

October 25, 2017

# **Socioeconomic Impact Analysis: Proposed New Regulation 6 (Common Definitions and Test Methods) and Proposed Amendments to Regulation 6, Rule 1 (General Requirements)**

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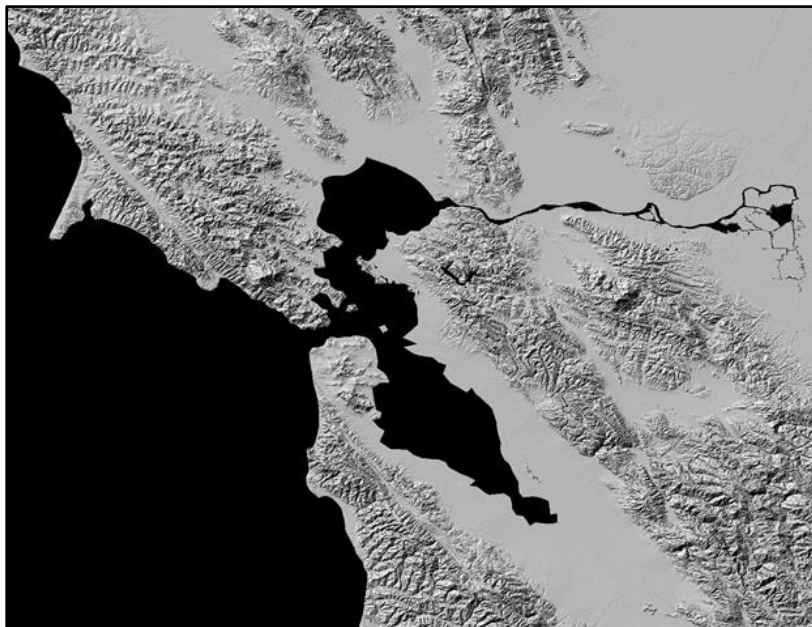
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# 1. INTRODUCTION

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The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (“Air District”) is proposing a new Regulation 6 (“Regulation 6: Common Definitions and Test Methods”) to provide common definitions, administrative requirements and test methods that apply to existing Regulation 6 rules and any other source-specific rules as they are developed in the future. In addition, the Air District seeks to amend Regulation 6, Rule 1: General Requirements, particularly with respect to updating particulate standards that are stringent enough to protect the health of Bay Area residents. Included in proposed changes to Reg. 6, Rule 1 is proposed amendment, Section 6-1-307, which is a new requirements to control particulate matter pertaining to bulk material storage and handling. This report analyzes the socioeconomic impacts associated with the proposed new regulation and amendments.

After this introduction, this report discusses the proposed revisions in greater detail (Section Two). After that discussion, the report describes the socioeconomic impact analysis methodology and data sources (Section Three). The report describes population and economic trends in the nine-county San Francisco Bay Area (Section Four), which serves as a backdrop against which the Air District is contemplating its various rule changes. Finally, the socioeconomic impacts stemming from the regulatory proposals are discussed in Section Five. The report is prepared pursuant to Section 40728.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, which requires an assessment of socioeconomic impacts of proposed air quality rules. The findings in this report can assist Air District staff in understanding the socioeconomic impacts of the proposed requirements, and can assist staff in preparing a refined version of the rule. Figure 1 is a map of the nine-county region that comprises the San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin.



## **2. OVERVIEW OF PROPOSED NEW REGULATION 6 AND PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO REGULATION 6, RULE 1**

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The Air District is proposing a new Regulation 6: Common Definitions and Test Methods ("Reg. 6") to provide definitions; monitoring requirements and test methods that apply to all Regulation 6, Particulate Matter regulations. Proposed new Reg. 6 includes the following:

- Common definitions that apply to all particulate matter rules: This approach standardizes the definitions and provides a single reference location for these definitions. Definitions can be compromised when located in several source-specific rules, where version control is difficult.
- A common expectation of monitoring the emission or specific limitation as needed to ensure compliance.
- Source test methods that apply to all or most individual particulate matter rules. Similarly, this approach standardizes test methods and provides a single reference location for these test methods.

