air quality (i.e. children, elderly and the sick) and to certain at-risk sensitive land uses such as schools, hospitals, parks, or residential communities. The intent of the following policies is to reduce the negative impacts of poor air quality on the County's sensitive receptors.

Policies:

- AQ 2.1 The County land use planning efforts shall assure that sensitive receptors are separated and protected from polluting point sources to the greatest extent possible. (AI 114)
- AQ 2.2 Require site plan designs to provide the maximum feasible protection to people and land uses sensitive to air pollution through the use of barriers and/or distance from emissions sources. (AI 114)
- AQ 2.3 Encourage the use of pollution control measures at sensitive land uses such as landscaping, vegetation and other materials, which trap particulate matter or control pollution. (AI 114)



- AQ 2.4 Protect sensitive receptors by creating an urban tree planting program to plant trees that remove pollutants from the air or provide shade which decreases the negative impacts of heat on the air. (AI 114)



Mobile Pollution Sources

Mobile sources are subdivided into two categories: on-road (generally motorized vehicles like automobiles, motorcycles and trucks) and non-road sources (trains, boats, jet skis and all-terrain vehicles). The County's land use distribution, proximity to Orange and Los Angeles Counties, and subsequent auto-generated traffic have had a tremendously detrimental impact on air quality. Vehicle miles traveled (VMT) have doubled over the past 20 years, with mobile pollution sources constituting approximately 60% of air pollution in the region.



Transportation Management Associations - Non Profit organizations formed so that employers, developers, building owners, local government representatives, and others can work together and collectively establish policies, programs, and services to address local transportation problems.

Policies:

- AQ 3.1 Allow the market place, as much as possible, to determine the most economical approach to relieve congestion and cut emissions.
- AQ 3.2 Seek new cooperative relationships between employers and employees to reduce vehicle miles traveled.
- AQ 3.3 Encourage large employers and commercial/industrial complexes to create Transportation Management Associations. (AI 115)
- AQ 3.4 Encourage employee rideshare and transit incentives for employers with more than 25 employees at a single location.

Stationary Pollution Sources

Stationary pollution sources are generally divided into two subcategories for analysis: point sources (such as power plants and refinery boilers) and area sources (including small emission sources such as residential water heaters and architectural coatings). Agricultural and industrial land uses are generally the main stationary pollution sources in Riverside County, though most urbanized land areas and their associated activities also contribute to poor air quality in the region. While industrial sources are addressed here, agricultural source impacts, due to their primary emissions of PM₁₀, are addressed in the Particulate Matter section of this element.



Policies:

- AQ 4.1 Encourage the use of building materials/methods which reduce emissions.
- AQ 4.2 Encourage the use of efficient heating equipment and other appliances, such as water heaters, swimming pool heaters, cooking equipment, refrigerators, furnaces and boiler units.
- AQ 4.3 Require centrally heated facilities to utilize automated time clocks or occupant sensors to control heating.