In addition to new Reg. 6, Staff proposes amendments to Rule 6-1 because its particulate standards have not been updated in decades; other air districts in California have more stringent standards; and amendments are needed to ensure the Bay Area standards are health-protective. Control technology is available that facilities can use to comply at a reasonable cost and the revised standards will obtain PM<sub>2.5</sub> reductions that will help the Air District achieve its health-based PM<sub>2.5</sub> goals. As part of the Rule 6-1 proposed amendment, the Air District is proposing a new section for Rule 6-1, Section 6-1-307) that addresses fugitive dust from active operations and from wind erosion of bulk material storage piles, disturbed surfaces, and any other activities where the solids can be exposed to the wind by setting limits on any allowable fugitive dust plume, and by prohibiting any visible emissions of fugitive dust from traveling or carrying beyond the site property.

### **COST OF COMPLIANCE**

Regulation 6 is a foundational regulation for the existing particulate matter rules, and any new source-specific rules that may be developed in the future. No controls are required from proposed new Reg. 6, so no costs are incurred. Future administrative costs are expected to be reduced with definitions, monitoring requirements and test methods located in one regulation, rather than being repeated.

As for proposed amendments to Regulation 6-1, there are a set of costs associated with proposed amendment, Section 6-1-307. This new section to Regulation 6-1 will affect approximately 120 facilities that store and handle bulk materials, ten of which handle petroleum coke, and three facilities

that store and handle coal. Approximately 40 of these facilities already have controls for fugitive dust, mostly water sprays.

Air District staff has identified approximately 90 sources which, in adopting Reg. 6-1-307-related controls, would incur an estimated \$1.7 million in total capital costs (Table 1). Emission reduction estimates generated by BAAQMD assume half of these 90 sources will find ways to meet the opacity limit and other requirements without having to install significant controls. Thus, the Air District assumes that only half of the controls shown below will actually be installed.

**Table 1- Total Capital Cost of Compliance: Proposed Amendment Section 6-1-307**

	<b>Controls \ Facilities</b>	<b>Total Capital Cost</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>\$1,701,600</b>
Windscreen or shroud for storage	13	\$36,000
Windscreen or shroud for handling	21	\$90,000
Windscreen for stockpile	11	\$448,000
Windscreen for screener	9	\$37,800
Windscreen for grinder	2	\$5,400
Windscreen for conveyor and transfer points	16	\$108,000
Windscreen for loading\unloading	3	\$10,800
Portable shroud, chute for loading\unloading	5	\$90,000
Windscreen for presser	1	\$1,800
Windscreen for mixer	1	\$1,800
Windscreen for dryer	2	\$7,200
Water mist	33	\$693,000
Water fog system	6	\$171,800

Source: BAAQMD (see Attachment 2: STAFF REPORT – PARTICULATE MATTER: Draft Amendments to Regulation 6, Rule 1: General Requirements [2017 Clean Air Plan, Control Measure SS31], pages 32 to 39).

# METHODOLOGY

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Applied Development Economics (ADE) typically begins its impact analysis by preparing a statistical description of the industries affected by proposed rules and amendments, analyzing data on the number of establishments, jobs, and payroll. We also estimated sales generated by impacted industries. To generate its estimates, ADE relies on the most current data available from a variety of sources, particularly the State of California's Employment Development Department (EDD) Labor Market Information Division, the US Census County Business Patterns, and the US Internal Revenue Service. When presented with a list of specific firms affected by proposed new regulations, ADE also analyzes firm-specific data from private data vendors, such as InfoUSA.

When compliance cost information is readily available, ADE then compares costs against net profits, in the case of private sector entities affected by proposed rules, with the results of socioeconomic analysis shows what proportion of profits the compliance costs represent. Based on assumed thresholds of significance, ADE discusses in the report whether the affected sources are likely to reduce jobs as a means of recouping the cost of rule compliance or as a result of reducing business operations. To the extent that such job losses appear likely, the indirect multiplier effects of the jobs losses are estimated using a regional IMPLAN input-output model. In the case of impacts borne by public sector entities, ADE analyzes whether affected sources can cover costs a combination of sources' annual revenues and fund balance reserves.

When analyzing the socioeconomic impacts of proposed new rules and amendments, ADE attempts to work closely within the parameters of accepted methodologies discussed in a 1995 California Air Resources Board (ARB) report called "Development of a Methodology to Assess the Economic Impact Required by SB513/AB969" (by Peter Berck, PhD, UC Berkeley Department of Agricultural and Resources Economics, Contract No. 93-314, August 1995). The author of this report reviewed a methodology to assess the impact that California Environmental Protection Agency proposed regulations would have on the ability of California businesses to compete. The ARB has incorporated the methodologies described in this report in its own assessment of socioeconomic impacts of rules generated by the ARB. One methodology relates to determining a level above or below which a rule and its associated costs is deemed to have significant impacts. When analyzing the degree to which its rules are significant or insignificant, the ARB employs a threshold of significance that ADE follows. Berck reviewed the threshold in his analysis and wrote, "The Air Resources Board's (ARB) use of a 10 percent change in [Return on Equity] ROE (i.e. a change in ROE from 10 percent to a ROE of 9 percent) as a threshold for a finding of no significant, adverse impact on either competitiveness or jobs seems reasonable or even conservative."

## 4. ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

This section of the report discusses the larger context within which the Air District is contemplating proposed New Regulation 6 (Common Definitions and Test Methods) and proposed Amendments to Regulation 6, Rule 1 (General Requirements). This section begins with a broad overview of demographic and economic trends, with discussion then narrowing to industries and sources affected by the proposed rule changes.

### REGIONAL POPULATION TRENDS

Table 2 tracks population growth in the nine-county San Francisco Bay Area between 2007 and 2017, including data for the year 2012. Between 2007 and 2017, the region grew by approximately 0.5 percent a year. Between 2012 and 2017, the region grew annually at a somewhat faster rate of 0.9 percent per year. Overall, there are 7,714,638 people in the region. At 1,938,180, Santa Clara County has the most people, while Napa has the least, at 142,408. Alameda and Contra Costa Counties grew the fastest between 2012 and 2017, at 1.3 percent a year, while Marin and Napa grew by the slowest rate (0.6 percent a year) over the same period.

**Table 2: Population Trends: Bay Area Counties, Region, and California**

JURISDICTION	2007	2012	2017	07-12 CAGR	12-17 CAGR	07-17 CAGR
<b>California</b>	<b>37,463,609</b>	<b>37,881,357</b>	<b>39,523,613</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
<b>SF Bay Area</b>	<b>7,122,615</b>	<b>7,300,094</b>	<b>7,714,638</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
Alameda	1,519,250	1,543,027	1,645,359	0.3%	1.3%	0.8%
Contra Costa	1,035,097	1,069,977	1,139,513	0.7%	1.3%	1.0%
Marin	254,532	255,812	263,604	0.1%	0.6%	0.4%
Napa	134,726	138,074	142,408	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%
San Francisco	823,940	826,103	874,228	0.1%	1.1%	0.6%
San Mateo	727,719	735,256	770,203	0.2%	0.9%	0.6%
Santa Clara	1,797,623	1,828,496	1,938,180	0.3%	1.2%	0.8%
Solano	422,646	415,862	436,023	-0.3%	1.0%	0.3%
Sonoma	478,935	487,487	505,120	0.4%	0.7%	0.5%

Source: ADE, Inc., based on California Dept. of Finance E-5 Reports (note: CAGR = compound annual growth rate)

### REGIONAL ECONOMIC TRENDS

Data in Table 3 describe the larger economic context within which officials are contemplating the proposed new Regulation 6 and amendments to Regulation 6, Rule 1, including proposed amendment Section 6-1-307. Businesses in the region employ over three and a half million workers, or 3,611,076. Of the 3,611,076 workers, 157,408 or 4.4 percent, are civil servants in the public sector (109,269 are local government employees and 48,140 are state and federal workers). This figure does not include public sector education employees, who were combined with private sector education employees in an

effort to present a picture as to the total number of persons in education in the Bay Area. There are 145,498 employees in "Education: elementary and secondary", and another 77,514 in "Education: post-secondary", for a total of 223,012 (or 6.2 percent). For the same reason, we combined public sector workers in health care with private sector workers in health.

**Table 3 — San Francisco Bay Area Employment Trends By Sector: 2006 - 2016**

INDUSTRY SECTOR		2006	2011	2016	2016	2016 CA	SFBA CAGR* 06-11	SFBA CAGR 11-16	CA CAGR 11-16
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,150,735</b>	<b>3,040,409</b>	<b>3,672,206</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>
11	Agriculture	20,450	19,231	20,317	0.6%	2.5%	-1.2%	1.1%	1.6%
21	Mining	2,047	1,977	1,638	0.0%	0.1%	-0.7%	-3.7%	-2.8%
22	Utilities	15,689	18,940	18,705	0.5%	0.6%	3.8%	-0.2%	0.3%
23	Construction	192,897	130,376	184,119	5.0%	4.6%	-7.5%	7.1%	6.5%
31-33	Manufacturing	352,040	311,361	335,243	9.1%	7.8%	-2.4%	1.5%	0.9%
42	Wholesale	125,200	113,953	128,274	3.5%	4.3%	-1.9%	2.4%	1.8%
44-45	Retail	336,232	311,906	343,504	9.4%	10.0%	-1.5%	1.9%	1.7%
48-49	Transportation and	85,970	76,695	89,958	2.4%	3.0%	-2.3%	3.2%	4.7%
51	Information	112,820	116,668	172,891	4.7%	3.1%	0.7%	8.2%	3.8%
52	Finance and Insurance	151,360	118,888	129,338	3.5%	3.2%	-4.7%	1.7%	0.9%
53	Real Estate	62,020	52,139	58,855	1.6%	1.7%	-3.4%	2.5%	2.2%
54	Prof., Scientific, Tech.	312,042	339,865	436,816	11.9%	7.3%	1.7%	5.1%	2.8%
55	Mgt. of Companies	56,807	60,196	72,498	2.0%	1.4%	1.2%	3.8%	2.8%
561	Admin. Support	175,238	158,050	200,162	5.5%	6.2%	-2.0%	4.8%	4.4%
562	Waste Management	10,482	11,105	12,499	0.3%	0.3%	1.2%	2.4%	3.0%
6111	Education - elem., sec.	123,430	120,714	145,498	4.0%	5.3%	-0.4%	3.8%	1.6%
6112-6117	Education - post-sec.	68,644	69,239	77,514	2.1%	3.1%	0.2%	2.3%	1.0%
62	Health	345,833	384,305	469,975	12.8%	14.1%	2.1%	4.1%	3.8%
71	Arts, Entert., Recreation	50,976	52,549	61,090	1.7%	1.8%	0.6%	3.1%	3.7%
721	Accommodations	222,418	236,326	300,218	8.2%	1.3%	-0.4%	1.9%	2.2%
722	Food, drinking	47,380	46,522	51,100	1.4%	8.1%	1.2%	4.9%	4.6%
81	Other service***	105,108	105,729	123,827	3.4%	3.1%	0.1%	3.2%	2.9%
92	Public: Local Govt.**	116,196	105,061	109,269	3.0%	3.9%	-2.0%	0.8%	0.5%
92	Public: State and Federal**	59,325	66,047	48,140	3.0%	2.5%	2.2%	-6.1%	-0.7%
99	Unclassified	131	12,567	19,630	0.5%	0.6%	149.1%	9.3%	7.4%

Source: Applied Development Economics, Inc. based on California EDD LMID QCEW (<http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/qcew/qcew-select.asp>).  
 \*Note: CAGR = compound annual growth rate. \*\*Note: EDD LMID public education (elementary, secondary, and post-secondary), public health, and public utilities employment data moved out of local, state and federal public administration categories and into their corresponding private categories above, in an effort to accurately profile employment trends by sector. \*\*\*Note: in 2013, the US BLS moved a large portion of NAICS 814110 (private households) to NAICS 624120 (Support to elderly persons and persons with disabilities): the totals above account for that adjustment for 2006 and 2011.

The top-five sectors in the Bay Area in terms of total number of workers are Health and Social Assistance (NAICS 62) (469,75 workers), Professional/Technical Services (NAICS 54) (436,816 workers), Retail (NAICS 44-45) (343,504), Manufacturing (NAICS 31-33) (335,243) and Food Services (300,218). Of the top-ten leading sectors in terms of employment, six exhibited high rates of annual growth from 2010 to 2015, growing annually by more than four percent. These sectors are Health and Social Assistance (4.1 percent per year), Professional/Technical Services (5.1 percent), Food Services (4.9 percent), Administrative Support (NAICS 561) (4.8 percent), Construction (NAICS 23) (7.1



percent per year) and Information (NAICS 51), which grew at a phenomenal annual rate of 8.2 percent. Combined, these five sectors employ 49 percent of total employment, or 1,764,180 out of 3,611,076. The table also demonstrates the advanced nature of the regional economy, as 12.1 percent of all workers are in the Professional, Scientific and Technical (NAICS 54), whereas in the state as a whole, 7.3 percent of all workers are in this sector. Interestingly, at 1.5 percent per year, manufacturing employment growth in the Bay Area almost doubled statewide manufacturing growth rates (0.9 percent), underscoring the diversity of the regional economy.

## TYPES OF INDUSTRIES SUBJECT TO SECTION 6-1-307

As indicated above, Air District staff has identified approximately 90 sources requiring over 120 controls related to proposed amendments to Rule 6-1 having to do with bulk material storage and handling. Slightly over 40 specific firms operate these 90 sources. These firms are spread across 25 different industries (Table 4). The table below includes capital costs stemming from the proposed amendments, which is annualized. It is important to note that the annual capital cost assumes that only half of the control measures would be adopted. Thus, the 43 specific firms operating 90 sources will annually incur an estimated \$200,050 in aggregate annual costs as a result of 6-1-307.

**Table 4 - Types of Industries Subject to Proposed Amendment 6-1-307 (Particulate Matters and Bulk Material Storage and Handling)**

		Nos. Of Affected Firms	Controls \ Facilities	Annual Cost
<b>Total</b>		<b>43</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>\$200,050</b>
Other Crushed & Broken Stone Mining & Quarrying	212319	1	1	\$6,300
Construction sand and gravel mining	212321	2	5	\$11,510
Comm. and Instit. Bldng Const. Contractors	236220	1	2	\$3,270
Highway Street & Bridge Construction	237310	1	1	\$135
Poured Concrete Foundation & Structure Contractors	238110	2	17	\$29,480
All Other Specialty Trade Contractors	238990	1	1	\$6,300
Other Animal Food Manufacturing	311119	3	11	\$13,050
Oil refineries	324110	3	6	\$11,235
Fertilizer (Mixing Only) Manufacturing	325314	1	1	\$225
Other Concrete Product Manufacturing	327390	1	1	\$225
Gypsum Product Manufacturing	327420	1	2	\$3,270
Fabricated Pipe & Pipe Fitting Manufacturing	332996	1	1	\$525
Brick, Stone/Related Constr Material Mrchnt Whlsrs	423320	5	27	\$41,010
Recyclable Material Merchant Wholesalers	423930	3	5	\$13,445
Other Miscellaneous Durable Goods Merchant Whlsrs	423990	1	11	\$13,170
Other Chemical & Allied Products Merchant Whlsrs	424690	1	1	\$525
Grain merchant wholesalers	424510	1	1	\$270
Home Centers	444110	1	3	\$3,540
Other Building Material Dealers	444190	5	11	\$14,655
All Other Professional, Scientific/Technical Svcs	541990	2	6	\$10,835
All Other Business Support Services	561499	1	2	\$3,360
Solid Waste Collection	562111	2	3	\$3,585
Other Waste Collection	562119	1	1	\$225
Waste Mgmt. Landfill	562212	1	2	\$3,405
Local government	999300	1	1	\$6,500
<i>Source: ADE, Inc., based on BAAQMD</i>				

Many of the industries subject to proposed Section 6-1-307 are in construction and/or industries having to do with handling and moving materials in bulk (Table 5). In the Bay Area, affected industries declined by 21,200 jobs between 2006 and 2011, as the downturn affected the hardest real estate-related industries and sectors (including construction). However, between 2011 and 2016, these industries in the Bay Area had rebounded, having grown by 21,900 jobs over this five-year period.

**Table 5 - Employment Trends for Type of Industries Subject to Proposed Amendment 6-1-307 (Particulate Matters Pertaining to Bulk Material Storage and Handling)**

NAICS	Total Employment in Select Industries	2006	2011	2016	06-11 Chg	06-11 CAGR	11-16 Chg	11-16 CAGR
	<b>Total</b>	<b>212,496</b>	<b>191,044</b>	<b>213,386</b>	<b>-21,219</b>	<b>-2%</b>	<b>21,953</b>	<b>2%</b>
212319	Other crushed and broken stone mining and quarrying	47	54	na^	7	3%	---	---
212321	Construction sand, gravel mng.	na	157	na	---	---	---	---
236220	Commercial and institutional building construction	14,510	9,030	17,127	-5,480	-9%	8,097	14%
237310	Highway, street, bridge constr.	7,962	6,609	7,238	-1,353	-4%	629	2%
238110	Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	5,505	3,376	6,376	-2,129	-9%	3,000	14%
212321	Construction sand, gravel mining	222	135	288	-87	-9%	153	16%
238990	All other specialty trade contr.	7,997	5,841	7,537	-2,156	-6%	1,696	5%
311119	Other animal food mfg.	63	na	na	---	---	---	---
324110	Petroleum refineries	6,197	6,935	4,068	738	2%	-2,867	-10%
325314	Fertilizer (mixing only) mfg.	na	na	na	---	---	---	---
327390	Other concrete product mfg.	644	130	61	-514	-27%	-69	-14%
327420	Gypsum product manufacturing	269	149	185	-120	-11%	36	4%
332996	Fabricated pipe, pipe fitting mfg.	6	na	35	---	---	---	---
423320	Brick, stone, and related construction mat. wholesalers	955	539	997	-416	-11%	458	13%
423390	Other constr. matl. wholesalers	47	67	277	20	7%	210	33%
424510	Grain merchant wholesalers	18	13	na	-5	-6%	---	---
424690	Oth. chemical, allied prod. whsl	2,108	1,911	1,885	-197	-2%	-26	0%
444110	Home centers	13,665	12,110	13,279	-1,555	-2%	1,169	2%
444190	Other building material dealers	6,448	4,228	4,835	-2,220	-8%	607	3%
541190	All other legal services	2,075	1,014	1,940	-1,061	-13%	926	14%
561499	All other business support svc.	424	1,116	1,282	692	21%	166	3%
562111	Solid Waste Collection	2699	3085	3,789	692	21%	166	3%
562119	Other waste collection	15	na	40	---	---	---	---
562212	Waste Mgmt. Landfill	1,799	1,486	1,185	-313	-4%	-301	-4%
999300	Local government*	138,821	133,059	140,962	-5,762	-1%	7,903	1%

Source: ADE, Inc., based on EDD LMID QCEW (<http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/qcew/qcew-select.asp>): \*Note: local government excludes local school districts and community colleges, as well as local government health services and districts. ^Notes: "na" employment figures due to EDD LMID data suppression for purposes of confidentiality.

# 5. SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS OF PROPOSE NEW REG. 6 AND PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO REG. 6, RULE 1

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Because proposed new Reg. 6 ("Regulation 6: Common Definitions and Test Methods ") is a foundational regulation that addresses definitions, monitoring requirements, and test methods, no new controls are required and no costs are incurred by affected industries. However, industries subject to proposed amendment 6-1-307 will incur costs. As indicated below, costs incurred by affected industries are less than significant across the board, with the overall cost-to-net profit ratio averaging approximately four percent (Table 6). Revenue, net profit, and cost-to-net profit ratios in the table below are presented in ranges in order to preserve the confidentiality affected sources' data, much of which was obtained for specific firms from InfoUSA. The cost-to-net profit ratio for 21 out of the 25 affected industries is less than 3.0 percent, while the remaining four industries exhibited cost-to-net profit ratios between 3 and 4 percent.

## SMALL BUSINESS DISPROPORTIONATE IMPACT ANALYSIS

The State of California procures goods and services from a wide range of businesses, including small businesses. For purposes of certifying small business, the California Department of General Services defines a small business as a business that meets the following criteria<sup>1</sup>:

- Be independently owned and operated;
- Not dominant in field of operation;
- Principal office located in California;
- Owners (officers, if a corporation) domiciled in California; and,
- Including affiliates, be either,
  - A business with 100 or fewer employees; an average annual gross receipts of \$15 million or less, over the last three tax years;
  - A manufacturer\* with 100 or fewer employees; or,

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<sup>1</sup>California

- A microbusiness. A small business will automatically be designated as a microbusiness, if gross annual receipts are less than \$3,500,000; or the small business is a manufacturer with 25 or fewer employees.

Of the 43 specific firms that will be subject to the requirements of proposed section 6-1-307, 17 meet California's definition of small business. These 17 firms could incur as much as \$55,075 in annual costs as a result of the proposed amendment. This annual cost amounts to 1.2 percent of estimated net profits generated by the affected small businesses. Thus, small businesses are not disproportionately impacted by the proposed section 6-1-307.

**Table 6 - Socioeconomic Impact Analysis: Proposed Amendment 6-1-307**

NAICS	Industry	Affected Sources	Control Facilities	Employment	Revenues	Est. Net Profits	Annual Cost	Cost to net profits
<b>Total</b>		<b>43</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>4,273</b>	<b>\$12,376,653,000</b>	<b>\$490,249,600</b>	<b>\$200,050</b>	<b>4.1%</b>
212319	Other Crushed & Broken Stone Mining & Quarrying	1	1	15	\$1.0M - \$4.9M	\$100.0K - \$499.9K	\$6,300	<10%
236220	Comm. and Instit. Bldng Const. Contractors	1	2	15	\$5.0M - \$9.9M	\$100.0K - \$499.9K	\$3,270	<10%
237310	Highway Street & Bridge Construction	1	1	20	\$10M - \$24.9M	\$500.0K - \$999.9K	\$135	<10%
238110	Poured Concrete Foundation & Structure Contractors	2	17	64	\$10M - \$24.9M	\$500.0K - \$999.9K	\$29,480	<10%
212321	Construction sand and gravel mining	1	2	12	\$25M - \$49.9M	\$1.0M - \$2.49M	\$7,025	<10%
238990	All Other Specialty Trade Contractors	1	1	38	\$5.0M - \$9.9M	\$100.0K - \$499.9K	\$6,300	<10%
311119	Other Animal Food Manufacturing	3	11	284	\$50.0M - \$20.0B	\$2.5M - \$249.9M	\$13,050	<10%
324110	Oil refineries	3	6	1,673	\$50.0M - \$20.0B	\$250.0M - \$500.0M	\$11,235	<10%
424510	Grain merchant wholesalers	1	3	120	\$25M - \$49.9M	\$500.0K - \$999.9K	\$4,485	<10%
325314	Fertilizer (Mixing Only) Manufacturing	1	1	24	\$1.0M - \$4.9M	\$100.0K - \$499.9K	\$225	<10%
327390	Other Concrete Product Manufacturing	1	1	20	\$1.0M - \$4.9M	\$100.0K - \$499.9K	\$225	<10%
327420	Gypsum Product Manufacturing	1	2	8	\$1.0M - \$4.9M	< \$100.0K	\$3,270	<10%
562111	Solid Waste Collection	1	2	200	\$50.0M - \$20.0B	\$2.5M - \$249.9M	\$3,360	<10%
332996	Fabricated Pipe & Pipe Fitting Manufacturing	1	1	160	\$25M - \$49.9M	\$1.0M - \$2.49M	\$525	<10%
423320	Brick, Stone/Related Constr Material Mrchnt Whlsrs	5	27	628	\$50.0M - \$20.0B	\$2.5M - \$249.9M	\$41,010	<10%
423930	Recyclable Material Merchant Wholesalers	4	6	324	\$50.0M - \$20.0B	\$2.5M - \$249.9M	\$13,670	<10%
423990	Other Miscellaneous Durable Goods Merchant Whlsrs	2	12	70	\$25M - \$49.9M	\$1.0M - \$2.49M	\$13,440	<10%
424690	Other Chemical & Allied Products Merchant Whlsrs	1	1	20	\$25M - \$49.9M	\$1.0M - \$2.49M	\$525	<10%
444110	Home Centers	1	3	32	\$10M - \$24.9M	\$500.0K - \$999.9K	\$3,540	<10%

NAICS	Industry	Affected Sources	Control Facilities	Employment	Revenues	Est. Net Profits	Annual Cost	Cost to net profits
444190	Other Building Material Dealers	5	11	110	\$25M - \$49.9M	\$1.0M - \$2.49M	\$14,655	<10%
541990	All Other Professional, Scientific/Technical Svcs	2	6	33	\$5.0M - \$9.9M	\$100.0K - \$499.9K	\$10,835	<10%
561499	All Other Business Support Services	1	2	14	\$1.0M - \$4.9M	\$100.0K - \$499.9K	\$3,360	<10%
562119	Other Waste Collection	1	1	85	\$10M - \$24.9M	\$500.0K - \$999.9K	\$225	<10%
562212	Waste Mgmt. Landfill	1	2	14	\$1.0M - \$4.9M	\$100.0K - \$499.9K	\$3,405	<10%
999300	Local government	1	1	290	\$50.0M - \$20.0B	< \$100.0K	\$6,500	<10%

*Source: ADE, Inc. based on BAAQMD (affected sources, facilities and controls), InfoUSA (company employment and revenues), US Economic Census 2012 (to estimate revenues in instances when information was not available from InfoUSA), and US IRS SOI (used to estimate industry after-tax net profits).*